



Daslav Brkic, Consultant, DB Business Development

Giacomo Franchini, Director, **SUPPL|HI**

Convegno Sezione
Componentistica d'Impianto ANIMP

October 22nd, 2024

Energy Industry Global Markets Forecast and Supply Chain Trends 2024

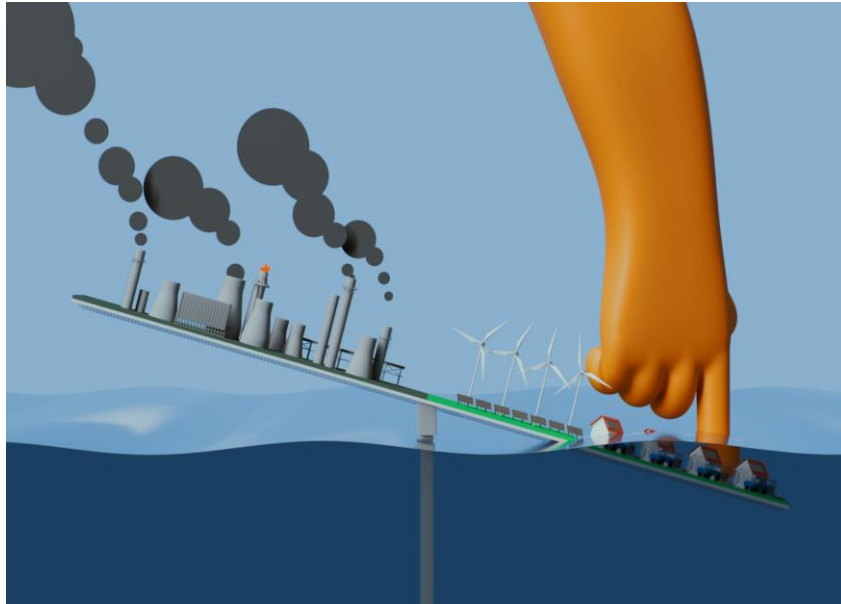


AGENDA

Market Trends (D. Brkic)

Top 5 Trends in Supply Chain

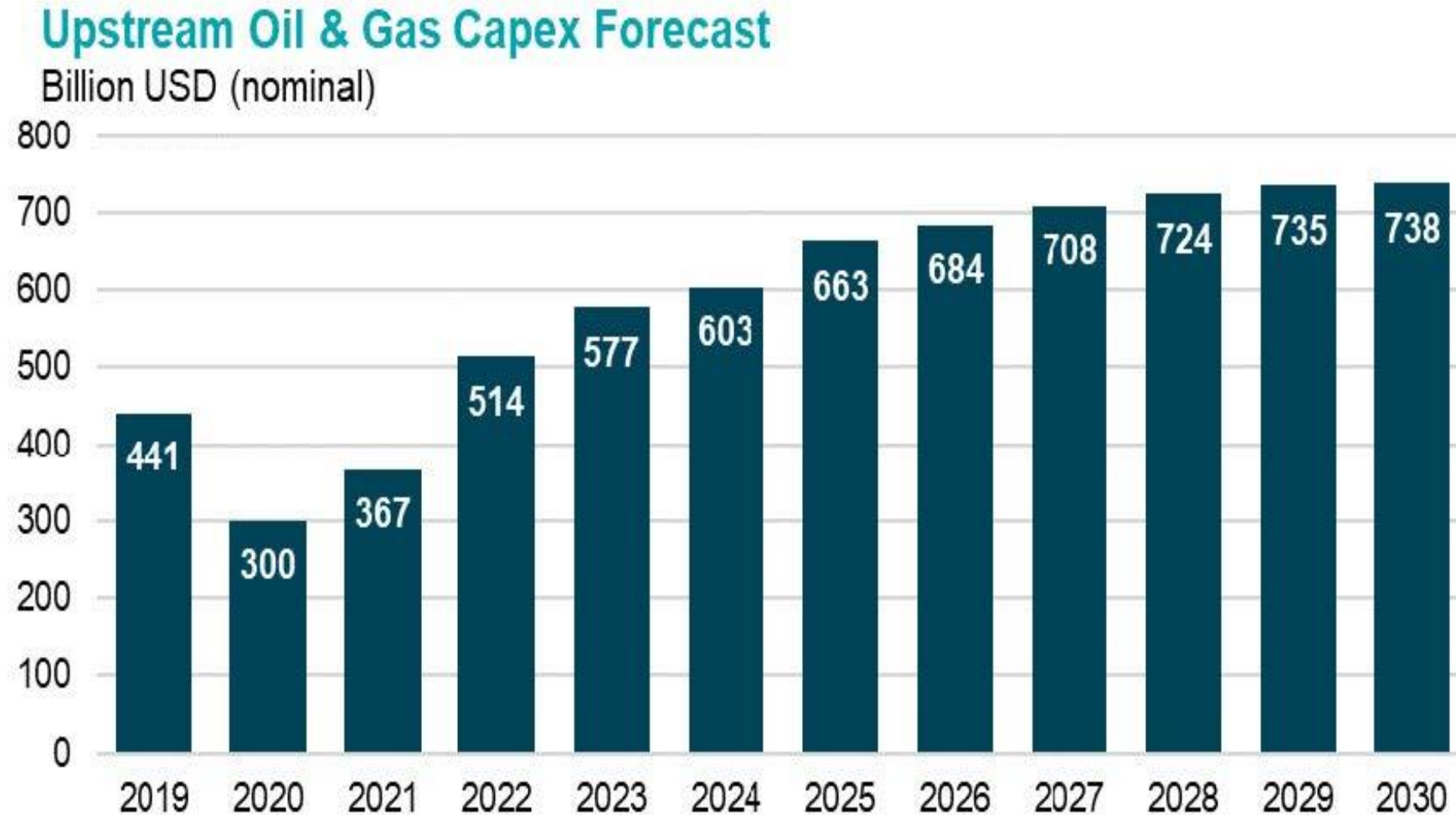
Executive summary



Rampini hydrogen bus for Vienna

- Most likely, **oil & gas demand to continue growing**, to reach a plateau in a decade
- The **energy transition** is a reality, albeit proceeding at a somewhat **slower pace** than expected, with major uncertainties about:
 - Timing
 - Exact direction
 - Quantification
- **Renewables** taking over rapid growth of **electrification**—are **batteries** next?
- **More efficient transportation engines** and **EVs** to reduce the oil demand
- Major new breakthroughs, e.g. the ‘**Hydrogen Economy**’, **nuclear, new fuels**, at the doorstep, but will require
 - More industrial development
 - Stronger incentives and policies

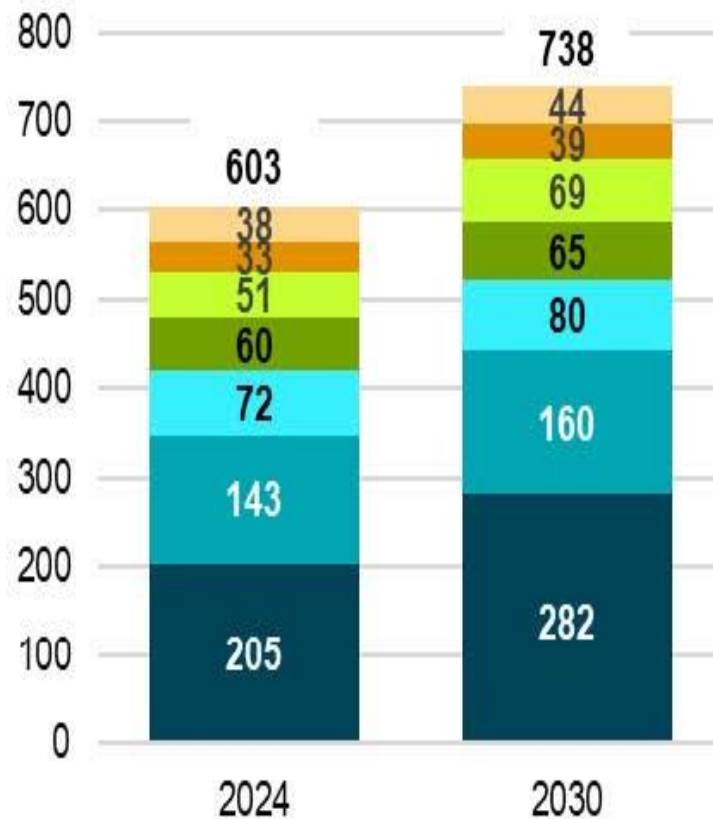
Traditional **investments** in **upstream oil&gas** will recover, then plateau



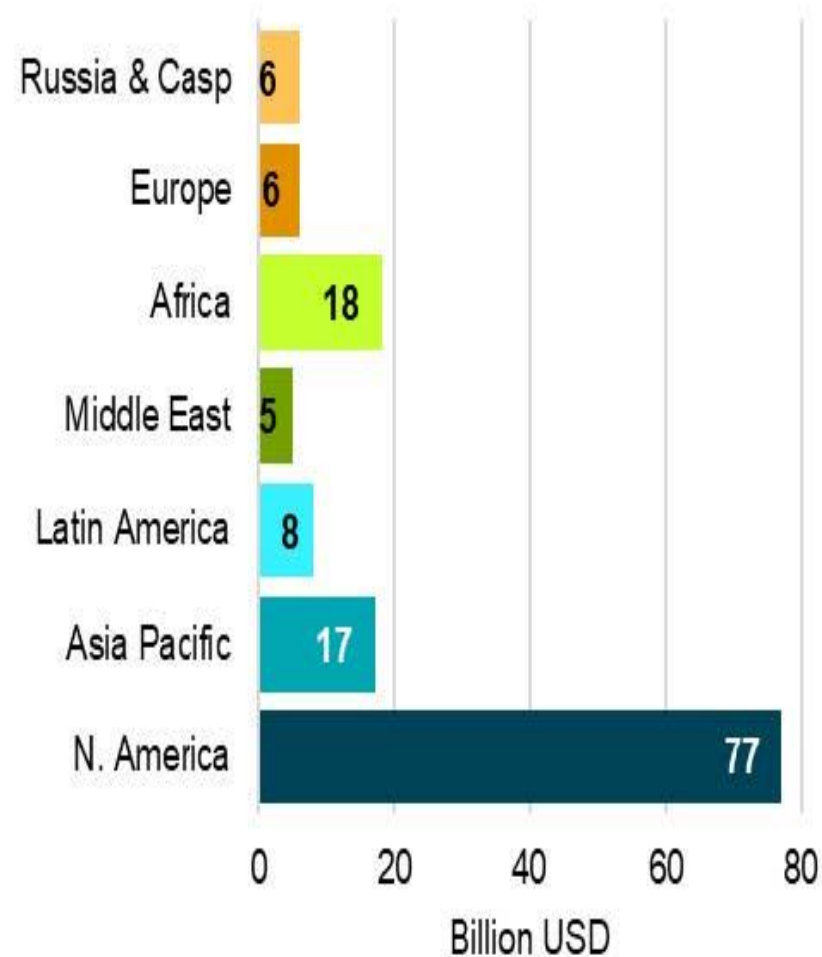
The biggest capex investments and growth will be in **North America**

Upstream Capex by Region

Billion USD (nominal)



Change in Capex: 2030 vs. 2024



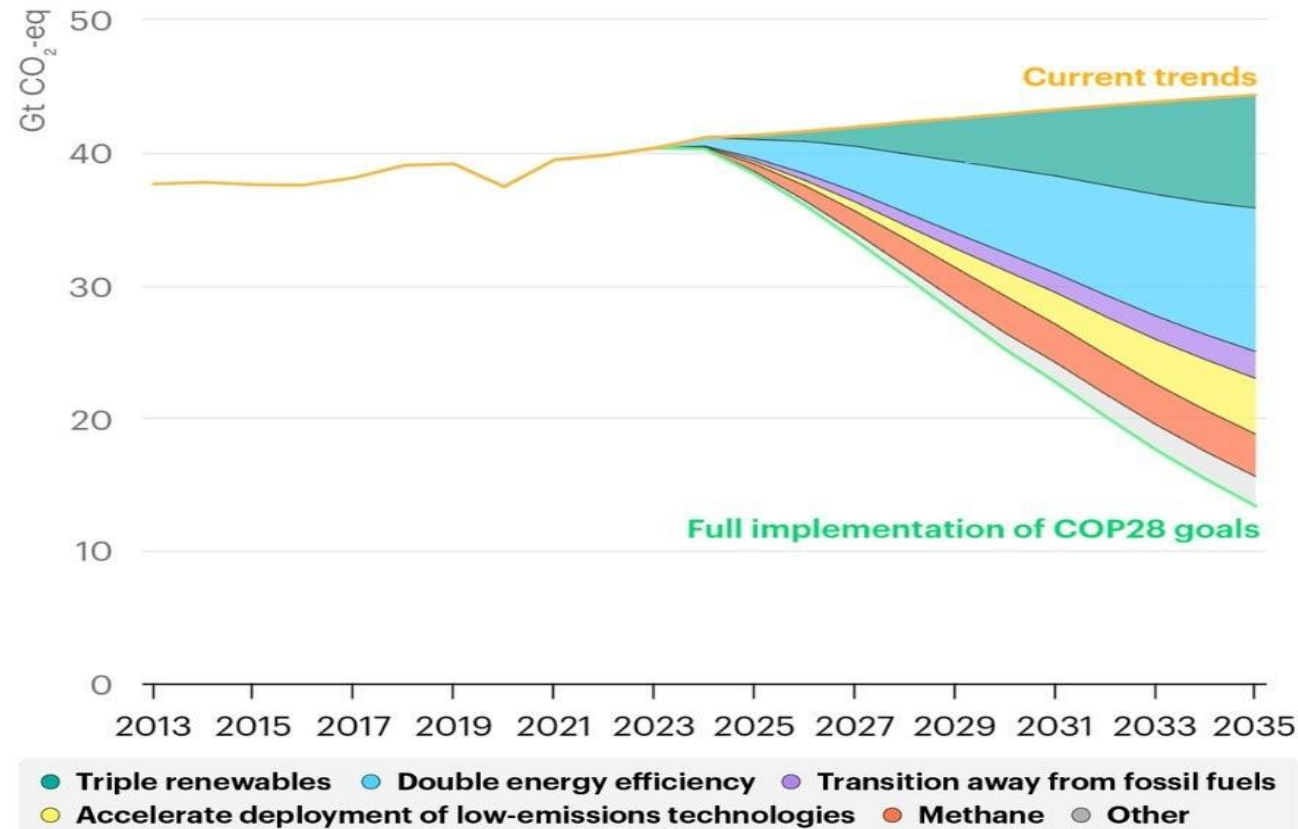
Key Energy Transition driver: Fight against **climate change**



Achieving COP28 commitments...

Achieving the COP28 renewables & energy efficiency goals would cut global emissions by 10 billion tonnes by 2030

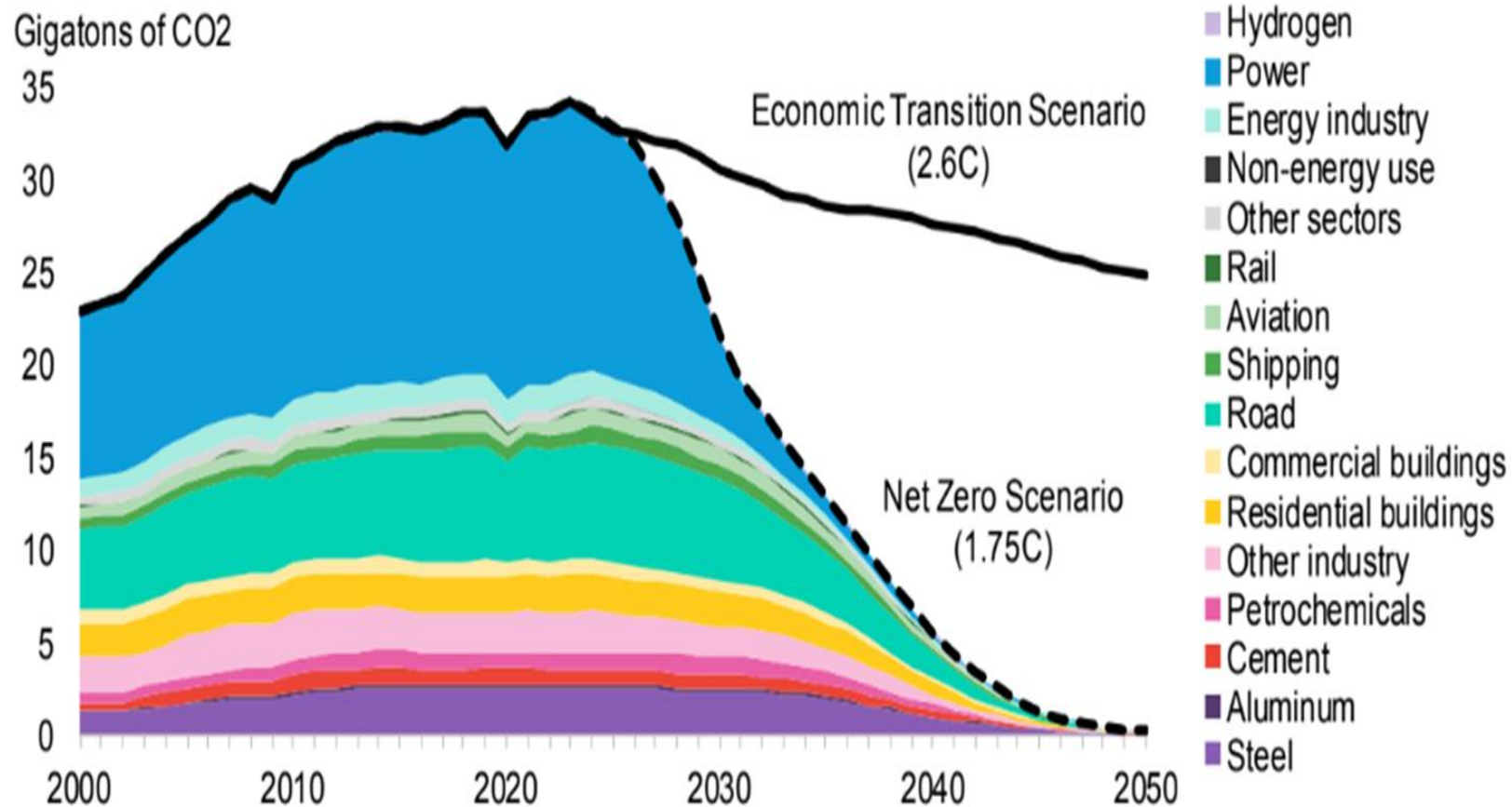
Contribution of key elements to reduce energy-related emissions in the COP28 Full Implementation Case



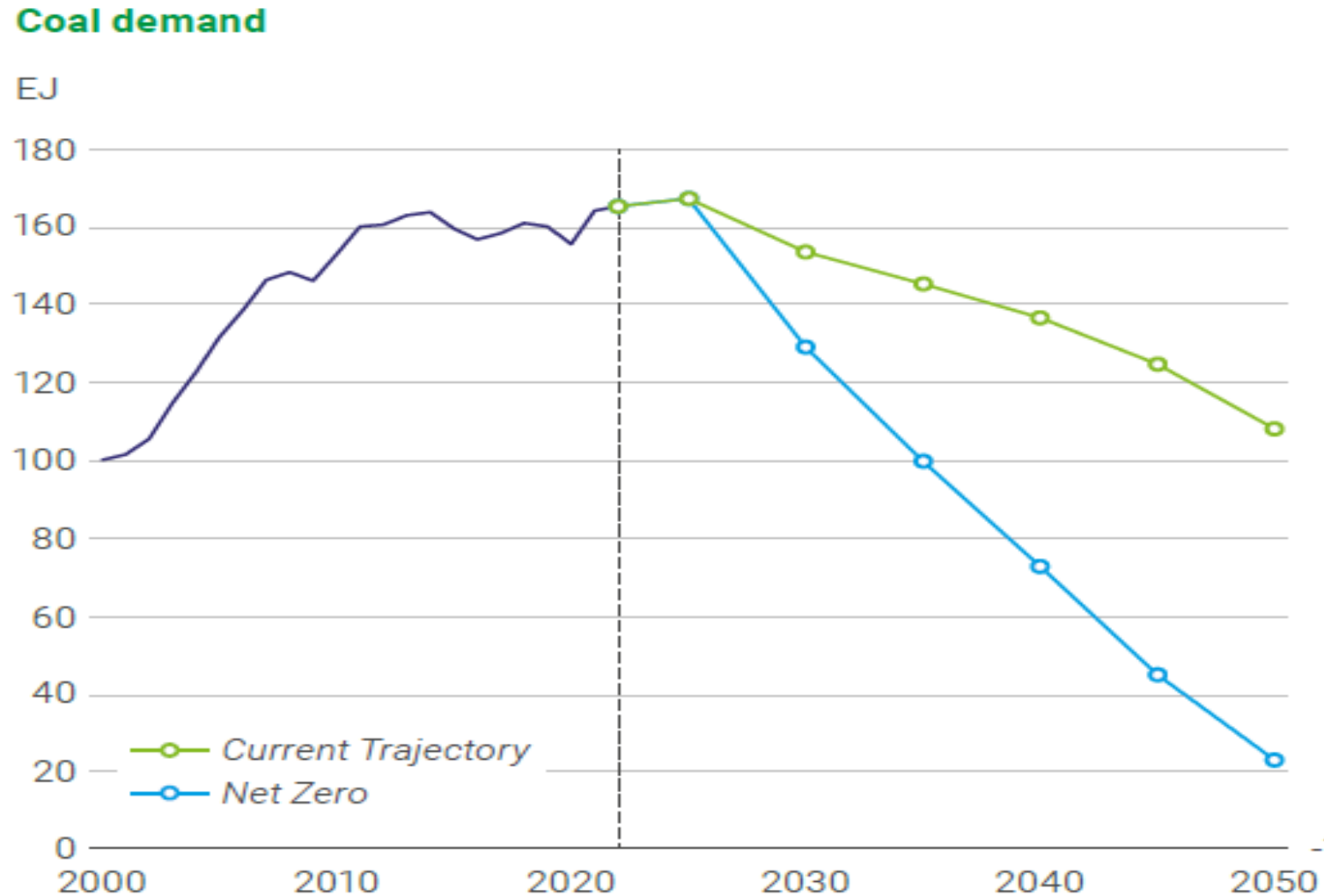
International
Energy Agency

Most analysts expect an (insufficient) reduction in CO2 emissions

Energy-related emissions and net-zero carbon budget,
Economic Transition Scenario and **Net Zero Scenario**

