

ANP Workshop – Cenário Atual e Perspectivas para o Mercado de Combustíveis no Brasil

# Regulação do Downstream: tendências e experiência internacional

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August 2018

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# The new normal Refining's role in a world of changing demand

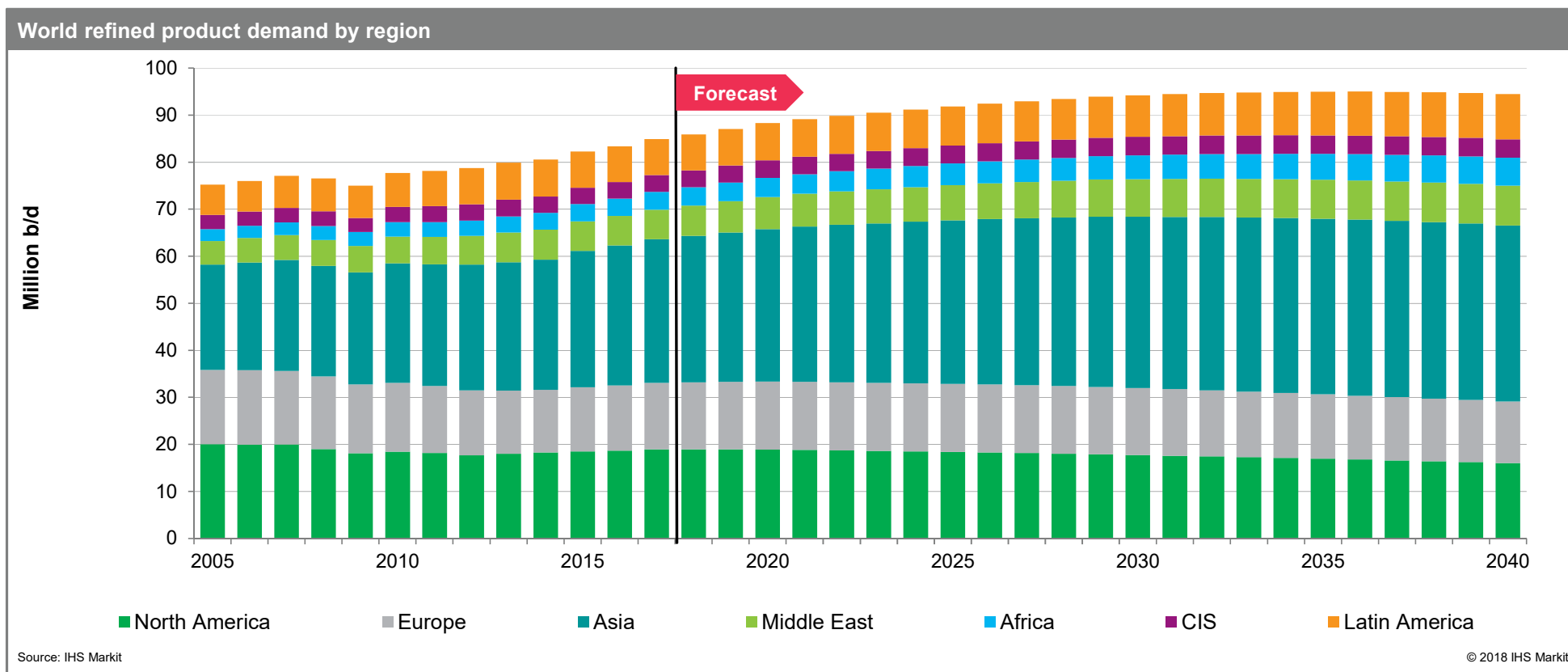
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## Refined product markets becoming increasingly interlinked and “global”

