

# Europe Methanol Production, Storage, and Transportation Market By Product (Methanol and Green Methanol), By Country, Competition, Forecast and Opportunities, 2019-2029F

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## Abstracts

Europe Methanol Production, Storage, and Transportation Market was valued at USD 4.37 Billion in 2023 and is expected to reach USD 6.89 Billion by 2029 with a CAGR of 7.85% during the forecast period. The Europe methanol production, storage, and transportation market is driven by several key factors. The increasing demand for methanol as a versatile feedstock in chemical production, including formaldehyde and acetic acid, supports market growth. The shift towards renewable energy sources has led to rising interest in methanol as a clean fuel alternative, particularly in transportation and power generation. Regulatory support and initiatives aimed at reducing carbon emissions further propel investment in methanol technologies. Advances in production methods, such as carbon capture and utilization, enhance the sustainability of methanol production. The growing emphasis on circular economy principles encourages the development of methanol from renewable sources, solidifying its role in Europe's transition to a greener economy.

### Key Market Drivers

#### Growing Demand for Chemical Feedstock

Methanol is a crucial feedstock in the production of a wide range of chemicals, making it an integral part of various industrial processes. Among its primary derivatives are formaldehyde, acetic acid, and methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), each of which plays a significant role in multiple sectors. Formaldehyde is widely used in the construction and furniture industries, primarily as a bonding agent in plywood, particleboard, and other

composite wood products. Its strong adhesive properties and effectiveness in creating durable materials make it invaluable in these applications. Formaldehyde is a key ingredient in the production of resins, which are utilized in coatings, paints, and adhesives. The rising demand for eco-friendly construction materials further boosts the need for methanol, as many manufacturers seek alternatives that offer lower emissions and improved sustainability.

MTBE is primarily used as a gasoline additive to enhance octane ratings and reduce engine knocking. Its role in improving fuel quality is especially important in regions with stringent emissions regulations. The ongoing shift towards cleaner fuels and the push for alternative energy sources further amplify the demand for MTBE, as it helps meet regulatory requirements while supporting the transition to more sustainable transportation solutions.

Methanol's versatility as a feedstock extends beyond these primary chemicals, allowing it to be transformed into other valuable products such as methanol-to-olefins (MTO) and methanol-to-gasoline (MTG), thus diversifying its applications in the petrochemical industry. This broad range of potential uses enhances methanol's market appeal, making it a preferred choice for chemical manufacturers seeking reliable and adaptable raw materials. Ongoing innovation in methanol production technologies and the exploration of renewable sources contribute to its attractiveness as a sustainable alternative. As industries increasingly prioritize sustainability and reduce their carbon footprints, methanol stands out as a clean, efficient feedstock that aligns with these goals.

### Infrastructure Development

The expansion of infrastructure for methanol storage and transportation plays a vital role in facilitating market growth and enhancing the overall efficiency of the methanol supply chain. As the demand for methanol continues to rise, the need for robust infrastructure, including pipelines, storage facilities, and shipping capabilities, becomes increasingly critical. Pipelines allow for the safe and efficient transportation of methanol over long distances, reducing reliance on road transport, which can be more costly and environmentally damaging. The development of dedicated pipelines not only minimizes transportation costs but also enhances safety by reducing the risk of spills and accidents associated with road transport.

In addition to pipelines, the establishment of advanced shipping facilities is essential for the import and export of methanol. As Europe looks to source methanol both

domestically and internationally, ports equipped with specialized storage tanks and handling systems become indispensable. These facilities enable seamless logistics, ensuring that methanol can be efficiently transported from production sites to end-users in various sectors, including chemicals, automotive, and energy. Improved shipping infrastructure also supports the growth of methanol as a global commodity, allowing for greater flexibility in sourcing and distribution, which is particularly important in a market characterized by fluctuating demand.

Enhanced logistics not only streamline the transportation process but also improve accessibility for manufacturers and consumers alike. By ensuring that methanol is readily available where it is needed, infrastructure development encourages wider adoption across various industries. For manufacturers, reliable access to methanol can enhance production efficiency and product quality, while consumers benefit from the availability of methanol-based products, such as fuels and chemicals. This accessibility can stimulate demand, leading to further investments in production facilities and encouraging innovation in methanol applications.

