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The Global Energy Transition

Challenges and Opportunities

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Zane Bezuidenhout, CFA Senior Equity Analyst



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The Problem



The Problem It's Too Big, Too Complex and Too Far In The Future

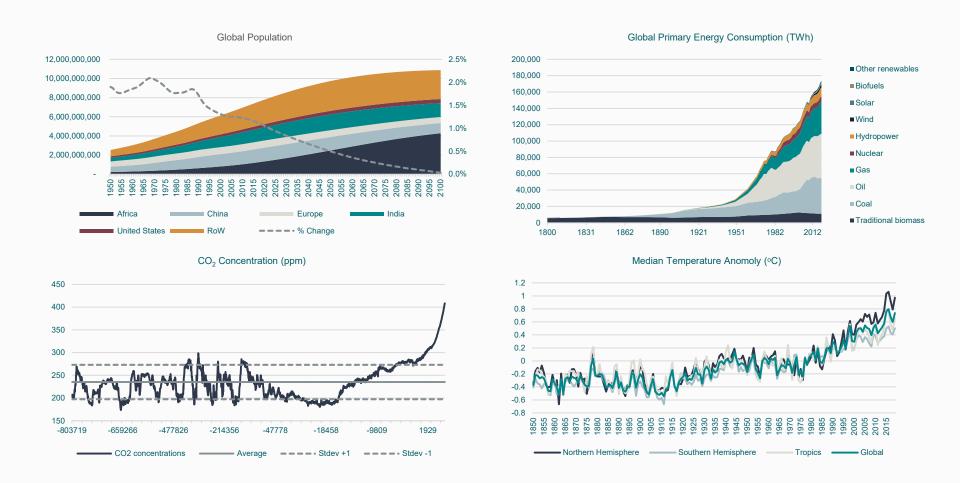
Warren Buffett on lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic:

"I learned that people don't know as much as they think they know. But the biggest thing you learn is that the pandemic was bound to occur, and this isn't the worst one that's imaginable at all,"

"Society has a terrible time preparing for things that are remote but are possible and will occur sooner or later."

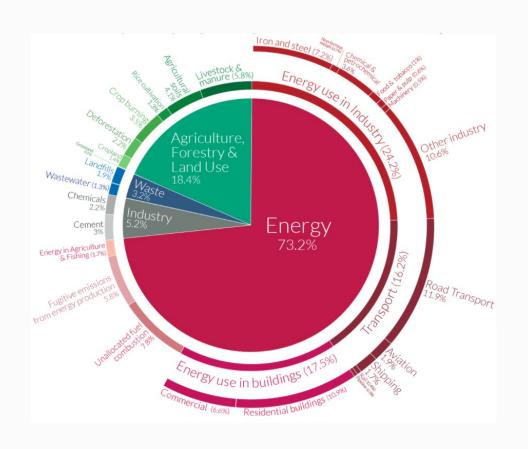
The Problem

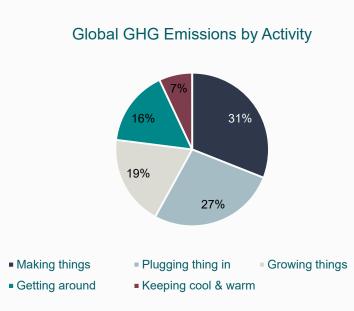
People, Energy, Emissions and Rising Temperatures



The Problem Dissected

Industry, Buildings, Agriculture and Transportation





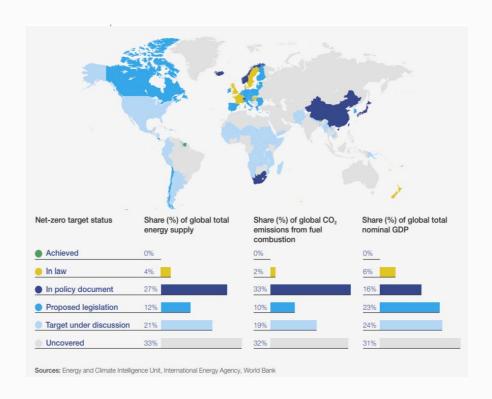
Source: Our World in Data, Breakthrough Energy, Investec Wealth & Investment