Net imports/(exports), thousand b/d



# Peak demand and chase for markets

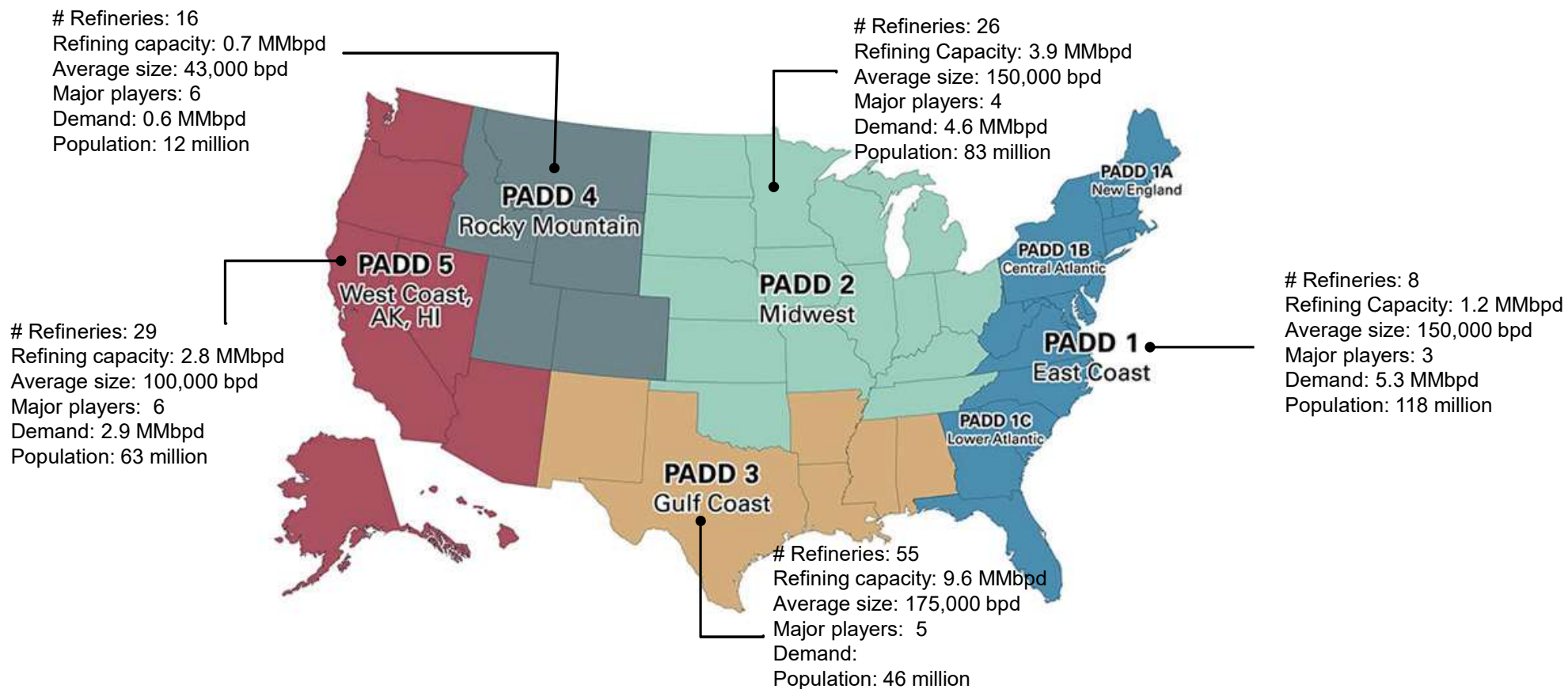


# Deregulated, competitive, and free fuel market benchmark

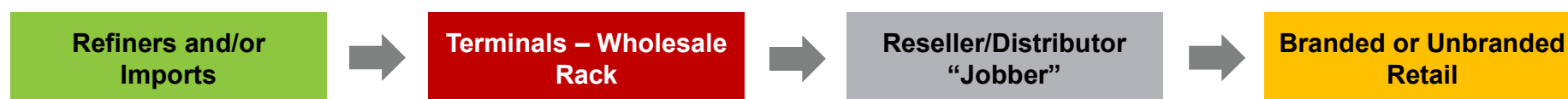
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## US Downstream

