



*Summary of the Chair, The Hon. Taner Yildiz, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, Turkey*

**2013 Meeting of the IEA Governing Board at Ministerial Level  
19-20 November 2013**

1. Ministers from International Energy Agency countries met at the beginning of the Agency's 40<sup>th</sup> year under the Chairmanship of H.E. Taner Yildiz, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Turkey, in Paris on 19-20 November 2013 for the IEA Governing Board Meeting at the Ministerial level under the theme "Global Synergy for Tomorrow's Energy."
2. This year's IEA Ministerial was held with the participation of 28 member countries. Brazil, Chile, India, Indonesia, Mexico, People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and South Africa were also represented. 32 high level executives from the international energy business added to the success of the Ministerial.
3. IEA Ministers invited Estonia to accede to the IEA Treaty and welcomed the participation of Estonia as a Governing Board member. Estonia should become the 29th IEA member upon depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of Belgium.
4. In the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of IEA's founding, Ministers' discussions were centered around the policy strategies needed to cope with the challenges presented by the shifting energy landscape and geopolitics that have direct impact on the global energy markets. Increases in global energy demand, new areas of production, shifts in supply and demand centers on the energy map, energy security and diversification, focus on energy efficiency, linkages between energy, sustainable development and inclusive growth, especially in the face of rising demand also as a result of global economic recovery shaped the discussions of Ministers together with Partners.
5. Recognizing energy security as the foundation of the IEA's mandate, Ministers agreed on the need to promote the secure, affordable and efficient supply of energy. They also welcomed diversifications of supply by the safe and sustainable development of natural resources, new transit routes, renewable energy, low carbon technologies including nuclear energy, where this accords with national policies and circumstances. Ministers recognized the role that energy efficiency and energy diversification can play in enhancing this security.



6. At the turn of its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary the mission, role and the work of the IEA, both for its members and beyond, have been reaffirmed as relevant and important for international cooperation and global solutions to address global challenges as it was in 1974. The issue of financial stability was raised, and Ministers asked the GB and secretariat of the IEA to undertake an assessment by June of 2014 of the organization's long-term financial and institutional sustainability, in light of changing global energy dynamics, challenges to the IEA to remain at the forefront of energy policy analysis, and institutional and resource requirements to promote global energy security. Ministers also reaffirmed that the IEA has a key role in energy security through its emergency preparedness and response mechanisms and its legal instruments. They also stressed the need to comply with the IEA legal obligations with respect to oil stocks.
7. Ministers expressed their intention to deepen policy dialogue with other key partners, other countries and regions based on mutual benefit and interest. They called for strengthening initiatives with key partners, major emerging economies and regions to have a sustained and result oriented dialogue on global energy security, economic competitiveness and sustainability. They welcomed that this cooperation is solidified by the renewal of bilateral Joint Statements and Work Programmes between the IEA and its partners. In the same spirit, Ministers welcomed the Joint Declaration by the IEA and Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa on the occasion of the 2013 IEA Ministerial meeting expressing mutual interest in pursuing an association.
8. Collaboration and dialogue with other international and regional bodies and processes were stressed, including the International Energy Forum, the Organisation for the Petroleum Exporting Countries, the International Renewable Energy Agency, the United Nations, and the G20, and others as necessary.
9. IEA Ministers issued for the first-time ever a Climate Statement as they emphasized the relationship between energy and climate change as well as the need to promote policies and technologies that can facilitate the transition to a cleaner energy economy. Ministers acknowledged the rapid progress in the global economic development and deployment of low carbon and renewable energy technologies through which concrete opportunities for energy diversification and security can be provided while mitigating climate change and local pollution. Energy poverty and human development aspects were also highlighted and continuing efforts to improve energy efficiency against the backdrop of high energy prices and slowed economic growth as well as to combat global warming was stressed. Ministers expressed support for efforts to increase access to affordable, modern energy services.



10. Ministers drew attention to the need of sustained and smart investments especially in light of projected global economic recovery and rises in energy demand worldwide to counter the shortfalls especially in low carbon technologies, modern plants and distribution networks. Ministers expressed that energy market design and independent regulation should strive for efficient, functional, transparent, and market-based solutions to promote investment and produce accurate price signals for producers and consumers. Ministers benefited from the participation of the private sector in and emphasized the role of the public-private partnership in the energy field. IEA's Energy Business Council's participation enriched the discussions.
11. Ministers agreed to promote efforts to boost clean energy technology research, development and deployment, including through IEA's multilateral technology collaboration initiatives. They recognized the continuing role of technology development and demonstration as essential to bringing forward new, more efficient and cost-competitive generations of technology into the future. They noted the importance of innovation and supported efforts to ensure that the deployment of new technologies or techniques is conducted in a responsible and sustainable manner so as to satisfy public concerns. Participants strongly welcomed the analysis in the *World Energy Outlook* on energy and competitiveness and called on the Secretariat to continue to work on this.
12. Ministers were also briefed on the key messages of the IEA's flagship *publication, recently published, World Energy Outlook 2013 ('WEO-2013')* released in advance of the meeting as well as other IEA analyses, which confirm that the scale and breadth of the energy challenges may be enormous. They emphasized the necessity of more in-depth cooperation, dialogue and coordinated action, especially at the global level for a more secure, cleaner and sustainable energy future, for human development and to address poverty. Ministers of Energy of the members, accession and Partner countries gave messages on more transparent, efficient and effective energy policies will be necessary for sustainable development and inclusive growth in the face of current global dynamics and developments.