

Fourth session of the Assembly of IRENA
Abu Dhabi, 18 – 19 January 2014

**REPORT OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY
OF THE INTERNATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY AGENCY**

	Document Title	Number	Page
	Report of the fourth session of the Assembly of IRENA	A/4/SR/1	2
Annex 1	Agenda of the fourth session of the Assembly	A/4/1	32
Annex 2	List of participants	A/4/PRC	34
Annex 3	List of observers	A/4/4	61
Annex 4	Report of the Credentials Committee	A/4/5/Rev.1	63
Annex 5	Decision on the Work Programme and Budget for 2014-2015	A/4/DC/1	66
Annex 6	Decision on the Financial Regulations for the International Renewable Energy Agency	A/4/DC/2	68
Annex 7	Decision on the selection and appointment of the Director-General of IRENA	A/4/DC/3	70
Annex 8	Decision on the General Principles for the IRENA/ADFD Project Facility	A/4/DC/4	71

Report of the fourth session of the Assembly of the International Renewable Energy Agency

Agenda Item 1: Opening of the meeting

1. The fourth session of the Assembly of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) was held on 18 and 19 January 2014 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. There were 915 registered participants, including 65 Ministers and Heads of State and Government and registered delegations from 150 countries, including 113 Members of IRENA, 27 Signatories and States in Accession, and 10 other States.

2. The Vice-President of the third session of the Assembly, H.E. Dato' Seri DiRaja Mahdzir Khalid, Deputy Minister for Energy, Green Technology and Water of Malaysia, welcomed delegations to the fourth session of the IRENA Assembly.

Agenda Item 2: Organisation of work

a. Election of officials

3. In his capacity as outgoing Vice-President, Deputy Minister H.E. Mahdzir Khalid noted that the Assembly at the end of its third session had designated by acclamation H.E. Minister Pedro Joaquin Coldwell, Secretary of Energy of Mexico, as President of the fourth session of the Assembly. The outgoing Vice-President proposed to the Assembly to elect Secretary Joaquin as President of the fourth session of the Assembly.

4. The Assembly elected by acclamation H.E. Pedro Joaquin Coldwell, Secretary of Energy of Mexico, as President of the fourth session of the Assembly.

5. President Joaquin welcomed delegations to the fourth session of the Assembly and underlined Mexico's support for IRENA and its activities. He noted the growth in the Agency's membership, from 105 Members to 124 Members within one year, and 43 states in accession, and acknowledged this as a sign of the increased commitment of countries to international cooperation in the field of renewable energy. He commented on Mexico's current energy sector reform, that, among other goals, aims to increase the share of renewables in the energy mix, and praised the importance of international frameworks and cooperation, especially IRENA, to achieve this goal, taking into account relevant issues on finance and social acceptance of renewables.

6. In his welcoming remarks, a representative of the Agency's host country, H.E. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, Minister of State of the United Arab Emirates, noted the commitment of Members to the work of the Agency which stems from the common belief in the ability of countries to accelerate the global deployment of

renewable energy and to create fundamental change in the energy sector. He reiterated his country's continued support of the Agency's growth and development and of ensuring the success of its work.

7. The President invited the Assembly to elect the four Vice-Presidents of the fourth session of the Assembly who had been designated by Members at the end of its third session. He informed Members that he had proposed to Sudan to act as Rapporteur.

8. The Assembly elected by acclamation

- **Maldives, represented by H.E. Mr Thoriq Ibrahim, Minister of Environment and Energy;**
- **Norway, represented by H.E. Mr Hans Brattskar, State Secretary for International Development;**
- **South Africa, represented by H.E. Mr Dikobe Benedict Martins, Minister of Energy; and**
- **Switzerland, represented by H.E. Mr Walter Steinmann, State Secretary for Energy,**

as Vice-Presidents of the fourth session of the Assembly.

Sudan, represented by H.E. Dr. Tabita Butros Shokai, State Minister for Water Resources and Energy, was appointed Rapporteur.

b. Adoption of the agenda (A/4/1; A/4/1/Add.1)

9. The President introduced the 'Proposed Agenda' (A/4/L.1) and proposed to include three additional matters to be considered by the Assembly: a signing ceremony of the 'Statement of Interest for the Global Renewable Energy Atlas' scheduled immediately prior to lunch on the first day; a presentation of the main findings of IRENA's report on Renewable Energy and Jobs as last item on the first day; and a report from the 'Africa Clean Energy Corridor High-Level Meeting' in the afternoon of the second day.

