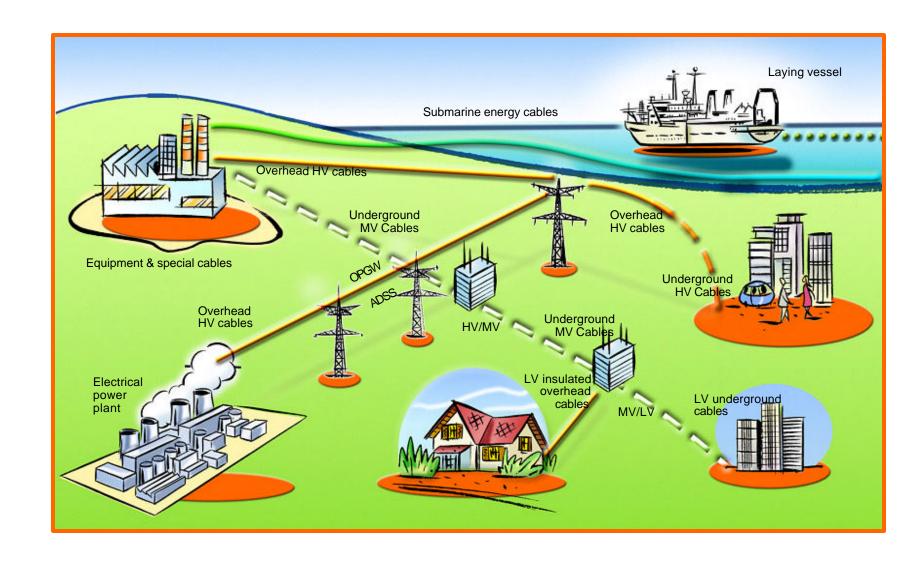


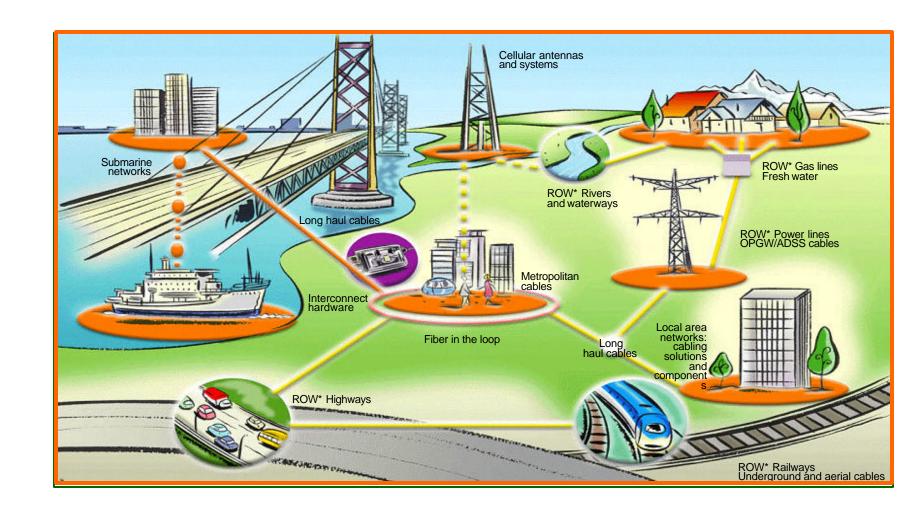
Competitive Trends
in the
Wire and Cable Industry
by
Gordon Thursfield
Nexans North America