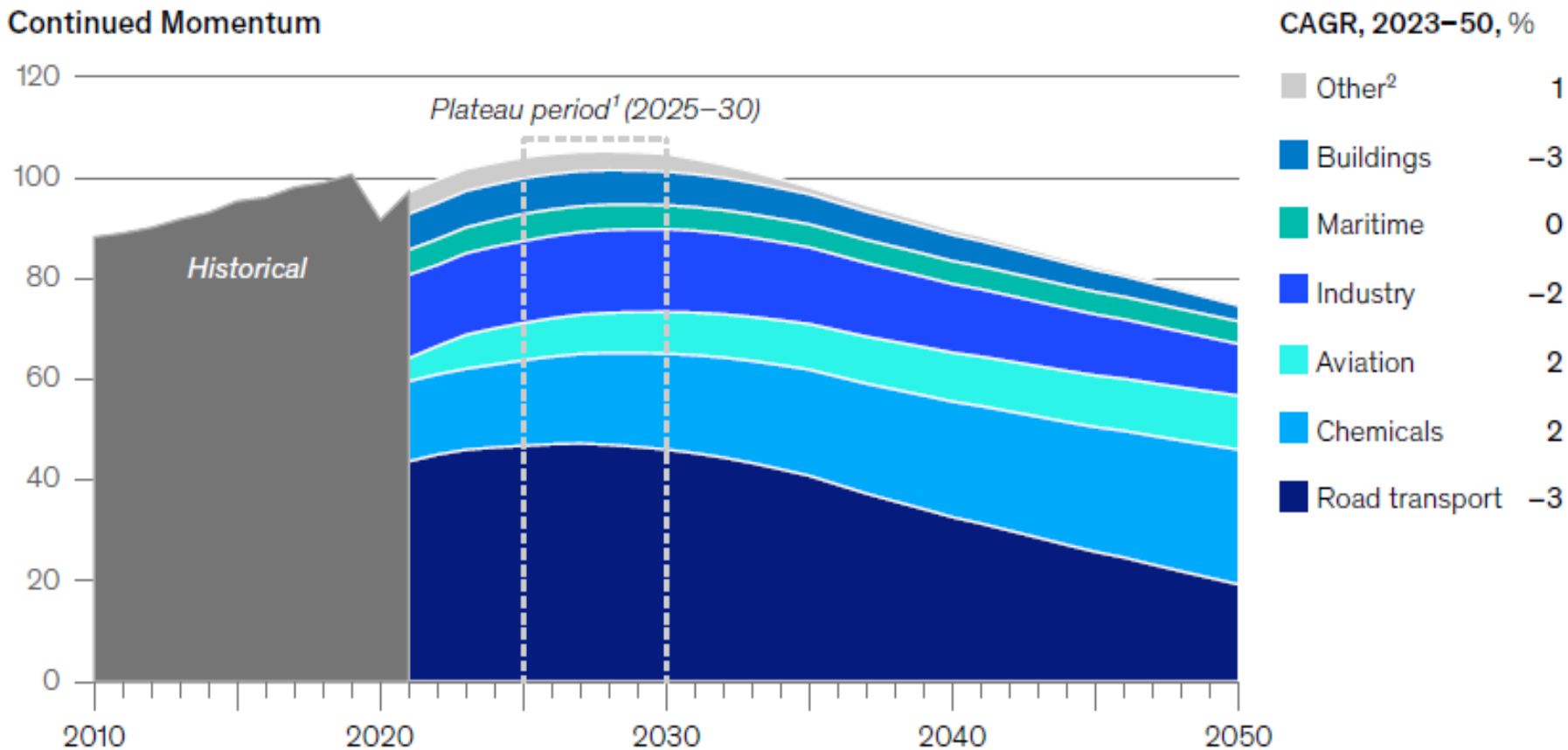


Key expectation: the decline in the role of **coal** in the global energy system, driven by China, after 2025

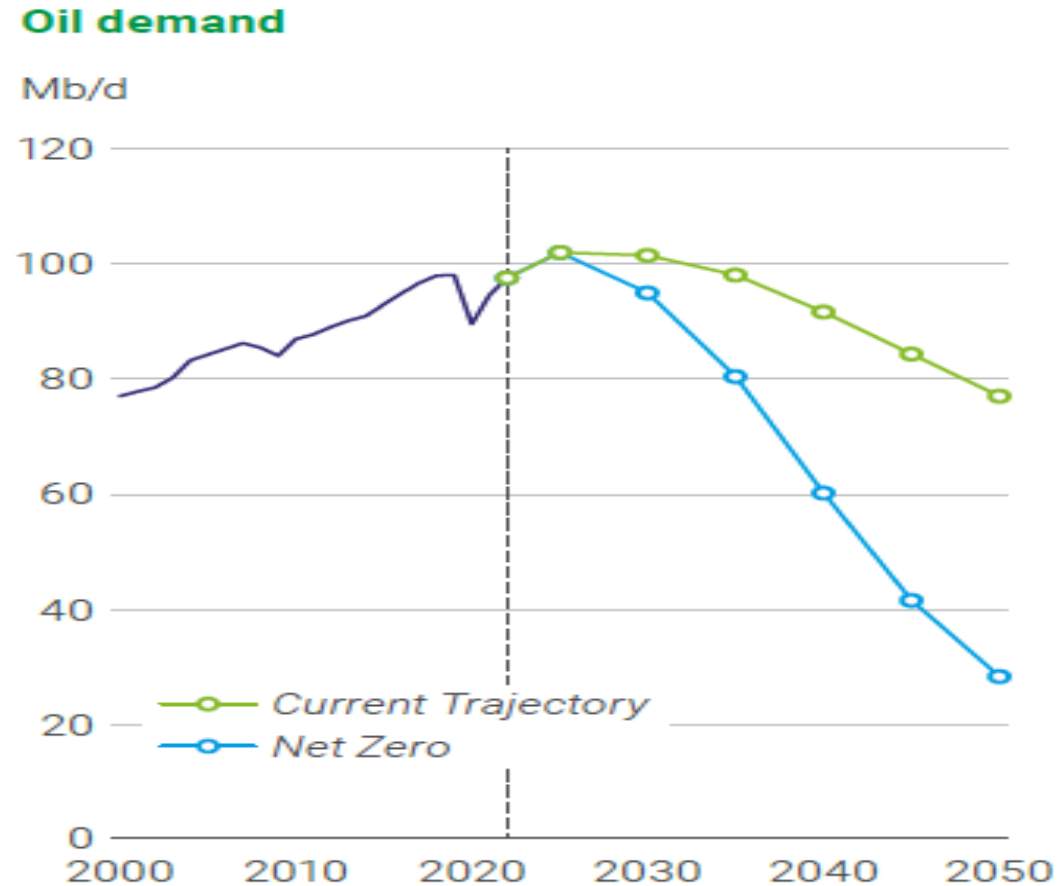


Global oil demand to reach a peak at the end of this decade, then gradually fall

Global oil demand (including biofuels and synfuel), MMb/d

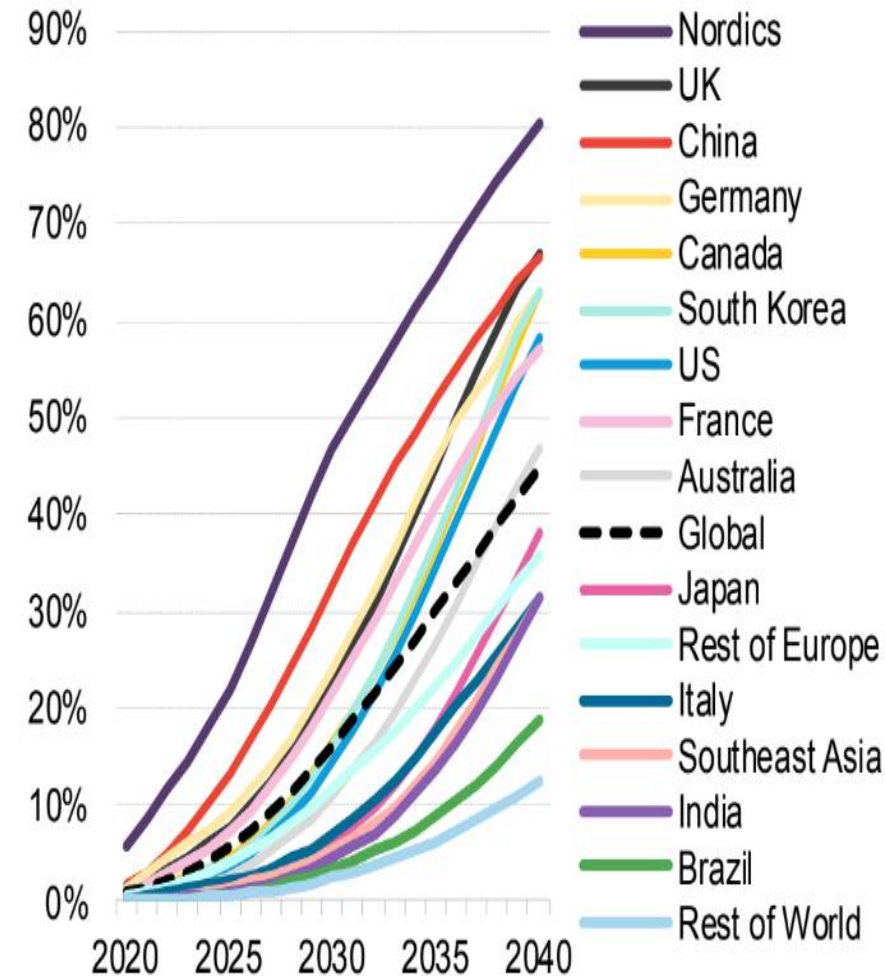
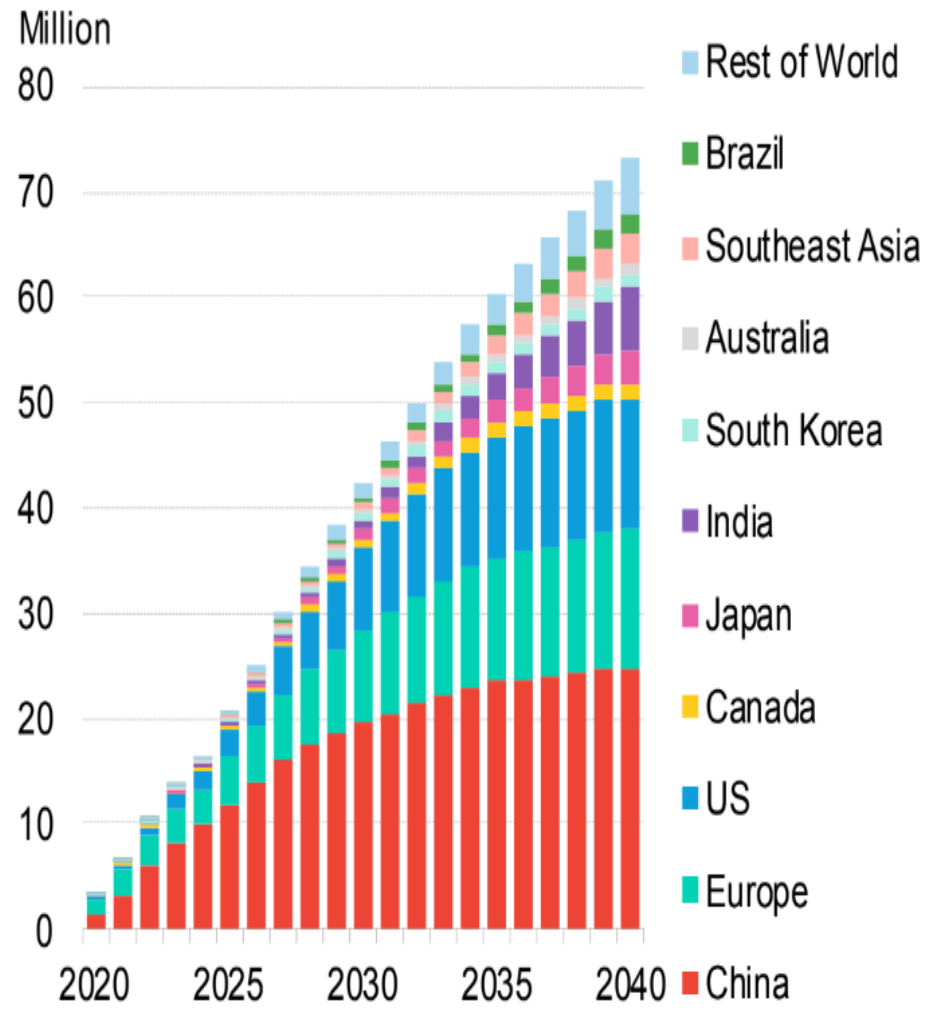


bp: Oil demand to fall in a few years, driven by decreased use in transportation
(Increased engine efficiency, EVs, new fuels, substitution....)



EVs to grow significantly – although less strongly than originally forecast -with inevitable impact on the oil demand

Economic Transition Scenario

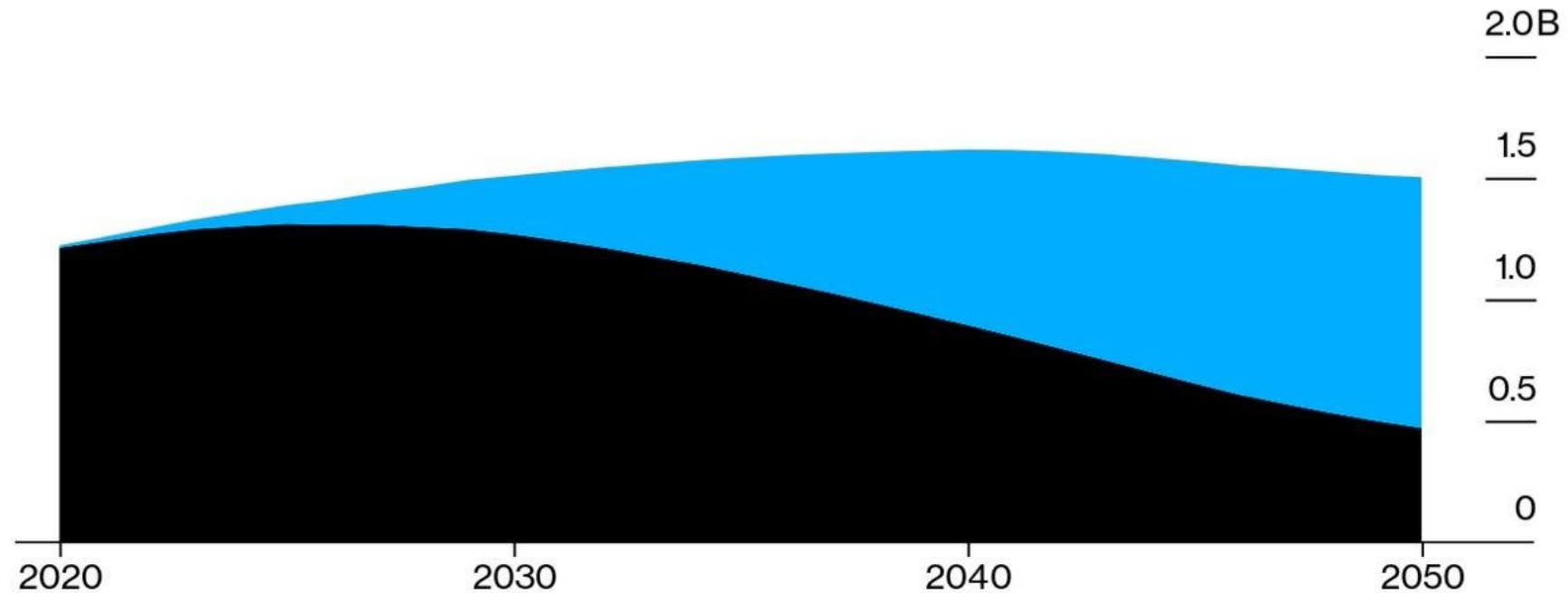


The end of the “ICE age” will take some time

Internal Combustion Sticks Around

BNEF sees 470 million ICE vehicles on roads in 2050

■ ICE vehicle fleet ■ Electric vehicle fleet

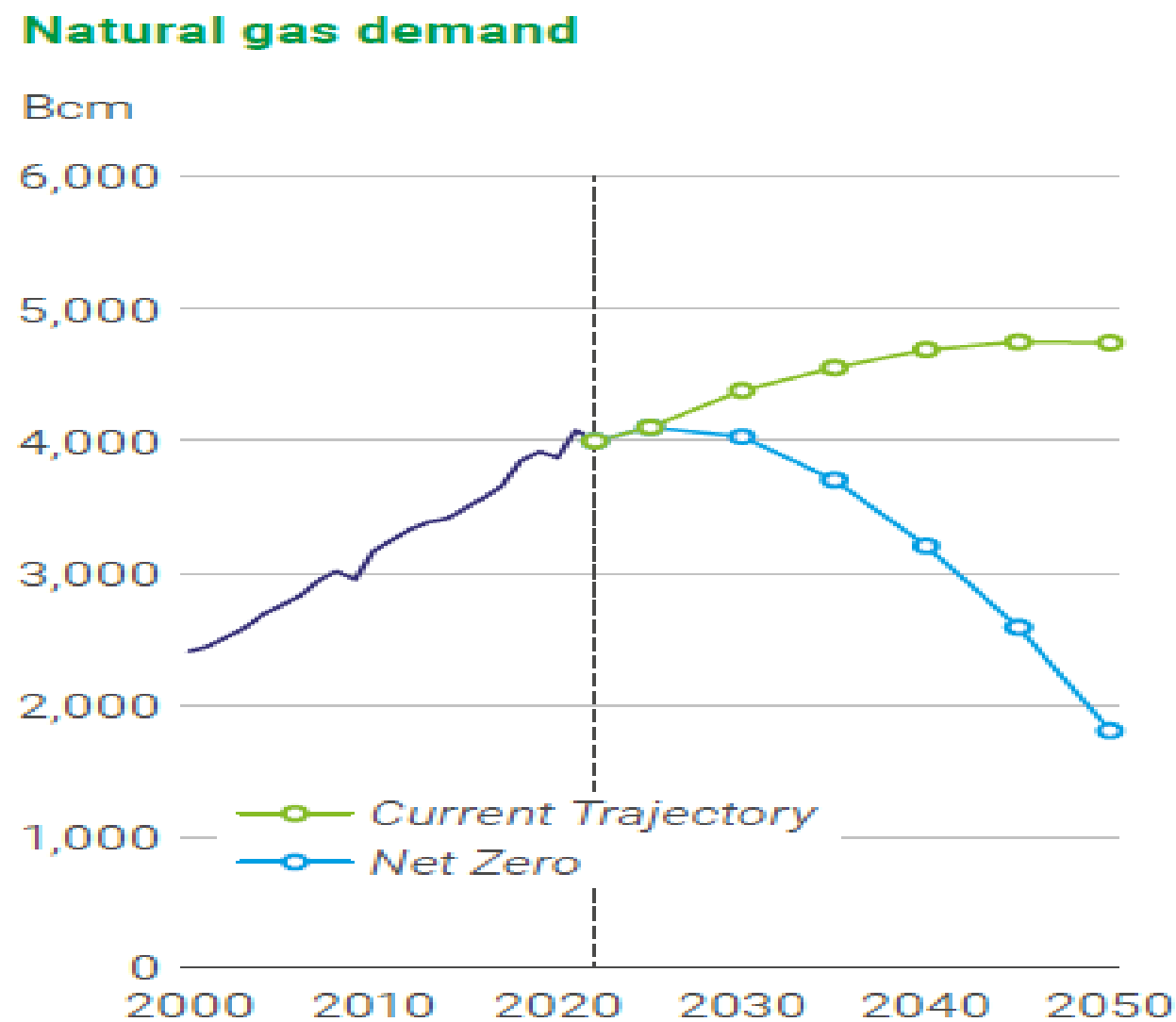


Source: BloombergNEF

Note: ICE includes traditional hybrids. Electric vehicles include PHEVs.

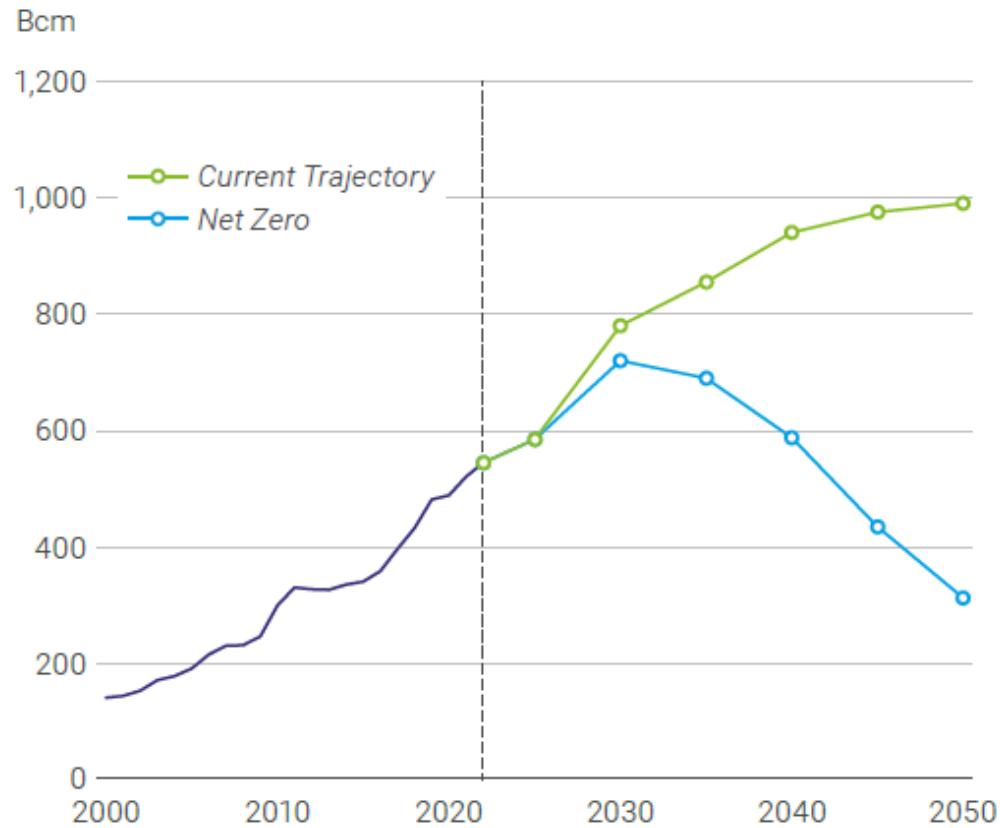
Bloomberg

Natural Gas: The demand outlook will depend on the speed of the energy transition



LNG demand to depend on gas consumption in Europe and Asia, which are reliant on LNG imports for gas supplies

LNG traded volume



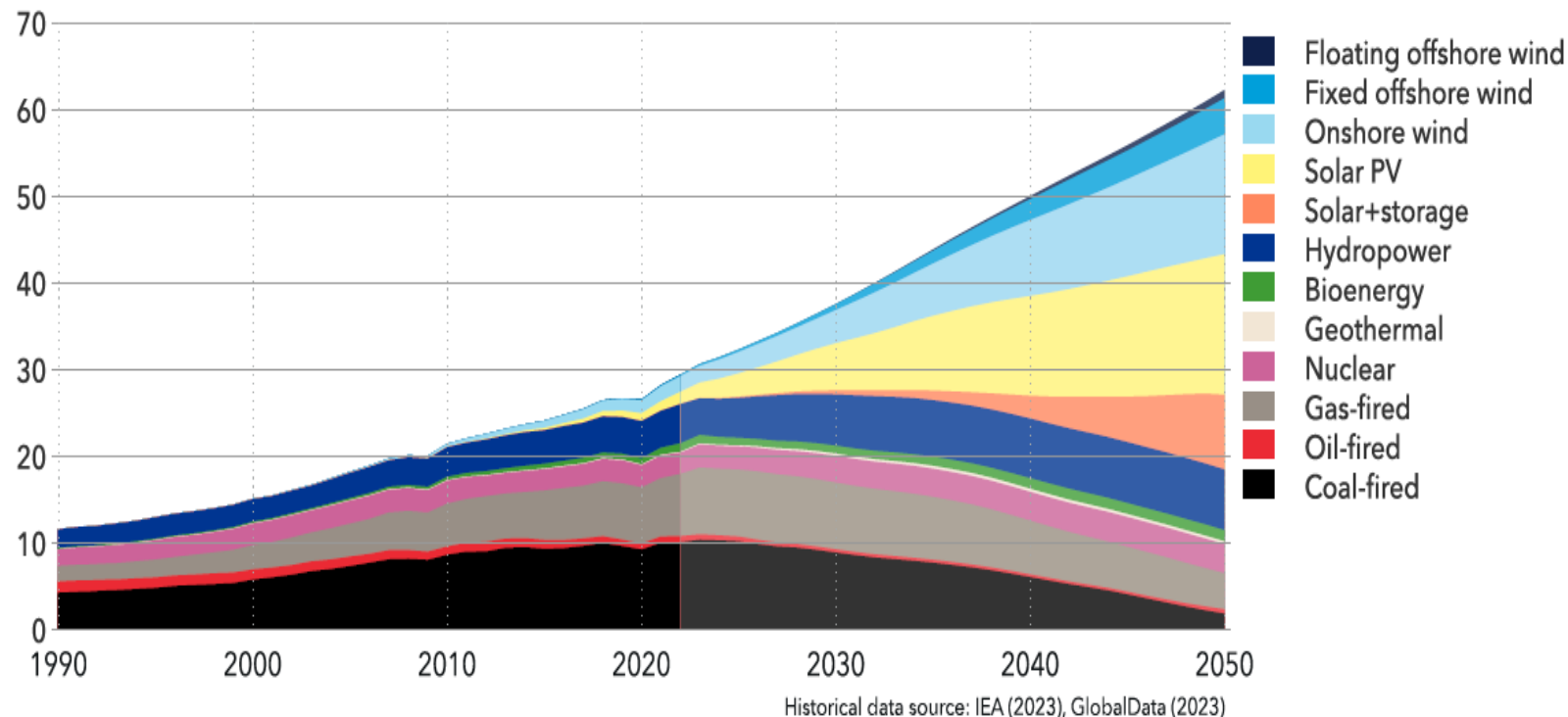
Electricity demand to grow significantly, as the world electrifies and the prosperity in developing countries increases