10. Further to these additions, it was proposed to start the second day with agenda items 9 and 10 and to revert to item 8 immediately before lunch.

11. The Assembly adopted the Agenda (A/4/1) as amended.

c. Appointment of a credentials committee

12. The President proposed to the Assembly that it appoint Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Germany, Nicaragua, Mozambique, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Switzerland as members of the credentials committee.

13. The Assembly approved the proposed composition of the committee.

d. Participation of observers (A/4/4)

14. The President introduced the 'List of observers at the fourth session of the Assembly' (A/4/L.4). He highlighted that in addition to this list of observers, a number of non-governmental and intergovernmental organisations are taking part in the work and meetings of the Assembly as guests of the Presidency and participants attending these meetings.

15. One delegation¹ welcomed the diverse range of new participants in IRENA's Assembly and underlined that this engagement reflects a growing understanding of the competitive prospects for renewable energy to satisfy energy demand with clean sources that address international concerns over pollution and climate change. This delegation stated that the growing interest in renewable energy is particularly important in Asia, which has the world's fastest growing energy demand. In that spirit, it welcomed China's new membership in IRENA and noted that China has consistently ranked as the first or second leading investor annually in renewable energy across the world. It referred to the historical record of cooperation in renewable energy between China and Taiwan which has contributed to technical and commercial innovation. That delegation closed by noting that it would, in this cooperative spirit, encourage China and Taiwan to work towards an understanding that would allow Taiwan to return to its past role as a non-governmental observer in the IRENA Assembly, providing an important platform for China and Taiwan to share their expertise regionally and globally.

16. Another delegation² expressed its pleasure to have recently become a Member of IRENA, and underlined that it will strictly comply with the Statute of IRENA, actively participate in IRENA's activities, and work with all Members to contribute to the global development and deployment of renewable energy sources. Regarding the previous intervention on the participation of Taiwan as observer, that delegation confirmed that it will, under the principle of the One-China Policy, and in compliance with IRENA's Statute, discuss with Taiwan the participation of the latter in IRENA as observer. It closed by expressing its belief that the issue can be solved through consultations between the two parties.

17. The Assembly decided to grant observer status for the fourth session of the Assembly to those countries on the 'List of observers at the fourth session of the Assembly' (A/4/4).

e. Adoption of the report of the third session of the Assembly (A/3/SR/1)

18. The President introduced the text of the 'Draft report of the third session of the Assembly of IRENA' (A/3/SR/L.1).

19. The Assembly approved the text of the 'Report of the third session of the Assembly of IRENA' (A/3/SR/1).

Agenda Item 3: Annual report on the implementation of the Work Programme and Budget (A/4/2)

20. The Director-General of IRENA, Mr Adnan Z. Amin, welcomed the delegates in attendance and remarked on the milestones the Agency has reached on the eve of the fifth anniversary of its founding, with 124 Members, 43 States in the process of joining the Agency.

21. The Director-General introduced the 'Report of the Director-General on the Implementation of the Work Programme and Budget for 2013' (A/4/2), and reflected on some of the Agency's programmatic highlights during 2013. These included work on a multi-stakeholder Costing Alliance, with a database of over 9,000 real-world utility-scale projects and over 150,000 small-scale PV projects, which will assist countries in their plans to invest in sustainable energy systems. He also emphasised work on REmap 2030,

¹ United States of America

² China

a global roadmap towards the target of doubling the share of renewables by 2030 and an Agency-wide product that included inputs from 82 national experts from 42 countries. He noted that the REmap 2030 report is being launched at the fourth Assembly. In addition, the Director-General noted that the Global Atlas expanded from solar and wind to geothermal and bioenergy in 2013, with more than 1,000 solar and wind resource maps freely available, and that it currently includes 39 countries as partners with more set to join at the current Assembly session. He also drew attention to the IRENA/Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) Project Facility for renewable energy projects in developing countries, which received over 80 project summary applications for the first funding cycle, six of which would be announced at the Assembly as final selected projects.

22. He also mentioned key aspects of the Agency's engagement at the regional and country levels. The Renewables Readiness Assessment (RRA), which enables countries to identify gaps and actions required to accelerate the deployment of renewables, has been undertaken in 14 countries to date, with an additional four assessments underway. In addition, in 2013 the Global Renewable Energy Islands Network (GREIN), released a report on renewable energy road mapping for the Pacific region, including a comprehensive review of 15 Pacific Islands. Other regional involvements this year have included cooperation in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region in support of assessing the potential of geothermal energy in the Andes, and the development of a Clean Energy Corridor for Eastern and Southern Africa Power Pool countries to realise the abundant potential of renewables in the region.