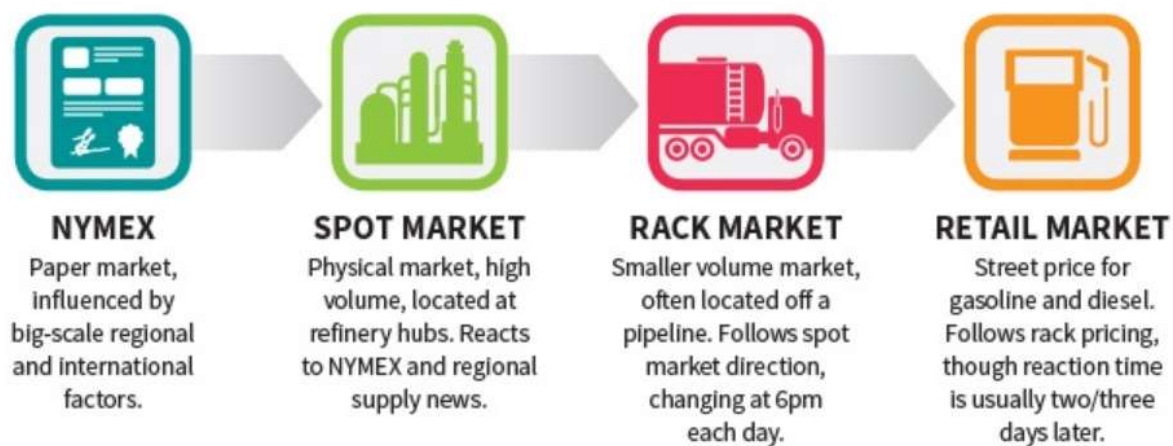
# US Refining snapshot



## The US fuel chain



### The Fuel Price Influence Chain



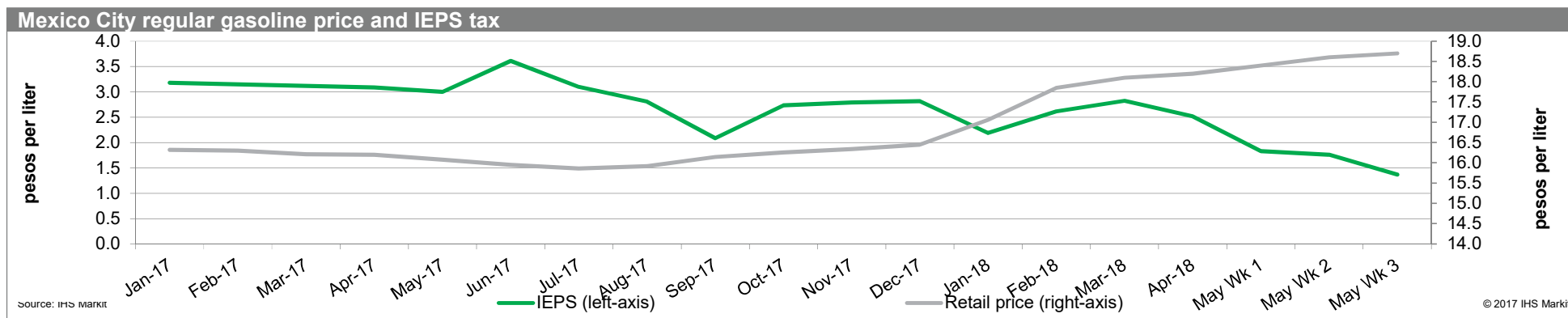
