

**International  
Energy  
Agency**



**iea**

**Alexandr  
a**

# EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Fatih Birol - Executive

Director

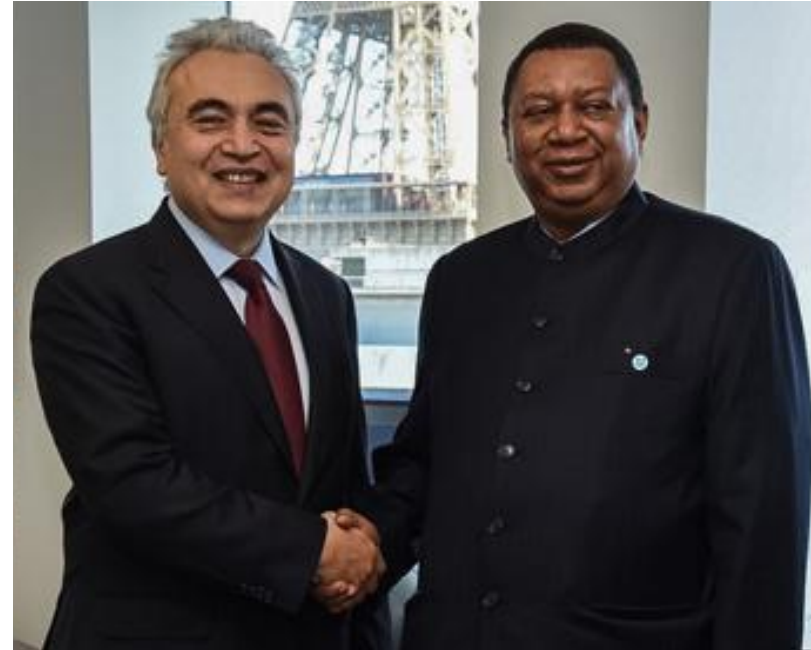
Paul Simons -

Deputy Executive

Director

3 Directors who manage teams of analysts and experts on:

- 1) energy markets and security;
- 2) sustainable energy policies and technologies,
- 3) enhancing a global dialogue on energy,
- 4) longer-term economic and energy policy scenarios and outlooks.



# HISTORY & AIMS

1974

*O.E.C.D. - Acts of the Organisation - Vol. 14*

559

No. 180

International Energy Agency. Establishment.  
Agreement on an International Energy Program:  
Derestriction of the Decision and the Agreement.

## DECISION OF THE COUNCIL

Establishing an International Energy Agency  
of the Organisation\*

15th November 1974

[Cf. C/M(74)27(Final), Item 278(a) to (f) - Doc. No. C(74)203(Final)]

### Article 1

An International Energy Agency (hereinafter called the "Agency") is hereby established as an autonomous body within the framework of the Organisation.

### Article 2

Participating Countries of the Agency are:

(a) Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States;

(b) Other Member countries of the Organisation which accede to this Decision and to the Agreement in accordance with its terms.

### Article 3

This Decision will be open for accession by the European Communities upon their accession to the Agreement in accordance with its terms.

Initially designed to help countries co-ordinate a collective response to the crisis of 1973/4.

Proposed by Henry Kissinger on 12 December 1973.

Created on 18 November 1974 by the Agreement on an International Energy Program (I.E.P. Agreement).

# HISTORY & AIMS



Signature of the Agreement Establishing the IEA, 18 November 1974

Left to right: **Ulf Lantzke**, Special Counsellor for Energy to the OECD Secretary-General; **Etienne Davignon**, Belgian Foreign Ministry, Chairman of the IEA-OECD Governing Board; **Emile Van Lennep**, OECD Secretary-General; **Charles Wootton**, OECD Deputy Secretary-General



The 18 member countries of the IEA meet for the first time at Ministerial level, 27 May 1975



IEA Press Conference on Energy Conservation  
IEA Ministerial Meeting, 27 May 1975



# HISTORY & AIMS

The main objectives initially were:

- ✓ to maintain and improve systems for coping with oil supply disruptions;
- ✓ to promote rational energy policies in a global context;
- ✓ to operate a permanent information system;
- ✓ to improve the world's energy supply and demand structure;
- ✓ to promote international collaboration on energy technology;
- ✓ to assist in the integration of environmental and energy policies.

Nowadays the IEA is at the heart of global dialogue on energy, providing authoritative statistics and analysis.

# HISTORY & AIMS

4 modern main areas of focus:

- ✓ Energy Security: Promoting diversity, efficiency and flexibility within all energy sectors;
- ✓ Economic Development: Supporting free markets to foster economic growth and eliminate energy poverty;
- ✓ Environmental Awareness: Analysing policy options to offset the impact of energy production and use on the environment, especially for tackling climate change;
- ✓ Engagement Worldwide: Working closely with partner countries, especially major economies, to find solutions to shared energy and environmental concerns