23. In 2013, IRENA released some 25 publications and organised around 40 programmatic events, which were made possible because of common ownership and close cooperation with Members and other stakeholders. Key publications include IRENA's latest report on 'Renewable Energy and Jobs', to be released at the Assembly, underlining the importance of an enabling policy framework to sustain momentum and realise the full potential for job creation within the renewables sector. In addition, the report on key findings and recommendations of the first International Off-grid Renewable Energy Conference (IOREC) provides analysis and further research on rural electrification issues. He also noted the work on the Coalition for Action for Public Support for Renewable Energy, which involves partnerships with industry and other stakeholders. IRENA's Renewable Energy Learning Partnership (IRELP) also contributes to renewable energy training and education with its global database of over 3,000 programmes, courses, webinars, training guides and internship opportunities.

24. He announced that IRENA to date has received USD 17.6 million of core budget from 69 Members, representing some 98% of assessed contributions, and he thanked Members for their continued financial support of the Agency. He expressed his gratitude to those Members who had provided voluntary contributions for the Agency's programmatic activities, especially in light of difficult economic circumstances.

25. He concluded by reflecting on the unprecedented growth in the Agency's membership since 2009, which demonstrates an increasing commitment to work together towards fundamentally changing the world's current energy mix and decisively moving to a more sustainable system.

26. In the discussion that followed, several countries congratulated the Agency on its progress in 2013. Delegations underscored the importance of IRENA's work in reducing the global dependence on fossil fuels and in promoting renewable energy as a means to sustainable development.

27. Many delegations noted their support for what they considered the highlights of IRENA's 2013 Work Programme, including the Global Atlas, RRAs and work on costing. Several other delegations supported IRENA's role as the hub for renewable energy in the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative.

28. Many countries expressed support for the REmap 2030 roadmap and its ambition to assess the gap between targets and current projections for renewable energy uptake. Many delegations reaffirmed their domestic renewable energy goals and, in this regard, looked to IRENA to act as a platform to develop a global strategy for an accelerated energy transition. One country specifically reflected on the importance of renewable energy in assuring a safe energy supply and in safeguarding the environment, and noted the importance it places on the further development of its renewables sector.

29. Some countries drew attention to IRENA's increasing visibility as the global voice for renewable energy, especially in light of its increasing membership. Several delegations noted the role that IRENA has played, and should continue to play, in gathering and disseminating knowledge on renewable energy technology and policies, in light of the need for international cooperation and concerted efforts for a global renewable energy uptake. Other countries noted their willingness to contribute to knowledge-sharing and research endeavors to ensure IRENA's continued role as a platform for exchange of knowledge on renewables.

30. Other delegations emphasised the need for increased investment in renewable energy, especially through public-private partnerships (PPPs), as a way to leverage public funds. In this respect, one delegation urged IRENA to work with other international organisations, including financing institutions, in order to overcome challenges and enable renewable energy investment.

31. Some countries underscored the need to reinforce incentives for renewable energy projects, and others welcomed IRENA's guidance in establishing policy frameworks to promote renewable energy uptake, investment and trade.

32. Several delegations discussed the importance of investment in and development of grid networks, especially relating to grid stability. Others indicated that increased energy efficiency is crucial in order to reduce the resources needed for energy production, to lower the total amount of energy consumption, and to ensure the sustainability of the energy supply in light of growing energy demand. Several delegations recommended areas where IRENA could increase the scope of its work, such as on biofuels, biomass, geothermal, marine energies and hydropower.

33. Some delegations expressed their willingness to collaborate with IRENA and with other member countries, emphasising the importance of coordinating efforts and supporting practical projects. One Member highlighted the importance of reaching out to research centres and other academic institutions to transmit the Agency's messages and increase outreach.

34. Several delegations emphasised the importance of renewable energy development on islands, noting the need for affordable energy access and the challenge of high installation and maintenance costs for certain technologies. Two delegations emphasised the importance of off-grid studies and work in order to improve energy access globally, especially in remote or rural areas.

35. Several delegations reflected on the importance of regional interconnection projects and collaboration, such as the Africa Clean Energy Corridor initiative, and other regional energy corridors currently in progress.

36. Some countries looked forward to the release of IRENA's first annual publication, Rethinking Energy. Other delegations expressed satisfaction with the launch of the Permanent Representation system, which would facilitate enhanced engagement with the Agency at its headquarters in Abu Dhabi, and announced they were in the process of accrediting a Permanent Representative to IRENA.