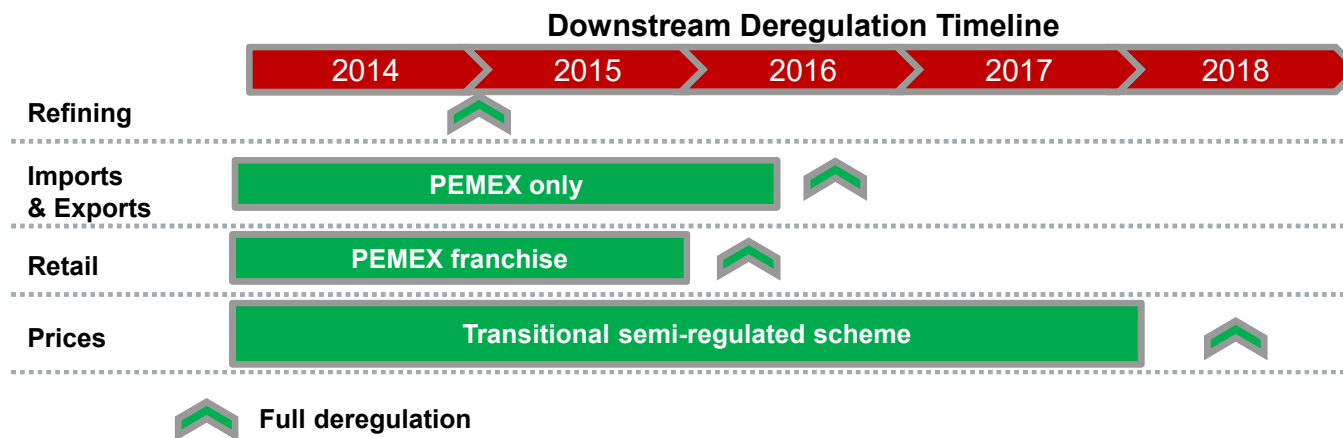
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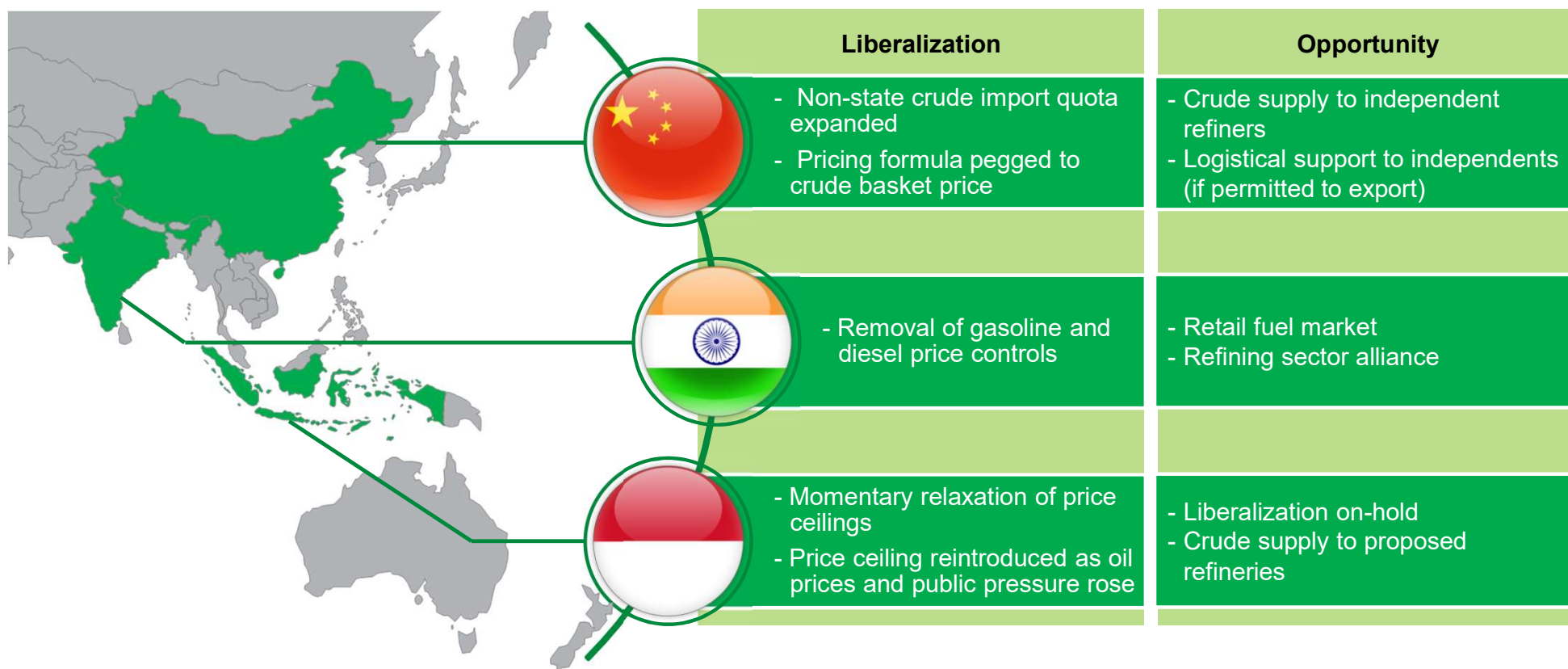
# Deregulation trends

