

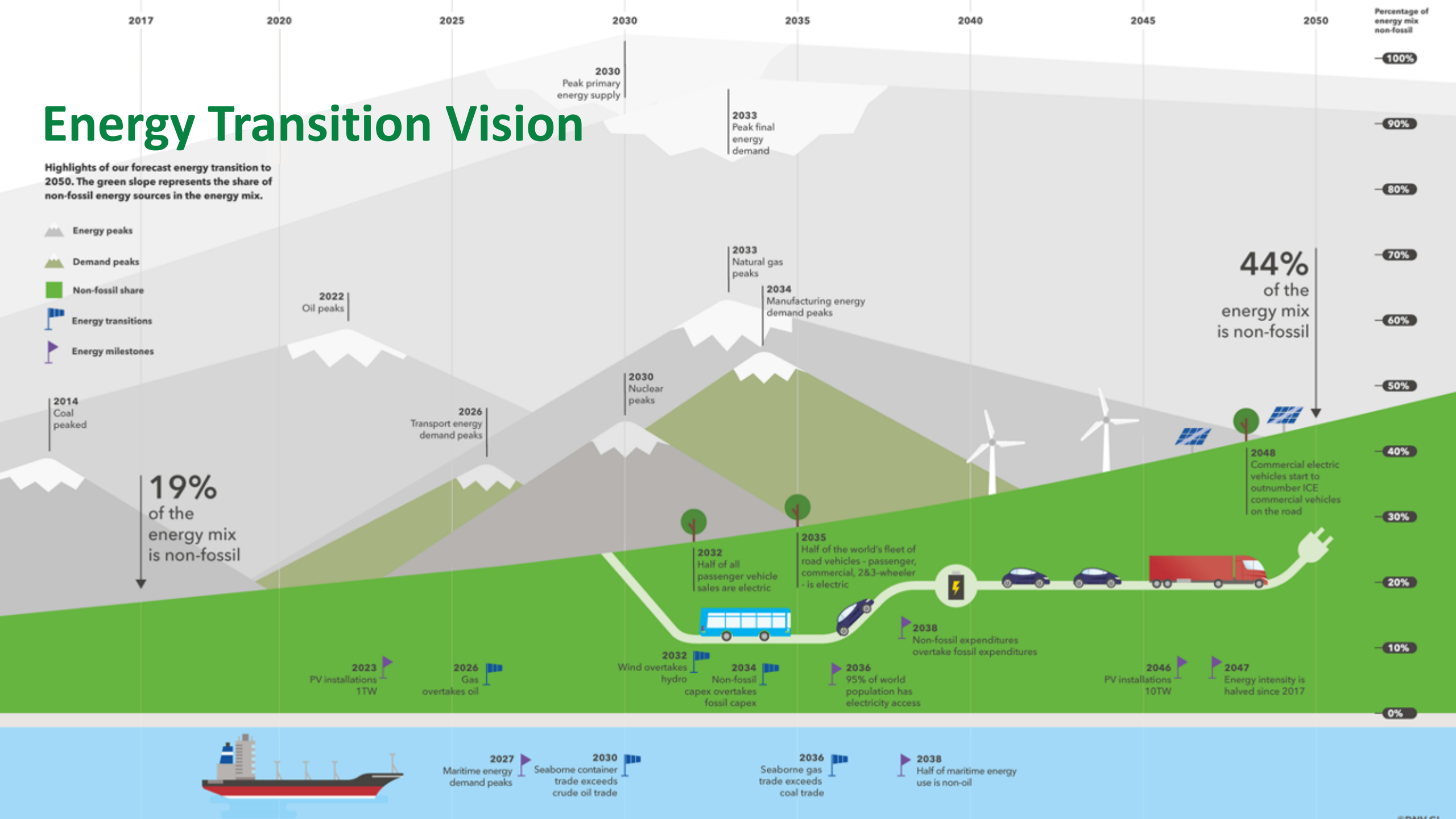
# The New Vertical Integration: Bringing Renewable Projects From Vision to Reality

# Safety Talk

# Energy Transition Vision

Highlights of our forecast energy transition to 2050. The green slope represents the share of non-fossil energy sources in the energy mix.

