Challenges faced by multinational companies headquartered in Europe



ECB, Banque de France and the Conference Board Conference 17 January 2008, Frankfurt



Agenda

- Introducing Akzo Nobel
- Key success factors for European MNC's
- Some important trends to consider
- Key challenge: how to break out of vicious circle
- A call for action





Something to shout about!

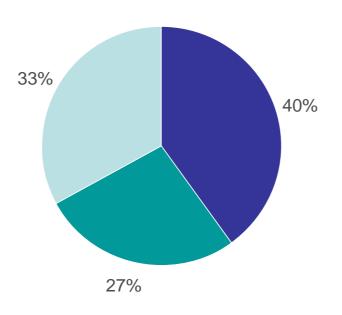
Akzo Nobel has completed its acquisition of creating a major industrial force. Together, we're stronger. We are the world's biggest coatings manufacturer, the number one in decorative paints and performance coatings, and a leading supplier of specialty chemicals. Our renowned and trusted brands include Dulux®, Sikkens®, Hammerite® and International®. We're bigger. We're better. We're more focused. We have the scale and expertise to deliver whatever our customers require, wherever and whenever they need it. We're committed to creating a better tomorrow. For all of us.





Building a leading, global company

Revenues by segment



- Decorative Paints
- Specialty Chemicals
- Performance Coatings

- HQ in Amsterdam, the Netherlands
- €15 billion in 2006 revenues*
- Around 68,000 employees*
- The world's biggest Decorative Paints company
- #1 global position in Performance Coatings
- Specialty Chemicals: global leading supplier positions