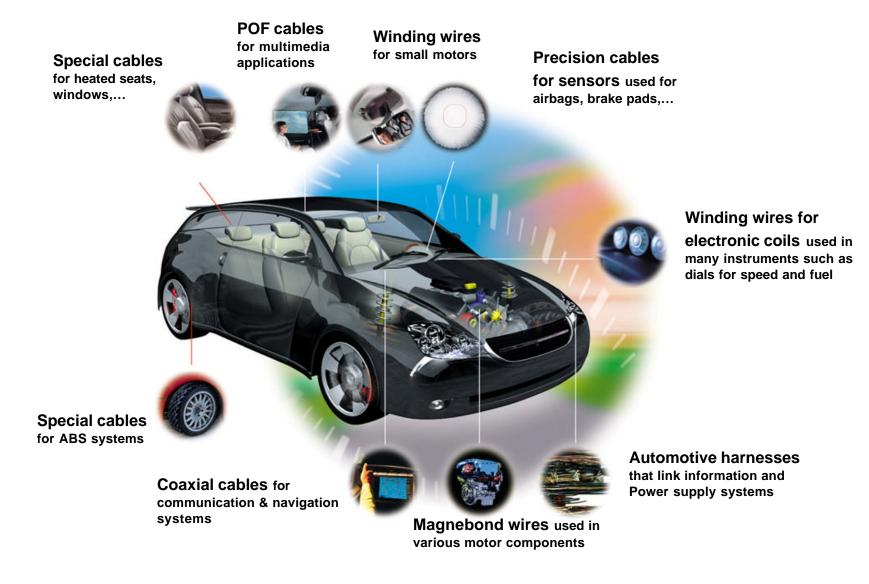
- Technological Developments
- Industry Rationalization
- Economic Environment
- The Future

