



Agreement With IEA

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Why in News

India has inked a **Strategic Partnership Agreement with the International Energy Agency (IEA)** to strengthen cooperation in global **energy security, stability and sustainability**.

Key Points

- **Objective:** To encourage and promote strategic and technical cooperation in the energy sector.
- **Benefits:**
 - It will lead to a wider exchange of knowledge and will be a step towards making India a full member of the IEA.
 - Strengthen mutual trust and cooperation & enhance global energy security, stability and sustainability.
 - A phased increase in benefits and responsibilities for India as an IEA strategic partner.
 - Building on existing areas of work and the **Clean Energy Transitions Programme (CETP)**, such as energy security, clean and sustainable energy, energy efficiency, enhancing petroleum storage capacity, expansion of gas-based economy in India etc.
- **Implementation of the Agreement:** IEA Secretariat

International Energy Agency

- **Established:** In 1974 as per framework of the **Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**. IEA is an autonomous intergovernmental organisation.
- **Need:** Established in the wake of the **oil crisis of 1973-1974**, to help its members respond to major disruptions in oil supply.

- **Mandate:** Over time, the mandate of the IEA has expanded to include tracking and analyzing key global energy trends, promoting sound energy policy and encouraging multinational energy technology cooperation.
- **Mission:** Its mission is to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its member countries and beyond.
- **Areas of Focus:** Its mission is guided by **four main areas (4E's):**
 - **Energy Security,**
 - **Economic Development,**
 - **Environmental Awareness and**
 - **Engagement Worldwide.**
- **Headquarter (Secretariat):** Paris (France).
- The Governing Board is the main decision-making body of the IEA.
 - It is composed of energy ministers or their senior representatives from each Member country.
- **Members:** It has 30 members at present.
 - A candidate country **must be a member country** of the OECD. But all OECD members are not IEA members.
- **Eligibility for Membership:**
 - Crude oil and/or product reserves equivalent to **90 days of the previous year's net imports.**
 - India **falls short** on the criteria of **Crude oil reserve:** India stores 10 days of the country's crude oil requirements currently, with domestic refiners also maintaining 65 days of crude storage. The government is also building **strategic crude oil reserves** to support another 12 days of crude oil needs.
 - **Reduce national oil consumption by up to 10%.**
 - Legislation and organisation to operate the **Coordinated Emergency Response Measures (CERM)** on a national basis.
 - Measures in place to ensure the capability of contributing its share of an IEA collective action.

Clean Energy Transitions Programme (CETP)

- Launched in **November 2017**, the IEA Clean Energy Transitions Programme (CETP) is an effort to accelerate global clean energy transitions.
- The programme provides independent, cutting-edge support to governments in order to catalyze the global transition towards more sustainable energy production and use.
- 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.**
- CETP activities include collaborative analytical work, technical cooperation, training and capacity building and strategic dialogues.

Source: TH