

IEA's Clean Energy Transitions Programme

January 28, 2021

In news : The Framework for Strategic Partnership between the International Energy Agency (IEA) members and the Government of India was signed on 27th January, 2021 to strengthen mutual trust and cooperation & enhance global energy security, stability and sustainability

Key updates

The partnership between India and IEA will lead to an extensive exchange of knowledge and would be a stepping stone towards India becoming a full member of the IEA.

The contents of the Strategic partnership will be jointly decided by the IEA Members and India, including a phased increase in benefits and responsibilities for India as an IEA Strategic partner, and building on existing areas of work **within Association and the Clean Energy Transitions Programme (CETP), such as Energy Security, Clean & Sustainable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Enhancing petroleum storage capacity in India, Expansion of gas-based economy in India etc.**

Implementation

The IEA Secretariat will be responsible for implementation of the cooperative activities in India and for facilitating discussion between the IEA Members and India to further develop the Strategic Partnership.

What is the Clean Energy Transitions Programme (CETP)?

- The IEA's Clean Energy Transitions Programme (CETP) leverages the IEA's unique energy expertise across all fuels and technologies to accelerate global clean energy transitions, particularly in major emerging economies.

- CETP activities include collaborative analytical work, technical cooperation, training and capacity building and strategic dialogues.

Origin of CETP

Launched in November 2017, the IEA Clean Energy Transitions Programme (CETP) is an ambitious effort to accelerate global clean energy transitions. The programme provides independent, cutting-edge support to governments whose energy policies will significantly influence the prospects for – and the speed of – the global transition towards more sustainable energy production and use.

Priority countries of the programme

Priority countries include Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico and South Africa, as well as other IEA Association countries and key regions such as Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa

Major activities of CETP

Data & Statistics:

- Building on the IEA Energy Data Centre's long-established track record on sharing knowledge and best practices on energy data, the CETP aims to forge stronger partnerships with agencies and organisations in focus countries to improve and expand energy statistics at the country level.
- The CETP focuses on improvements in energy data quality by sharing information on data collection and organisation practices through workshops, training events and developing guidance manuals on energy statistics in multiple languages

Energy efficiency:

Under the CETP, the Energy Efficiency for Emerging Economies

(E4) Programme supports the scale-up of energy efficiency activities that generate economy-wide benefits in countries such as Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, and South Africa, as well as with regional and multilateral platforms including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and G20

Electricity:

Electricity work focuses on understanding how to improve electricity system flexibility to integrate renewable energy sources, including addressing questions related to market structure and investment needs, through in-country work and the development of practical tools

Other activities are:

- Policy guidance and modelling
- Sectoral work
- Innovation
- Digitalization

International Energy Agency

- The IEA was born with the 1973-1974 oil crisis, when industrialised countries found they were not adequately equipped to deal with the oil embargo imposed by major producers that pushed prices to historically high levels.
- This first oil shock led to the creation of the IEA in November 1974 with a broad mandate on energy security and energy policy co-operation.
- This included setting up a collective action mechanism to respond effectively to potential disruptions in oil supply.
- The framework was anchored in the IEA treaty called the "Agreement on an International Energy Program," with newly created autonomous Agency hosted at the OECD in Paris.

- The IEA was established as the main international forum for energy co-operation on a variety of issues such as security of supply, long-term policy, information transparency, energy efficiency, sustainability, research and development, technology collaboration, and international energy relations.