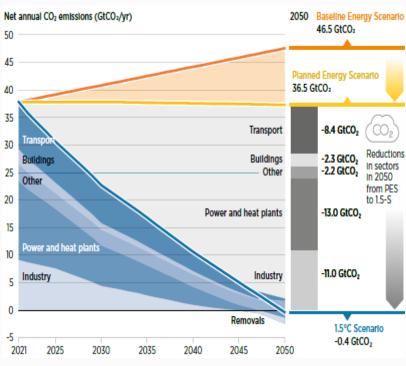
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Where We Stand And Where We Need To Get To



Where We Stand and Where We Need To Get To Net Zero Commitments and Pathway





Source: WEF Fostering Effective Energy Transition 2021 IRENA

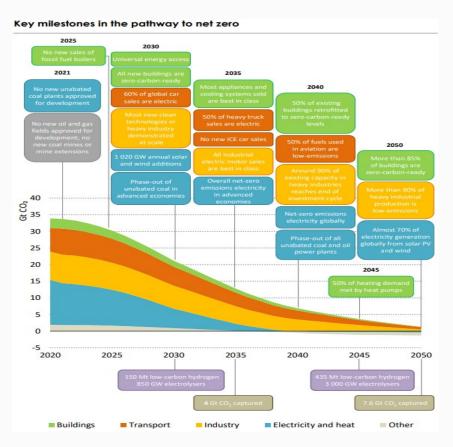
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How Do We Get To Net Zero



How Do We Get to Net Zero

- 1) Decarbonisation of power generation 2) Electrification of energy use
- 3) Increase efficiency of consumption



By 2030

- All new buildings are zero carbon ready
- 60% of global car sales are EVs
- 1,050GW annual solar and wind additions
- Phase out of unabated coal in developed countries
- 150Mt green hydrogen + 850GW electrolysers

By 2040

- 50% of all buildings are retrofitted to zero-carbon ready
- 70% of heavy truck sales are electric
- 50% of aviation uses low emissions fuel
- Zero emissions electricity globally
- Phase out of all coal and oil power plants
- 5GT CO2 captured
- 400Mt green hydrogen + 3,000GW electrolysers

By 2050

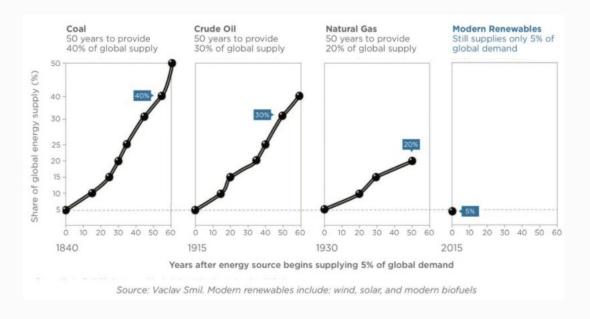
- 85% of buildings are zero carbon ready
- 90% of heavy industry is low emission
- 70% of global electricity is renewable
- 8GT CO2 captured

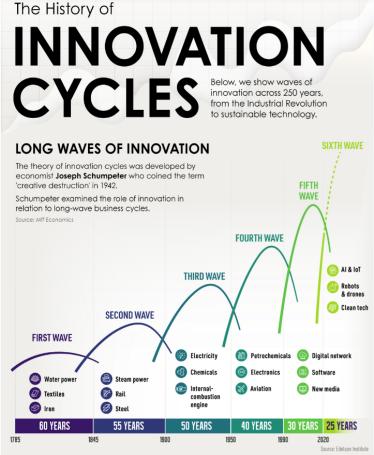
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The Challenges