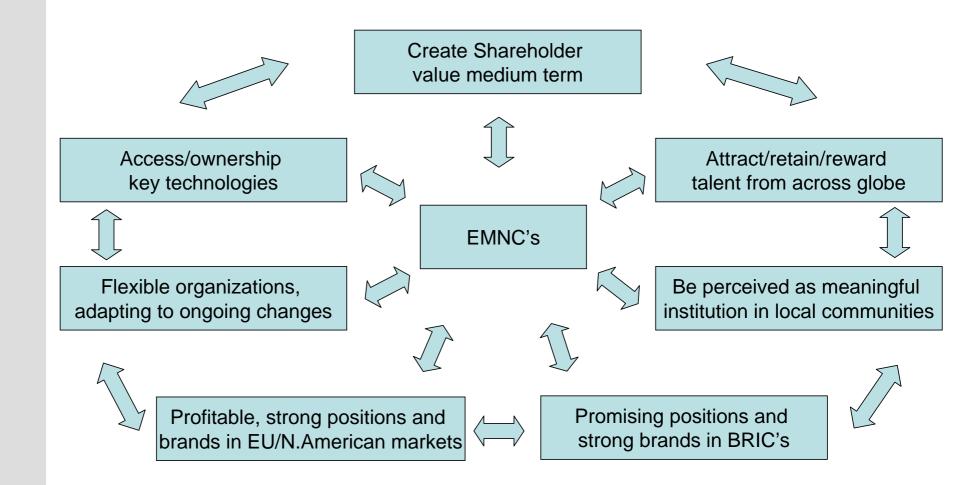
Chemicals Industry Leader



* 2006 pro forma figures



Key success factors for (European) MNC's





Members European Round Table of Industrialists

Chairman

Jorma Ollila - Nokia

Vice-Chairmen

Leif Johansson - AB Volvo **Peter Sutherland** - BP

Paul Adams - British American Tobacco

César Alierta Izuel - Telefónica

Nils S. Andersen - A.P. Møller – Maersk

Belmiro de Azevedo - SONAE, SGPS

Jean-Louis Beffa - Saint-Gobain

Wulf Bernotat - E.ON

Carlo Bozotti - STMicroelectronics

Peter Brabeck-Letmathe - Nestlé

David Brennan - AstraZeneca

Martin Broughton - British Airways

Antonio Brufau - Repsol YPF

Patrick Cescau - Unilever

Gerhard Cromme - ThyssenKrupp

Rodolfo De Benedetti - CIR

Thierry Desmarest - TOTAL

Bülent Eczacibaşi - Eczacibaşi Group

John Elkann - Fiat

Jürgen Hambrecht - BASF

Antti Herlin - KONE Corporation

Zsolt Hernádi - MOL

Franz Humer - F. Hoffmann-La Roche

Henning Kagermann - SAP

Gerard Kleisterlee - Royal Philips Electronics

Thomas Leysen - Umicore