All growth to be satisfied by **renewables**

FIGURE 1.5

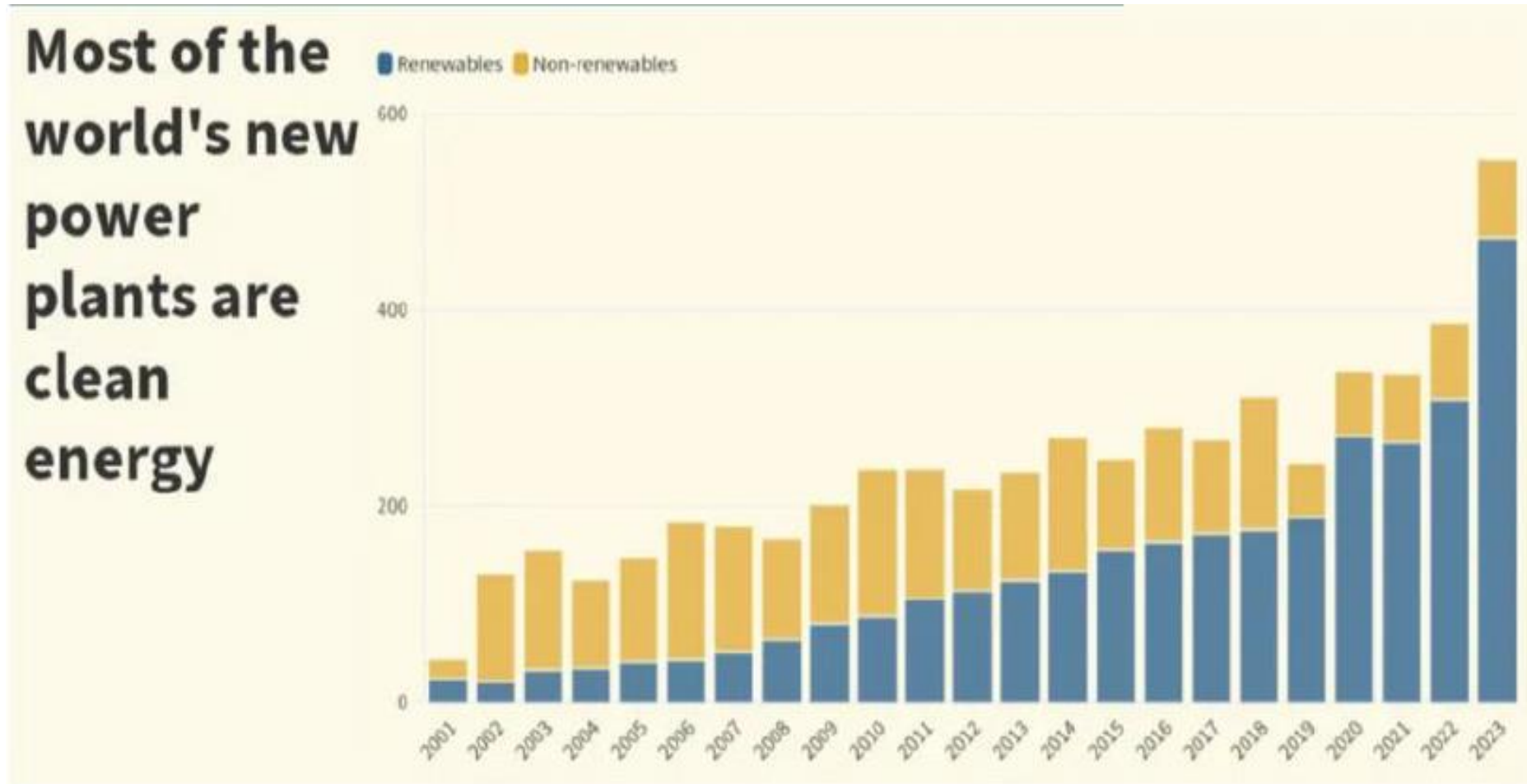
World grid-connected electricity generation by power station type

Units: PWh/yr



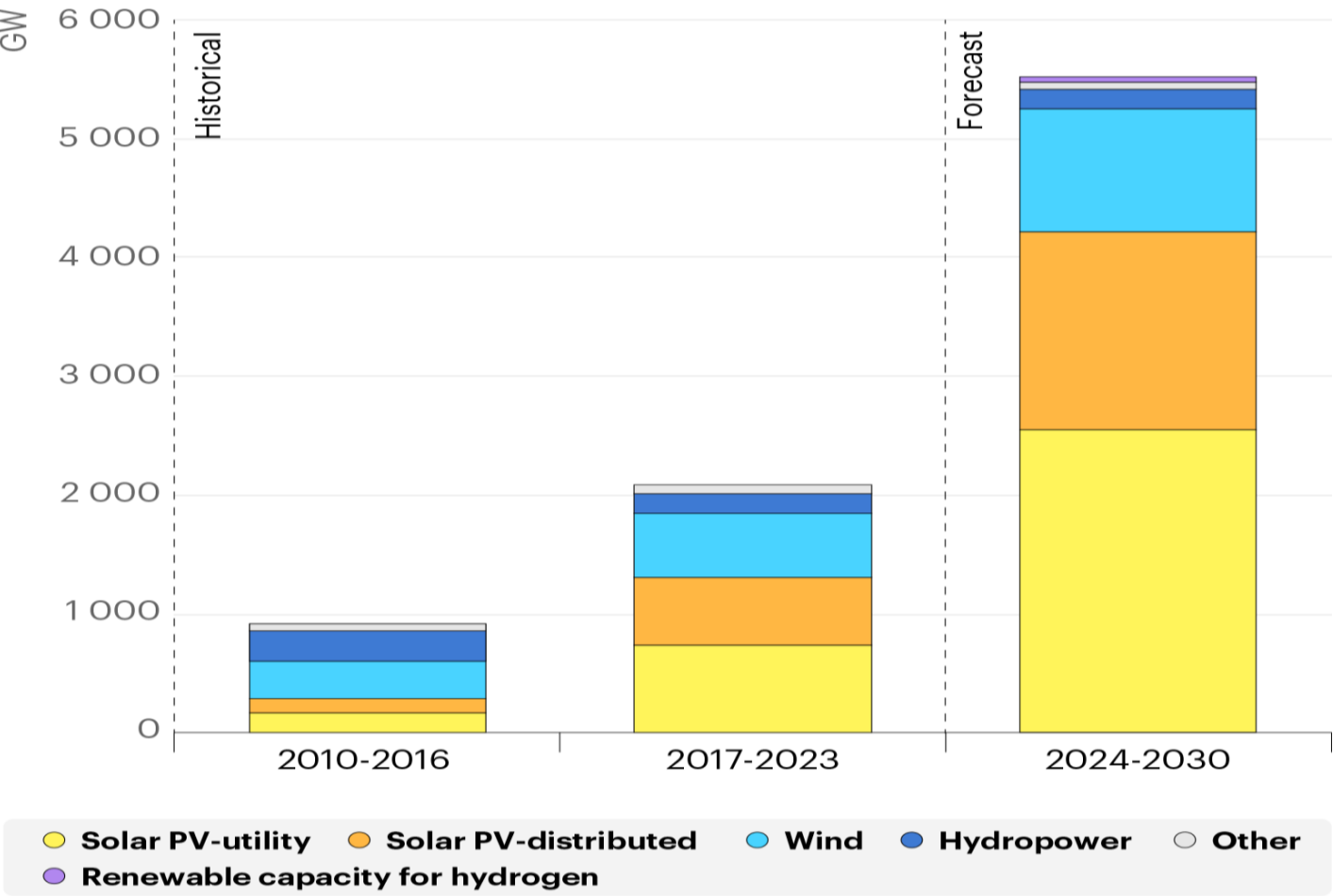
Already today most new power investment capacity is renewables-based

IRENA: 85% of new capacity additions are renewable globally



Solar PV is set to dominate renewables' expansion between now & 2030

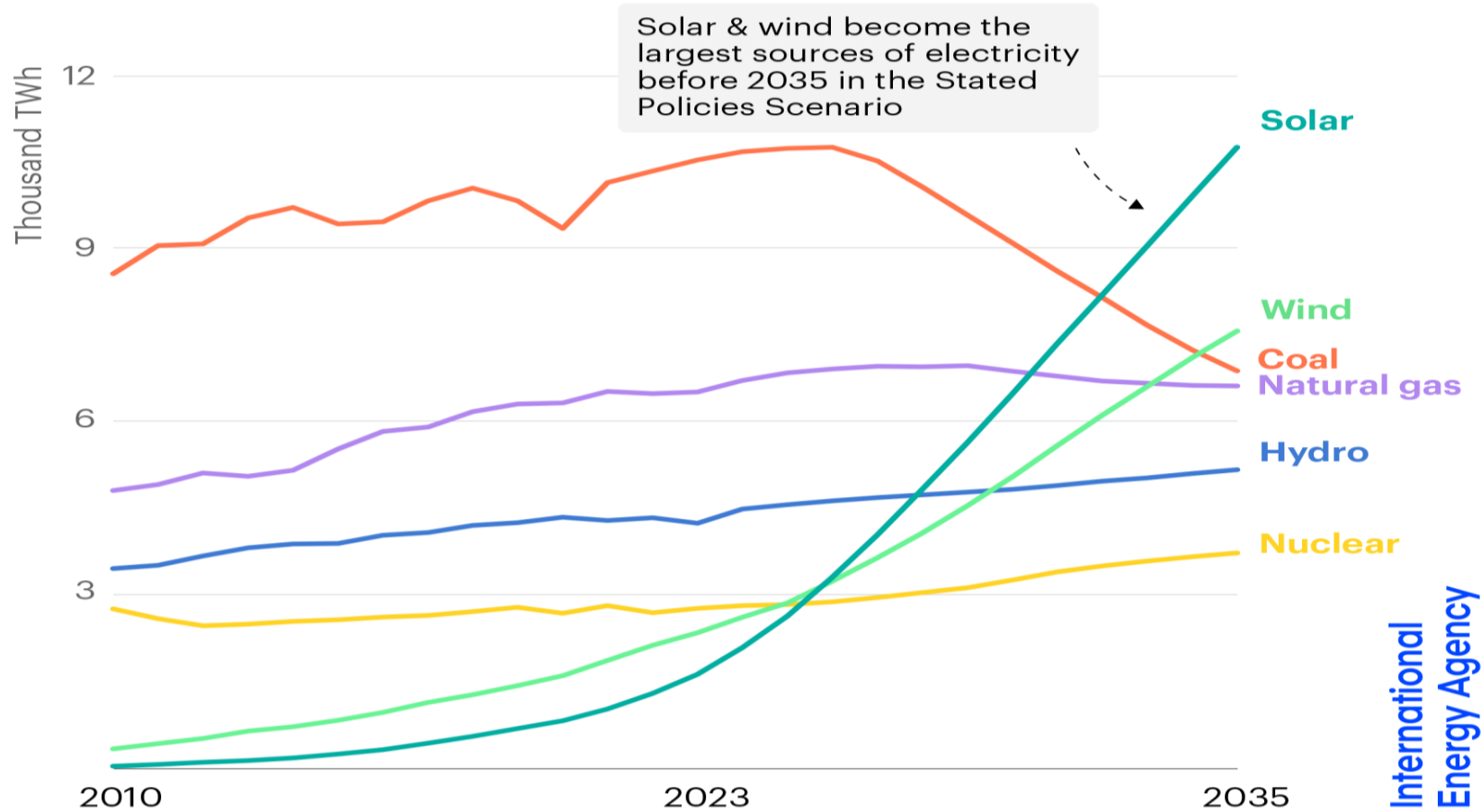
Renewable capacity growth by technology, historical data & main case forecast



International
Energy Agency

Under today's policy settings, both **solar PV & wind surpass coal** as the largest sources of electricity before 2035

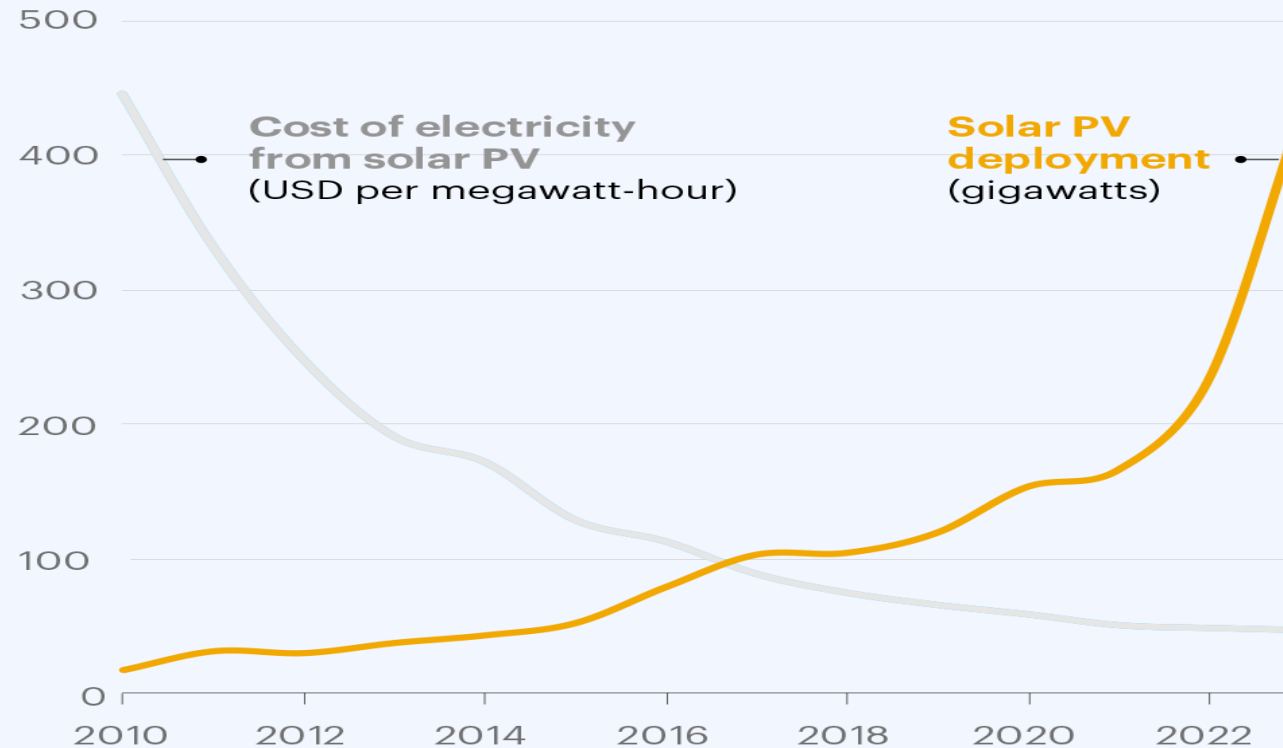
World electricity generation in the Stated Policies Scenario, 2010-2035



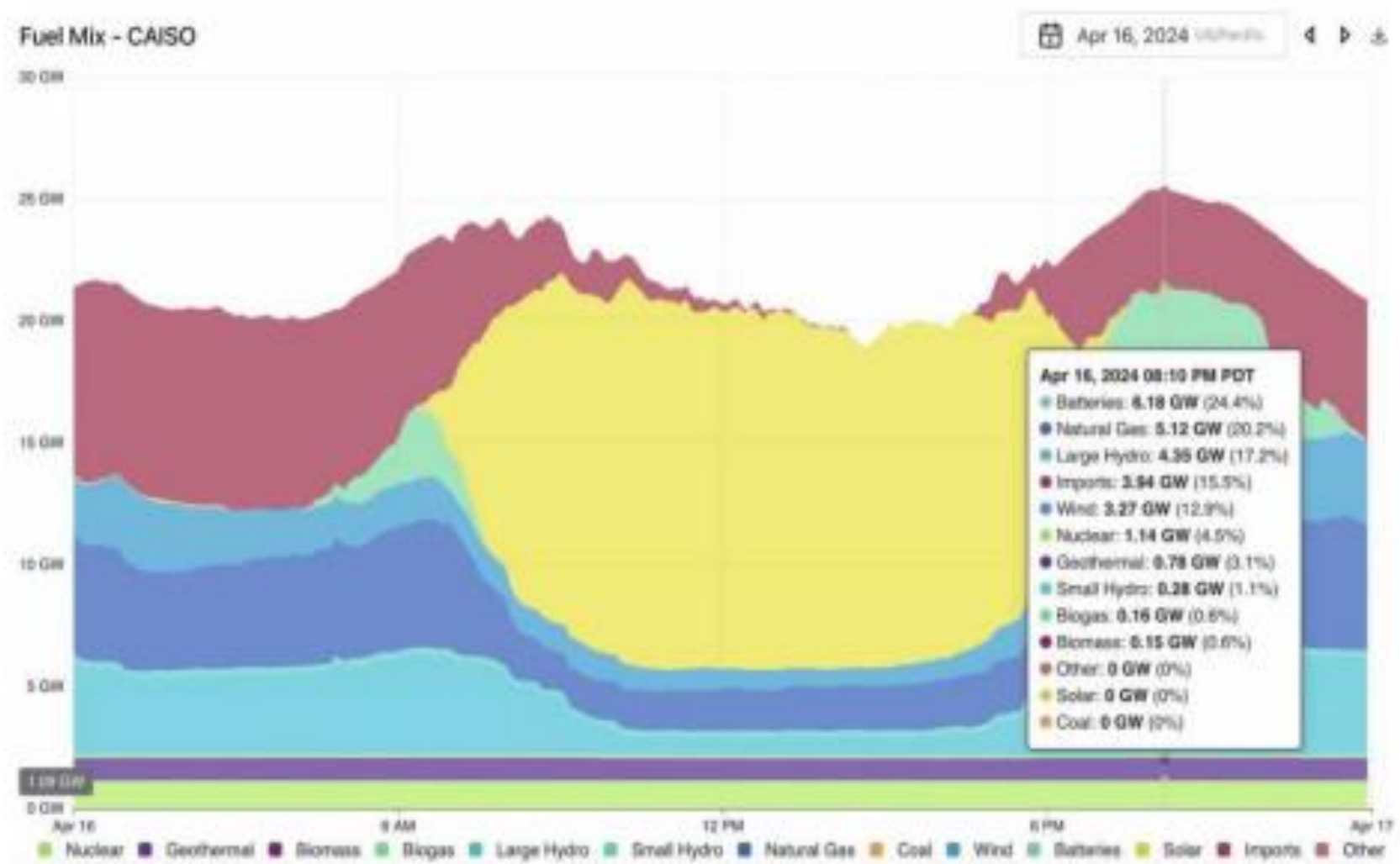
Costs of **solar** and **wind power** production have fallen dramatically

Policy support & falling costs drive solar to new heights

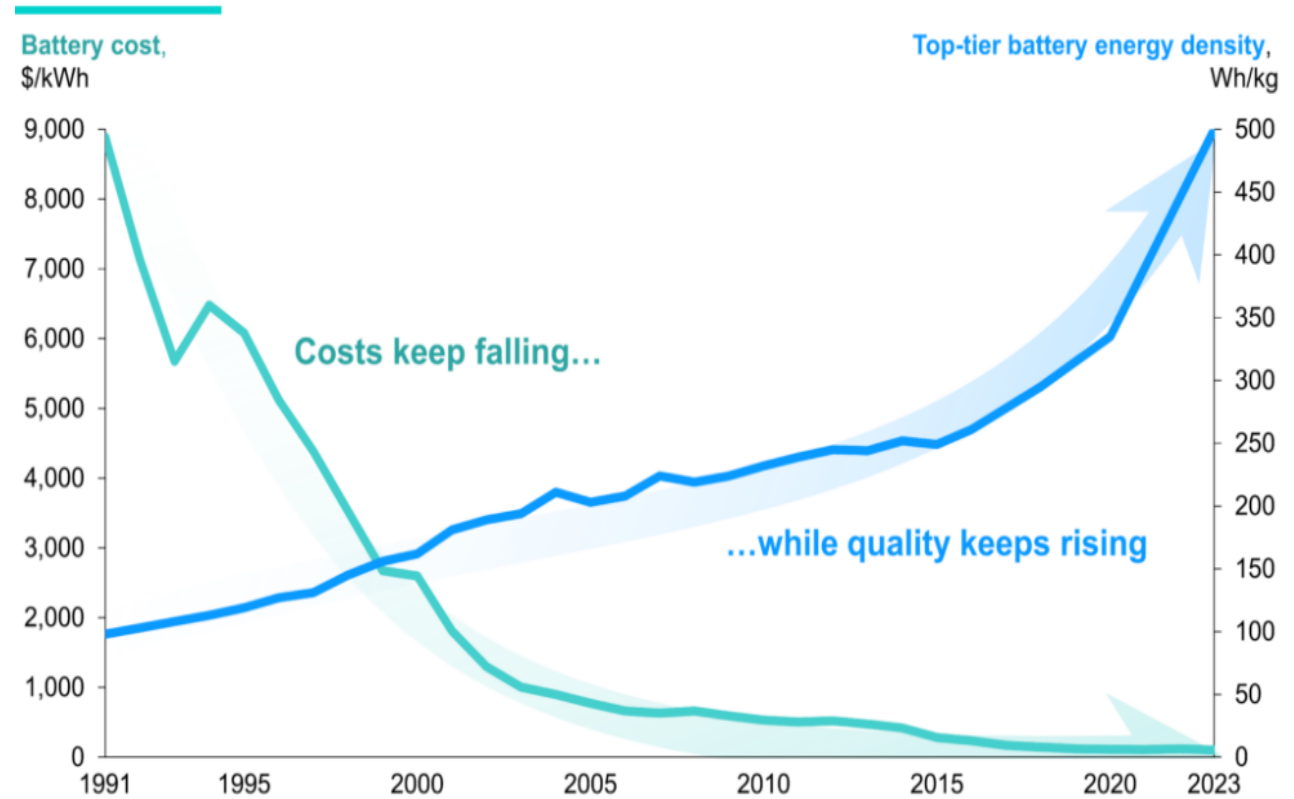
Annual additions of solar PV capacity compared with cost of electricity from solar PV



Growing importance of **industrial batteries** to ‘smooth peaks and valleys’ in power demand