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# Mexico's Energy Reform



## Asian market liberalization remains limited by dominance of NOCs but opportunities still exist



## Price Control Mechanisms

- Price control mechanisms are diverse in the markets under analysis
  - Oil Stabilization Funds (Peru, Colombia, Thailand, Chile)
  - Tax management (Mexico, some European countries)
  - Crude and Oil Product Export Taxes (Argentina)
  - Direct government control (Colombia, Argentina, Ecuador, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia)
  - Direct subsidies (China, India, Indonesia)
- Oil Stabilization Funds are either funded with payments by refiners or by the government when international prices increase, while direct subsidies are normally paid by the government with funds coming from crude exports
- Mature markets in which prices are not regulated (particularly Europe) use price monitoring systems as a government oversight tool and, in some cases, taxes as a way of managing some distortions
- Controlling or suppressing fuel prices in one way or another is understandably a popular (and to some extent necessary) policy for governments – **but this has a direct financial cost *and* actively deters private sector participation**

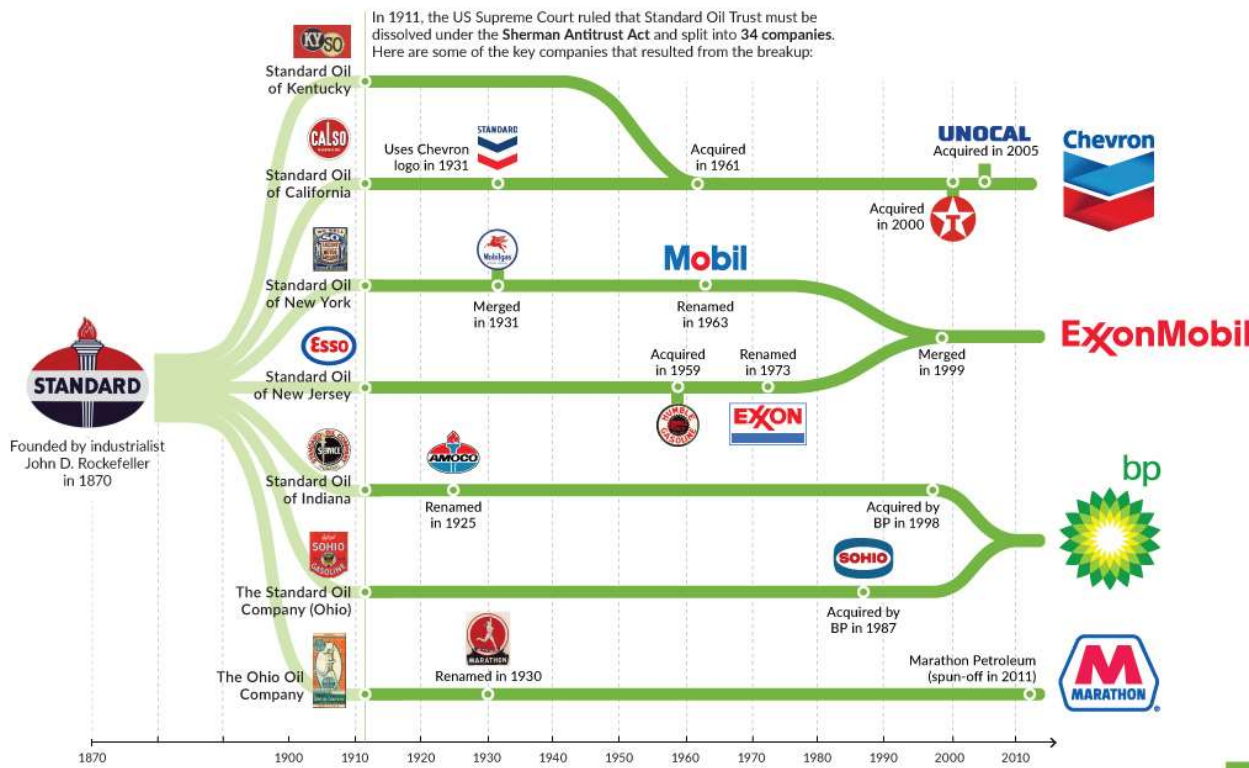
## Final remarks

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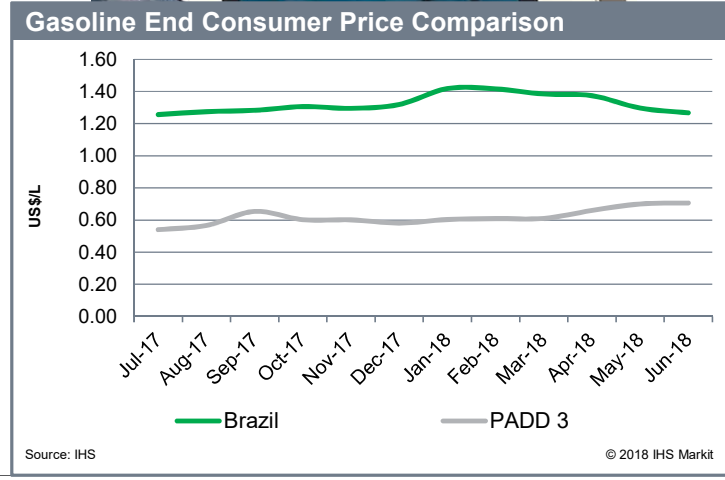
Chart of the Week

# THE EVOLUTION OF STANDARD OIL

Following the remnants of John D. Rockefeller's oil juggernaut



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