



The Gleneagles Plan of Action

Neil Hirst

**Director, Energy Technology and R&D Office
International Energy Agency
Paris, France**

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Gleneagles Communiqué

G8 serious and linked challenges

- Climate change
- Clean energy
- Sustainable development



Brazil, China, India, Mexico, South Africa

- Climate change is a threat to development



G8 - Gleneagles Communiqué July 2005

“IEA will advise on alternative energy scenarios and strategies aimed at a clean, clever and competitive energy future”.

Take part in dialogue, including developing countries

14 international programmes focussed on energy efficiency (buildings, appliances, industry, transport), clean coal, renewables and R&D collaboration

Reports to Japanese G8 Presidency in 2008

The Climate Change Challenge

Stabilising the global climate requires bringing greenhouse gas emissions down!

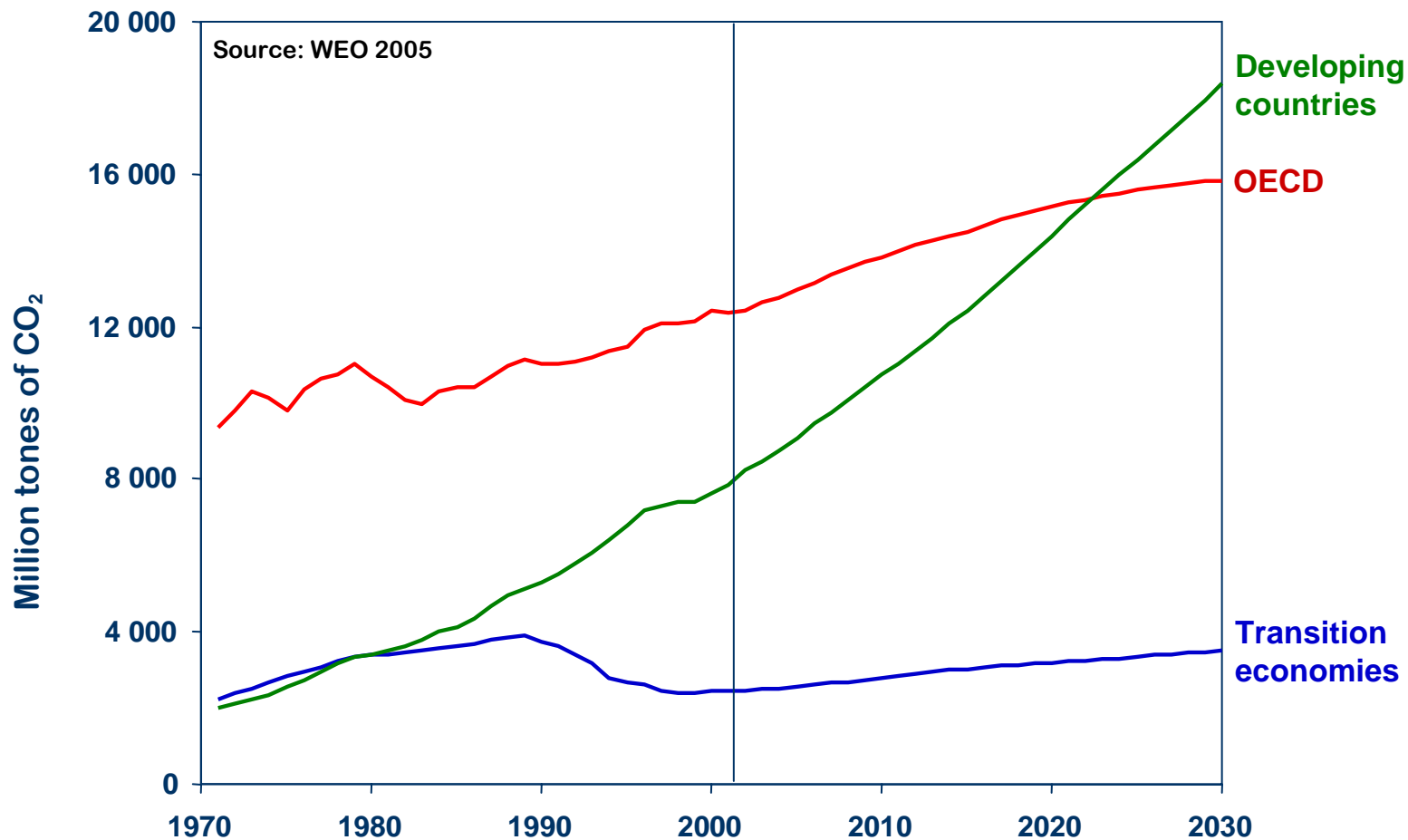
- Example: Emissions should peak no later than 2030 if concentrations are to remain under 550 ppm (already double the pre-industrial level).