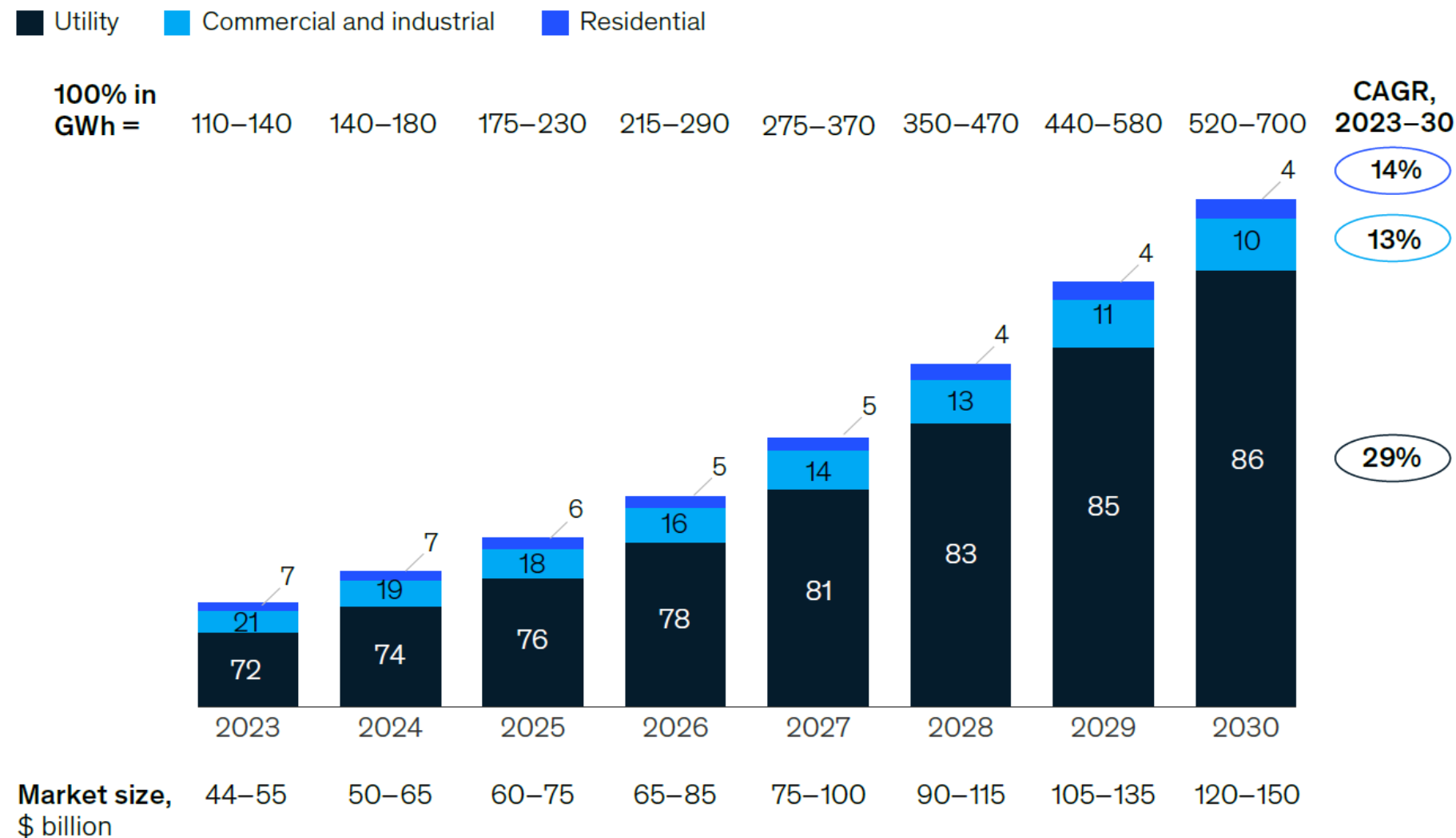


Battery costs are falling, quality rising



Demand for industrial batteries to grow significantly

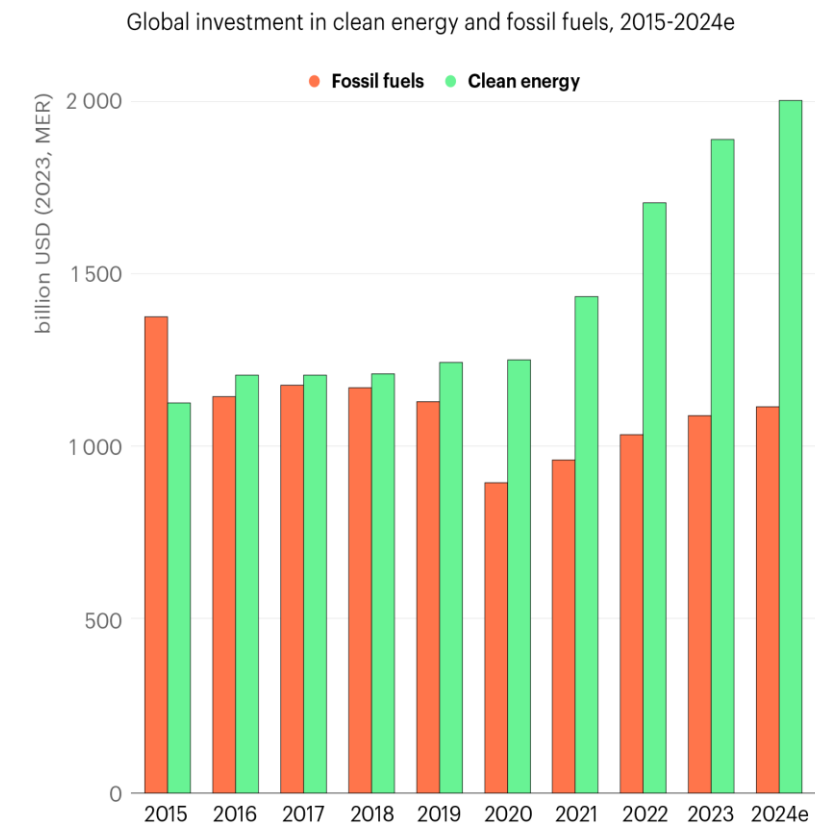
Annual **added** battery energy storage system (BESS) capacity, %



Investments in 'clean energy' have been overtaking those in traditional fuels - and are expected to grow even faster

Renewables Energy Efficiency Networks Batteries Nuclear Low-C fuels

Global investment in clean energy is set to reach almost double the amount going to fossil fuels in 2024



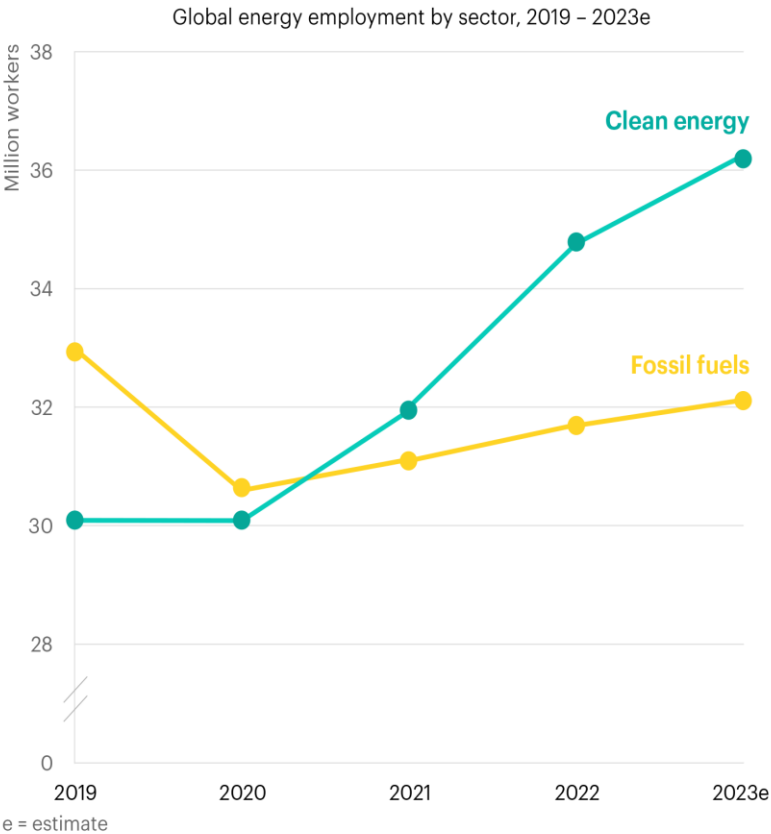
Note: e = estimate

International Energy Agency



Source: IEA World Energy Investment May 2024

Since the pandemic, job growth in clean energy has outpaced fossil fuels

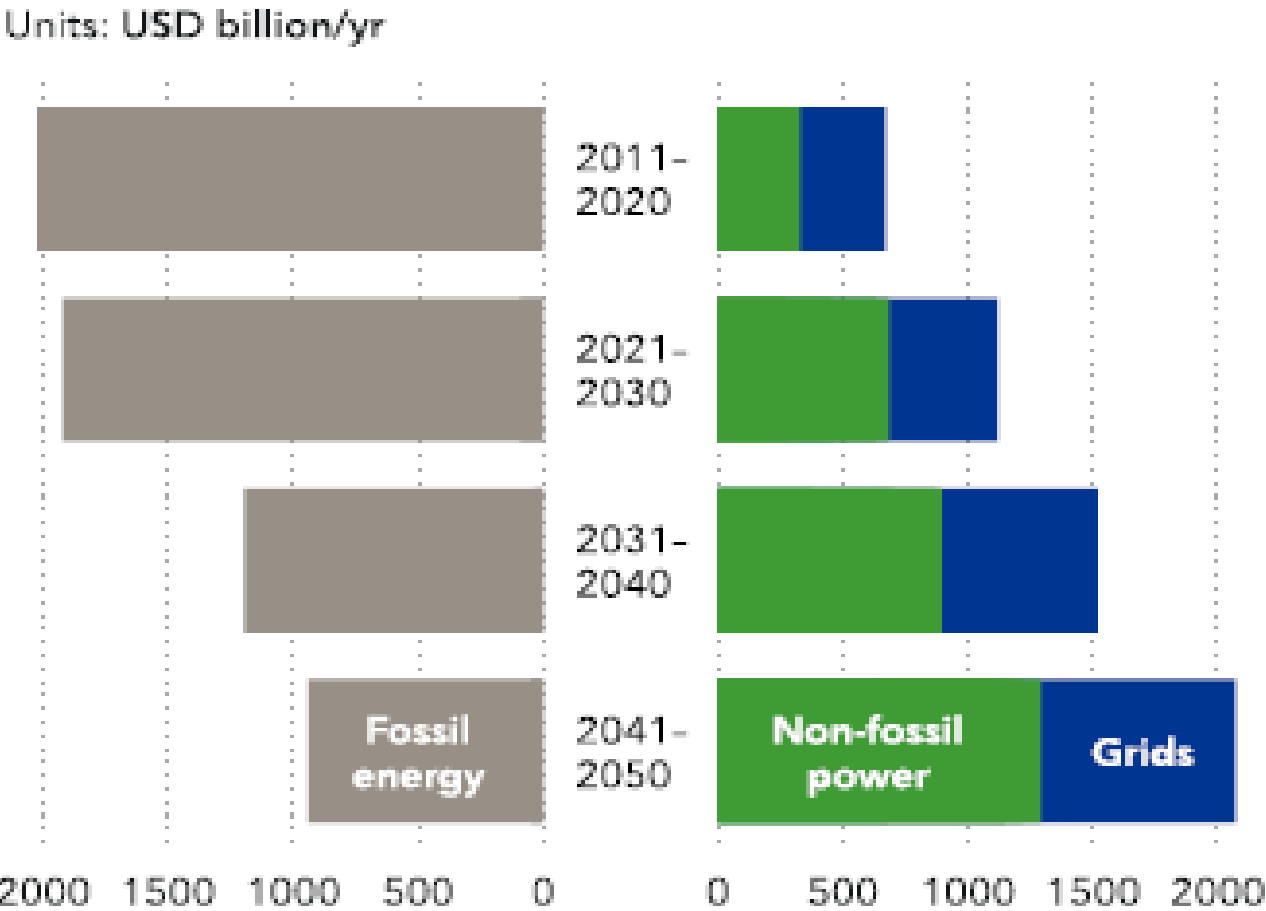


e = estimate

International Energy Agency

.....and are expected to grow even faster

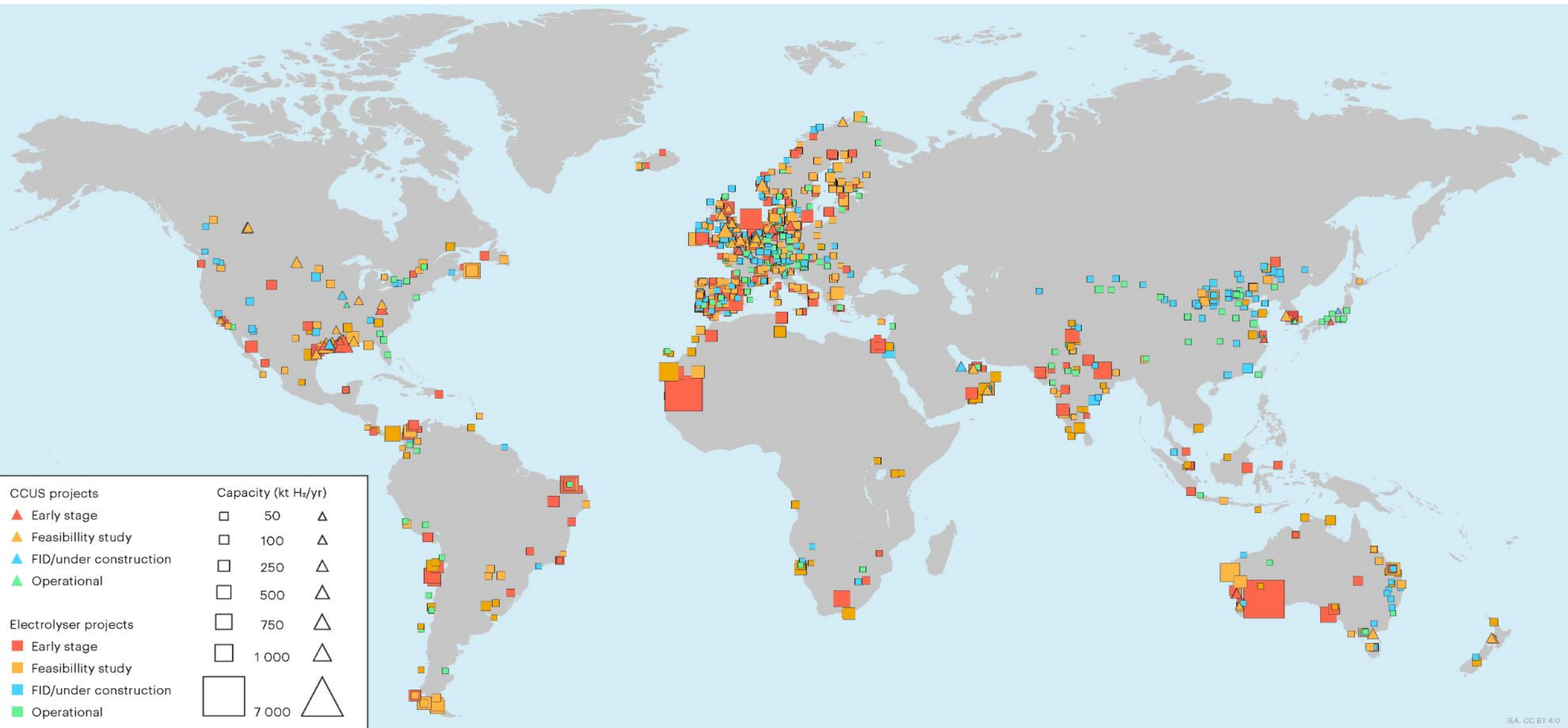
Average yearly investments in the energy system



Clean H₂ applications are growing, but it will take time for *profitable* industrial developments *at scale*



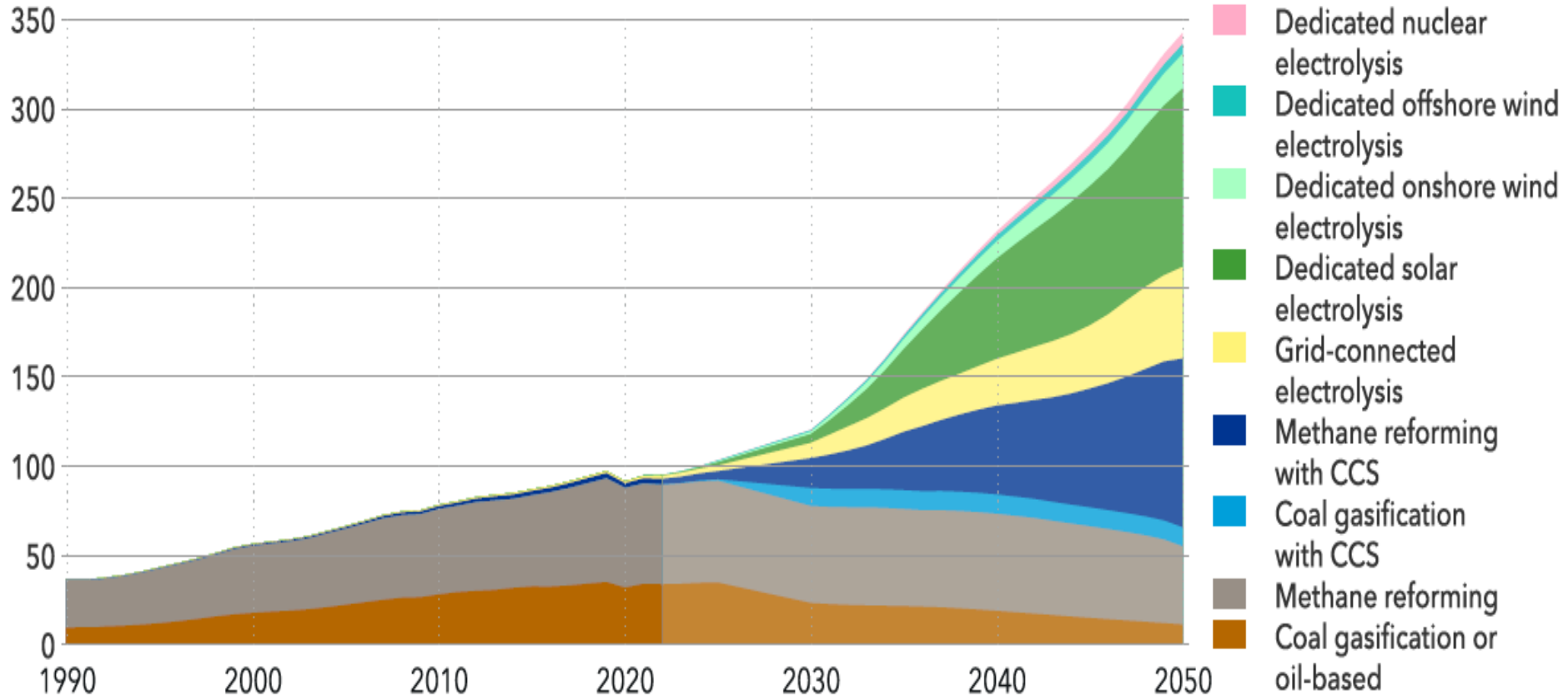
Numerous **Clean H2** applications under development, globally



Clean H₂ could be produced from a range of sources, 'green' and 'blue'

World hydrogen production by production route

Units: Mth₂/yr



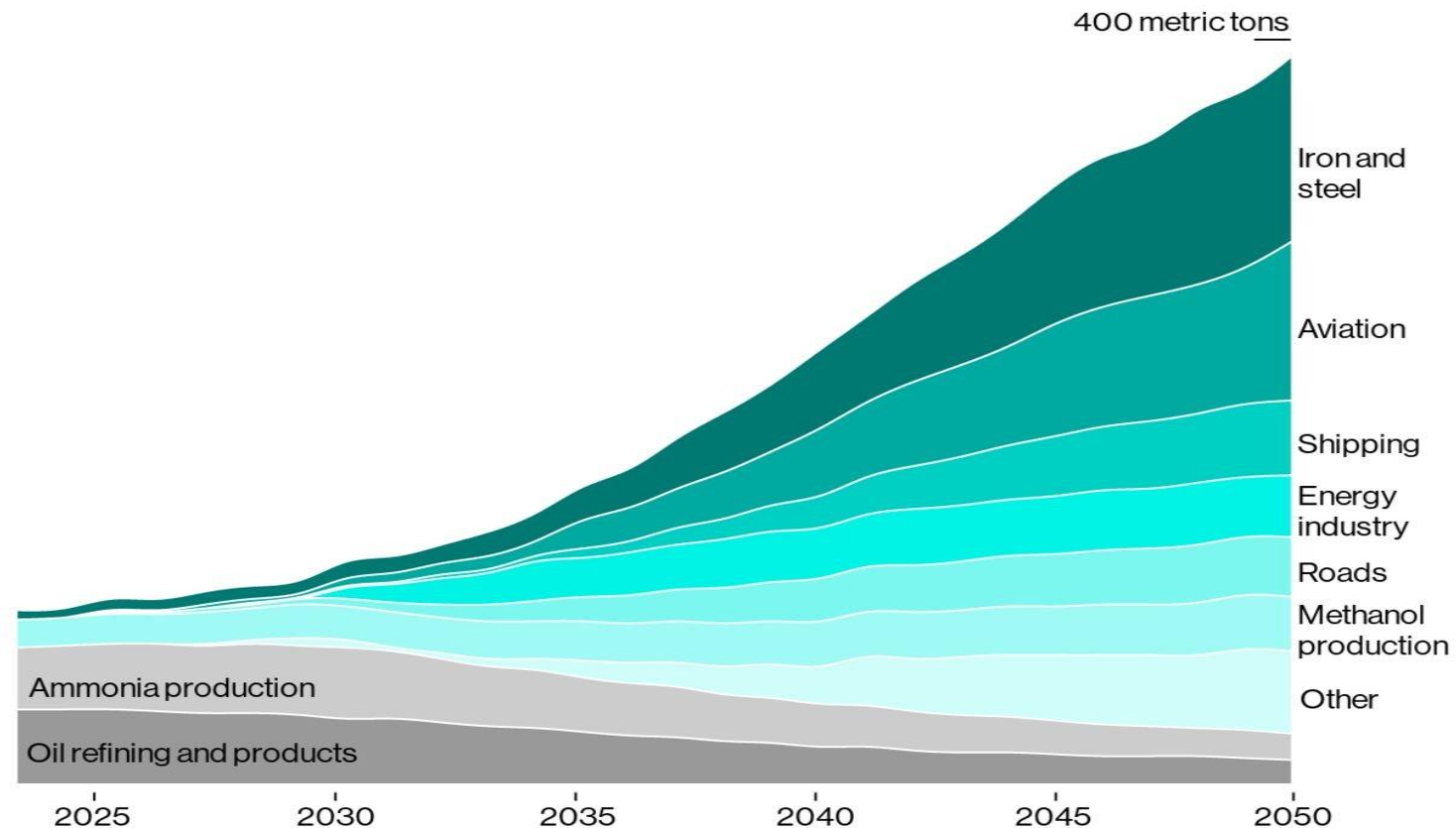
Historical data source: IEA Future of Hydrogen (2019), IEA Global Hydrogen Review (2021)
Does not include hydrogen use in residual form from industrial processes.

