



International  
Energy Agency

# Engaging for secure, affordable, clean energy

Dynamic  
markets

Partnership

Responsive  
policies

# New partnerships New markets

Multinational corporations

Small- and medium-sized enterprises

Industry associations

Academia

Financial institutions

World economies

Local and regional authorities

Non-governmental organisations

*“ Participating in the IEA Coal Industry Advisory Board ensures that our business concerns are heard by the IEA, we access networks across the world, and we share best practice. ”*

*Eskom*

*“ Participating in the IEA Combined Heat and Power collaborative provided access to credible information on potentials in world regions, sharing best practice and solutions to regulatory and technical barriers. ”*

*GE Energy*

## Finding solutions together

A sustainable energy future demands nothing less than a **global revolution** to transform ways of supplying and using energy. Advanced technologies offer vast opportunities for **reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions** and improving energy security. Cutting-edge technologies can save energy and materials. Industrial processes can eliminate energy-intensive steps and improve life-cycle economy. **Working in isolation, no one can find all the solutions.**

But the pace of innovation needs to be faster. How can this be achieved? **Partnership and stakeholder involvement play a crucial role.** They disseminate knowledge, exploit synergies, accelerate results and lower investment risks associated with deploying low-carbon energy technologies at global, regional and local levels. The IEA has therefore launched **an initiative to increase private sector involvement across the broad spectrum of its work.** It draws on the IEA's renowned power to convene experts and its global energy technology network.

The IEA initiative seeks to reduce the carbon footprint, enhance the efficiency of existing energy technologies, and trigger innovative processes for new technologies through the support of research, development, demonstration and deployment. Our ambition is to **double cost-effective investments in low-carbon energy technologies by 2015**, with the goal of accelerating the spread of technologies by:

- Expanding private sector participation in existing IEA activities and its technology network

- Sharing the financial burden

- Raising awareness of time-proven, demand-driven, flexible energy technology programmes that respond to changing needs

## Partnership benefits

- Predictability and long-term certainty
- Shared resources and risks
- Increased credibility
- Faster research results
- Greater project scale
- Reduced research gaps
- Addressing competitiveness issues
- Benchmarking and harmonising standards
- Accessing fast-growing markets
- Networking and knowledge transfer

## More stakeholders in more IEA projects

Private-sector partners already play an important role in much of the IEA analysis that helps to inform policy making in IEA countries and partner nations around the globe.

International  
Technology  
Research  
Groups

Energy  
Efficiency  
Analysis

Sustainable  
Transport  
Modeling

Low-  
Carbon Energy  
Technology  
Platform

Energy  
Technology  
Roadmaps

Energy  
Business  
Council

Chief  
Technology  
Officers  
Roundtable

Some current activities

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## More dialogue with more nations

Beyond its 28 member countries, the IEA is strengthening partnerships with more of the important world economies such as Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Russia, South Africa and others.

## Partnership opportunities

- Roles in workshops and networks
- Participating in peer reviews
- Responding to surveys
- Verifying data
- Sharing expertise
- Seconding personnel to the IEA Secretariat
- Contributing funding
- Increasing global, regional and local visibility



The International Energy Agency (IEA) is an inter-governmental organisation which acts as energy policy advisor to its 28 member countries in their efforts to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for their citizens. Founded during the oil crisis of 1973-74, the IEA's original mandate focused on coordinating collective responses to oil supply emergencies. As energy markets have changed, so has the IEA. It now engages worldwide to promote the "Three E's" of balanced energy policymaking: energy security, economic development, and environmental sustainability. In addition to energy security, current work focuses on policies to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, to reform markets, and to develop and spread new energy technologies. Increasingly, this work involves major consumers and producers of energy around the world, like China, India, Russia and the OPEC countries.

To learn more about IEA initiatives, contact [partnerships@iea.org](mailto:partnerships@iea.org).



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