### Increased Focus on Circular Economy

The emphasis on circular economy principles is increasingly shaping the production and utilization of methanol, particularly through the development of processes that convert renewable sources and waste materials into valuable products. This approach aligns with global sustainability goals by minimizing waste, conserving resources, and reducing the overall environmental footprint of industrial activities. In a circular economy, the focus shifts from a linear model of production and consumption—where resources are extracted, used, and then discarded—to a more regenerative model that emphasizes reuse, recycling, and the sustainable management of resources. In August 2021, A.P. Moller - Maersk has chosen its partners for the production of green fuel for its first vessel that will operate on carbon-neutral methanol: REintegrate, a subsidiary of the Danish renewable energy firm European Energy. REintegrate and European Energy will set up a new facility in Denmark to produce approximately 10,000 tonnes of carbon-neutral e-methanol, which will be consumed annually by Maersk's inaugural vessel designed to run on green e-methanol. Maersk will collaborate closely with REintegrate and European Energy throughout the facility's development.

One significant avenue in this circular economy framework is the production of methanol from renewable sources, such as biomass and agricultural residues. By utilizing organic materials that would otherwise contribute to waste, this process not only generates methanol but also helps mitigate waste disposal challenges. The integration of waste

materials into methanol production can significantly lower the carbon emissions associated with traditional fossil fuel-based methods. As industries increasingly adopt circular economy principles, the demand for methanol derived from renewable sources is likely to grow, reinforcing its position in the market.

Methanol can be produced through the conversion of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) in a process known as methanol synthesis. This method is particularly compelling from an environmental perspective, as it offers a way to utilize CO<sub>2</sub>—a potent greenhouse gas—effectively. By capturing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from industrial processes or even directly from the atmosphere and combining it with hydrogen obtained through electrolysis or other methods, producers can create a sustainable cycle that transforms waste into a useful fuel and chemical feedstock. This carbon recycling process represents a key strategy for industries looking to meet stringent emissions reduction targets while also contributing to a more sustainable future.

### Rising Interest in Hydrogen Economy

Methanol is increasingly recognized as a promising carrier for hydrogen, playing a pivotal role in the emerging hydrogen economy. As the world seeks to transition to cleaner energy sources, hydrogen is gaining prominence due to its potential as a zero-emission fuel. However, the storage and transportation of hydrogen present significant challenges, primarily due to its low density and high reactivity. In this context, methanol offers a viable solution, facilitating the safe and efficient handling of hydrogen. In June 2023, A.P. Moller - Maersk (Maersk) successfully secured green methanol for the inaugural voyage of the world's first methanol-enabled container vessel. This achievement marks a significant milestone for both the company and the industry's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Maersk has finalized a contract with Dutch producer OCI Global for the supply of green bio-methanol for this maiden journey. The 21,500 km trip from Ulsan, South Korea, to Copenhagen, Denmark—more than halfway around the world—will provide valuable operational experience for Maersk seafarers as they manage the new engines and utilize methanol as fuel. This preparation comes as the company gears up to receive a fleet of large, ocean-going methanol-enabled ships starting in 2024.

The conversion of methanol back to hydrogen for use in fuel cells is one of the most valuable applications of methanol in the energy landscape. Fuel cells generate electricity through a chemical reaction involving hydrogen and oxygen, with water as the only byproduct. This makes them an attractive option for a variety of applications, including transportation, stationary power generation, and portable energy solutions.

Methanol can be easily reformed to release hydrogen, providing a practical pathway for hydrogen utilization where direct access to hydrogen infrastructure is limited.

This dual functionality of methanol—serving as both a hydrogen carrier and a fuel source—enhances its relevance in the broader energy landscape. In many regions, the infrastructure for hydrogen distribution is still underdeveloped, posing challenges for industries and consumers looking to adopt hydrogen technologies. Methanol's ability to be transported using existing fuel logistics systems—such as pipelines, tankers, and storage facilities—greatly reduces the barriers to entry for hydrogen applications. This versatility makes methanol an attractive option for energy providers and industries looking to transition to hydrogen without incurring the substantial costs associated with building new infrastructure.