Peter Löscher - Siemens

Gary McGann - Smurfit Kappa Group

Gérard Mestrallet - Suez

Aloïs Michielsen - Solvav

René Obermann - Deutsche Telekom

Benoît Potier - Air Liquide

Eivind Reiten - Norsk Hydro

John Rose - Rolls-Royce

Wolfgang Ruttenstorfer - OMV

Paolo Scaroni - Eni

Manfred Schneider - Bayer

Louis Schweitzer - Renault

Paul Skinner - Rio Tinto

Jean-François van Boxmeer - Heineken

Jeroen van der Veer - Royal Dutch Shell

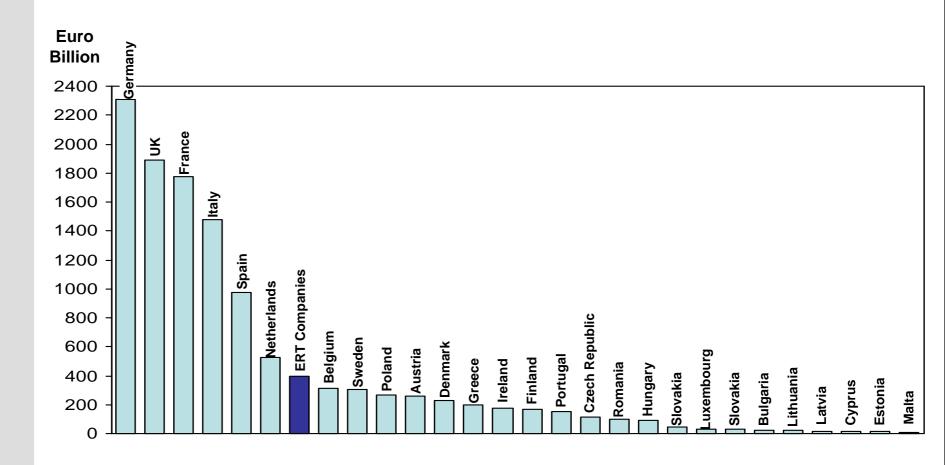
Ben Verwaayen - BT

Jacob Wallenberg - Investor AB

Hans Wijers - Akzo Nobel

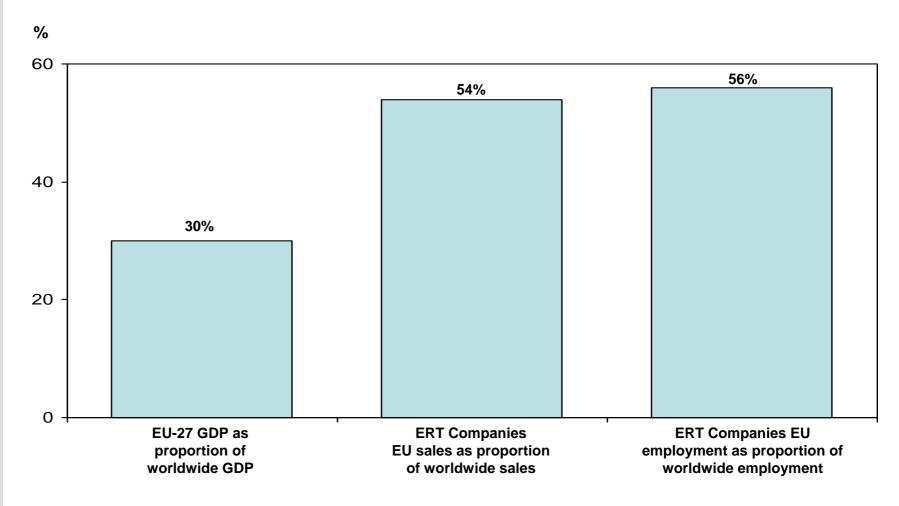


EMNC's play very important role in EU economy





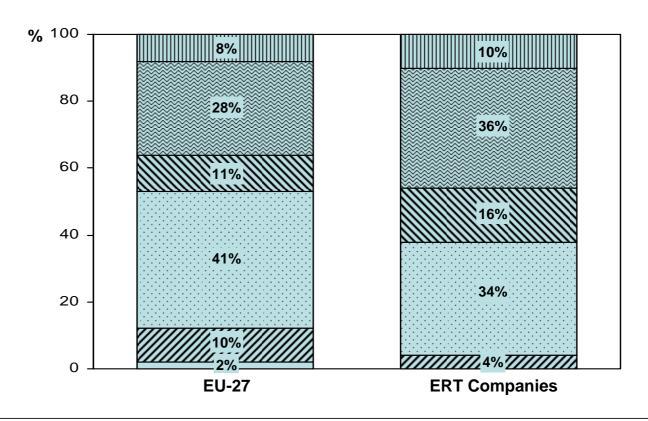
Commitment of ERT companies to the EU





Note: EU-27 Gross Domestic Product at market exchange rates Source: ERT Survey of Companies (2007), ERT Study Estimates, and Economist Intelligence Unit Country Forecast (2007)

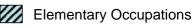
Job Quality: Employment by occupation in the EU of ERT companies