- Energy peaks
- Demand peaks
- Non-fossil share
- Energy transitions
- Energy milestones



2027 Maritime energy demand peaks

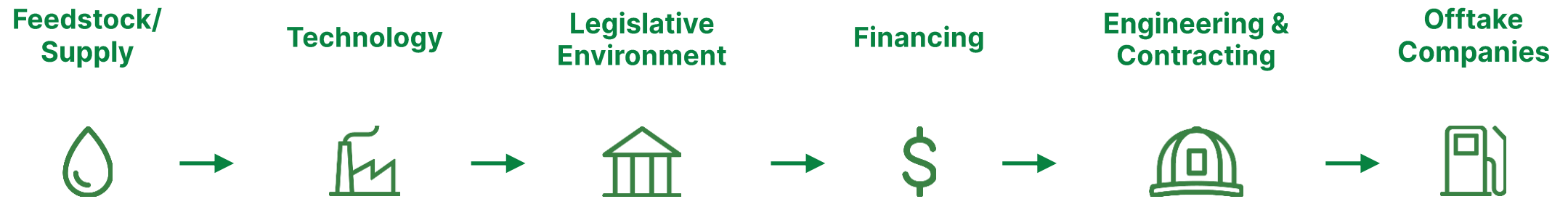
2030 Seaborne container trade exceeds crude oil trade

2036 Seaborne gas trade exceeds coal trade

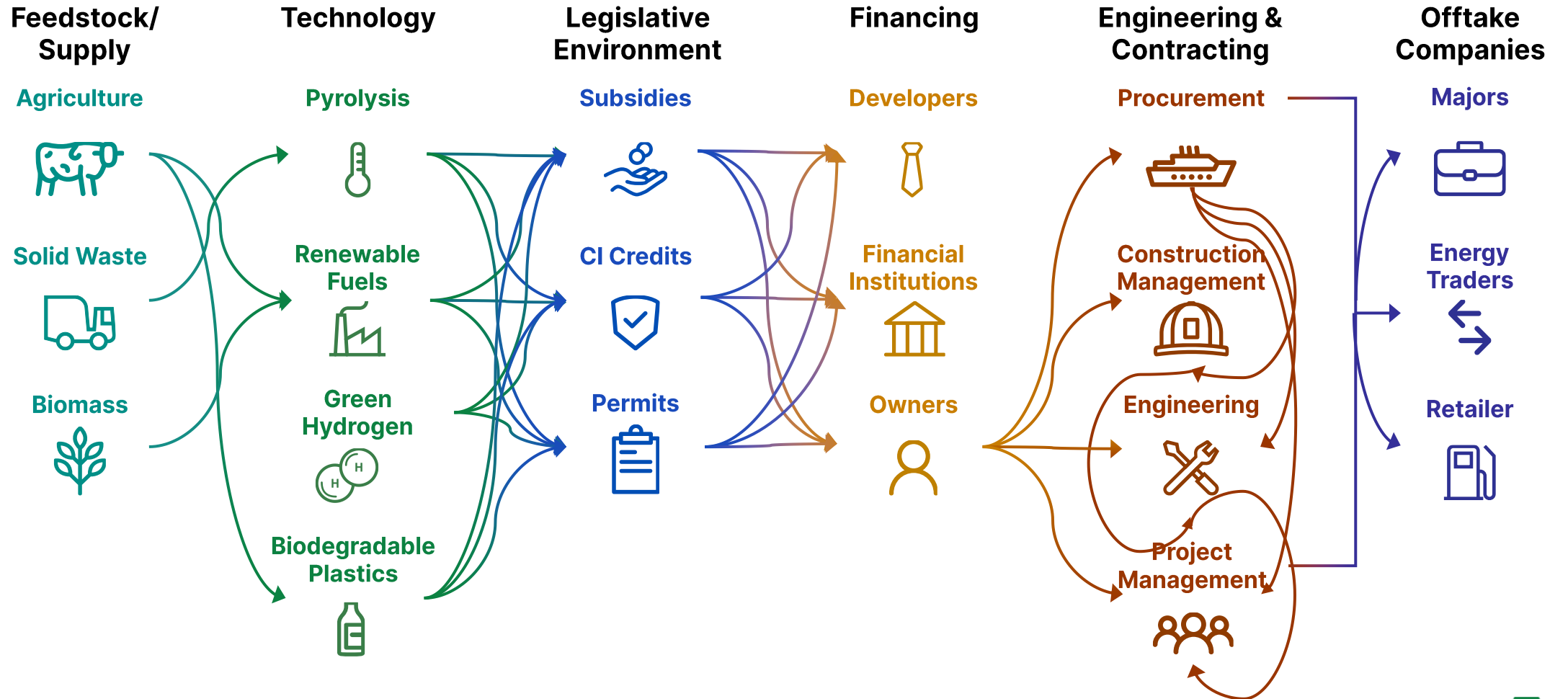
2038 Half of maritime energy use is non-oil