Eventually, global emissions must decrease to levels much lower than today's!

- Near zero net emissions are required sooner or later if we are to stabilise concentration levels.

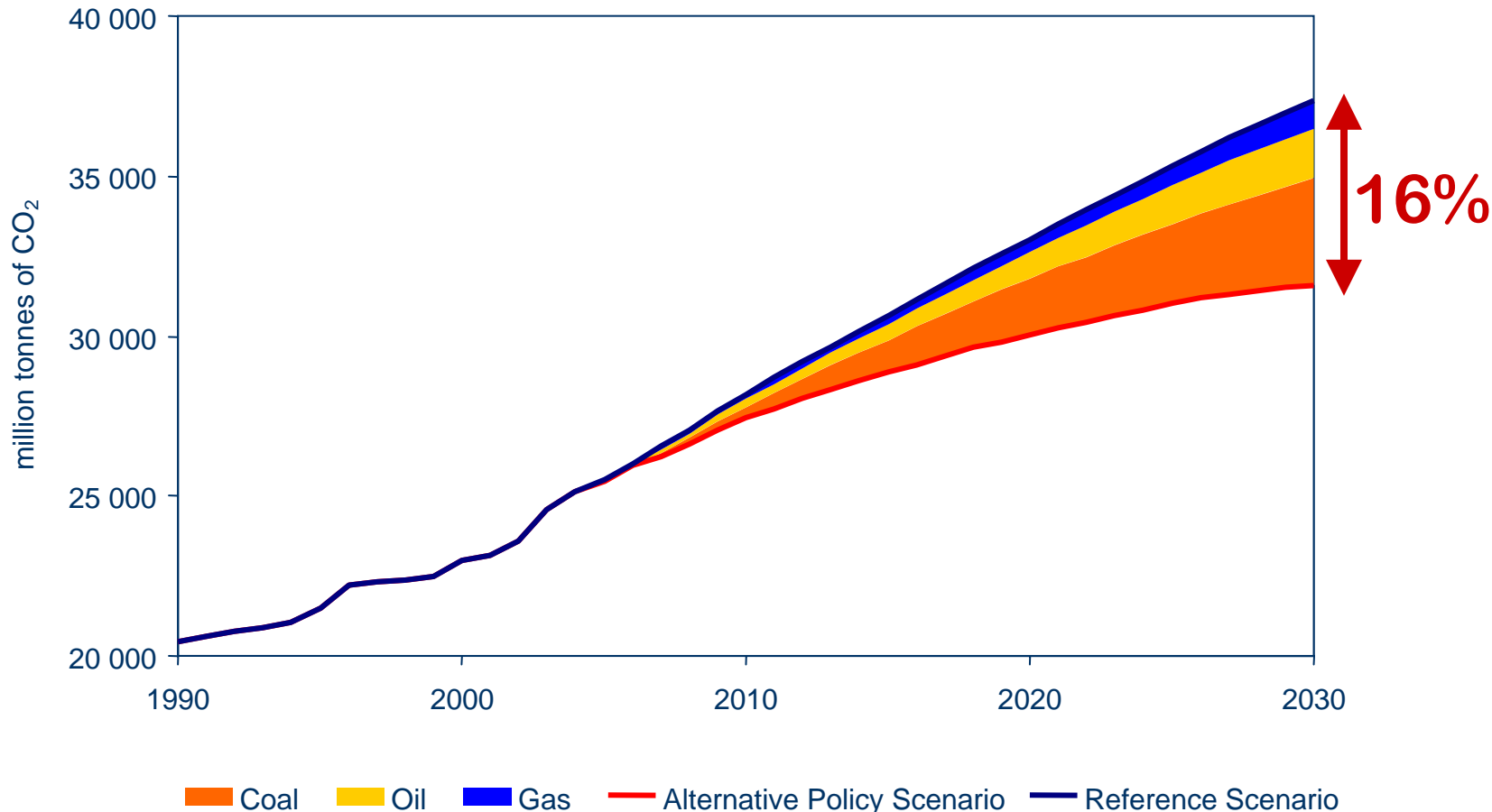
We are not on Track!