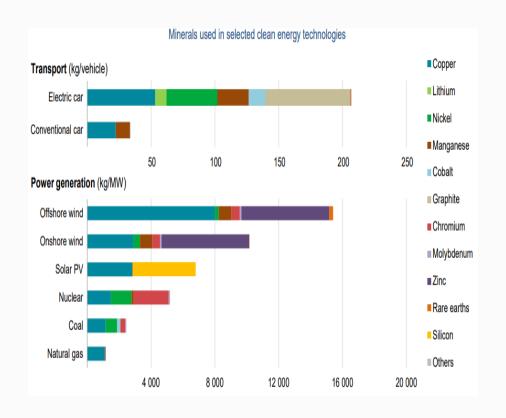
The Challenges Time

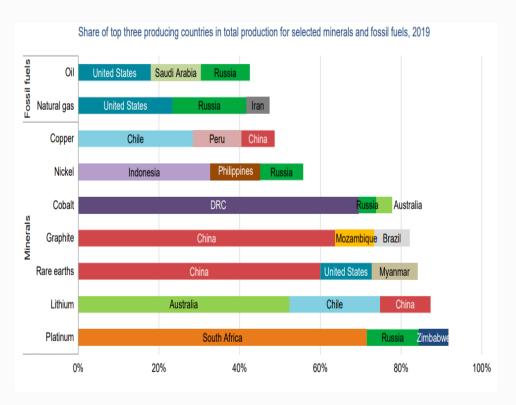




Source: Commodity Research Group October 2019, Visual Capitalist

The Challenges Resources



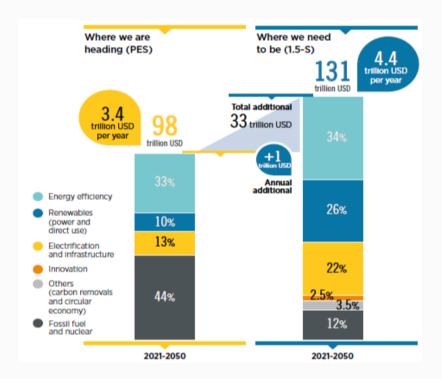


Source: IEA. DOE. Investec Wealth & Investment

The Challenges Money

Emissions are global but not all countries are equal:

- Current global GDP is c\$130tn.
- Differing levels of borrowings relative to GDP.
- · Currency risks.
- Differing risk free rates and costs of capital.
- Differing starting points with respects to absolute and per-capita emissions.
- Many uncertainties around carbon taxes and the application thereof.



Source: IEA. Investec Wealth & Investment

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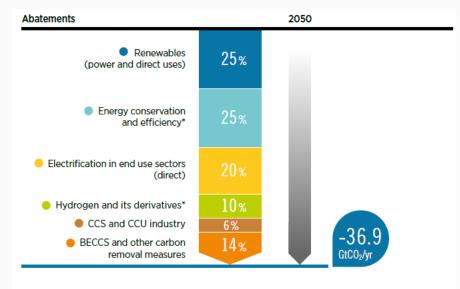
The Opportunities



The Opportunities Across the spectrum

We look for:

- Companies directly exposed to the Energy Transition dynamics. (Runway).
- Companies that sit in parts of the value chain that offer a favourable competitive landscape. (Moat).
- Companies with established technologies and routes to market.
 (Moat).
- Companies absent of <u>material ESG risks</u> with improving sustainability trends. (Means).
- Companies that have strong balance sheet and clear capital allocation qualities. (Means).
- Companies that generate (or have the potential to generate) above cost-of-capital returns. (Justification for growth reinvestment).