# Example: Energy networks

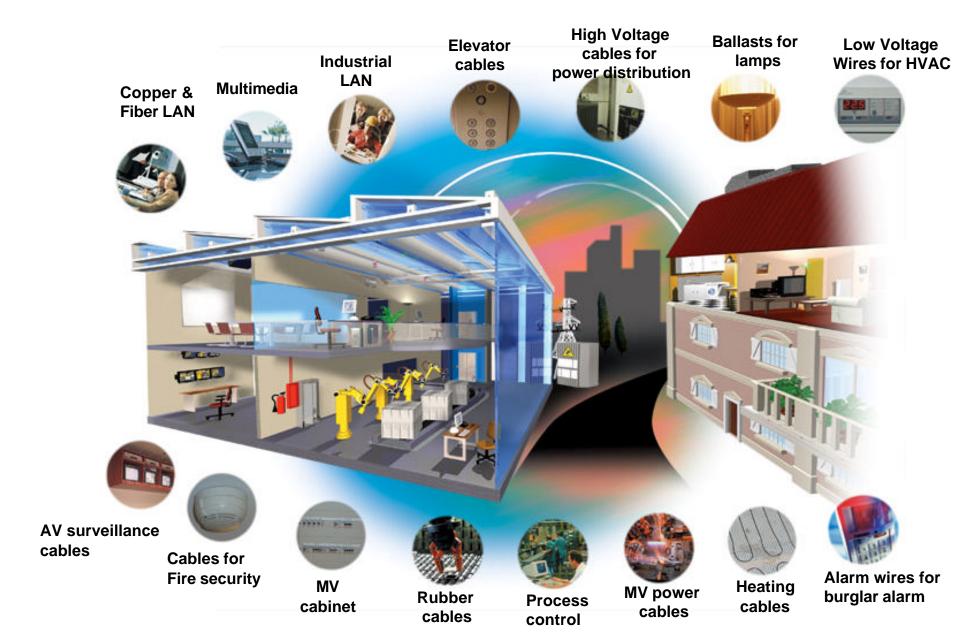


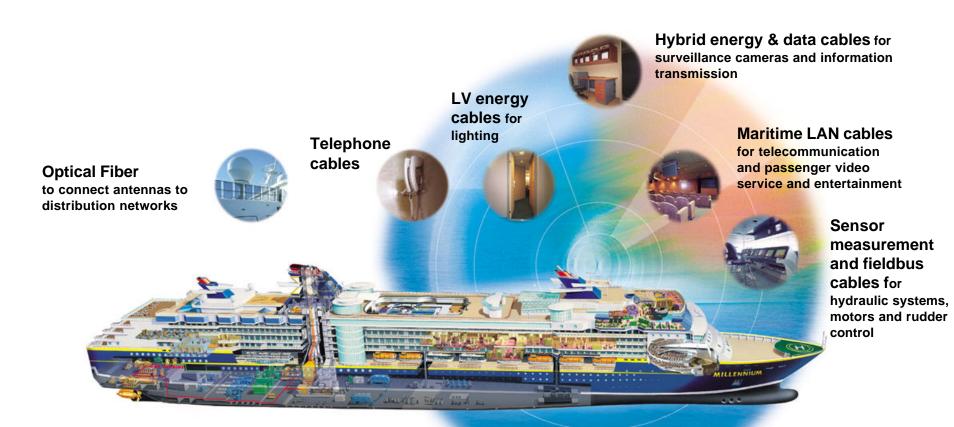
# Example: Telecom networks





# Example: Smart Buildings





High and Low Voltage energy cables for propulsion and power distribution

Coaxial cables & Cat7
solutions for entertainment
and internet services

Thin-wall LV cables to provide energy to equipment, conveniences, cabins,...



Instrumentation & Control cables to carry technical information

Winding wires for motors, generators, compressors,...

### Power Cables - Medium Voltage

Paper Lead

Thermoplastic High Molecular Weight Polyethylene

Crosslinked Polyethylene (XLPE)/Ethylene Propylene Rubber (EPR)

- High Performance Crosslinked Polyethylene
  - Tree Retardant Compounds
  - High Performance Shields
  - Water Blocked Cables
  - High Performance Jacketing Materials
- Cable life well in excess of 40 years even in arduous conditions.
- Paper insulated cables totally out of the picture.

The industry is now totally comfortable with MV TRXLPE/EPR cables in almost all environments.

Power Cables - High Voltage

Oil Filled/Oil Impregnated Cables

Crosslinked Polyethylene

(EPR to 230 kV)

Super Conductors

- Crosslinked polyethylene now the standard for almost all voltages and particularly >230 kV.
- Crosslinked XLPE performs well even at extra high voltage.
   E.g. several 500 kV installations performing well.
- Super conductors could be the norm for inner-city installations 10 years from now.

## **Industrial Application Cables**

#### Trends include:

- Fire Retardant
- Low Smoke Zero Halogen
- Crosslinked Jackets Water Curable Compounds
- High Flexibility Cables
- Umbilical Cables for Off-Shore Installations
- Ultra High Temperature Resistant

Technology has advanced to the extent that cables can be designed to perform in almost any environment.

### Telecommunications and Data

- In a little over 10 years, fiber optic cables have become a commodity - contributing to massive reliance on industry and society on high performance communications on a world wide scale.
- Also high performance data cables have emerged to satisfy needs for high speed and universal internet access.

## Profitability of Industry

Despite massive technological advancements this is <u>not</u> a profitable industry.

- Margins are very thin.
- Costs of maintaining a presence in industry while continually advancing technology are high.
- The market does not reward excellence.

#### As a result -

- Significant rationalization but still no where near enough.
- A number of high profile bankruptcies.
- Difficult to continue to attract talent to facilitate continued advancement.

#### The World Picture

Commodity application cables have migrated to low cost countries (primarily ASIA).

e.g. Cords

**Cord Sets** 

Magnet Wire

**Lighting Cables** 

**Automobile Harness Wiring** 

Low Category Data Cables

Hook-Up Wires

and others could follow:

e.g. Overhead Transmission

**Building Wires** 

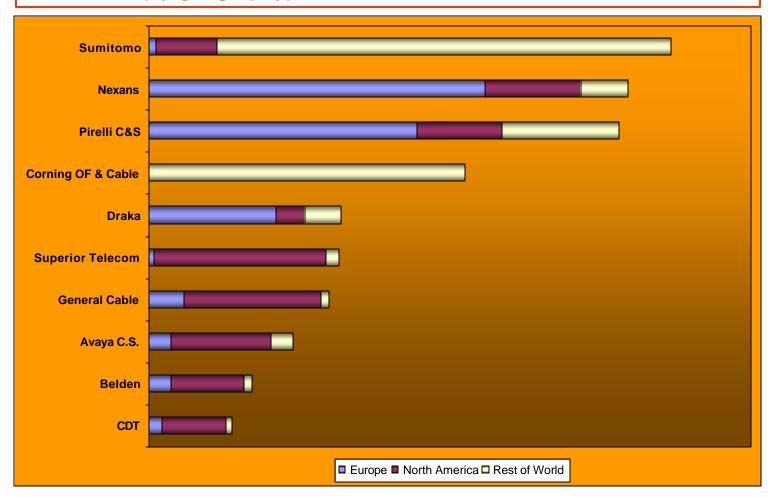
**Electronic Application Cables** 

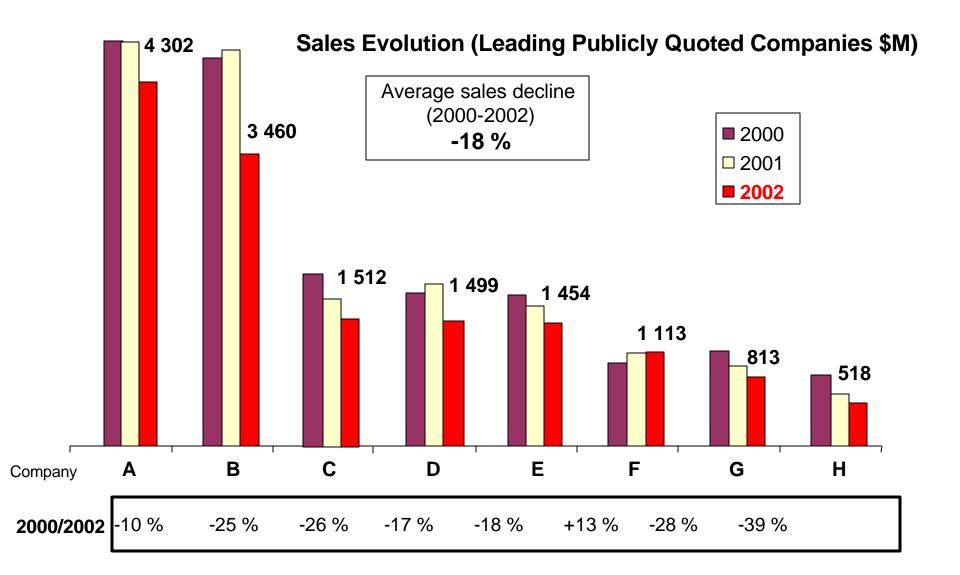
The North American manufacturing base for wire and cable will continue to shrink!