Global CO₂ Emissions, 1973-2030



CO₂ emissions will increase fastest in developing countries.

Global CO₂ Emissions in the Reference & Alternative Scenarios



**CO₂ emissions are 16% less in the Alternative scenario in 2030.
Improved energy efficiency contributes more than half to this gap.**

IEA Roles in the G8 Gleneagles Plan of Action

- Advise on alternative energy scenarios and strategies
- Transform the way we use energy
 - *Energy indicators*
 - *Buildings*
 - *Appliances*
 - *Surface transport*
 - *Industry*
- Powering a clean energy future
 - *Cleaner fossil fuels*
 - *Carbon capture and storage*
 - *Develop renewable energy IEA Implementing Agreements*
 - *Electricity grids*
- Promoting networks for research & development
 - *Enhance the Implementing Agreements and reinforce links with developing countries and industry*

Energy Technology Perspectives 2006

(response to the 2005 G8 Plan of Action)

- This innovative work demonstrates how energy technologies can make a difference in a series of global scenarios to 2050.
- Reviews in detail status and prospects of key energy technologies in
 - electricity generation
 - buildings
 - industry
 - transport.



Energy Technology Perspectives 2006

(response to the 2005 G8 Plan of Action)

- It assesses ways the world can enhance energy security and contain growth in CO₂ emissions by using a portfolio of current and emerging technologies.
- Major strategic elements of a successful portfolio are
 - ◆ energy efficiency,
 - ◆ CO₂ capture and storage,
 - ◆ renewables and
 - ◆ nuclear power.



Promoting International Energy Technology Networks

(response to the 2005 G8 Plan of Action)

- Missions to
Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Russia, South Africa
- Based on existing work in IEA Implementing
Agreements to establish closer cooperation between
 - Industry
 - Policy
 - World Bank / IFIs
 - Other networks (CSLF, REEEP, REN21, APEC ...)
- IEA created
NEET Initiative
launch at CSD,
New York,
3 May 2006





Energy Technology Collaboration in IEA Implementing Agreements

- More than 5000 participants from IEA member & non-member countries working together on energy research and technology development, demonstration and deployment
- Programmes and networks bring together
 - ◆ Scientists and engineers
 - ◆ Policy makers
 - ◆ Industry experts and decision-makers
- Areas
 - ◆ Fossil Fuels
 - ◆ Renewable energy
 - ◆ Efficient End-Use
 - ◆ Nuclear Fusion
 - ◆ Information Centres / cross-cutting



Moving Ahead Vigorously: Partnerships

- NEET IEA Technology Collaboration Network
- Major developing countries: *Russia, India, China, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa*
- Industry: *WBCSD, Sector Workshops, MOMO*
- United Nations CSD Cooperation: *Case Studies, Analysis, Event*
- Next G8 Dialogue Meeting 2006 in Mexico

Energy Efficiency

● G8 request:

- *Buildings*
- *Appliances*
- *Indicators*
- *Surface Transport*
- *Industry*
- *Fossil-fuelled Power Plants*

● This task will provide:

- “State-of-the art” data and analyses on energy use and efficiency developments.
- Data and insights that will be essential for designing effective energy policies and measuring progress of already implemented policies.

Conclusion

Energy efficiency is the key for

- ◆ Climate change
- ◆ Clean Energy
- ◆ Sustainable development

Energy indicators are the tool to

- ◆ Develop data
- ◆ Measure progress
- ◆ Identify potential



Thank you!