# Historic Value Chain

## Major Energy Corp



# The New Value Chain



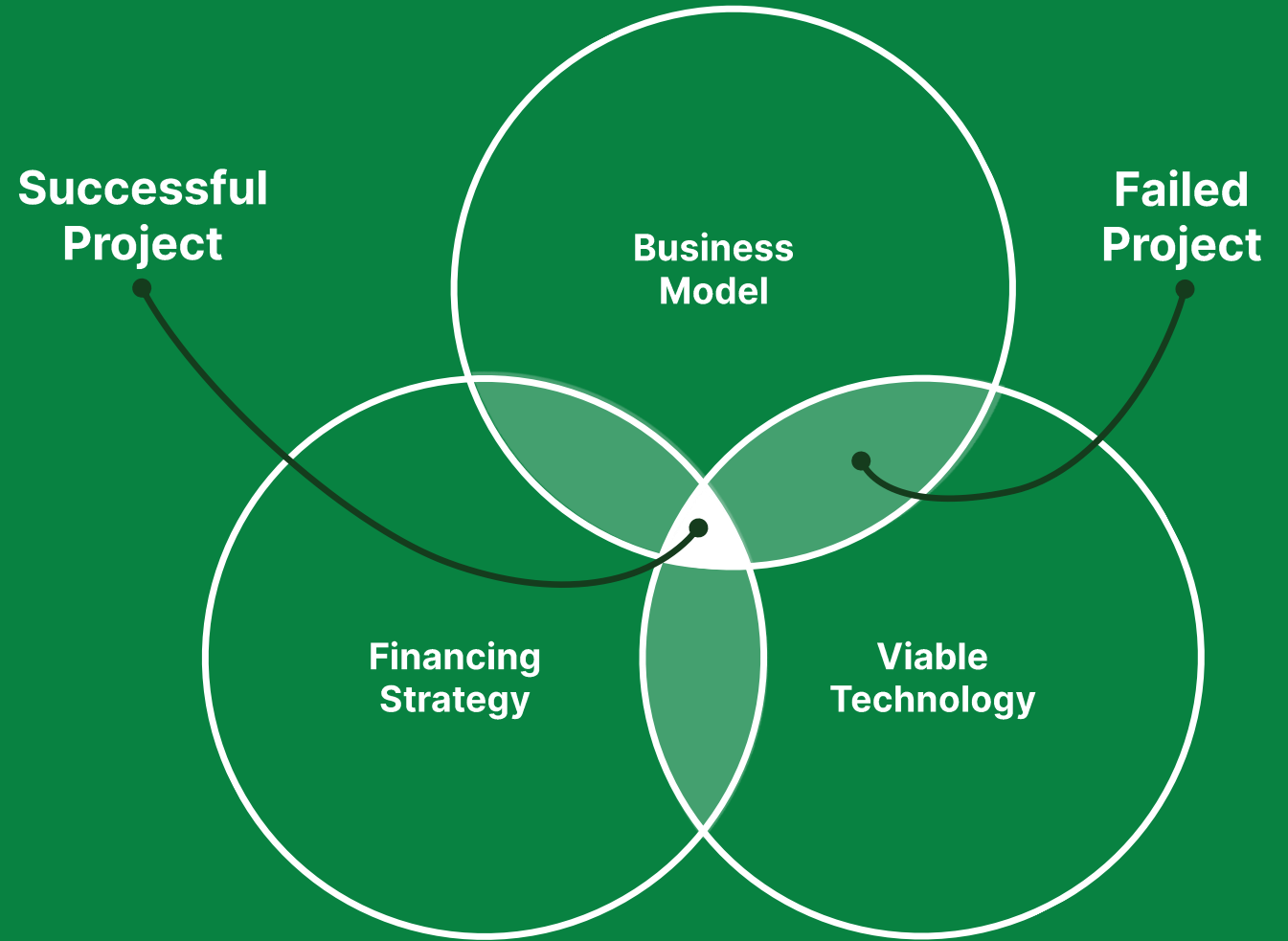
# Primary Risk Elements

01  
Project  
Definition Risk

02  
Technology  
Selection

03  
Stakeholder  
Requirements

# Project Definition Risk



# Technology Selection

## Renewable Fuels

Multiple