## Key Market Challenges

### High Production Costs

The production of methanol, particularly from renewable sources, can be more expensive compared to traditional fossil fuel-based methods. High capital investments in new technologies, combined with operational costs, can make it challenging for producers to remain competitive in the market. Fluctuations in the prices of raw materials, such as natural gas and biomass, can further impact production costs. These economic pressures may inhibit the growth of methanol production facilities and limit market entry for smaller companies, affecting overall industry expansion.

### Infrastructure Limitations

Although infrastructure for methanol storage and transportation is developing, significant gaps remain, particularly in rural areas where access to essential facilities and services is often limited. In these regions, the existing infrastructure may not be adequate to meet the growing demands of methanol production and distribution, posing challenges for manufacturers and consumers alike. Many facilities currently in operation were not specifically designed for the safe handling of methanol, which is a volatile substance requiring specialized storage conditions to ensure safety and compliance with regulations. This inadequacy can lead to potential safety hazards, such as leaks or spills, which not only pose risks to human health and the environment but can also result in significant financial losses for companies.

The absence of dedicated transportation networks further complicates the situation.

Efficient distribution of methanol relies on a well-established logistics framework, including pipelines, rail systems, and shipping facilities that are specifically tailored for handling methanol. In regions lacking such infrastructure, transportation costs can increase substantially, as companies may have to rely on less efficient means, such as road transport. This can lead to delays in supply, reduced accessibility for consumers, and ultimately higher prices for methanol products. Without efficient logistics, the potential benefits of methanol as a clean energy source and chemical feedstock may be diminished.

## Key Market Trends

### Shift to Renewable Energy Sources

As Europe moves towards renewable energy, methanol is gaining traction as a sustainable fuel alternative that aligns closely with the region's ambitious goals for reducing carbon emissions. This shift is driven by the urgent need to mitigate climate change and promote energy independence, which has led to increased interest in cleaner, renewable energy sources. Methanol, with its versatile production methods and potential for low environmental impact, has emerged as a compelling option in this context.

One of the most significant advantages of methanol is its ability to be produced from renewable sources such as biomass, agricultural residues, and waste materials. This process not only helps in managing waste but also reduces dependence on fossil fuels. By converting organic materials into methanol, producers can create a closed-loop system that minimizes carbon emissions and promotes sustainability. This aligns perfectly with Europe's circular economy initiatives, which aim to reduce waste and encourage the reuse of resources. As more producers invest in technologies that facilitate the sustainable production of methanol, its viability as a green fuel source becomes increasingly evident.

Methanol's compatibility with existing infrastructure further enhances its appeal as a sustainable fuel alternative. It can be utilized in internal combustion engines and is also suitable for use in fuel cells, which generate electricity through a chemical reaction with hydrogen. Fuel cells that use methanol have several advantages, including high efficiency and lower emissions compared to traditional combustion processes. This adaptability makes methanol an attractive option for various applications, including transportation, where it can serve as a cleaner alternative to gasoline and diesel. The transportation sector is a significant contributor to carbon emissions, and methanol's

use can help accelerate the transition to cleaner fuels.

### Technological Advancements

Innovations in methanol production technologies are playing a pivotal role in enhancing efficiency, reducing costs, and promoting sustainability in the methanol industry. Among the most significant advancements are improved catalytic processes and carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS) technologies. These innovations not only streamline production but also align with the growing demand for cleaner energy solutions, thereby attracting investments and driving market growth.

Improved catalytic processes are essential for increasing the efficiency of methanol synthesis. Traditional methods often require high temperatures and pressures, which can be energy-intensive and costly. However, recent advancements in catalyst development have led to more effective and selective catalytic reactions that can operate under milder conditions. This reduces energy consumption and associated operational costs while improving the overall yield of methanol. Enhanced catalysts can also facilitate the conversion of a wider range of feedstocks, including biomass and waste materials, further promoting the sustainable production of methanol. By optimizing these processes, producers can increase their output while minimizing waste and energy use, thereby enhancing their competitiveness in the market.

