



INTERNATIONAL  
ENERGY AGENCY



# CLIMATE CHANGE, CLEAN ENERGY and SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## IEA'S G8 GLENEAGLES PROGRAMME

At their Gleneagles Summit in July 2005, G8 leaders addressed the challenges of climate change and securing clean energy and sustainable development.

Agreeing to act with resolve and urgency, they adopted a Plan of Action. A Dialogue was launched, open to other significant energy consumers. Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa were also represented at the Summit.

The G8 leaders asked the International Energy Agency (IEA) to be a partner in this Dialogue and to play a major role in delivering the Plan of Action. It will focus on six broad areas:

- ◆ Alternative energy scenarios and strategies.
- ◆ Energy efficiency in buildings, appliances, transport and industry.
- ◆ Cleaner fossil fuels.
- ◆ Carbon capture and storage.
- ◆ Renewable energy.
- ◆ Enhanced international co-operation.

This leaflet provides an overview of the IEA's G8 Gleneagles Programme. Further details can be found at [www.iea.org](http://www.iea.org) (click on "G8 Update"). Queries should be addressed to: [G8Programme@iea.org](mailto:G8Programme@iea.org).

## What was said at Gleneagles?

G8 leaders: "It is in our global interests to work together, and in partnership with major emerging economies....."

The five developing countries: "...we propose a new paradigm for international cooperation..."

IEA was called upon to "**advise on alternative energy scenarios and strategies aimed at a clean, clever and competitive energy future**".

### Activating IEA's G8 Gleneagles Programme

In fulfilling this mandate, the IEA plans to work in close co-operation with the governments of IEA member countries and with those of non-member countries. It will collaborate with international organisations, civil society representatives, non-governmental organisations, the business community, the World Bank and other international financial institutions, as well as its own extensive energy technology network.

## Why IEA ?

Because IEA has the necessary know-how and structures.

- ◆ Strengths in analysis and data gathering on energy and climate policy.
- ◆ Networks of authoritative expertise on all energies.
- ◆ Global convening power.
- ◆ Existing collaborative links with relevant international organisations and industrial players.

## How will IEA's G8 Gleneagles Programme work?

- ◆ *Alternative energy scenarios and strategies.* Modelling of scenarios will show how targeted policies and introduction of enhanced energy technologies can affect the economy, consumption of energy and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in countries around the world. Investment priorities will be identified at global, regional and country level. A key objective will be in-depth analysis for non-IEA countries. This work will draw notably on the Reference and Alternative Scenarios from the IEA's *World Energy Outlook* and on the IEA's Global Energy Technology Perspectives project.

- ◆ *Energy efficiency in buildings, appliances, transport and industry.* IEA analysis will identify best practice and indicate potential for efficiency improvements and appropriate policy approaches to realise that potential.
  - In-depth indicators will provide “state-of-the-art” data and analysis on energy use, efficiency developments and policy pointers.
  - Construction of the world’s leading database on efficiency codes and standards for buildings, appliances and surface transport will pinpoint lessons learned and best practice for varying situations and climates.
  - For industry, an authoritative, comprehensive overview of existing and potential efficiency performance will identify areas where intensified efforts could add value in both industrialised and developing countries.
- ◆ *Cleaner fossil fuels.* Focusing on capacity building and provision of high-quality information to all stakeholders, this task will aim to broaden awareness of best practices. It will support integration of clean coal technologies into planning processes for new power plants and the retrofit of existing plants in key non-IEA countries using coal for electricity generation.
- ◆ *Carbon capture and storage.* Bringing together IEA experts and the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum, this project will catalyse moves towards incorporating technology for CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage into power plants.
- ◆ *Renewable energy.* Continued development and commercialisation of renewable energy will be promoted through IEA’s international collaborative R&D programmes (Implementing Agreements). A dedicated international group of experts from IEA and non-IEA countries will speed development of common technical and policy approaches to integrating intermittent renewable energy into electricity grids.
- ◆ *Promoting networks for research and development.* Workshops in developing countries and IEA’s presence at key international conferences will facilitate exchange of information on recent energy technology developments and on best practice. They will offer opportunities for industry to become involved in IEA’s international collaborative efforts.

## When will the IEA’s G8 Gleneagles Programme deliver its findings?

Japan has offered to receive a report in 2008, when it will chair the G8.

## Players

- ◆ National authorities in IEA member and non-member countries.
- ◆ International organisations, regional bodies.
- ◆ Representatives of civil society, non-governmental organisations.
- ◆ Partners in the business communities of IEA member and non-member countries.
- ◆ IEA's broad-based community of energy technology R&D experts.

## Communication

- ◆ Publications, papers, case studies.
- ◆ Workshops, conferences.
- ◆ Databases.

## For more information:

- ◆ Click on "G8 Update" at: [www.iea.org](http://www.iea.org).
- ◆ Contact IEA experts at: [G8Programme@iea.org](mailto:G8Programme@iea.org).
- ◆ Consult IEA's Web site for information on IEA international collaborative technology agreements ([www.iea.org/techagr](http://www.iea.org/techagr)).

*The IEA acts as energy policy adviser for its 26 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 focuses on oil market issues, climate change policies, market reform and energy technology collaboration. It attaches great importance to outreach to the rest of the world and to strengthening co-operation with non-member countries. With a staff of around 150, mainly energy experts and statisticians from its 26 member countries, the IEA conducts a broad programme of energy research, data compilation, publications and public dissemination of the latest energy policy analysis and recommendations on good practices. IEA publications are known world-wide for their objectivity.*

*On 15 September 2005, the IEA's Governing Board welcomed the G8's Gleneagles initiatives and agreed that the Agency should contribute.*