hydroprocessing technologies and feedstock options, wood to fuel

## Green Hydrogen

SMR, electrolysis, partial oxidation, microwave – with electricity sourced from various supplies such as wind, solar, hydro

## Plastics Recycling

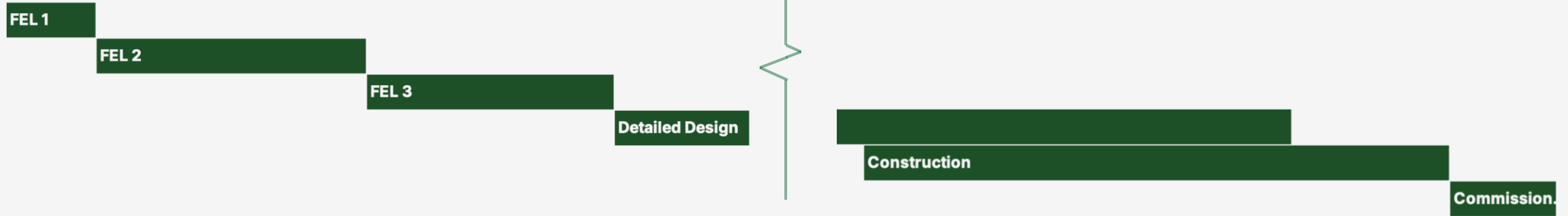
Mechanical and chemical processes such as pyrolysis