But breakthroughs in H2 demand depend on stronger policies

Global hydrogen demand by sector and application, Net Zero Scenario

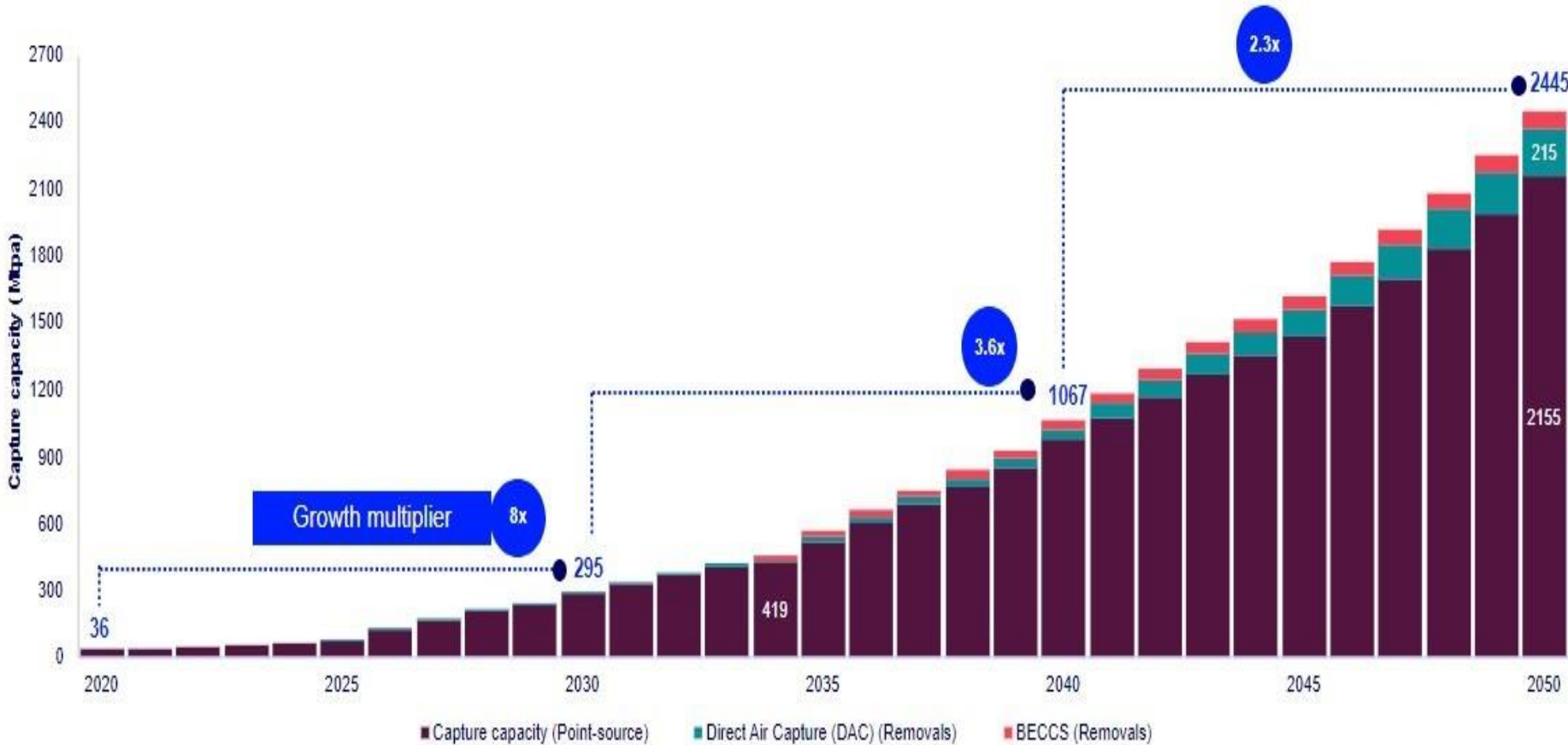
Hydrogen Is Necessary to Reach Net Zero

Amount of hydrogen each global industry will need to eliminate carbon emissions



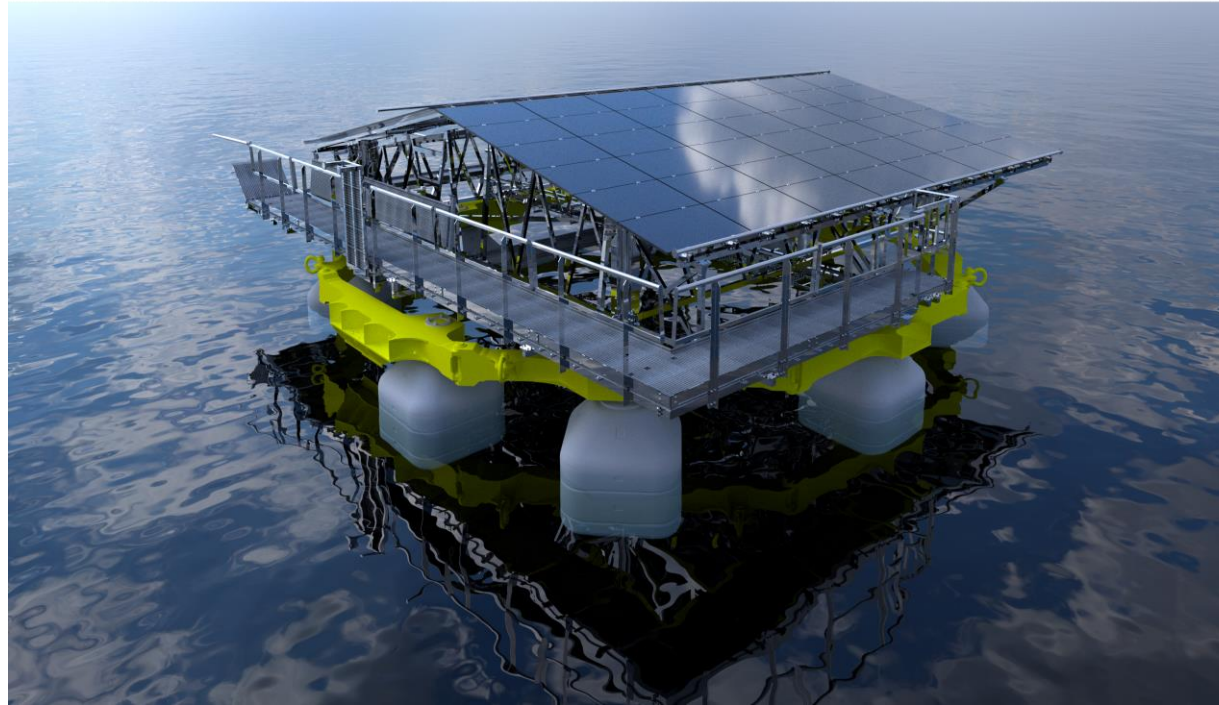
CCUS expected to play a major role and grow significantly,
but need *support policies* and technology development *at scale*

Capture capacity outlook: 2050



Technology development and new breakthroughs: keys for the future

Example: Saipem's Xolar Floating power generation



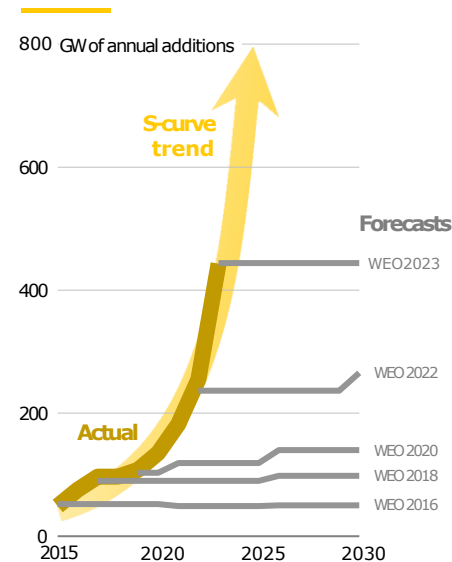
Of course, also nuclear power, e-fuels, biomethane
and many other technology developments

Beware surprises: Incumbents tend to underestimate the speed of change

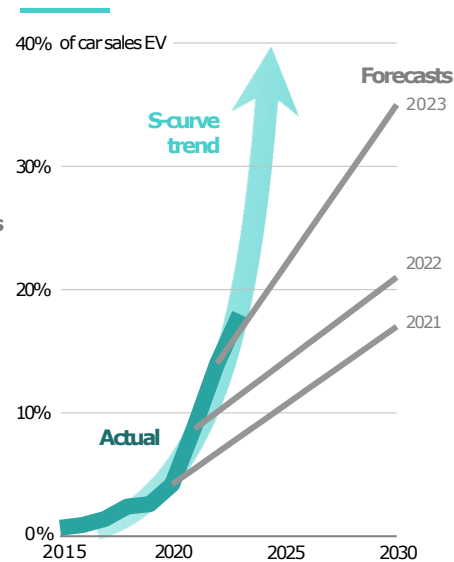
Even neutral actors modelled in **linear** terms.

But change has been **exponential**

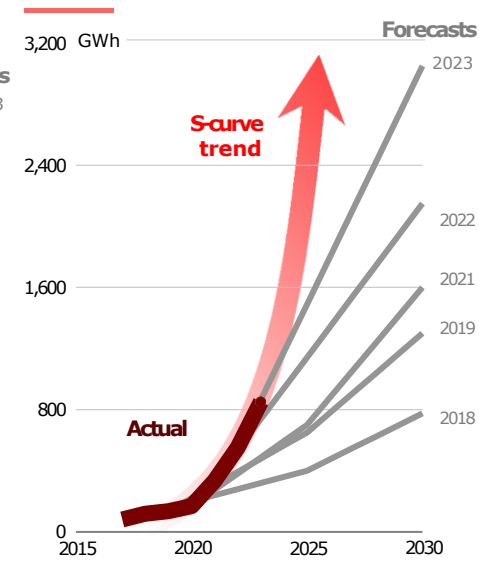
New solar additions



EV share of sales



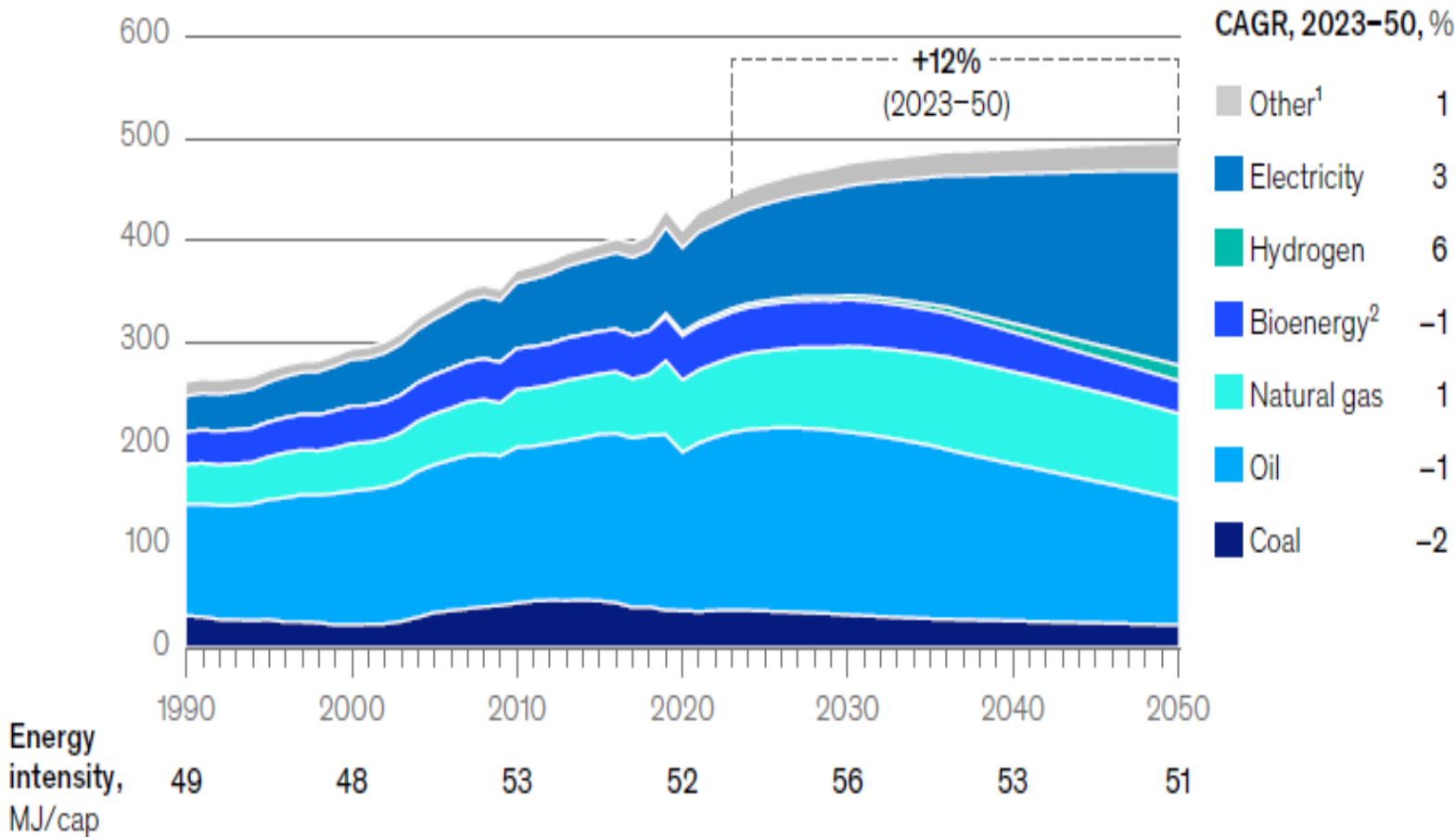
Battery sales



9

In conclusion: Expected global energy demand

Scenario: Continued Momentum



Conclusions



1.2 GW PV + H2 in Inner Mongolia - FID



EV charging station in California

- Most likely, **oil&gas demand** to plateau around the end of the decade; future **gas demand** to depend on the energy transition; **coal** to drop
- **CAPEX** in **oil & gas** to grow – mostly in N. America - to the end of the decade, then plateau
- The **energy transition** to continue, albeit at a somewhat slower pace than originally expected – but with **growing investments** significantly overtaking the traditional ones
- **Renewables** taking over the rapidly growing **power** sector – are **batteries** next?
- **EVs** are a reality and growing fast
- The '**Hydrogen Economy**' is at the doorstep, but will require
 - More industrial development 'at scale'
 - Strong incentives and policies
- **New technology breakthroughs** key to the future – **and very likely**
- Incumbents: beware **surprises!**

AGENDA

Market Trends

Top 5 Trends in Supply Chain (G. Franchini)

TOP5 TRENDS in Plant Engineering Supply Chain | 2024

1



ADAPTING IN A NEW NORMAL OF DISRUPTIONS

2



RISING PROTECTIONISM

3



“SAME, SAME, BUT DIFFERENT”: ESG, CYBER & OTHERS

4



A PLANET TO SAVE

5



“SUPPLY CHAIN” INDUSTRIAL POLITICS

TOP5 TRENDS in Plant Engineering Supply Chain | 2024

1



ADAPTING IN A NEW NORMAL OF DISRUPTIONS

2



RISING PROTECTIONISM

3



“SAME, SAME, BUT DIFFERENT”: ESG, CYBER & OTHERS

4



A PLANET TO SAVE

5

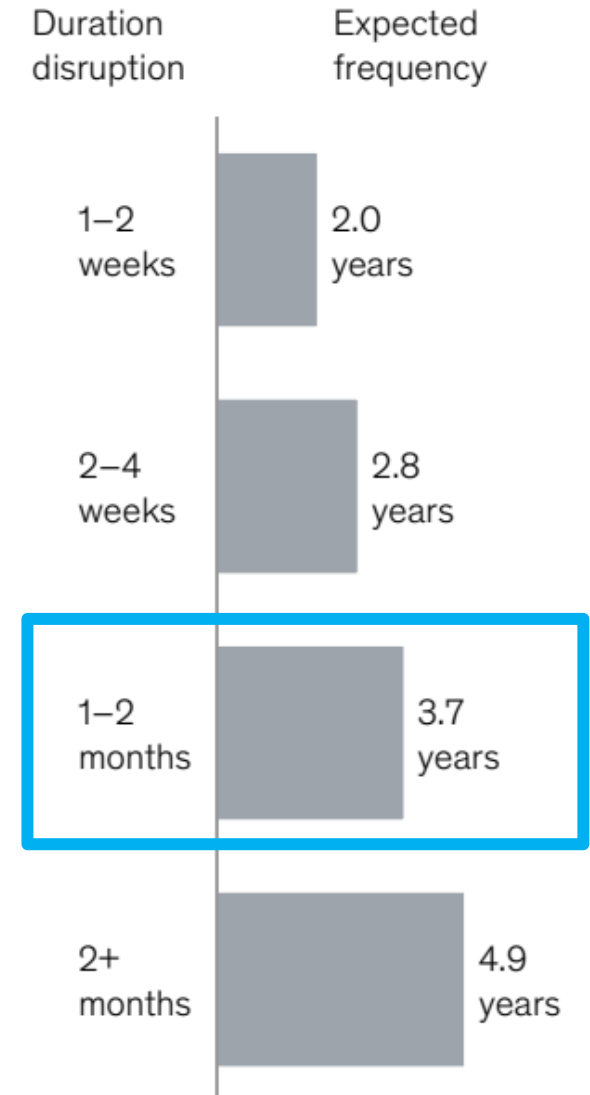


“SUPPLY CHAIN” INDUSTRIAL POLITICS

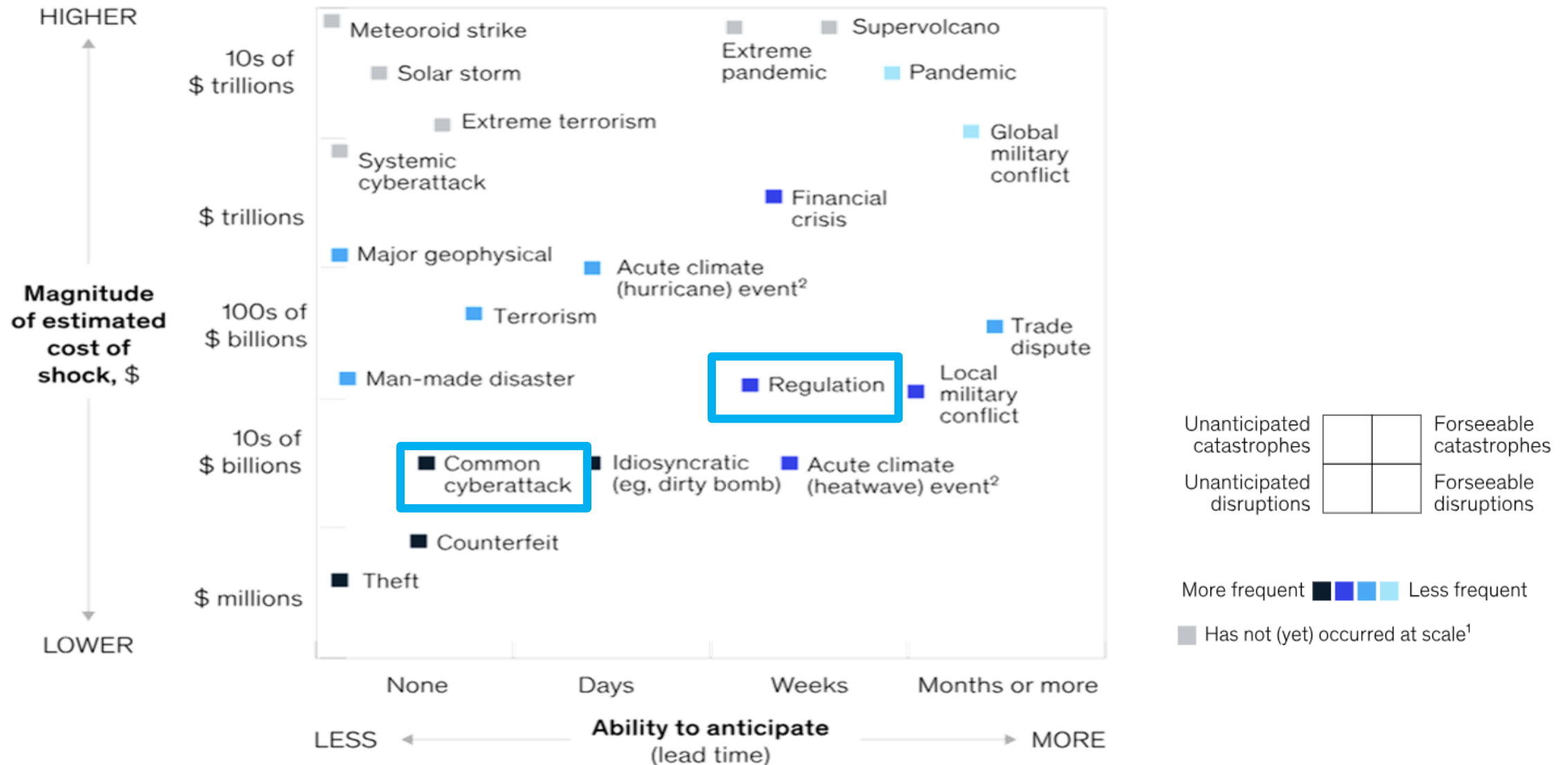
More Frequent Disruptions



Expected frequency of a disruption, by duration, years

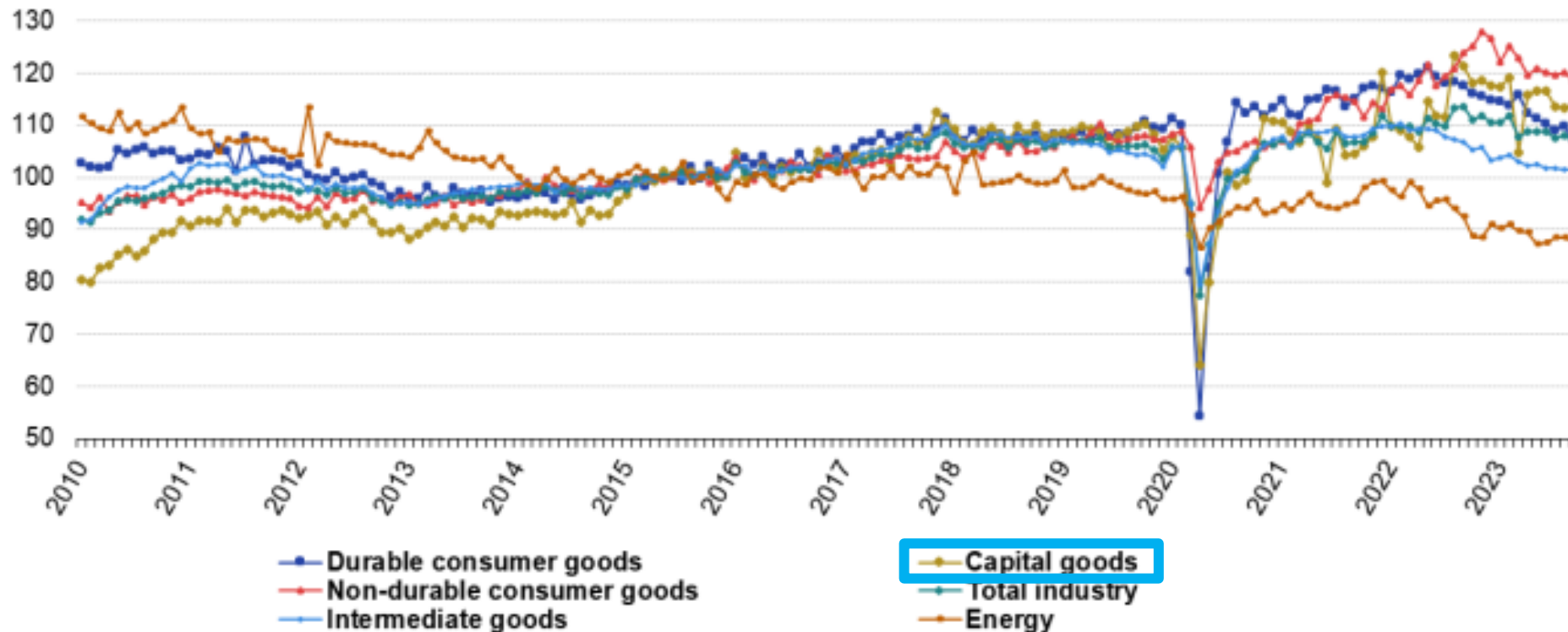


Risk Monitoring & Resilience in Supply Chain on the rise



The Workload of the Supply Chain is currently high in our industries, with positive results in 2023