37. A few delegations mentioned the importance of considering gender equality in the development of national energy plans, noting that broad involvement in national energy sectors will help to empower women, alleviate poverty and develop a more inclusive society. Several other delegations expanded on the idea of renewable energy as a means of facilitating economic and social development, including alleviating youth unemployment by creating green jobs.

38. A number of delegations supported the ongoing work of the Agency and expressed willingness to make additional voluntary contributions.

39. The Assembly considered and took note with appreciation of the ‘Report of the Director-General on the Implementation of the Work Programme and Budget for 2013’ (A/4/2).

Agenda Item 4: REthinking Energy – IRENA’s annual publication

40. The Director-General provided an introduction to the ‘REthinking Energy’ publication, pointing to its several purposes: 1) to be a key instrument to fulfil IRENA’s advocacy role as the global authoritative voice for renewable energy; 2) to unify and articulate the Agency’s strategic messages; 3) to disseminate unbiased knowledge, data and analysis on renewable energy; 4) to envision and structure forward-looking analysis to inform policy making; and 5) to stimulate debate on emerging renewable energy issues.

41. The Director-General noted that, given the existence of a number of annual energy-related publications, IRENA needs to position REthinking Energy in a way that brings additional value to its audience. He stressed that the publication should be strategic in nature, address the key issues of interest for IRENA Members, and become the Agency’s mechanism to profile its knowledge products relevant to the global energy debate.

42. The Director-General briefly discussed some elements of the publication’s current draft: 1) shifting global patterns; 2) energy challenges ahead; 3) unprecedented opportunity offered by renewable energy; 4) leveraging diversity of renewable energy options; 5) shifting cost-benefits balance; 6) changing architecture of the global energy system; and 7) the possibility of transformative change of the global energy system through renewable energy.

43. The Director-General closed by stating that the finalisation of the publication will include further consultation with a reference group composed of Members’ representatives as well as other experts.

44. One delegation expressed its support for REthinking Energy, noting its voluntary contribution to this project, and proposed a regional focus for one of the chapters in the next issues of the publication.

45. The Assembly considered and took note of the presentation.

Agenda Item 5: Signing ceremony of the Statement of Interest for the Global Renewable Energy Atlas

46. The President of the Assembly presented the Global Atlas for Renewable Energy (Global Atlas). He noted that 39 countries had joined the Global Atlas to date, along with the participation of several

international organisations, research institutions, NGOs, and private companies. He described the Global Atlas as an important tool for governments in the process of setting up renewable energy policies, as it enables an assessment of renewable energy potentials through access to data from national institutions and organisations willing to cooperate on resource mapping. He noted that the Global Atlas is expanding from solar and wind data towards encompassing all forms of renewable energy.

47. A representative of the IRENA Secretariat introduced the concept of the Global Atlas. He emphasised the need for international cooperation to address the lack of access to information, which is a major barrier to the growth of renewable energy. He noted that the Global Atlas provides access to more than one thousand datasets on solar and wind energy and is progressively integrating information on bioenergy and geothermal energy. He explained that, due to the large amount of data available to date, the way to search for and access the information had been reconsidered. He noted that the website map gallery gives access to a number of map examples which can be filtered by resource, and that the maps are thematic – covering specific regions, resources or datasets from specific projects.

48. The Executive Director of the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency briefly remarked on the involvement of the regional centre in the work of the Global Atlas, in particular for the development of a preliminary zoning for on-grid and off-grid solar photovoltaic and wind energy.

49. Following these remarks, a Signing Ceremony of the Statement of Interest for the Global Renewable Energy Atlas took place, during which 28 countries joined the continuing work on the Global Atlas. This brings country participation in the Global Atlas to 67³: Albania, Australia, Austria*, Belgium, Colombia*, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji*, France, The Gambia, Germany, Greece*, Grenada, Honduras, India, Iran*, Iraq, Israel, Italy*, Kazakhstan*, Kenya*, Kiribati*, Kuwait, Lithuania, Luxembourg*, Maldives*, Mali, Mauritania*, Mauritius*, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco*, Mozambique*, Namibia*, the Netherlands*, New Zealand*, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines*, Poland*, Portugal*, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Spain, Sudan*, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tonga*, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania*, the United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu*, Yemen and Zimbabwe*.