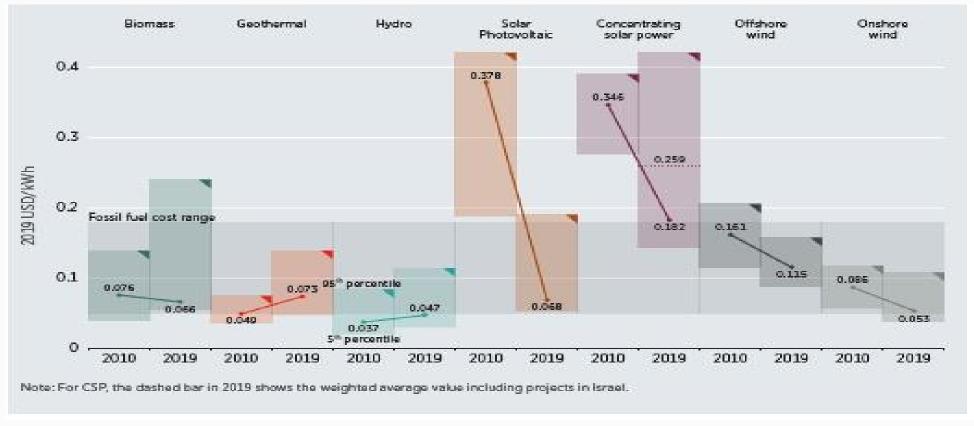


Note: The abatement estimates in the figure between the PES and 1.5-S include energy (incl. bunkers) and processrelated CO2 emissions along with emissions from non-energy use. Renewables include renewable power generation sources and direct use of renewable heat and biomass. Energy efficiency includes measures related to reduced demand and efficiency improvements. Structural changes (e.g. relocation of steel production with direct reduced iron) and circular economy practices are part of energy efficiency. Electrification includes direct use of clean electricity in transport and heat applications. Hydrogen and its derivatives include use of hydrogen and synthetic fuels and feedstocks. CCS describes carbon capture and storage from point-source fossil-fuel-based and other emitting processes mainly in industry. BECCS and other carbon removal measures include bioenergy coupled with CCS (BECCS) in electricity and heat generation, and in industry and other measures in industry.

BECCS = bioenergy with CCS; CCS = carbon capture and storage; CCU = carbon capture and utilisation; $GtCO_2 = gigatonnes$ of carbon dioxide.

Source: IRENA, Investec Wealth & Investment

The Opportunities Levelised Cost of Energy – Apples and Bananas



CSP= Concentrating Solar Power

The Opportunities The Green Race: Snowballing Political Will



55%

GHG reduction target by 2030 compared to 19901

60 GW

offshore wind capacity installed in 2030, 300 GW in 20502

40 GW

electrolyser capacity by 2030 producing up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen¹

EUR 750 bn

Recovery Package - 37 % earmarked for climate spending

	US policy change & American Jobs Plan
_	(not yet passed into law)

50-52 %

reduction in carbon emissions from 2005 level by 2030, resulting from re-entry into Paris agreement

30 GW

offshore wind capacity target by 20301

USD 2 tn

infrastructure plan (American Jobs Act)

10-year

extension of clean energy credits (PTC & ITC) including offshore, on shore wind and solar \mbox{PV}^2

China	2020	14th 5YR Plan (2025)	Net Zero (2060)	
Energy mix: Fossil-fuels	85%	80%	21%	
Energy mix: non-FF	15%	20%	79%	
FF growth (CAGR) Non-FF		1.6%	-4.6%	
growth (CAGR)		8.7%	5.2%	
Emissions (BnT)	9.4	10.1	1.6	
		"Emissions to peak by 2030"		

Not binding targets 2. Building on policies already in place: 30 % offshore wind investment tax credit through 2025; onshore wind production tax credit (at 60 % of full value) through 2021; 26 % solar PV investment tax credit through 2022 - all passed into law in Dec. "20 - Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 from 116th Congress) Sources: Europa.eu; eur lex.europa.eu; congress.gov; whitehouse.org

Source: Orsted June 2021, Bernstein March 2021, Investec Wealth & Investment

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Concluding thoughts (for now ...)



Concluding Thoughts

Head of IEA, Dr. Fatih Birol, "We like energy but we don't like emissions" and "The Energy Transition is real, and there's no escaping it."

- The problem is complex and presents existential risks.
- Time is not on our side.
- Changing is hard as our current system is embedded in everything we do/use "cheap" fossil fuels have enabled prosperity.
- We need multiple solutions to address the problem no silver bullet.
- We need unprecedented levels of global cooperation and coordination emissions have no borders.
- Decarbonising the Power sector is foundational.
- Government initiatives and scale are key to continue driving down the cost of renewable energy and increasing innovation.
- Net Zero is becoming less of an IF and more of a MUST!
- The are many good quality companies exposed to the Energy Transition that potentially offer handsome returns for long-term investors.

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