EU, Industrial production for total industry and main industrial groupings, 2010-2023



Note: y-axis does not start at 0

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts inpr_m)

TOP5 TRENDS in Plant Engineering Supply Chain | 2024

1



ADAPTING IN A NEW NORMAL OF DISRUPTIONS

2



RISING PROTECTIONISM

3



“SAME, SAME, BUT DIFFERENT”: ESG, CYBER & OTHERS

4



A PLANET TO SAVE

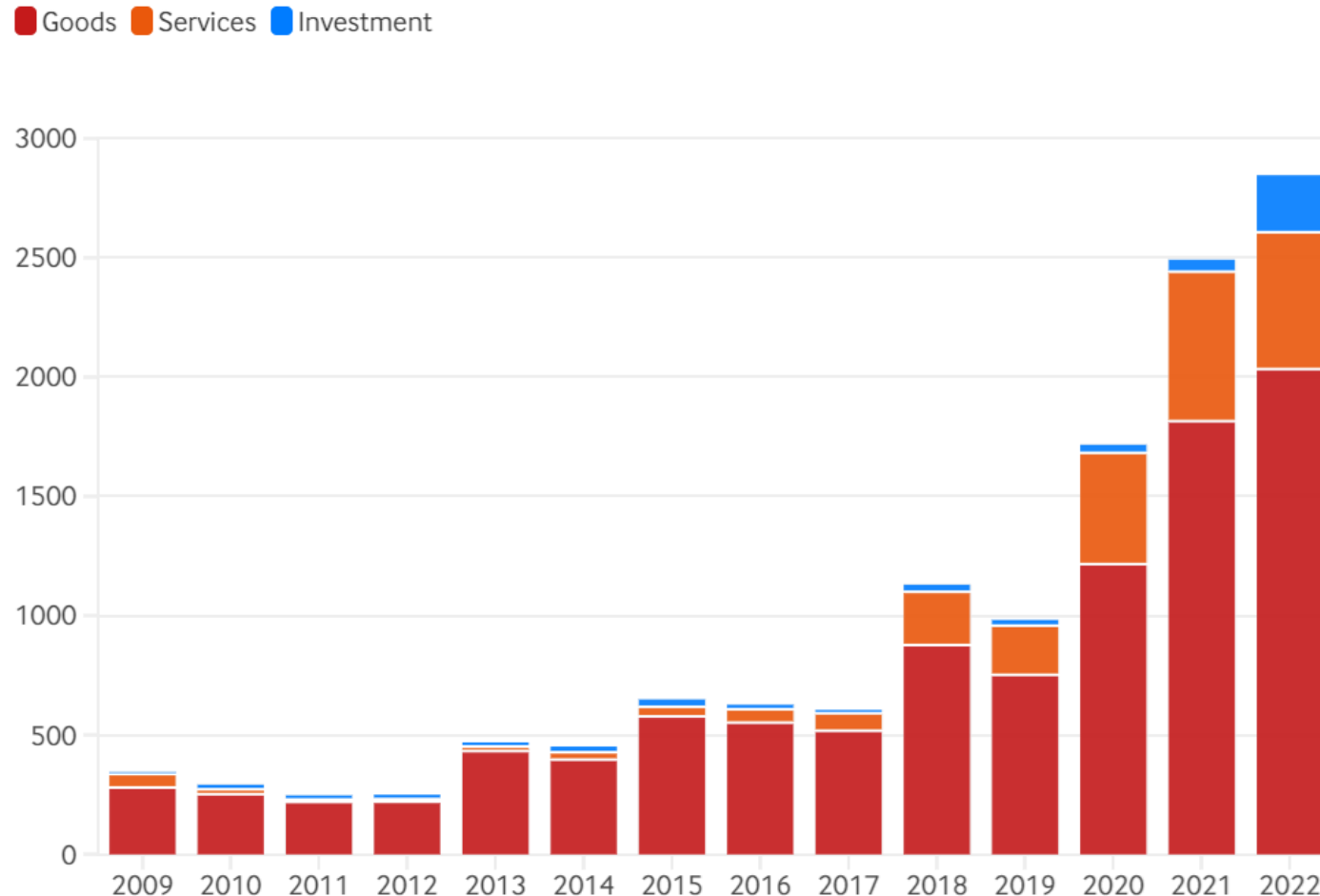
5



“SUPPLY CHAIN” INDUSTRIAL POLITICS

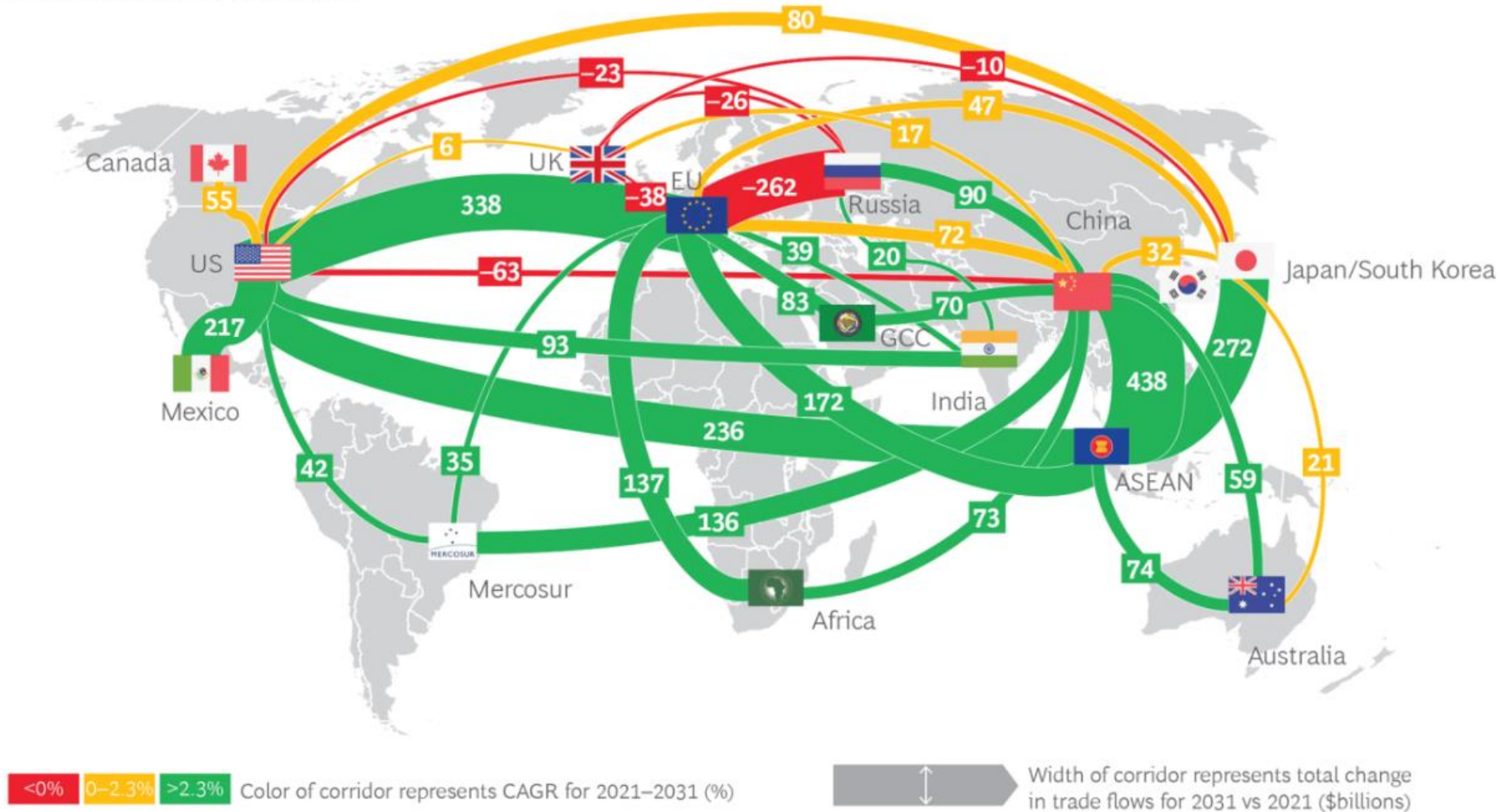
Increased Protectionism & Geoeconomic Fragmentation

Number of trade restrictions imposed annually worldwide by type, 2009-2022



- **Russian-Ukrainian war** and competition between the **US and its allies** with **China** has fomented **further protectionism**
- **Trade restrictions**, such as tariffs and export bans, have also proliferated in sectors including commodities and semiconductors, which are often viewed as central to national security
- It could lead to new **inefficiencies**, **increased costs** for **Multinationals** and **Foreign direct investment (FDI)**
- Potentially, “**Geoeconomic fragmentation**”, which would be if the world split into **two exclusive trading blocks** - one aligned to the US and EU, and another aligned with China and Russia. It would exacerbate hardship in the sub-Saharan Africa region.

2031 vs. 2021, in constant 2021 \$billions



Local Content is a traditional form of Protectionism, at the very hearth of our Energy industry

Main Countries with LC policies

-  KSA
-  UAE
-  QATAR
-  OMAN
-  BRAZIL
-  GHANA
-  KAZAKHSTAN
-  INDONESIA
-  MALAYSIA
-  VIETNAM
-  NIGERIA

...

- **LC regulations** differ from country to country, requiring a tailored approach
- The real Local Content to be delivered requires all the **key sub-supplies and sub-works to be performed locally**
 - foundries
 - forges
 - heat treatment
 - mechanicals works



IN-COUNTRY VALUE CERTIFICATE

Certificate ID:
 Issue Date: 21.03.2021
 Valid Until: 14.09.2021

LLC

%



Company General Information
 License No.: CN-
 Company Type: SME in UAE
 Financial Year End Date: 31.12.2019
 Company based in: Within UAE
 Company Business: SERVICE PROVIDER

For Cases of Re-Certification
 Re-Certification (*) No.:
 Reason for this Re-Certification:

Signed By
 On behalf of Supplier
 Name:
 Designation:
 CEO/Managing Partner

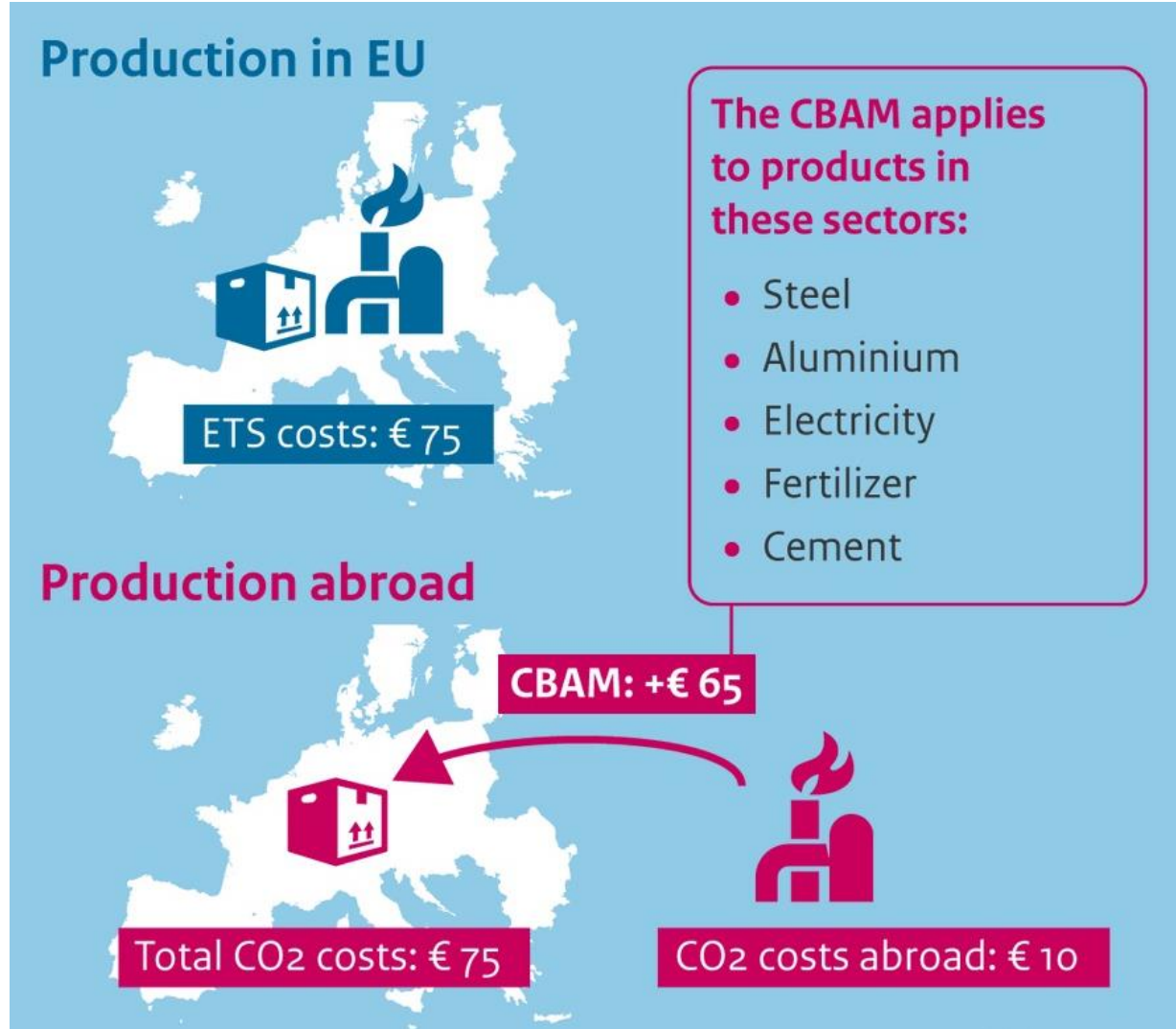
Verified as per ICV Agreed Upon Procedures (AUP)
 On behalf of Certification Body
 Name: *Electronically signed by*
 Designation:
 Company:
 Certificate Issued Based on ICV Version: 3.0

US & EU Green Deals share the goal of reducing dependence

US 		EU (under negotiation) 	
\$127b for clean energy generation	\$10b for energy storage	45% of clean electricity by 2030	Sub-target for innovative renewables
\$6b for component manufacturing	\$30b for manufacturing tax credits	Accelerated permitting	Carbon pricing already in place for electricity
\$2.8b for grid improvements		EU Solar PV Industry Alliance	€29b for grid improvements

Within the US Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), mainly through tax subsidies at Federal level + for local manufacturing only

Part of the “Green Deal” Industrial Plan, with the limitations of no money and no common treasury + no source of origin limitations

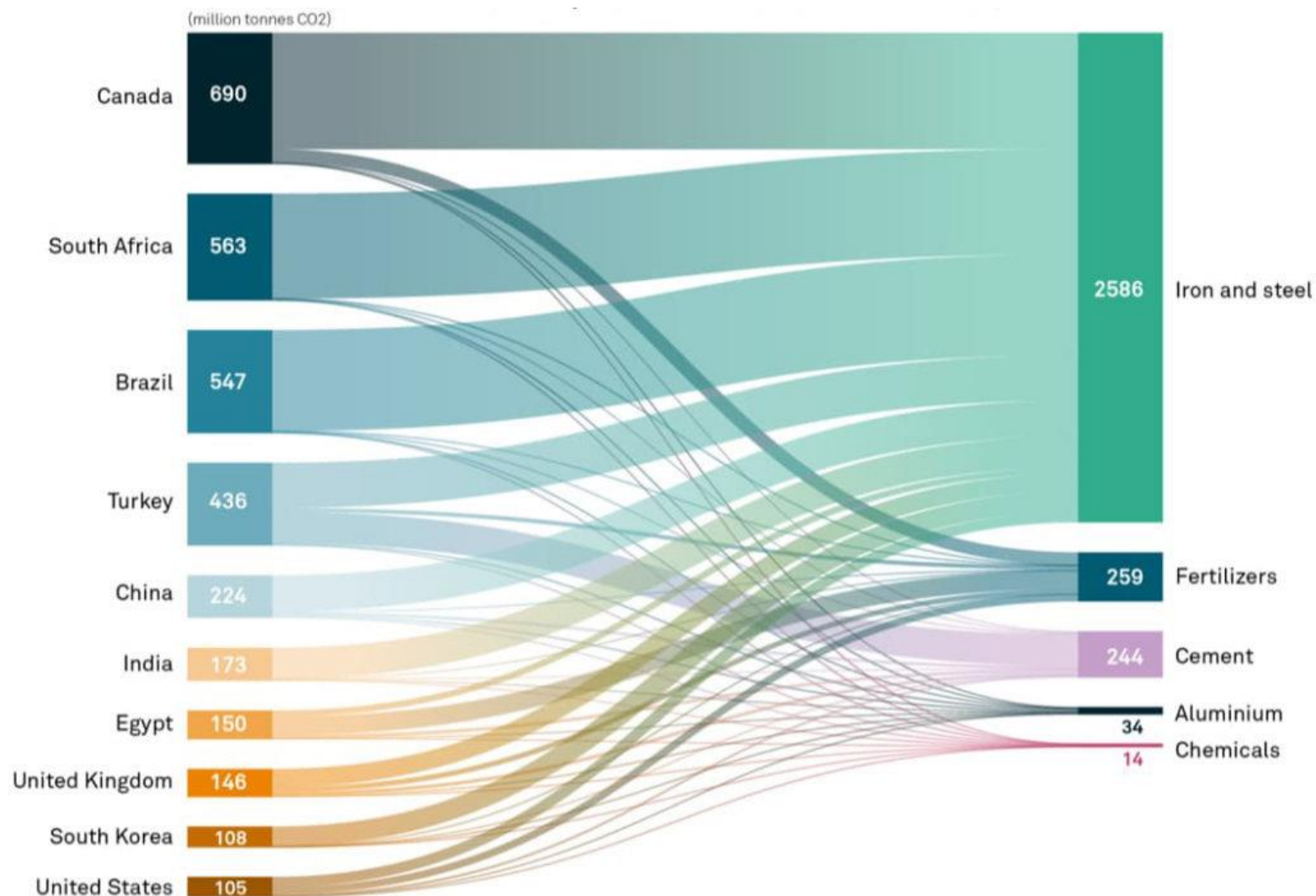


- By imposing a **tax on the embodied carbon content of some imports into the EU**, equal to the **tax imposed on domestic goods under the EU-ETS**.
- This tax is adjusted to consider any mandatory carbon prices paid in the exporting country recognized by the EU.
- The carbon equivalent price on imports **levels the playing field for EU producers and importers**.