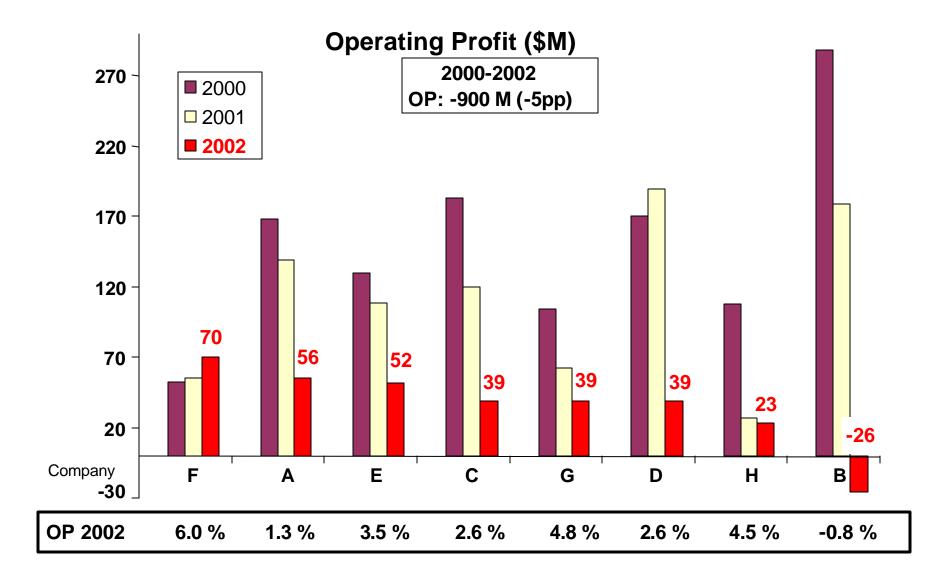
## The European Picture

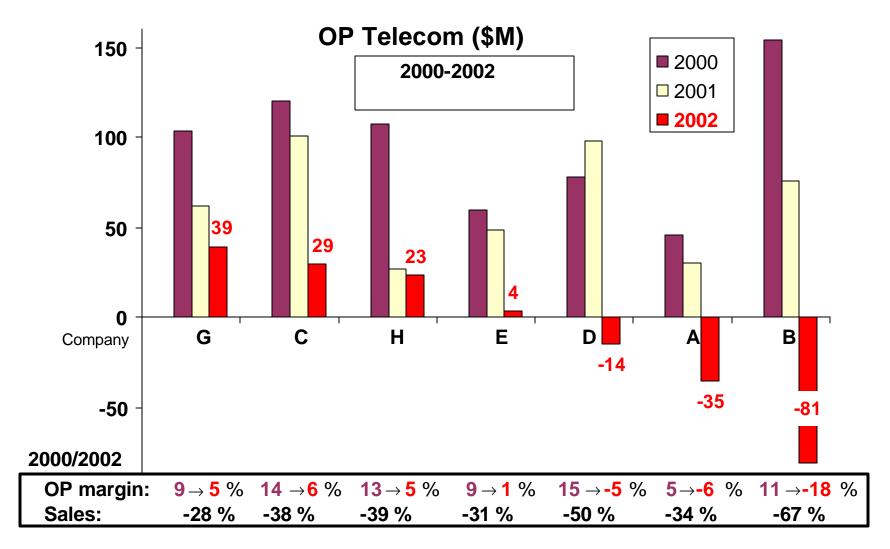
- Many "famous" companies have disappeared and/or been absorbed through rationalization and closures.
- Creation of the single European market has eliminated "country specialists and leaders."
- Market rationalized to 3 major players in Europe -
  - Nexans
  - Pirelli
  - Draka
     and a few product specialists focussing on specific market niches.
- The North American, and indeed, the World market could follow.

# Sales 2001 (by geography)

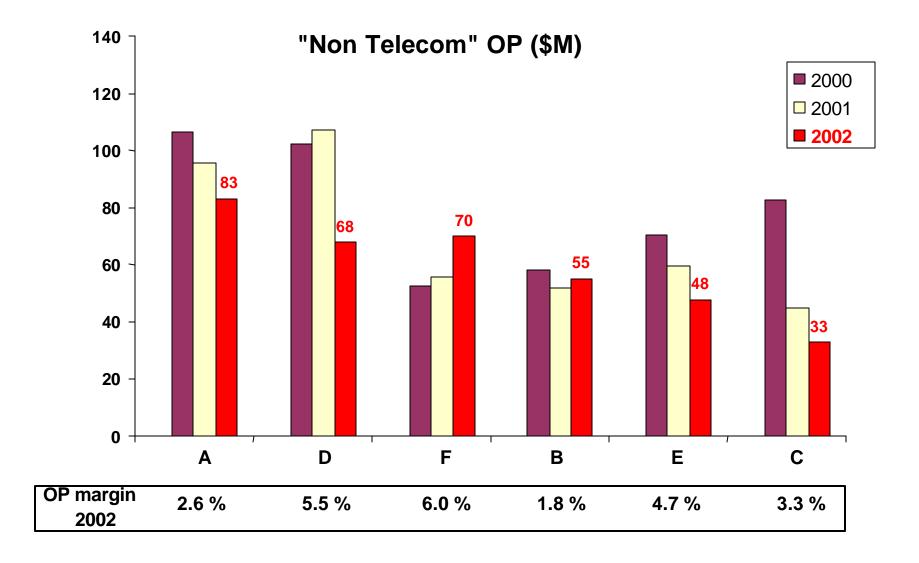








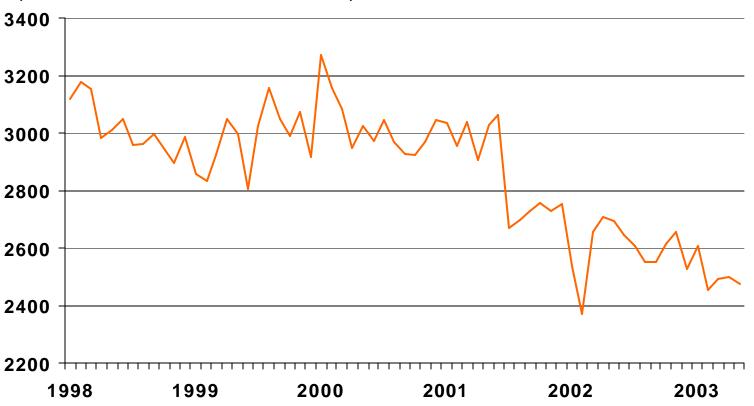
Telecom contributes \$700M to the profit decline.



