

## **SHELL SHORT VIDEO TRANSCRIPT – DOHA, ECONOMICS OF ENERGY**

### **Olafur Ragnar Grimsson, President of Iceland**

Energy is the most fundamental question of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, with all due respect to all the other problems. There is no challenge as fundamental as energy. How we meet that demand will have as we all know a great impact on the climate, and so on. So that is why we need to marshal every source of energy. We tend to forget that we are blessed with two fundamental long lasting sources of energy – one is the fire inside the earth. We sit on it we sleep on it we walk on it but we need to harness it. Geothermal. We learn about it in school and then we tend to forget about it. And the other is the sun above our head. These energy sources will last long after the oil has been exhausted. And if we combine that with wind and wave power and other resources like bioenergy as well we will have the possibility of meeting the energy demands required to sustain a growing economy for every country in the world, not only in this century but the centuries to come.

### **Eng. Hesham Ismail AbdulRahman Al Emadi, CEO of Energy City Qatar**

There is something which is really annoying me time to time. I think the politicians and the leaders all over the world need to be more honest regarding the issue of energy. Whenever the price of oil goes up, everyone talks about the energy, the environment, the CO2 emissions, putting the blame on oil. Sometimes I think people are misusing the issues of energy to achieve political or economical gain in different parts of the world. The reality sometimes is different. I think the major thing is that we deliver the right message to the people, deliver the reality.

### **Dr. Joseph Adelegan, Founder of the Global Network for Environment and Economic Development Research.**

If you look at it, the contribution of Africa to the issue of climate change is very little. The major polluters are the developed countries. For instance, the U.S. contributes about 22 percent to world greenhouse gases. When you look at it also, the majority of it comes from coal. For instance, coal contributes 25 percent to world greenhouse gases. And Africa pays very dearly for it. Research studies have shown that Africa and South East Asia will likely suffer most. For instance, they expect drought in some parts of Africa, extreme hunger, you expect malaria in some places like Nairobi that was never expected before. I think the issue should be the issue of political principal, but enforcement.

### **Andy Brown, Managing Director, Pearl GTL and Shell Country Chair Qatar**

From a Shell perspective we need all the great ideas, the leaders like President Grimsson to really make a change in renewables. We need hard targets in governments. We need to use the waste products of our activity to create energy, and second generation biofuels is a great example of that. We need to impose stronger building standards to meet demand. But beyond that we will need the gas, we will need the nuclear, we'll also need oil and coal. We're also going to have to create a global carbon market to incentivise China to actually capture CO2 and we're going to have to work as a joined up world to make sure that happens.

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