CBAM is also a form of EU Protectionism

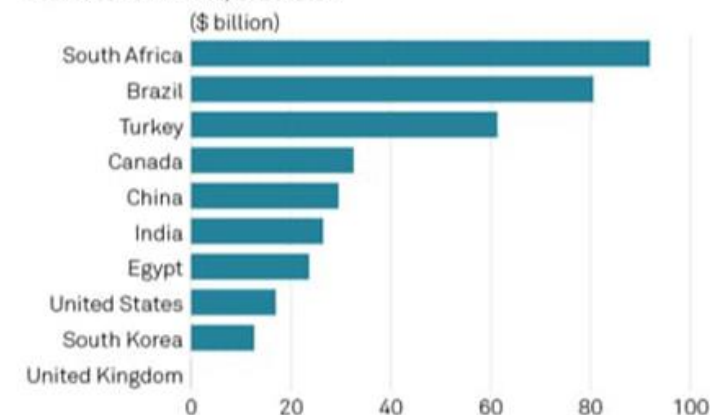


Current trade of CBAM-related materials



South Africa, Brazil, Turkey at most risk due to high iron and steel exports

Forecast CBAM cost, 2026-2040



TOP5 TRENDS in Plant Engineering Supply Chain | 2024

1



ADAPTING IN A NEW NORMAL OF DISRUPTIONS

2



RISING PROTECTIONISM

3



“SAME, SAME, BUT DIFFERENT”: ESG, CYBER & OTHERS

4



A PLANET TO SAVE

5

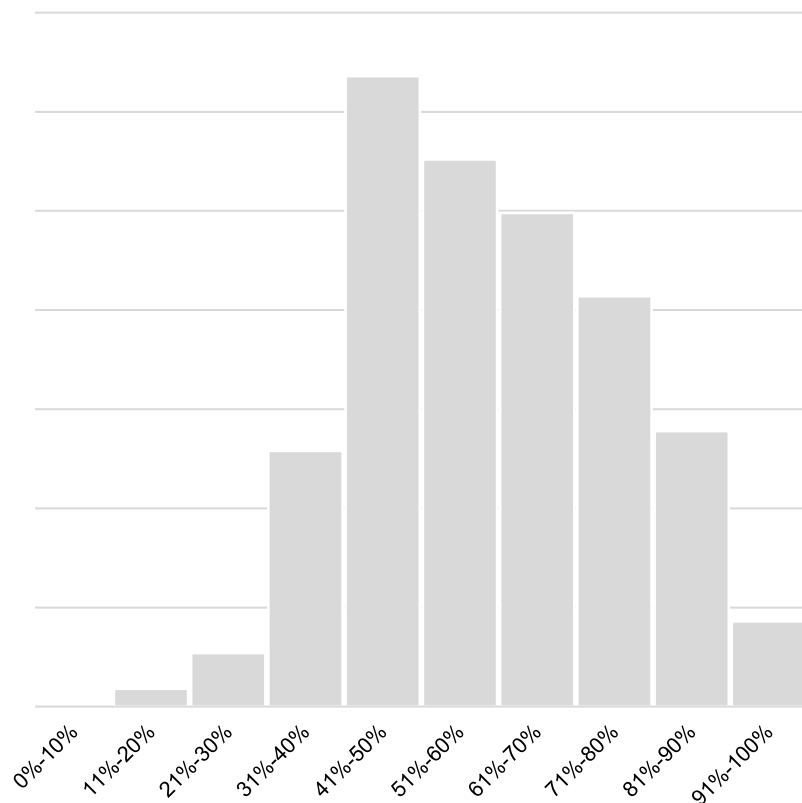


“SUPPLY CHAIN” INDUSTRIAL POLITICS

The typical Distribution of Vendor ESG Scores



ENVIRONMENT



3%

32%

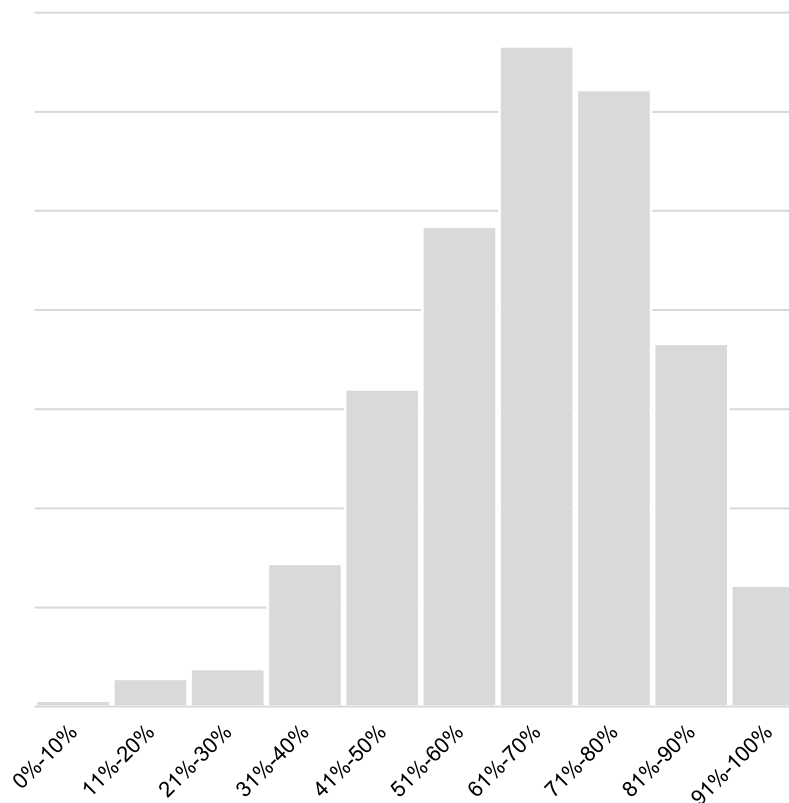
38%

25%

3%



SOCIAL



3%

17%

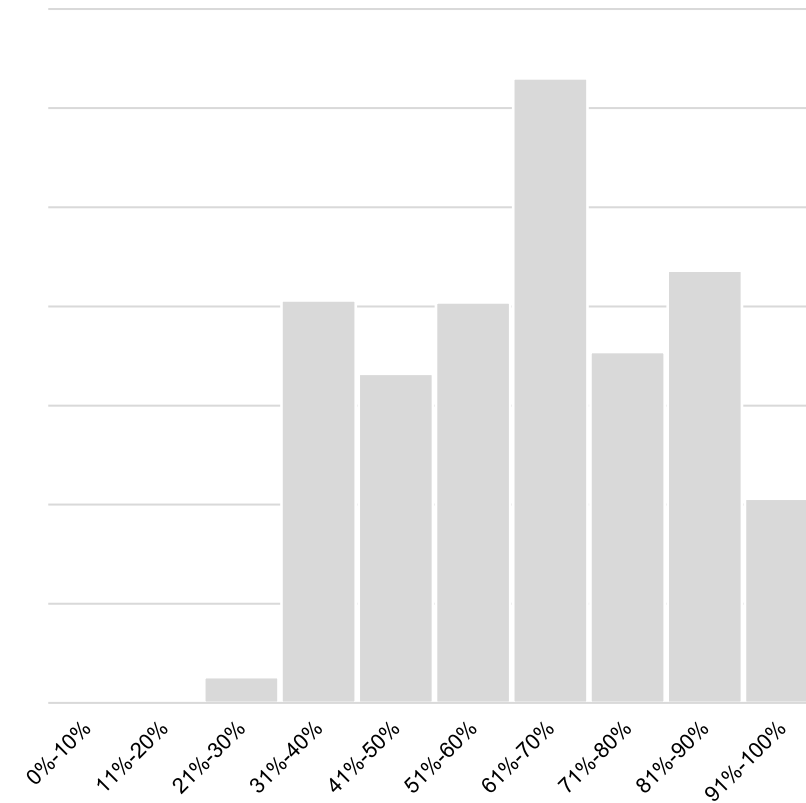
41%

35%

4%



GOVERNANCE



1%

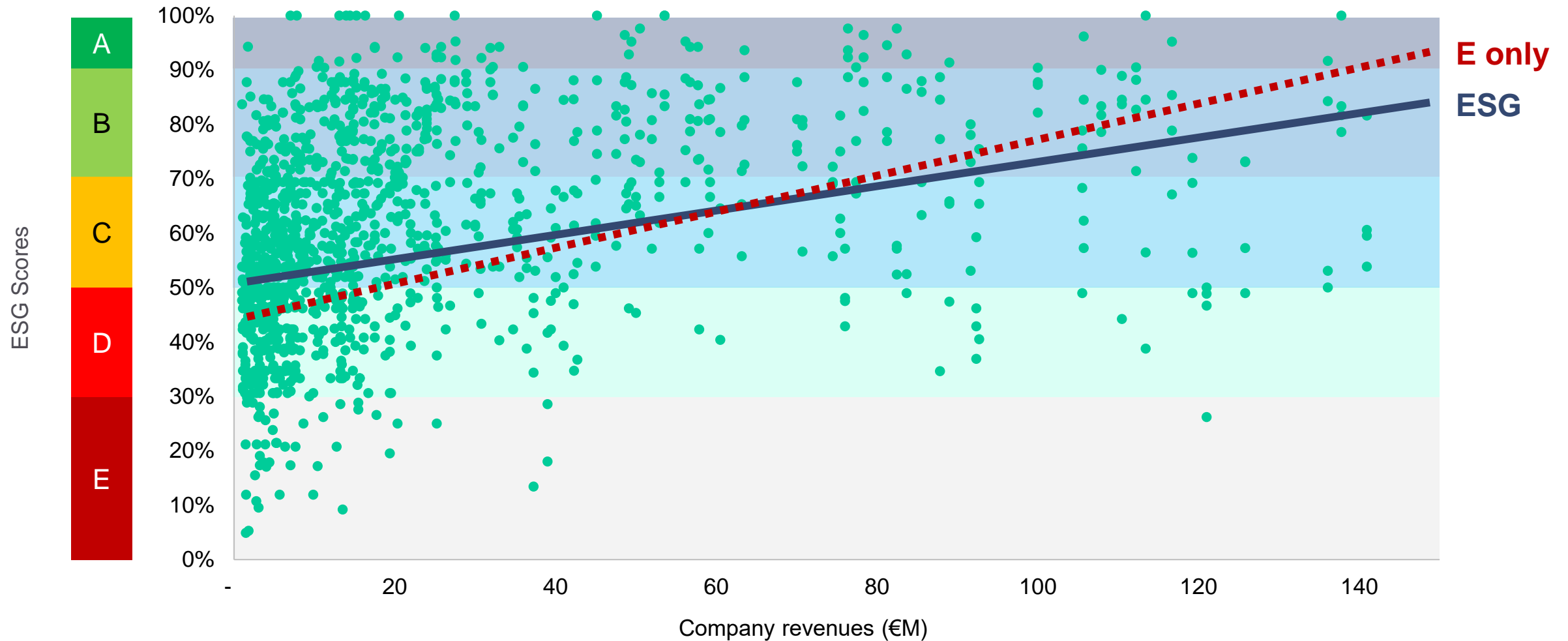
26%

37%

28%

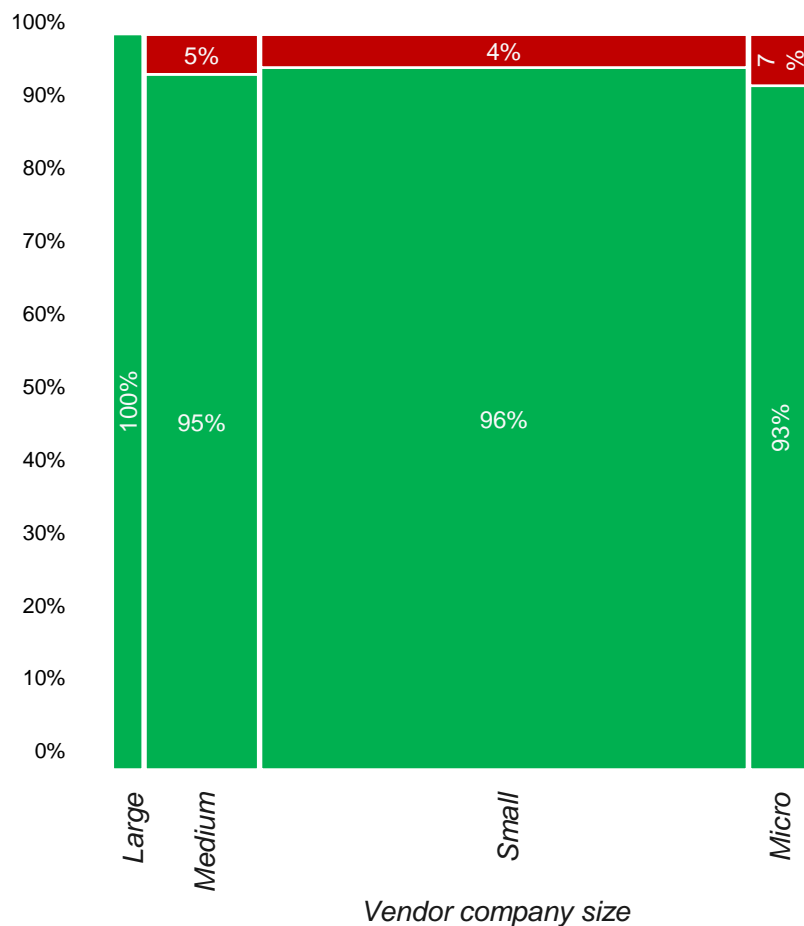
7%

Relevant Correlation with the Company Size

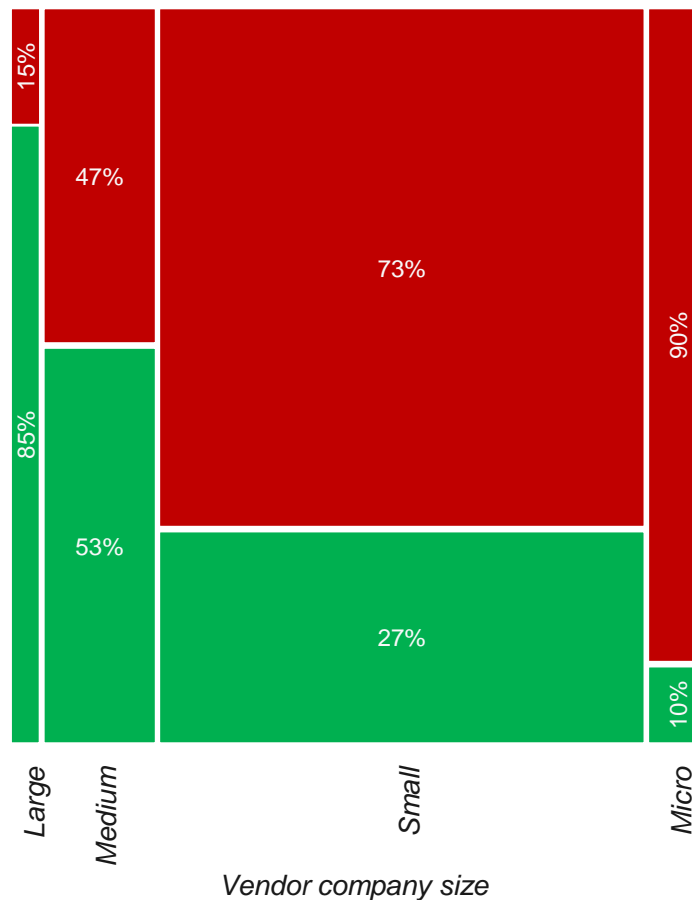


Cyber-Security practices of Vendors need to improve

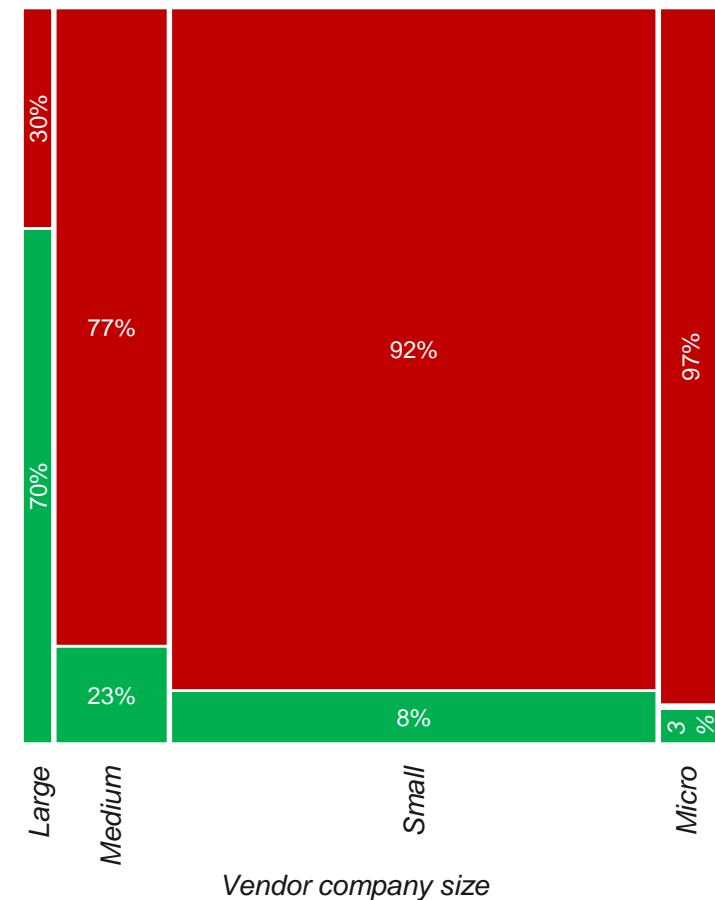
Presence of antivirus/malware protection installed on all systems



Presence of an "Information Security Policy"



Presence of the ISO 27001 Certification



ESG and Cyber as an extended “Quality Management System” of the Supply Chain



- **Quality and HSE Management are already rooted in our industry and integrated into every process**
- Just like in the past, how “Quality” was seamlessly integrated into the business operations, **so will ESG and Cyber, beyond “Fashion-oriented” messages**
- **To cater only clear, pragmatic and realistic messages to the Vendors** (e.g. avoid unrealistic criteria in tenders, ...)

TOP5 TRENDS in Plant Engineering Supply Chain | 2024

1



ADAPTING IN A NEW NORMAL OF DISRUPTIONS

2



RISING PROTECTIONISM

3



“SAME, SAME, BUT DIFFERENT”: ESG, CYBER & OTHERS

4



A PLANET TO SAVE

5

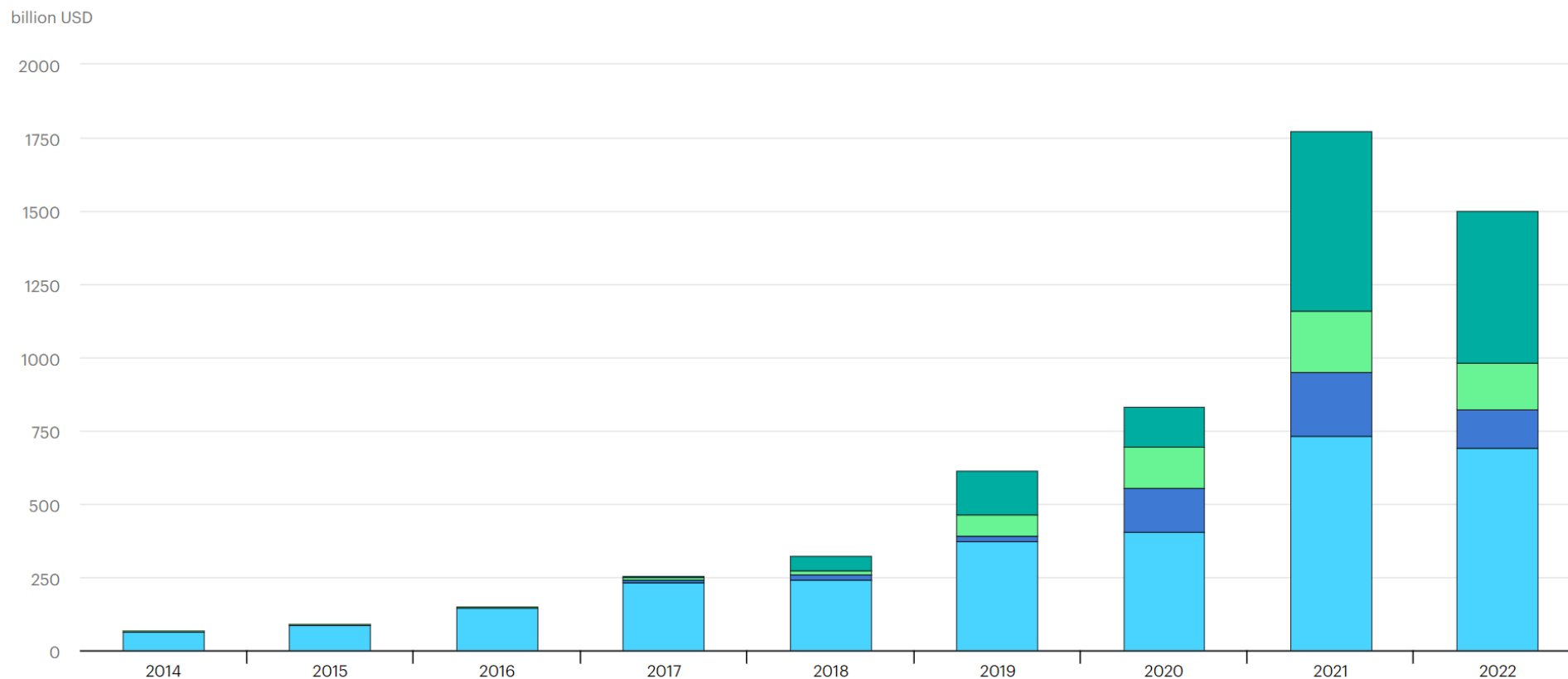


“SUPPLY CHAIN” INDUSTRIAL POLITICS

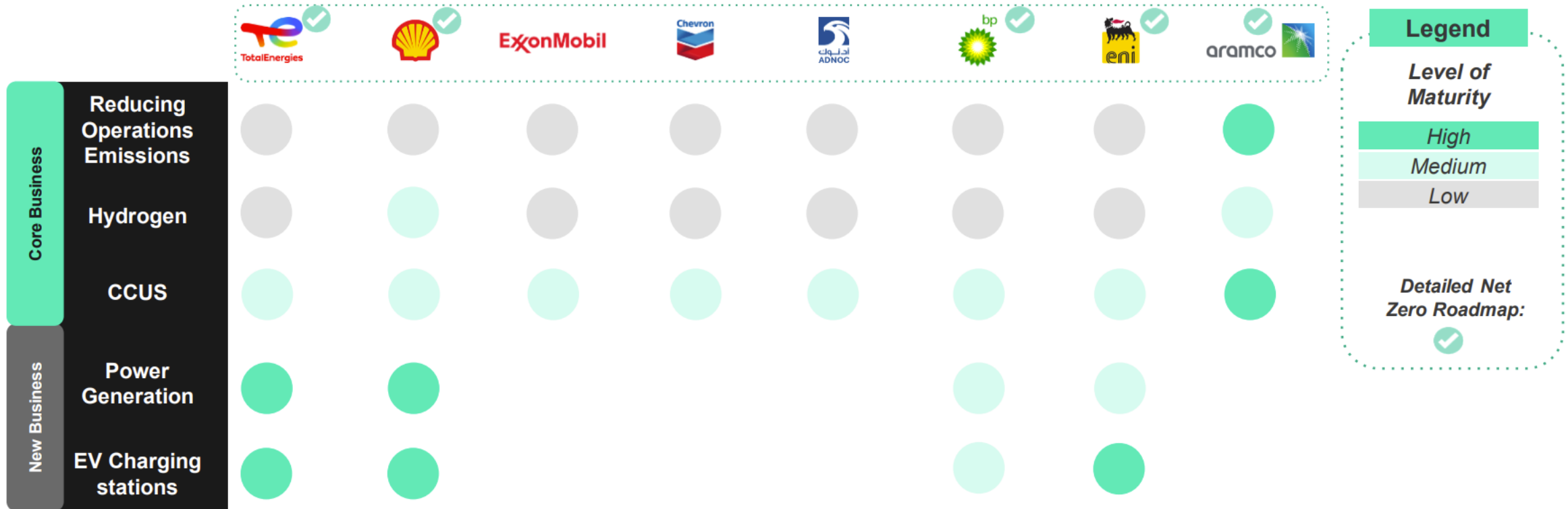
Finance is becoming Greener

Sustainable debt issuances by theme, 2014-2022

● Green ● Social ● Sustainability ● Sustainability-linked



Not all Major Energy Co. have fully disclosed their Net Zero Roadmap

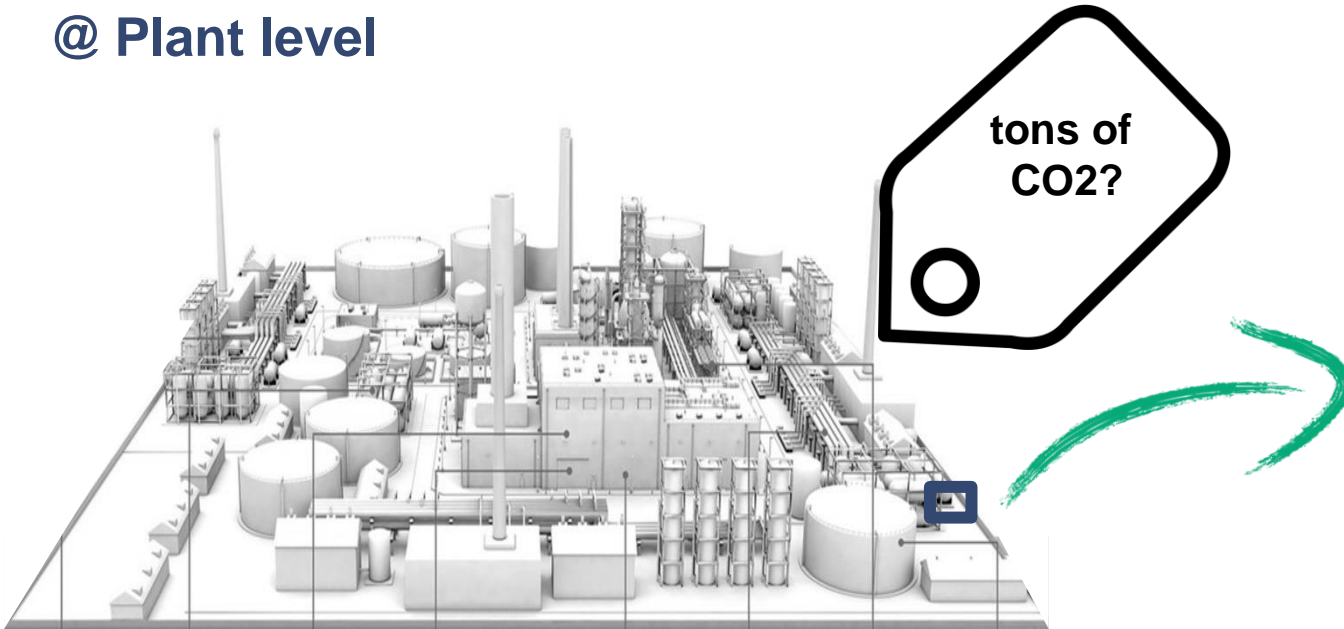


- Not all companies have fully disclosed their Net Zero Roadmap
- Hydrogen & CCUS are two technologies that make consensus between the studied companies
- European supermajor diversify in electrification unlike extra-European which focus on their core business

4

Scope 3 GHG Emissions require Transparency

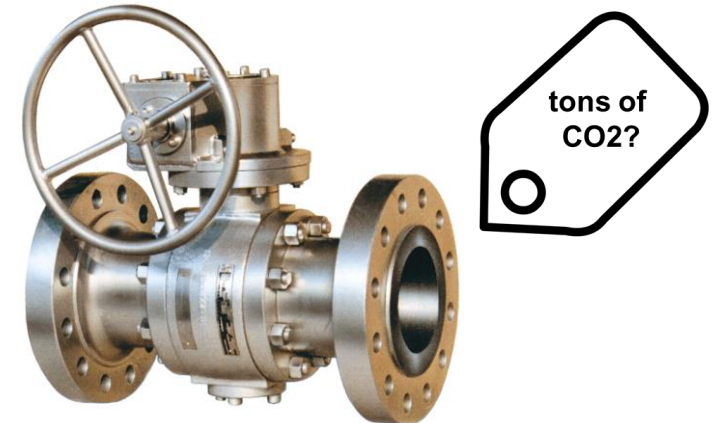
@ Plant level



Each project to have its own Carbon Footprint certificate over its entire lifetime:

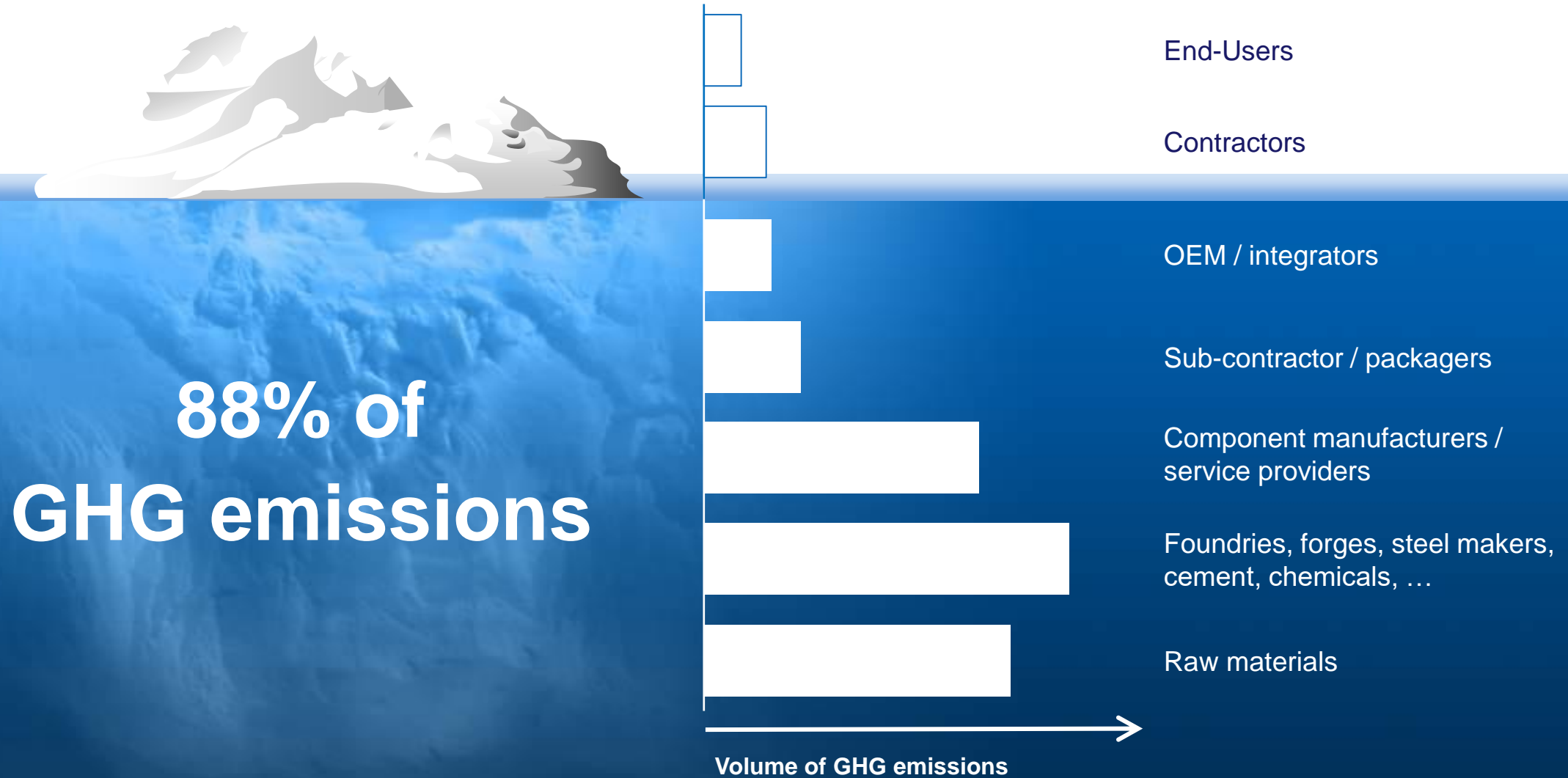
- Production of raw materials
- Fabrication of equipment
- Logistics
- Installation
- Usage

@ Equipment level



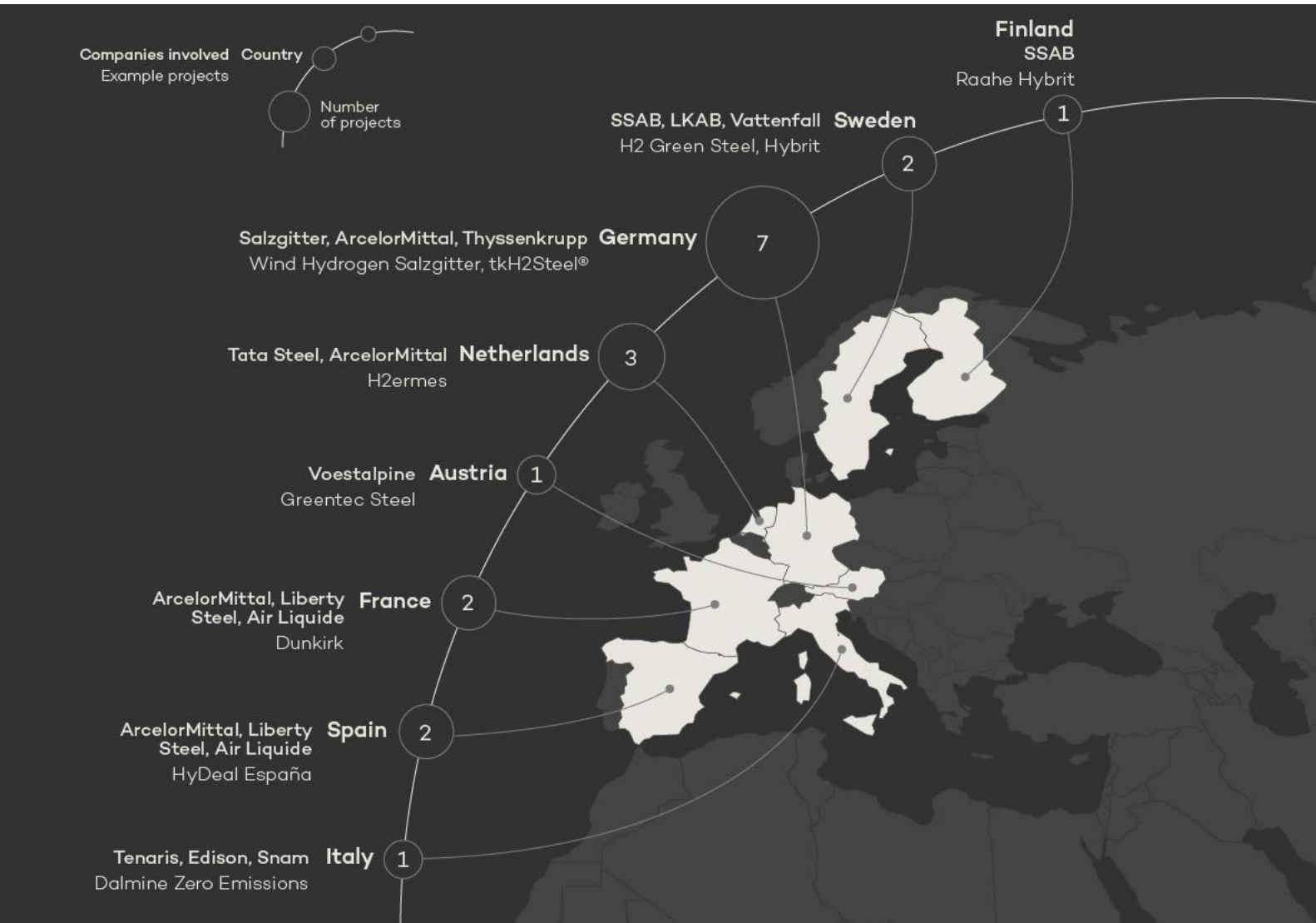
4

GHG Emissions are deep in the Supply Chain



4

Europe is leading the way in Green Steel production



However:

- are the **End-Users** willing to **pay for a higher CAPEX** of more sustainable components?
- are the **End-Users** **updating their cost curves**, also to consider the **impact on OPEX**?

TOP5 TRENDS in Plant Engineering Supply Chain | 2024

1



ADAPTING IN A NEW NORMAL OF DISRUPTIONS

2



RISING PROTECTIONISM

3



“SAME, SAME, BUT DIFFERENT”: ESG, CYBER & OTHERS

4



A PLANET TO SAVE

5

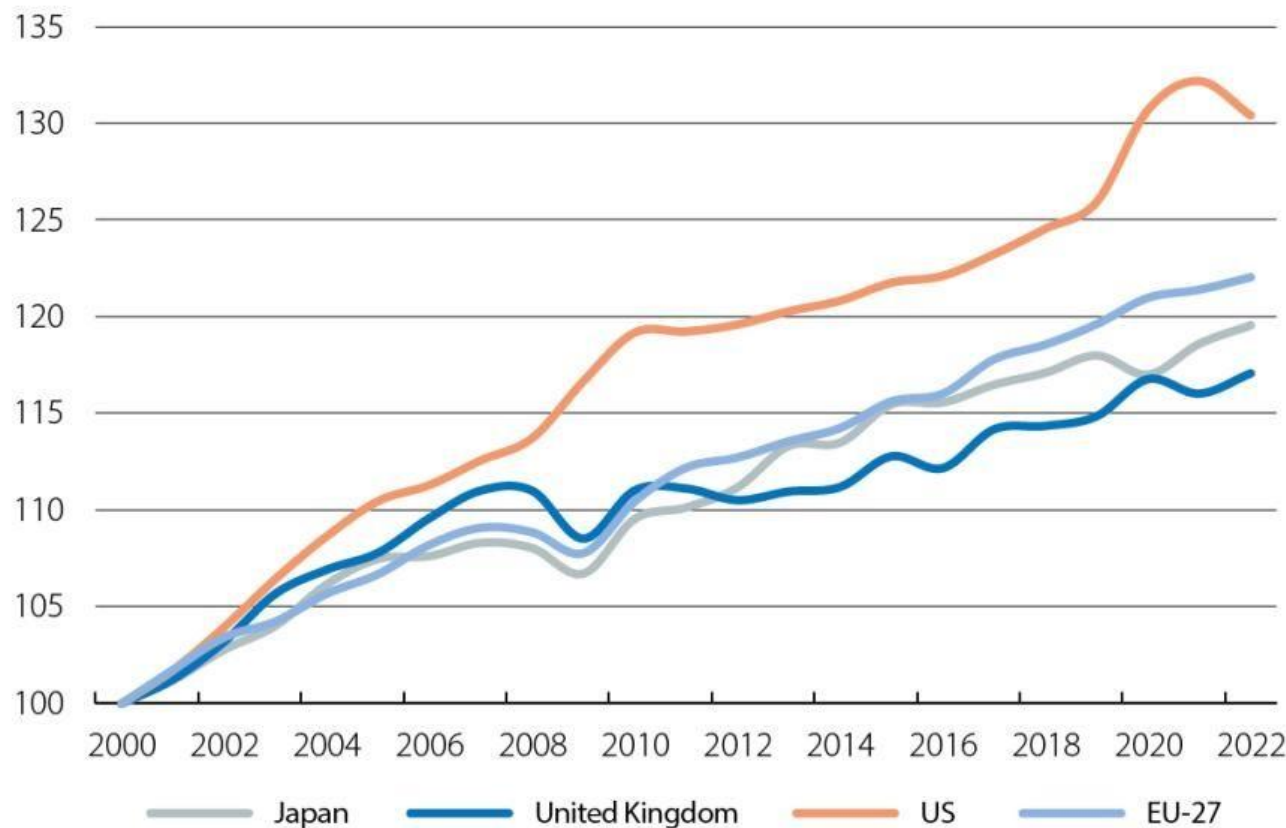


“SUPPLY CHAIN” INDUSTRIAL POLITICS

Stagnant Productivity in EU (only +0,9% in 2007-2022)

Evolution of productivity

Index (100 = 2000)



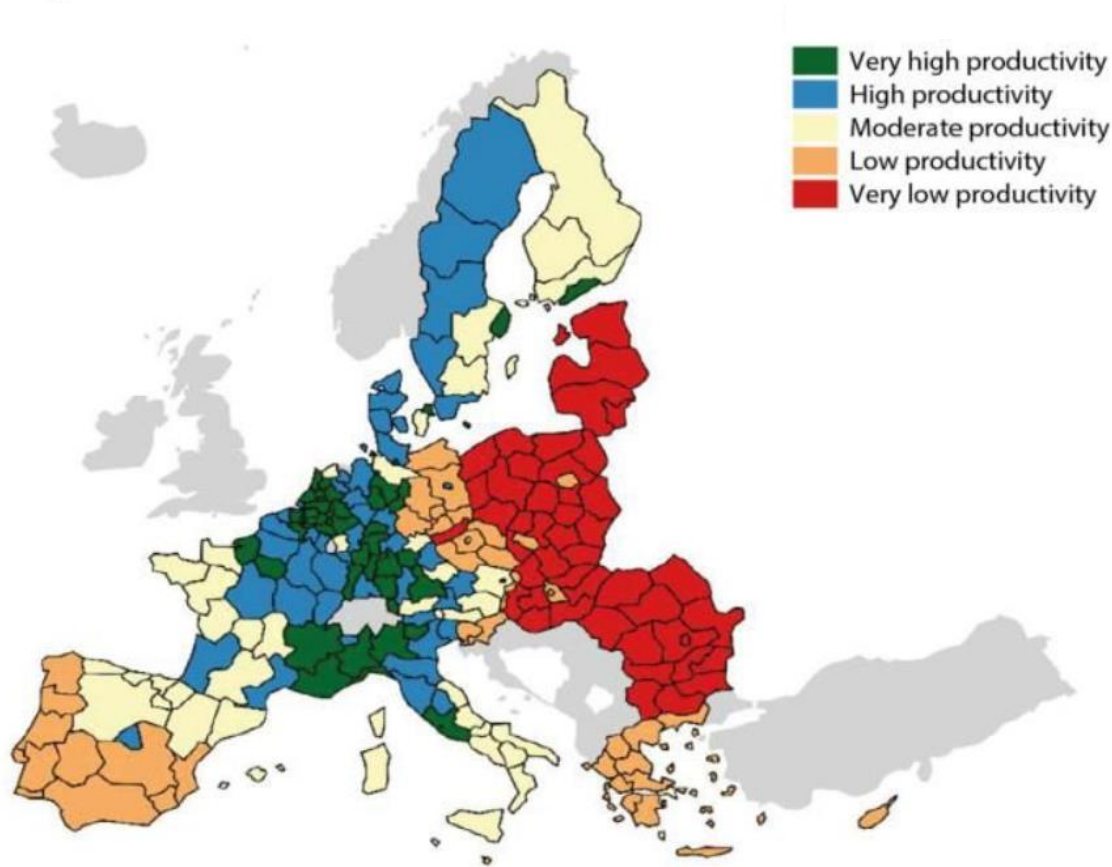
Note: GDP in real terms per hour worked.

Source: CaixaBank Research, based on data from the OECD.

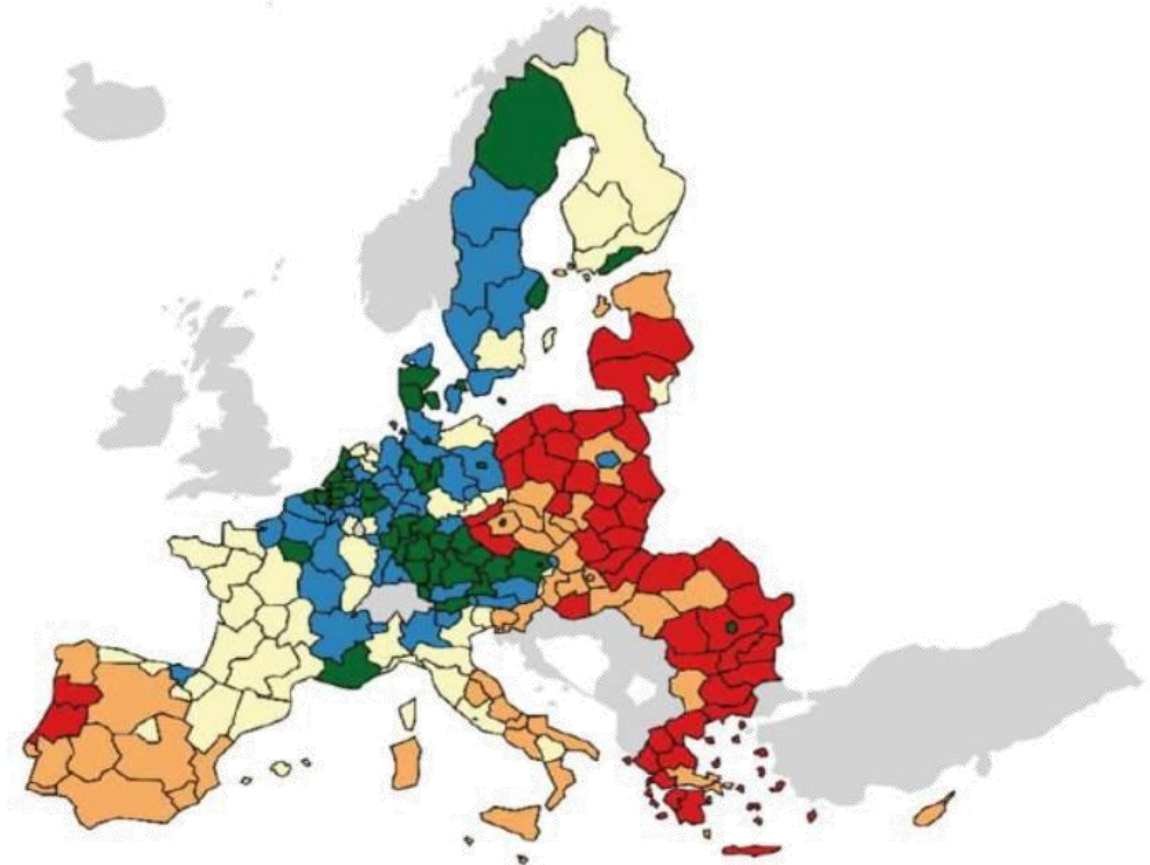
- The average **annual growth** of GDP per hour worked between the year 2000 and 2022 was **1,2%**
- Productivity growth in Europe: **low, uneven and slowing**
- The rate at which productivity is growing **has slowed in recent years**
- Productivity growth in the EU has been **lower than in the US economy over the last few decades**

Italy had five regions in the highest productivity group in the year 2000, whereas by 2022 it had only one

Productivity in **2000**

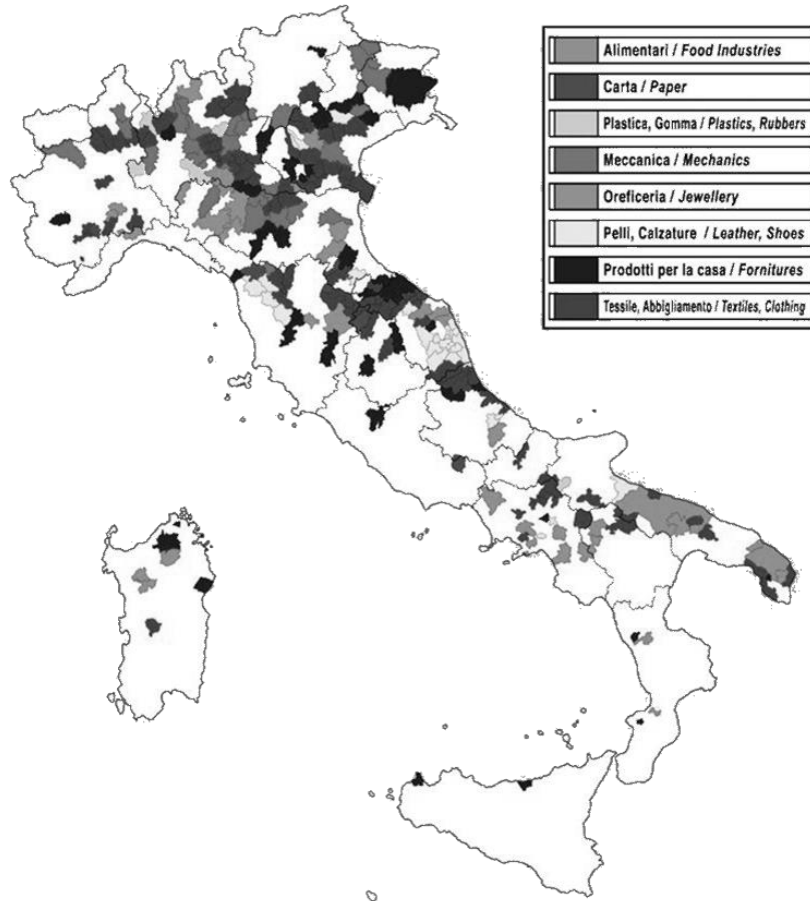


Productivity in **2022**



Are the old recipes still valid?

An example from the Italian “industrial district” model



COLLABORATION

+

SPECIALIZATION

+

SHARED INFRASTRUCTURE

Leaders increasingly caring about their Supply Chain

Supplier Programs

Small programs with, on average, 100 Vendors in total, with a mix of Large and SMEs.
Mainly managerial workshop to increase awareness and presence of selected frame agreements with universities and institutional actors.

Control Tower & Vendor Actions

Pragmatic adoption of Vendor Risk Monitoring Tools on the broader Vendor arena to identify risks and to define Vendor Actions (e.g. improvements on ESG, Cyber, Quality, ...), especially with SMEs.

“Supply Chain Welfare”

To actively support the relevant SMEs, by providing Customer incentive to deliver the Action Plan.
Possibility to support it through “supply chain credit”.

Opportunities for a Supply Chain Leader

1



**ADAPTING IN A NEW NORMAL
OF DISRUPTIONS**



**Achieve higher transparency
in supply chain through Risk Monitoring**

2



PROTECTIONISM



**Define scenarios and maintain “friend shores”
where to source also in complex times**

3



**“SAME, SAME, BUT DIFFERENT”:
ESG, CYBER & OTHERS**



**Ride the waves, only through clear, pragmatic
and realistic messages to the supply chain**

4



A PLANET TO SAVE



**How to really support a Net Zero plant and how to
educate the End-Users to take bold decisions?**

5



**“SUPPLY CHAIN”
INDUSTRIAL POLITICS**



**Stimulate specialization and prioritize, monitor
and support the SMEs that are critical for you**

Disclaimer

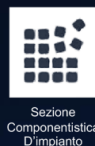
ANIMP and the Authors hereby declare and stress that the scope of this work must not be deemed and/or construed by the readers as the proved outlook of the future market evolution, which remains subject to unforeseeable events beyond ANIMP and the Authors control.

ANIMP and the Authors put great effort into providing the consolidated information received regarding the subject market, as made available by the Companies which in fact provided such information and ANIMP and the Authors cannot nor shall not be held liable in anyway for the content provided in this document.

ANIMP and the Authors hereby accept no liability whatsoever for any and all misrepresentation that the Companies might have made of their data, products or business information, as well as for any and all misrepresentation and assumption that readers may make and which shall remain subject to their own whole autonomy and internal corporate governance procedures.

Considering the cultural divulging nature of this work, ANIMP and the Authors shall not be liable for any direct and/or indirect or consequential damages of any nature such as, but not limited to, loss of revenue, profit and/or anticipated profit, production and/or product, productivity and/or facility downtime, business opportunity, whether by way of indemnity or in contract or in tort (including negligence) or under any I. P. and Confidentiality and/or other Laws.

ANIMP and the Authors suggest to use this information wisely.



Sezione Componentistica d'Impianto
ANIMP

October 22nd, 2024

Thank you for your attention

