8th AIEE Energy Symposium, Padua

Energy Transition: Security, Innovation, and Strategic Leadership"

Redefining the global landscape through resilience and technology

Gabriele Marchionna

Cyber Strategy & Technology Advisor
Tech Geopolitics & Secuirty Researcher, Italy
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Geopolitics of the Energy Transition



- Renewables change energy dependencies from fuels to critical materials.
- China controls 70% of global clean tech production and 80% of rare earth processing.
- Investments in renewables reached \$1.77 trillion in 2023, twice that of fossil fuels.

Critical Dependencies and Risks



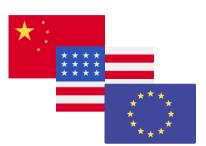
- Top producers of lithium: Australia (53%), Chile (26%), and China (13%).
- Global battery market heavily reliant on Chinese manufacturing, with costs 40-45% lower than Europe.
- 200+ trade restrictions on clean energy technologies introduced since 2020.

Technological Vulnerabilities



- \$310 billion invested in smart grids in 2023 to manage renewable energy intermittence.
- Cyber risks in decentralized systems: attacks on grids can disrupt power supply chains.
- Importance of integrating advanced cybersecurity measures into energy infrastructure.

Technological Race: China, USA, Europe



- Clean tech market reached \$700 billion in 2023, expected to triple by 2035.
- China leads in photovoltaic and battery production, with 60% of new global renewable installations.
- US invests \$230 billion via Inflation Reduction Act; Europe allocates €300 billion via Net Zero Industry Act.

Rare Earths and Critical Minerals: Geopolitical Implications



- Top rare earth processors: China (80%), USA (15%).
- Vulnerability of supply chains to trade restrictions and political tensions.
- Rising global demand for critical materials is reshaping alliances.

Europe's Position in the Energy Transition



- Fragmented market increases costs and reduces scalability.
- 45% higher production costs compared to China.
- EU initiatives: Net Zero Industry Act and RePowerEU with €300 billion in funding.

Shaping a Resilient and Competitive Future

- Invest in R&D for alternative technologies (e.g., cobalt-free batteries).
- 2. Build resilient supply chains via partnerships (e.g., Australia, Chile, Africa).
- 3. Strengthen cybersecurity and grid resilience.
- 4. Coordinate European industrial policies to compete effectively.



New Research Paper

Stay Tuned!



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Geopolitics and Energy Transition

The strategic value of renewables, between cooperation and competition.

- National security nexus analysis (long-term), energy policies (medium-term), political risk (short-term)
- Mapping critical assets: technology, resources, timing
- Analysis of key country profiles (China, US, EU, Russia)
- 3 Scenarios and recommendations: national security choices to reduce political risk and structural dependence

Out in January 2025!

Keep in touch with me!

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Gabriele Marchionna in



Cyber Strategy & Technology Advisor Tech Geopolitics & Secuirty Researcher, Italy

ggmarchionnapro@gmail.com

+39 345 6369 844

Thank You