Iea 50 Ministerial Meeting

13-14 February 2024

IEA Ministerial High Level Dialogue, hosted by Poland

Energy security through energy transitions: international experiences and local solutions

Russia's unprovoked aggression against Ukraine and the ensuing energy crisis had a huge impact on the current global energy market picture. At the same time, the transition to clean energy systems marks a change of unprecedented magnitude and will require a proactive approach by governments to address the risks associated with the introduction of a clean energy economy in a timely and effective manner. As the IEA highlights in its World Energy Outlook 2023, the global energy crisis has not been a clean energy crisis but has focused attention on the importance of ensuring a rapid, people-centred and orderly transition.

Objective

This high-level dialogue aims to discuss 3 aspects of energy security through energy transition, taking into account a range of regional perspectives and local solutions to offer different approaches to security and energy transition:

- 1. Moving away from fossil fuels in an orderly and secure manner (emphasis on energy security and system sovereignty in a just transition towards a new, clean energy system);
- 2. Ensuring resilience of clean energy supply chains (security of supply of critical minerals, supporting the development and deployment of new clean technologies);
- 3. Ensuring affordability of energy supply: Manage the transition to clean energy systems while mitigating price impacts, especially for vulnerable groups.

Participants are asked to address the following set of questions:

- Which energy transition pathway do individual regions and/or countries consider optimal? What risks need to be addressed in particular for it to be implemented? How to ensure an adequate flow of capital and technology to ensure development in all regions, including those with poorer starting points for the transition?
- How to ensure security of energy transition? How to secure access to critical minerals and greater balance of supply chains? What can be done to avoid stranded assets in the fossil fuel sectors, while ensuring the investment in these sectors necessary to maintain security of supply and moderate fossil energy prices during the transition?
- How can companies secure funding in the development of new technologies? How can consumers participate in the development of clean technologies and their widespread use? How to ensure their acceptance and engagement?
- How can we enhance the international cooperation and use the potential of the IEA to further support the process and address challenges and risks? How to better use the IEA's analysis, data and support?

IEA Secretariat support

The IEA Secretariat is ready and glad to assist. Please contact Milosz Karpinski by email at <u>Milosz.Karpinski@iea.org</u> or mobile +33 766 610 539 for more information.





Agenda

| 11:30 – 11:45 | Welcome and opening remarks |
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| | H.E. Paulina Hennig-Kloska, Minister of Climate and Environment, Poland Scene setting video (1 min) Keisuke Sadamori, Director of Energy Markets and Security, IEA |
| | Keynote interventions |
| | H.E Kadri Simson, European Commissioner for Energy, European Union The Hon. Eamon Ryan, Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications, Ireland Marcin Korolec, President of COP19 |
| 11:45 – 12:30 | Panel discussion |
| | Moderator: Ms. Ewa Krukowska, correspondent for Bloomberg H.E. German Galushchenko, Minister of Energy, Ukraine David M. Turk, Deputy Secretary of Energy, United States Kazuchika Iwata, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan H.E. Davis Chirchir, Minister of Energy and Petroleum, Kenya H.E. Jawed Ashraf, Ambassador to the Republic of France and Principality of Monaco, India H.E. Paulina Hennig-Kloska, Minister of Climate and Environment, Poland |
| 12:30 – 12:40 | Comments/questions from the floor |
| 12:40 - 12:45 | Wrap-up |
| | H.E. Paulina Hennig-Kloska, Minister of Climate and Environment, Poland |