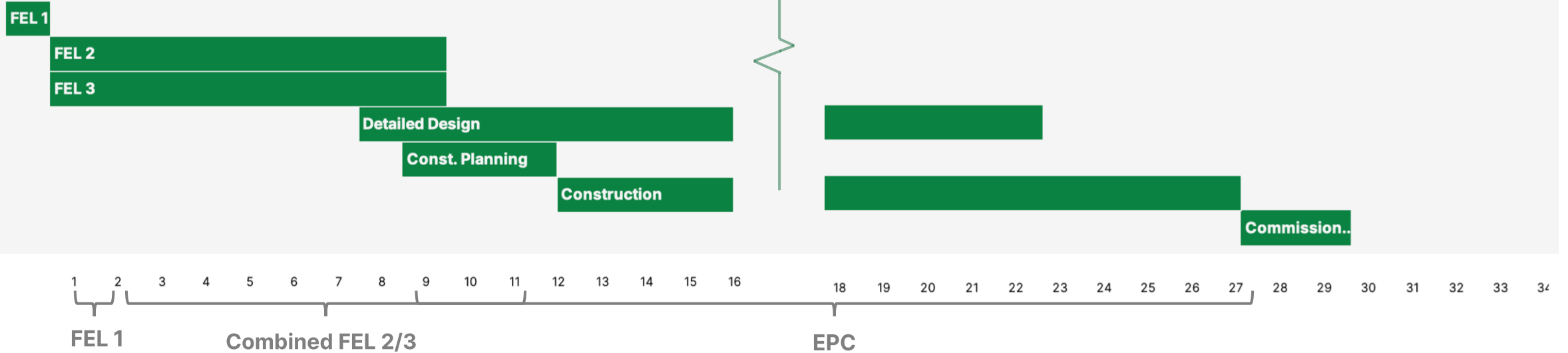


# Managing Stakeholder Requirements

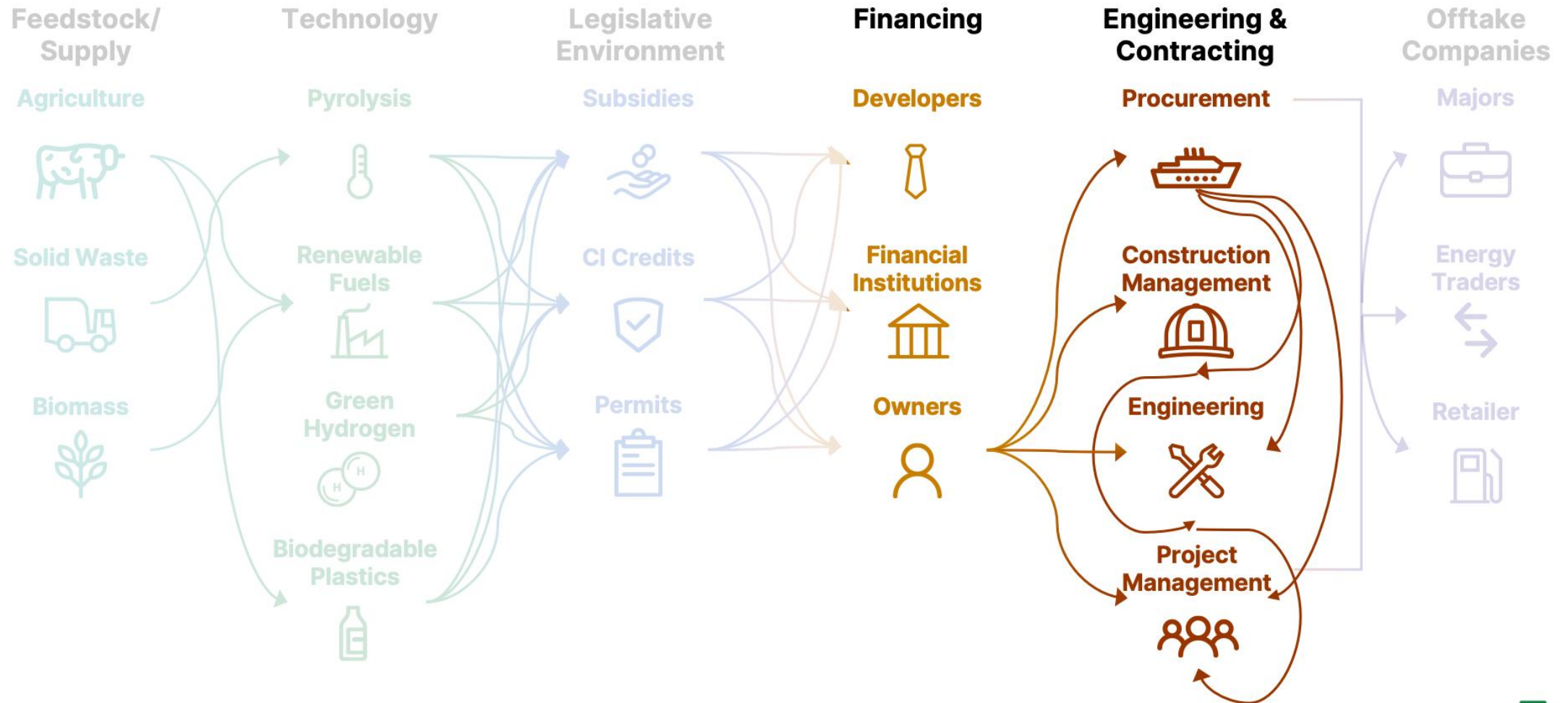
## TYPICAL PROJECT



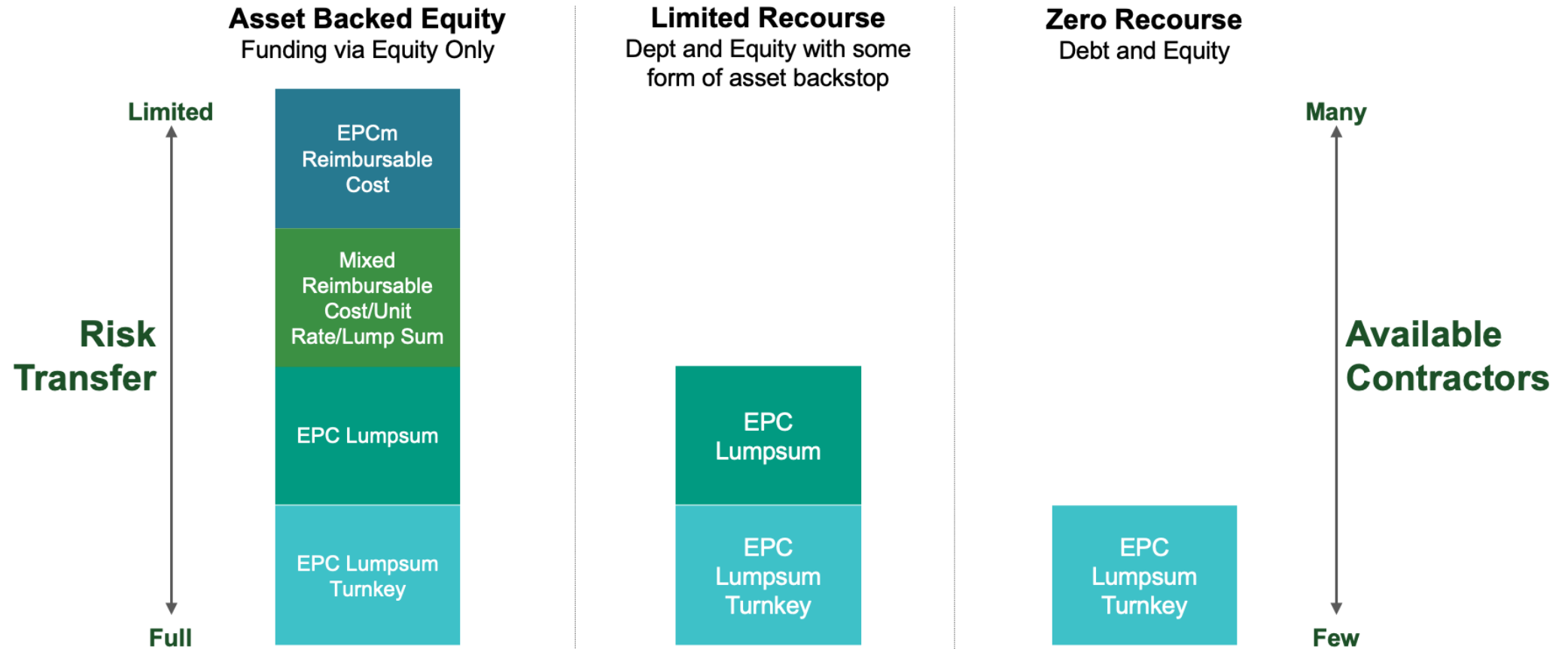
## FAST TRACKED PROJECT

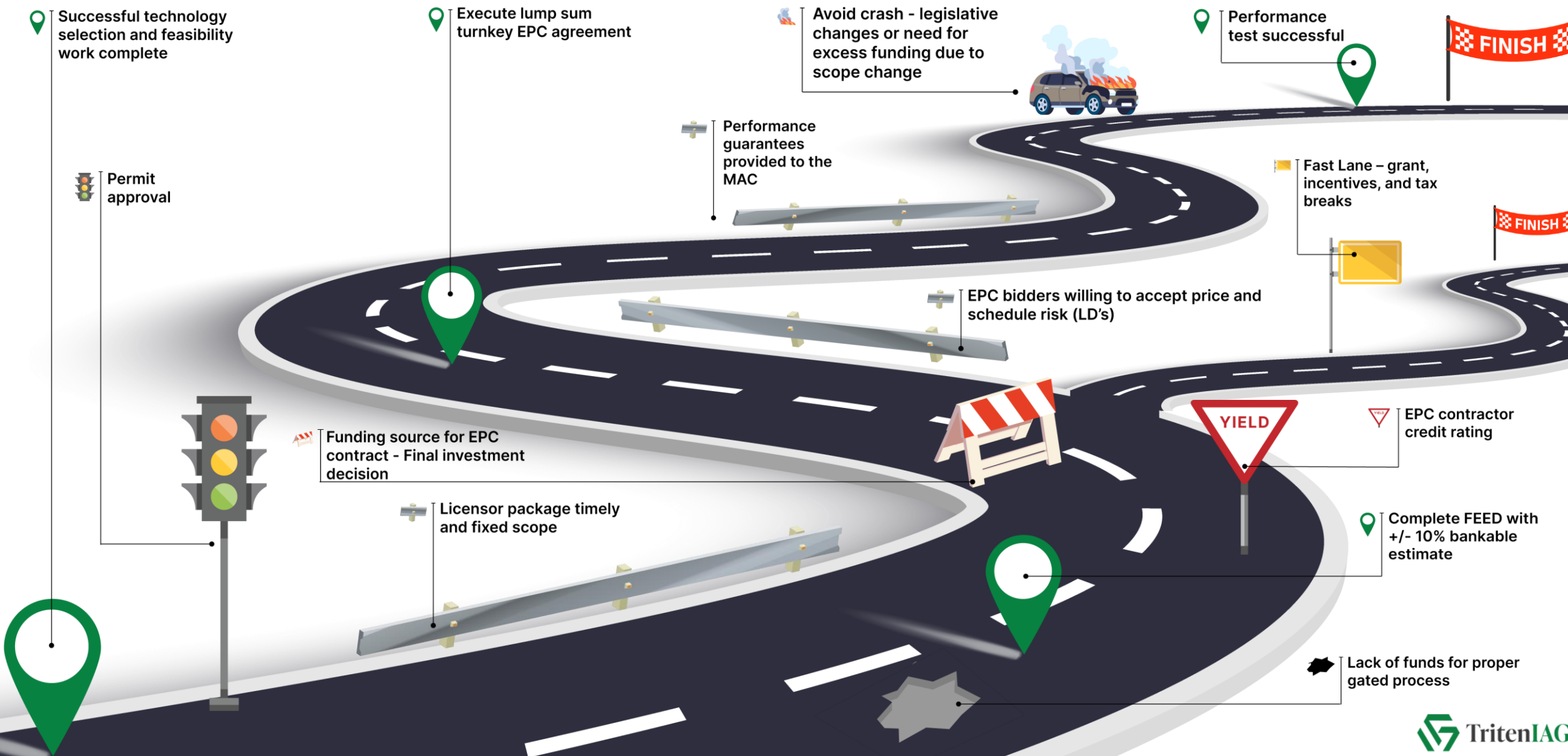