### Segmental Insights

#### Product Insights

Based on the product, green methanol is rapidly gaining traction as the more dominant and sought-after option. While traditional methanol, typically produced from natural gas, has historically held a significant share of the market due to its established infrastructure and lower costs, the urgent shift towards sustainability and carbon reduction is reshaping this landscape. Green methanol, produced from renewable feedstocks such as biomass, waste materials, or through the electrolysis of water combined with captured carbon dioxide, aligns seamlessly with Europe's ambitious climate goals. The growing emphasis on decarbonization and the European Union's stringent emissions regulations are compelling industries to seek out greener alternatives. As a result, green methanol is increasingly viewed as an essential component in the transition to a circular economy, where waste is minimized and resources are reused. Its production not only contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions but also supports the goal of energy independence by utilizing locally available renewable resources.

Investments in green methanol production technologies are surging, driven by innovation in catalytic processes and carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS). These advancements enhance the efficiency and economic viability of green methanol, positioning it favorably against traditional methanol. The ongoing development of renewable hydrogen production also supports green methanol's role as a hydrogen carrier, further enhancing its relevance in the emerging hydrogen economy. The regulatory environment in Europe is increasingly favoring green solutions, with government incentives and funding for sustainable projects becoming more common. The European Green Deal aims to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050, providing a clear roadmap for the future of the Europe Methanol Production, Storage, and Transportation. This supportive framework encourages investment and growth in green methanol production, driving its market expansion.

### Country Insights

Among the countries in Europe, Germany is currently dominating the Europe Methanol Production, Storage, and Transportation. As the largest economy in Europe, Germany has established itself as a leader in various industrial sectors, including chemical manufacturing and renewable energy. The country's advanced infrastructure, strong technological capabilities, and commitment to sustainability position it at the forefront of methanol production, particularly green methanol, which aligns with Germany's ambitious climate goals. One of the key factors contributing to Germany's dominance in the Europe Methanol Production, Storage, and Transportation is its significant investment in research and development. German companies and research institutions are at the cutting edge of innovations in methanol production technologies, including advancements in catalytic processes and carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS). These innovations not only enhance the efficiency and sustainability of methanol production but also reduce costs, making it an economically viable option. As a result, Germany is well-equipped to meet both domestic and international demand for methanol, particularly as industries increasingly seek greener alternatives to fossil fuels.

Germany's strategic position within Europe facilitates its role as a key player in the methanol supply chain. With a well-developed transportation infrastructure that includes extensive road, rail, and maritime networks, the country is able to efficiently distribute methanol to various markets. This logistical advantage enhances Germany's capacity to serve not only its domestic needs but also export methanol to neighboring countries. The presence of major ports, such as Hamburg and Bremen, further strengthens Germany's position in the international methanol trade, allowing for seamless import

and export operations. Germany's commitment to sustainability is further reflected in its policies and regulations aimed at reducing carbon emissions. The country has set ambitious targets for transitioning to renewable energy, with a significant focus on integrating sustainable fuels into its energy mix. The German government's support for renewable methanol production, along with incentives for adopting clean technologies, has created a favorable environment for investment in the methanol sector. This supportive regulatory framework encourages companies to develop and implement innovative methanol production processes, thereby driving market growth.

### Key Market Players

Methanex Europe S.A.

MITSUBISHI Gas Chemical Europe GmbH

Repsol, S.A.

CEPSA

A.P. Møller Holding A/S

Mitsui & Co. Europe PLC

Ørsted A/S

solvadis methanol GmbH

### Report Scope:

In this report, the Europe Methanol Production, Storage, and Transportation Market has been segmented into the following categories, in addition to the industry trends which have also been detailed below:

Europe Methanol Production, Storage, and Transportation Market, By Product:

Methanol

Green Methanol

Europe Methanol Production, Storage, and Transportation Market, By Country:

Germany

France

United Kingdom

Italy

Spain

Russia

Poland

Bulgaria

Finland

Competitive Landscape

Company Profiles: Detailed analysis of the major companies presents in the Europe Methanol Production, Storage, and Transportation Market.

Available Customizations:

Europe Methanol Production, Storage, and Transportation Market report with the given market data, TechSci Research offers customizations according to a company's specific needs. The following customization options are available for the report:

Company Information

Detailed analysis and profiling of additional market players (up to five).

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