

Interview with Iulian Iancu, Chair, Romanian Member Committee (RNC-WEC)



Dr. Iulian Iancu
Chair, Romanian
Member Committee
(RNC-WEC)

Q1: What keeps you awake at night?

Today, humanity is facing its most difficult challenge to date; the global warming provoked by CO₂ emissions. Rapid economic development and the increasingly high standard of life in the world's developed countries require higher and higher energy consumption. In order to meet this energy demand, fossil resources are being rapidly depleted, and the combustion of these generates harmful CO₂.

Meanwhile, over three quarters of the world's population is living in developing or less developed countries, with a far lower rate of energy consumption. The reduction of poverty and underdevelopment in these countries can only be achieved by increasing this consumption rate. A vicious circle is thus formed; to ensure economical and social development and to lower poverty, energy consumption must be increased - but this consumption affects our planet irreparably.

In order to reduce the impact of CO₂ emissions on our planet, firm regulations must be adopted, which requires the consensus of the developing and less developed countries. We saw the first steps towards this at the signing of the Kyoto Protocol, but the most

important polluters did not subscribe or do not adhere to the treaty. The recent meeting of the world's most important leaders at COP-15 was another invaluable opportunity to achieve a world consensus in the fight against the global warming, but again no agreement was reached.

Undoubtedly, time is against us in this fight to reduce CO₂ emissions, and the world needs to recognize that the financial implications of taking action now will prove far less costly than the disastrous implications of taking action later. This requires political willingness, the implementation of new technologies and technological transfer to the developing countries, and the provision of adequate financial support from the developed countries to the developing ones.

Q2: What can WEC do in the face of this challenge?

WEC, with its many Member Committees spanning all continents, has the chance to take the lead in explaining the challenges that humanity is facing. WEC must help the world to realise the need to provide assistance to the developing countries in order to lower the poverty and promote sustainable development.

WEC must facilitate the dialogue between the developed countries and the developing ones, in order to achieve their vital consensus regarding the major problems of the sustainable development in the world and ultimately highlighting the need to:

- Devise firm regulations to limit global warming;
- Assist developing countries, until each individual has access to water and clean energy;
- Develop technological transfer;
- Offer financial support to those who need it most.

WEC Debriefing

UAE takes a serious look at the strategies for Carbon Capture and Storage and Cleaner Fossil Fuels

The WEC Committee on Cleaner Fossil Fuels Systems, together with the Society of Petroleum Engineers, held a workshop '*Carbon Capture & Storage & Cleaner Fossil Fuels Strategies in the Middle East & North Africa: Where We Are and Where We Are Going*' on 21 January in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

The workshop focused on the most topical energy issues in the region, including CO₂ Management, CCS Status & Projects, Financing and Deploying CCS & Cleaner Fossil Fuels in the region and worldwide. The speakers represented 15 WEC Member Committees in the region and elsewhere, including top level experts from large energy companies such as BP, GE, Alstom and Schlumberger, representatives from financial and academic institutions, regulatory agencies and former ministers. A Keynote address was presented on behalf of HE Ahmed Saif Al-Darmaki of the Abu Dhabi Water & Electricity Authority.

Copies of the presentations will be available on the WEC website shortly.

Congress Update

30 NEW SPEAKERS UNVEILED!

The names of 30 new speakers for the Montreal Congress were unveiled this week, meaning that no less than 125 speakers have now been confirmed to join the discussions.

A sample of the recently announced speakers includes: Samir Brikho, Chief Executive, AMEC plc, UK; Georgina Kessel, Secretary of Energy, Mexico; James Turley, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Ernst & Young, US; Yvo de Boer, Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; Lars Josefsson, President and CEO, Vattenfall, Sweden.

For a full list, please visit the official Congress website:
<http://www.wecmontreal2010.ca/en/archives/news/245-fevrier-2010-30-nouveaux-conferenciers.html>

The Montréal 2010 Team were also pleased to announce this week that a further four prestigious companies have confirmed their association with the Congress. ALSTOM (Gold level sponsorship), DESSAU and CIMA+ (Silver level) and EMERA (Bronze level) have all signed up to give their support.

WEC Agenda

We invite our members to attend the following events:

February 9; Regina, Saskatchewan

-Canadian Energy Forum
-Perspectives & planned actions to address present & future energy challenges.

-Contact: brigitte.svarich@energy.ca

February 22 – 24, 2010; Wellington, New Zealand

-WEC Asia & Asia Pacific Regional Meeting
-The Energy Federation of New Zealand will host the Regional Meeting & WEC Energy Seminar, in collaboration with CRL Energy & prime sponsor, Meridian Energy

-Contact: energy.fed@crl.co.nz

February 23 - 26, 2010; Johannesburg, South Africa

-Workshop on WEC Flagship Studies, WEC Africa Regional Meeting & ENERGY INDABA 2010 Conference & Exhibition, 'A Time for Innovations, Solutions & Alternatives' (30% discount offered for WEC Members wishing to attend Indaba)

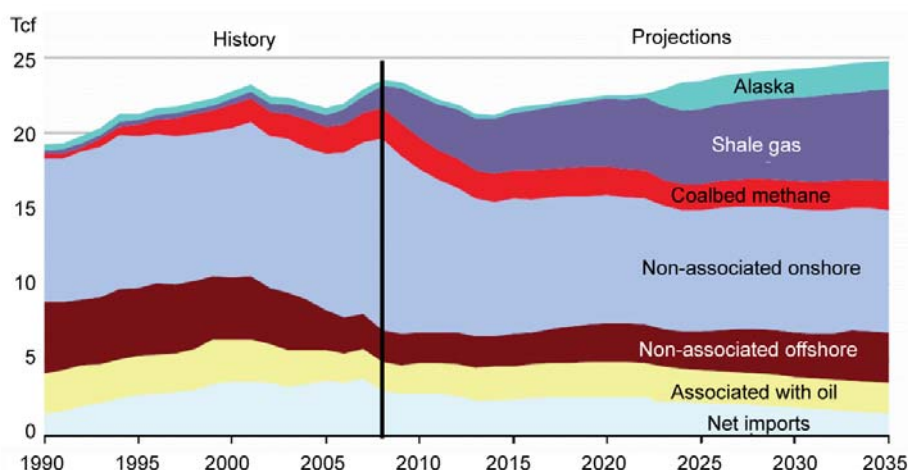
-Contact: fall@worldenergy.org / info@siyenza.za.com

For further events and more details, please check the Events page on the WEC website...

Inside Insight

New US gas supply projections to 2035

The latest EIA model of US natural gas supply predicts increasing domestic production during the next 25 years. Shale gas and Alaska production offset the declines in present US supply to meet consumption needs (25+ tcf) and thus lower import requirements. Gas from deep shale deposits, accessible with deep horizontal drilling and hydro-fracturing are expected to be a significant incremental contribution to US gas production, rising from barely 2tcf/y today to 5tcf/y in 2035. This access to shale resources is a new development and may grow as more is learned about the productive characteristics of these shale formations.



Source: US Department of Energy, EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2010

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