# Financing and Contractors



# Equity Type/Contracting Options





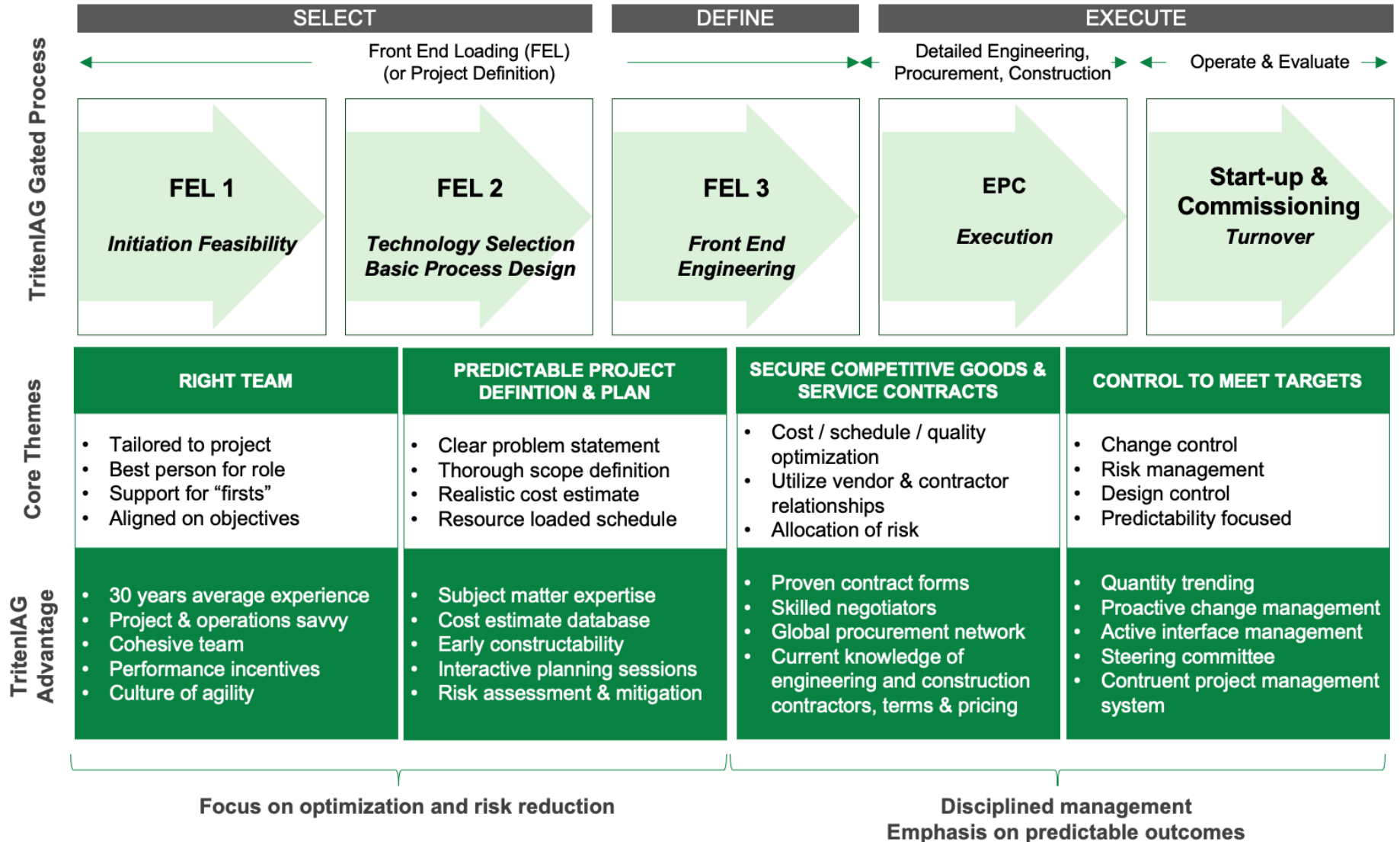
# Summary

Renewable projects have a disaggregated value chain, competing and new stakeholders, and a complex technology selection process. Project risk can be reduced, and ROI maximized with accurate project definition, compressed delivery schedules, and expert management.

Risk doesn't stop after overcoming project design issues. Equity availability influences contractor selection and the risk transfer equation.

# Q&A

# TritenIAG's Approach to Project Development and Execution





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