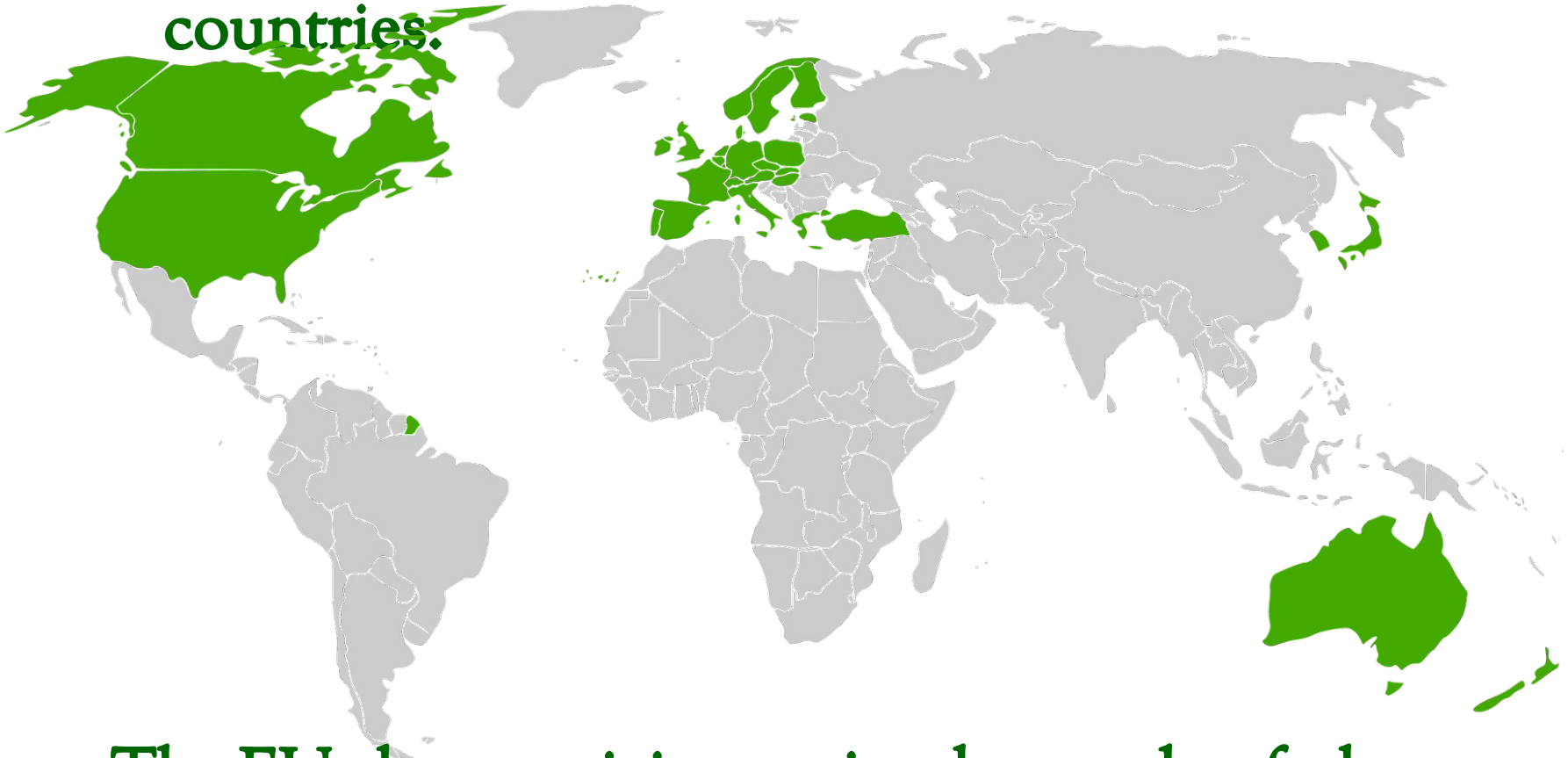
# MEMBERSHIP

A candidate country must demonstrate that it has:

- ✓ as a net oil importer, reserves of crude oil and/or product equivalent to 90 days of the prior year's average net oil imports;
  - ✓ a demand-restraint programme for reducing national oil consumption by up to 10%;
  - ✓ legislation and organisation necessary to operate, on a national basis, the CERM;
  - ✓ legislation and measures in place to ensure that all oil companies operating under its jurisdiction report information as is necessary.
- To be a member country of the IEA, a country must also be a member country of the OECD.

# MEMBERSHIP

The IEA is made up of 29 member countries.



The EU also participates in the work of the IEA.



# ENGAGEMENT WORLDWIDE

Emerging economies increasingly are confronting the same energy challenges as developed nations. Co-operation with non-member countries covers a wide range of activities:

- jointly holding topical workshops on specific topics;
- co-operating on in-depth surveys;
- helping join the IEA network of Technology Collaboration Programmes and the International Low-Carbon Technology Platform;
- holding training and capacity-building activities.

The IEA also co-operates with the other international organisations and forums, especially with OPEC (particularly within the IEF) and the IRENA.



FOR BETTER MILEAGE  
**55 max.**  
VITESSE ECONOMIQUE

Energy  
Conservation  
Poster Campaign

IEA Ministerial  
Meeting  
27 May 1975



**Thank you for  
your kind attention!**

The logo for the International Energy Agency (IEA) features the lowercase letters "iea" in a bold, green, sans-serif font. The letters are positioned in the lower half of a large, light green circle that is partially visible, with the circle's edge curving around the text.

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