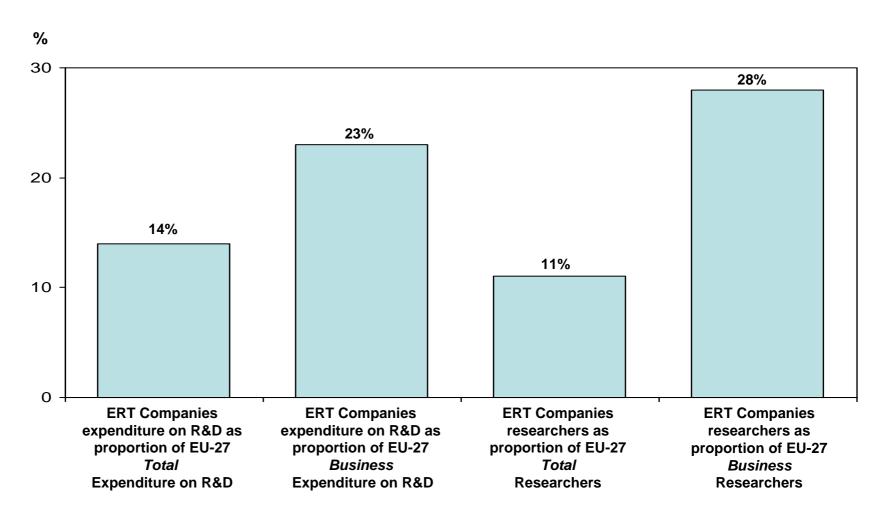








Expenditure on R&D and employment of researchers in the EU of ERT companies



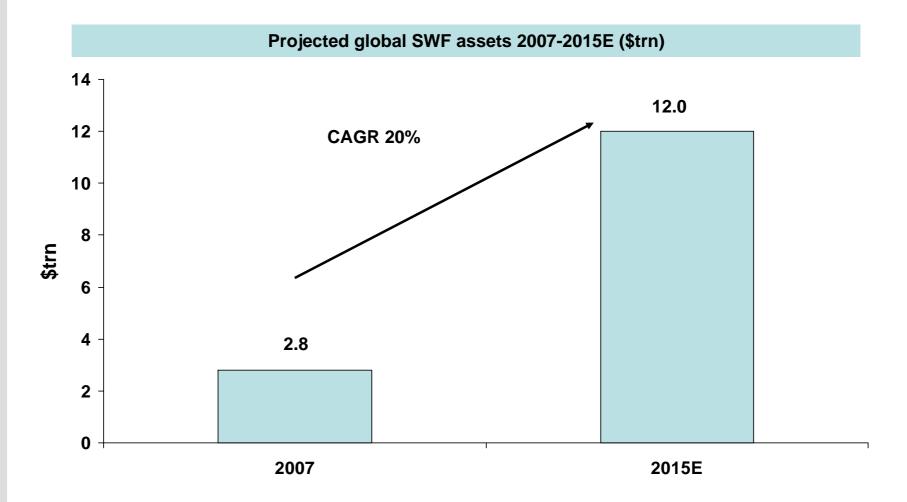


Some important trends to consider

- Sovereign wealth funds to become important shareholders in EMNC's
- Relative importance emerging economies to increase
- MNC's from emerging markets to change competitive arena



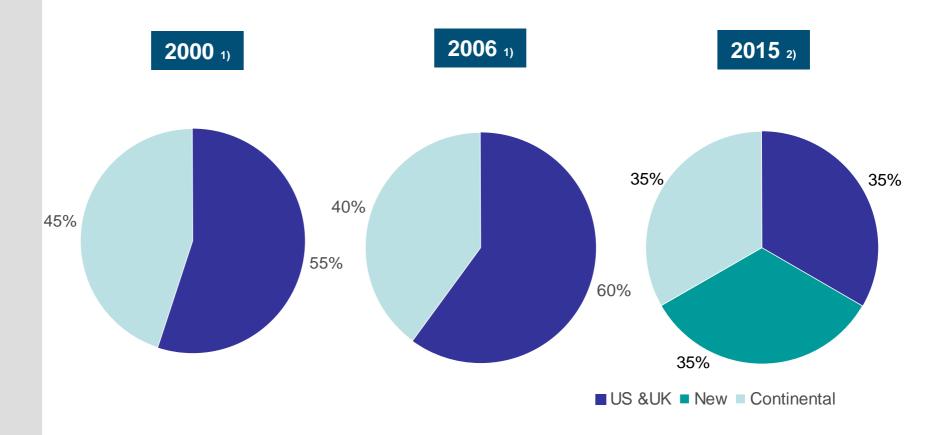
SWFs set to grow rapidly in global importance





e = Morgan Sanley Research estimates Source: Morgan Stanley Research

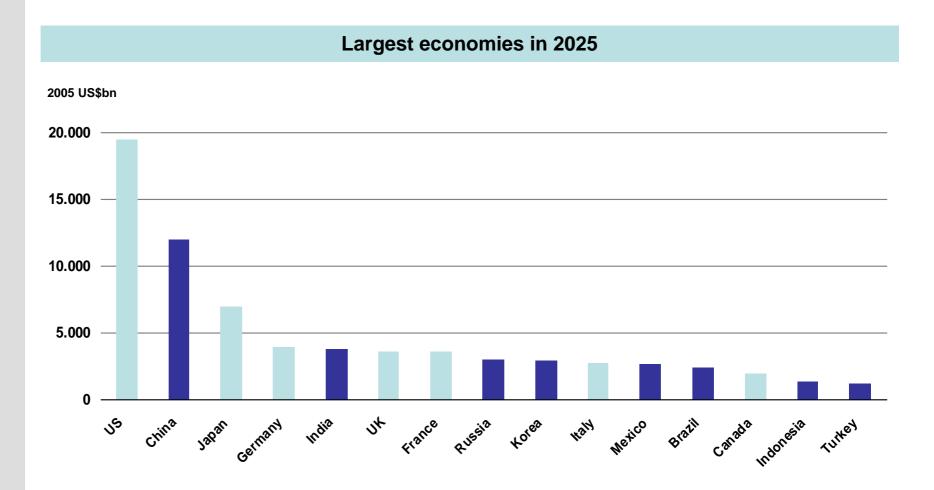
Shareholder base Akzo Nobel could change dramatically