- The environment has changed dramatically over the past two years Most players have been injured and a few are barely alive
- All have been actively restructuring their operations to cope with current market conditions:
  - Significant headcount reductions at all major players.
  - Industrial rationalization with elimination of excess capacity and reduction of floor space
  - Reduction of SG&A in line with sales decline
- Looking forward, there is not any sign of a market recovery yet and the cable business is more challenging than ever:
  - Cost/price competitiveness will remain key to achieve decent margins
  - Fight among large and small players to secure/gain market share is likely to intensify
- Impact of Asian, East European, South American competition will also intensify.

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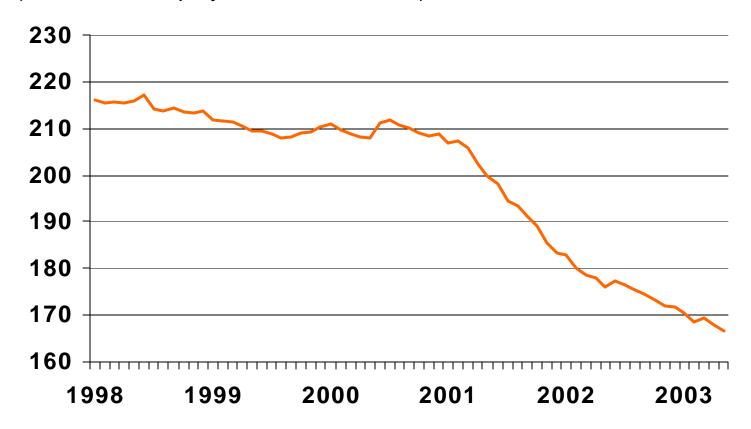




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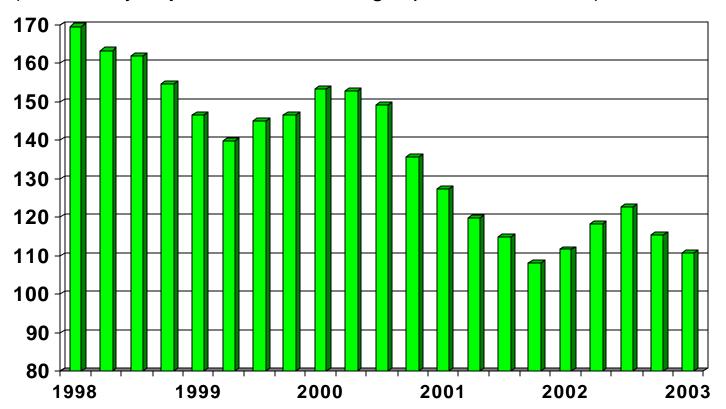
(Number of Employees, in Thousands)



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(Seasonally adjusted index, average quarter 1987=100)



### **Future Challenges**

- North America is an increasingly expensive manufacturing base.
  - High Labour and Benefit Costs.
  - Environmental, health and safety, taxation and other costs much higher than in developing countries.

Employment in US manufacturing has declined 20% since 2000.

- To succeed, North American manufacturers must continue to differentiate themselves.
  - Cannot compete on manufacturing cost alone on commodity items.
  - Must compete on service, quality and technical leadership and higher value added products.
  - Must continue to develop system solutions to create value-added to the customer.

### **Future Challenges**

- Perhaps the biggest challenge of all is to advance cable and cable system design to facilitate high levels of manufacturing efficiency.
- The potential for significant infrastructure investment in the North American power grid, presents a real challenge for our wire and cable engineers.
  - Propose System Solutions
  - Propose Latest Technologies
  - Propose Underground Solutions Wherever and Whenever Possible.

Pro-active leadership from the wire and cable industry on this issue could improve the viability of our industry during the next decade.