

The stubbornly high cost of some European building materials despite cheaper energy

It's been a torrid time for Europe's building materials producers, as construction projects have stalled significantly in the past couple of years. We think the worst will be over for them soon, but that's not the whole story. Despite lower energy costs, input prices remain stubbornly high



We think the worst will soon be over for Europe's building material producers

Building material production levels will bottom out in 2024

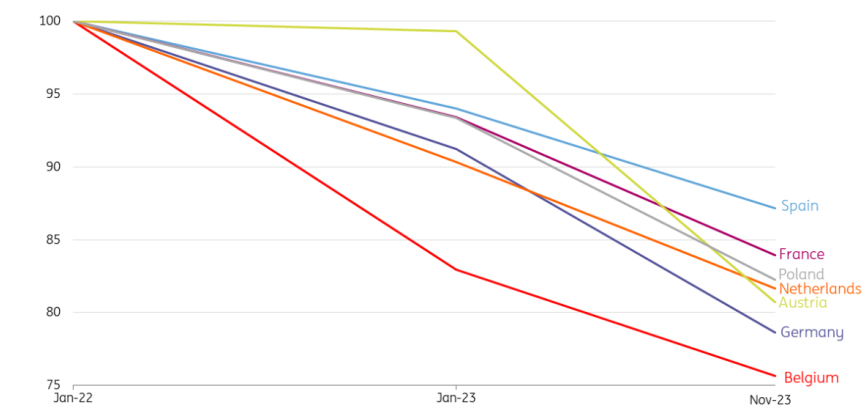
We expect 2024 to be a year of transition for the building materials industry comprising of concrete, cement and bricks. In most European countries, production levels tumbled in the past couple of years; volumes are down by almost 15% in Spain and by nearly 25% in Belgium compared with the beginning of 2022. We believe that those volumes will not start to recover until 2025.

Should European interest rates start to come down, as we expect, and we see sustained [higher wages](#), we're likely to witness a turning point leading to more investments in new premises. However, building projects have a long lead time and the number of issued [building permits](#) was

still declining in the third quarter of 2023. It will take some time before sales pick up.

Sharp drop building material production due to less new construction

Volume production building material industry (eg. concrete, cement & bricks), Index January 2022=100 SA



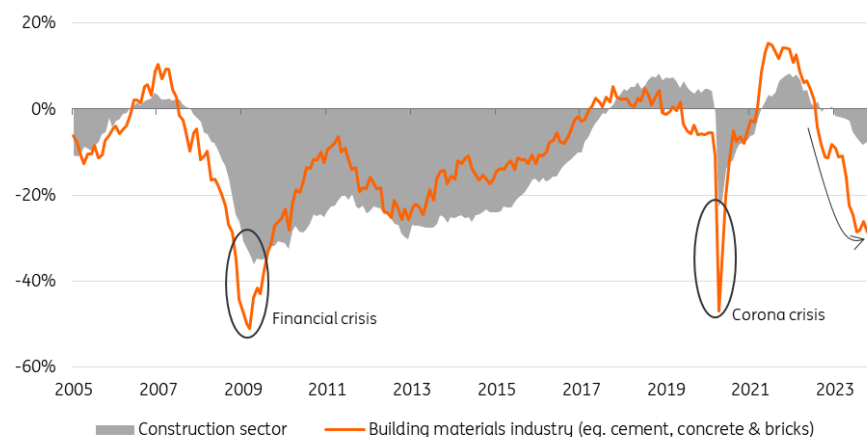
The beginning of the end of the decline

There are signs indicating that the worst is over. For instance, the confidence indicator for the EU construction sector is still negative but has slowly improved during the last few months of 2023. The confidence indicator for the building material sector has stopped decreasing. In addition, [EU house prices](#) rose again and increased in the third and fourth quarters of last year. This allows project developers to increase prices for new-build dwellings. Project plans that weren't profitable due to higher building costs can now, at least in some cases, be lucrative again.