-) Annual report Akzo Nobel 2000 and 2006
- 2) Based on AN estimates

Relative importance emerging economies to increase

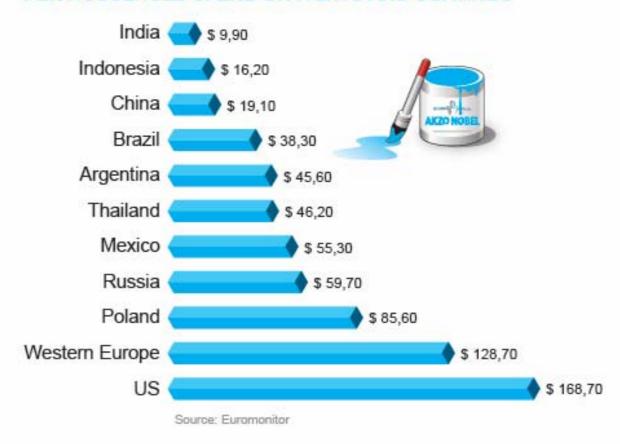




Source: Goldman Sachs Economic Research - Global Economics Paper Issue No:134

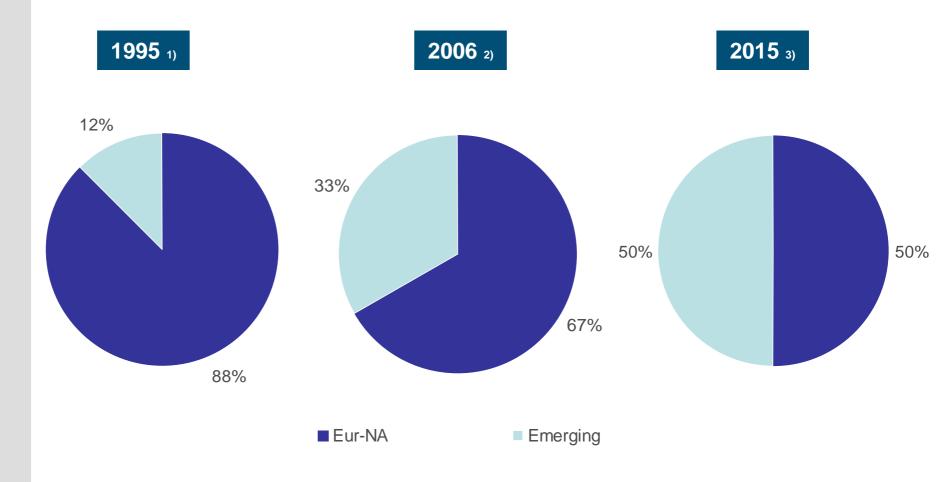
Strong growth potential

PER HOUSEHOLD SPEND ON PAINTS AND COATINGS





If current trends continue in 2015 50% of our staff will be in emerging markets

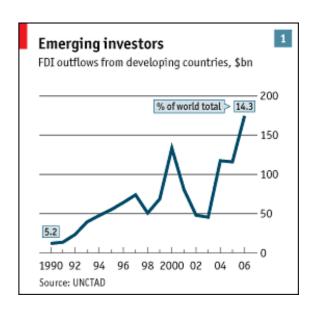




- Annual report Akzo Nobel 1995
- Source Akzo Nobel and ICI
- Based on AN estimates

New MNC's from emerging countries challenging EMNC's





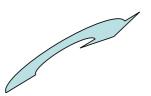


EMNC's can deal with these trends provided:

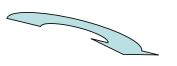
- SWF's provide transparency about their relationship with respective governments
- SWF's operate according to commercial principles, free from political motivations
- SWF's are treated equally in all EU countries (Role European Commission)
- Level playing field for all MNC's in mature and emerging markets (Role WTO)



Key challenge for EMNC's: to break out of vicious circle



Predominantly active in low growth / high costs environment



Lack of resources /
senior management time
for innovation, building
growth platforms and brands
in emerging markets

Constant restructuring required



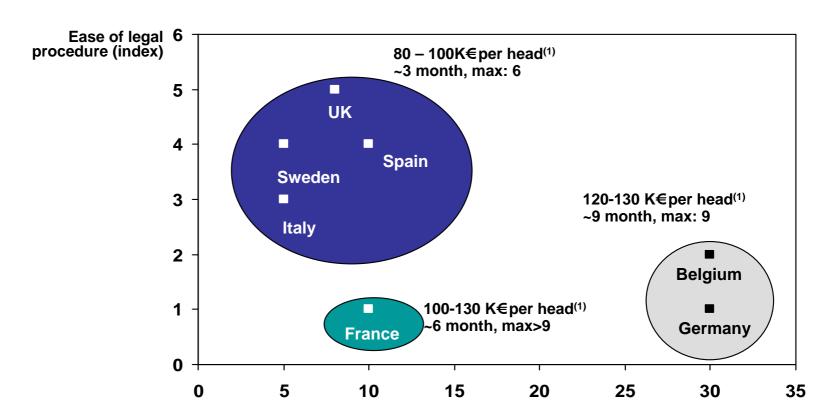
Disproportionate resources and senior management time focused on costs

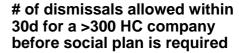
Restructuring expensive / time consuming





Legal procedures and social plan in Europe time consuming and expensive



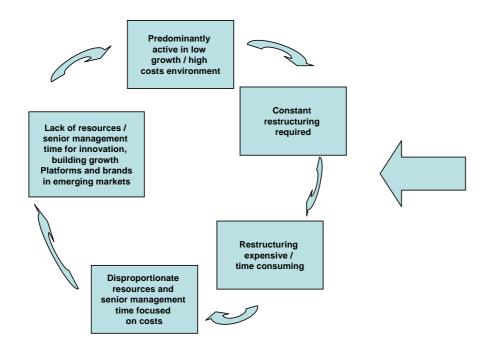




Note: WR = Workforce Reduction, HC = Headcount, WC = Work Council Assumption: For a total annual salary of 60K€ and 8 years within the company 10

Source: The Boston Consulting Group

Triggers to break out of vicious circle for senior management

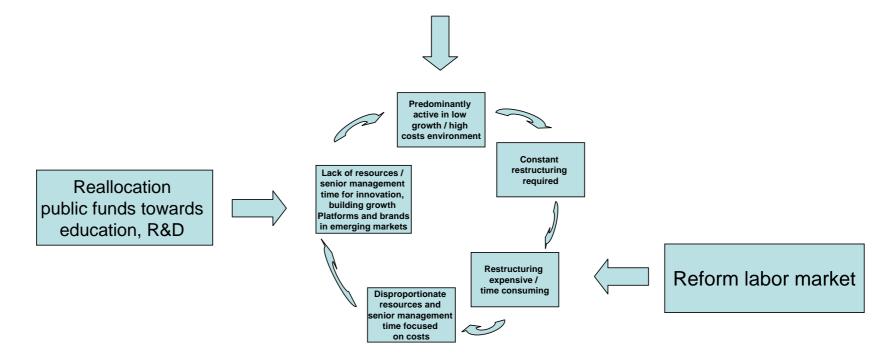


- A clear global strategy
- Sufficient proof points of ongoing investments in people, technology, brands in mature markets
- Determination to implement required restructuring
- Intense communication strategy to <u>all</u> stakeholders



Triggers to break out of vicious circle at EU and national level

- Full implementation Lisbon agenda
- Coherent EU energy and climate policy
- Coherent EU immigration policy





A call for action

There seems to be hardly disagreement what needs to happen

Political leaders seem to be unwilling to drive reform agenda, because:

- Perception that EU economy is again competitive (wrong!)
- Voters don't trust benefits globalization

A higher sense of urgency is essential; EU runs the risk to lose position in crucial phase of major geo-political and geo-economical shifts