For example, [local Dutch data](#) support this changing trend. Project developers have seen their sales increase since summer 2023 after a period of decline, and sales of new homes are also on the rise again.

Producer confidence in building material sector is bottoming out

Producer Confidence indicator European Union, SA (monthly, latest data point Dec 2023)



Source: Eurostat, European Commission & ING Research

Building material industry more volatile than construction sector

The developments in the building material industry are closely related to the construction sector. Yet, this industry is more vulnerable to economic shocks. There are two reasons for this. Firstly, building material companies generally have higher fixed costs as they have invested more in machinery and factories than construction companies. This makes building material companies less agile; therefore, they have more difficulties scaling down during an economic downturn. Secondly, building materials deliver relatively more supplies for the construction of new buildings and, to a lesser extent, for renovation.

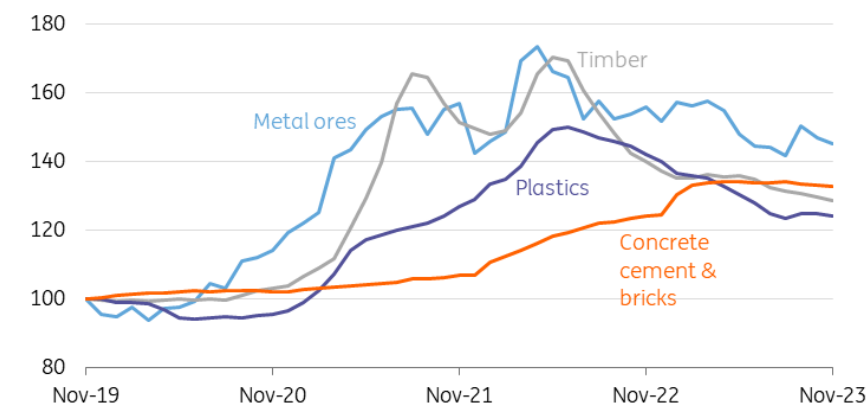
In general, the construction of new buildings is more volatile than renovation. Consequently, building material firms are now more negative than contractors as new building production faces larger obstacles than the renovation market. We saw the same developments during previous setbacks: building material companies were more pessimistic than construction companies at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic and the earlier financial crises.

Building material prices are decreasing

The prices of many building materials peaked during the summer of 2022 and have steadily fallen since. The cost of timber and plastic inputs for construction companies have particularly fallen back but they're still higher than their pre-Covid levels. This is due to weakening demand as economic growth is sluggish and [construction volumes](#), especially of new buildings, are declining. The diminished supply chain disruptions after Covid have also eased the upward price pressure. However, the current trade impact of attacks on merchant ships in the [Red Sea](#) is just one example of the continued vulnerability in supply chains and could threaten further new price increases.

Concrete, timber, plastics and steel prices are declining

Producer Price Index, Index January 2020=100, European Union



Prices of concrete, cement and bricks remain sticky

Building materials such as concrete and cement peaked during the summer of 2023 and have only undergone a marginal decline. The cost of these materials has benefited from declining energy prices as these are very [energy-intensive to produce](#). You might expect significant price drops here, too, not least because demand from contractors is declining as new construction volumes decrease. Yet, output prices of these building materials have only come down marginally, by less than 1% in November 2023 compared to half a year earlier. And here are two reasons why concrete, cement and brick prices remain sticky:

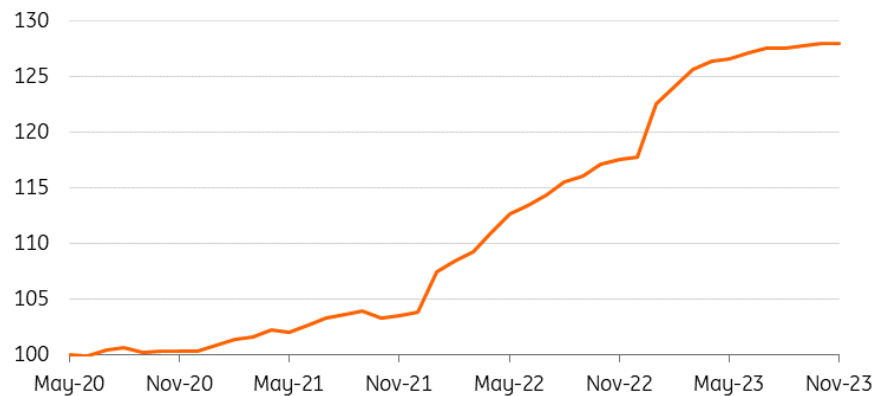
1 Other input prices shot up

As energy prices decreased, the costs of other materials, such as sand, stone and clay, rose significantly. Although these materials are abundant, environmental regulations can make quarrying difficult, for instance, which squeezes supply. The cost of these materials has increased by nearly 25% in the past two years. These price hikes are smaller than the energy price fluctuations, but they more or less offset the energy price reductions in the last year for building material production.

Clay and sand are more essential components for the production than energy. We estimate that they account for two-and-a-half times more than energy costs.

Sharp price increases of stone, sand and clay

Price development: quarrying of stone, sand and clay (Index May 2020=100)



Source: Eurostat, ING Research

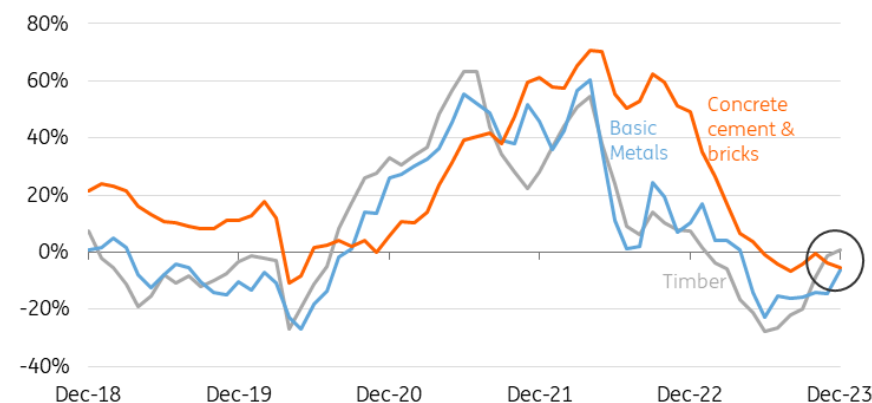
2 Concrete, cement and bricks' prices are less vulnerable than timber and steel

Timber and steel prices react relatively quickly to changes in the market. If stocks of suppliers and wooden building materials increase, we can see price declines within just **one to two months**. The (global) market for these products is very competitive, so changing purchase prices are quickly passed on.

Building materials such as concrete and cement are heavy and voluminous. That's why they're often traded on relatively small local markets, resulting in less competition. This gives the suppliers of these products more market power, which usually results in both higher prices and lower price volatility. They do not have to pass on price reductions of raw materials or energy costs directly because of the relatively limited competition. As a result, the output prices of these products rise - and fall - at a slower rate compared to building materials such as wood, which are traded in more competitive markets.

Small price decreases expected for concrete, cement and bricks

Balance of manufactures in European Union which expects to increase/decrease output prices (over next 3 months)



Source: European Commission & ING Research

Few producers expect price declines

It looks like the strong price movements in building materials has come to an end. Only a small majority of steel, concrete, cement and brick suppliers expect to lower their sales prices. However, for metals shipped in containers, the Red Sea conflict poses an [upside risk](#). The price fluctuations for timber also seem to be over. On balance, less than 1% of EU timber companies planned to increase their prices in December 2023.

Author

Maurice van Sante

Senior Economist Construction & Team Lead Sectors

maurice.van.sante@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.