50. **The Assembly took note of the presentations.**

Agenda Item 6: Report of the Chair of the Council

51. The Chair of the fifth and sixth meetings of the Council, Mr Karsten Sach of Germany, reported on the work and achievements of the Council which met twice during 2013 and referred delegations to the summary reports of the two meetings (C/5/SR/1, C/6/SR/L.1) for further details. He stressed that together with the Vice-Chair, Mr Ramón Mendez of Uruguay, he strived to ensure that a wide range of views was reflected in the Council's decisions that were before the Assembly and underlined his belief that the broadest possible participation of all Members in the Agency's activities and decision-making processes allows the Agency to remain responsive to the needs and priorities of its wide membership.

52. Looking back, he identified two important elements of the Council's work in 2013: the programmatic discussions around specific activities of the Agency, and deliberations on the Work Programme and Budget

³ Countries marked with a (*) joined the Global Atlas at the fourth session of the Assembly.

for 2014-2015, the Agency's first biennial programme of work.

53. The Council Chair highlighted that a large part of the Council meetings was taken up by programmatic discussions and by showcasing the work of the Agency. He stressed that this served a dual role: that of ensuring that the Secretariat receives continuous and constructive feedback, and of Members assuming ownership of IRENA's work.

54. He described the proposed programme of work for the biennium as compelling, ambitious and relevant, and stressed that it captures global trends and challenges and includes issues that are relevant to a large number of Members. He recalled that the Council recommended to the Assembly to increase the core budget to USD 40 million for the biennium, that this level of core funding was discussed in detail, and that it represents a carefully-crafted package. He emphasised that with this, the Agency continues on a positive trajectory, which is essential, considering its early stage of development.

55. He explained that during discussions, it became evident that Members' ambitions for the Agency exceeded the ability to provide the commensurate resources within the core budget. It was therefore agreed that, in the course of the biennium, Members will discuss a long-term vision for the Agency as well as innovative ways in which Members' shared aspirations and commitment to its global role can be matched with adequate resources. He stressed that these discussions should take place within short time, so that clarity on the pace and scale of IRENA's growth can be obtained as soon as possible.

56. The Council Chair informed the Assembly that the Council had encouraged those Members who are able and willing to provide additional voluntary contributions to build upon the Agency's work and further strengthen programmatic implementation. He expressed his appreciation for those Members that already made pledges and invited others to follow suit to enable the full implementation of the Director-General's proposal.

57. The Assembly took note of the report.

Agenda Item 7: Work Programme and Budget for 2014-2015 (A/4/3; A/4/DC/1)

58. The Director-General introduced the proposed 'Work Programme and Budget for 2014-2015' (A/4/3) by reflecting on the profound shift in global dynamics, which will result in a different world in the coming decades. He noted that the evolution of the existing energy architecture into a dynamic low carbon and economically vibrant system has become a viable global strategy to achieve sustainable development. In this context, he outlined that IRENA's programmatic activities in the coming biennium will focus on making the next step-change in promoting and accelerating the widespread deployment of renewable energy.

59. The Director-General noted that IRENA has organised its 2014-2015 Work Programme around a set of objectives and impacts responding to Members' expressed needs over the past three years. To support the priorities and needs of countries and regions, and to capture global trends and changes, IRENA will implement its work programme with a focus on six thematic areas:

- **Planning for the global energy transition**, a vital element of successful renewable energy deployment;

- the **Knowledge Gateway**, a platform where all IRENA products, data, tools and information, as well as that of IRENA's partners will be made available;
- **Enabling investment and growth**, including best practices and trends in policy design, evaluation of support mechanisms and their adaptation within dynamic market conditions;
- **Sustainable livelihoods through access to renewable energy**, including technologies for rural and productive applications, mini-grids and support for SMEs;
- **Engagement with islands** for accelerated renewables deployment; and
- **The regional action agenda** for building upon existing initiatives, and introducing new ones, to enable higher shares of renewables and further development of regional infrastructure.

60. He underscored that within these six thematic areas, the Work Programme is structured to maximise synergies, avoid duplication, and ensure the most efficient use of resources. He added that IRENA would align its approach with the efforts made by other partners to leverage strengths and resources.

61. The Director-General mentioned that a pivotal element of IRENA's efforts would be effective communications and outreach to deliver strong messages that would enhance IRENA's position as the definitive voice of renewable energy worldwide, and that this would drive awareness to galvanise the support needed to effect lasting change. He observed that the impact of IRENA's implementation of the work programme is underpinned by active engagement of Members in its work, with IRENA Members currently accounting for some 80 percent of the global energy consumption. He stated that, in response to the Assembly's request at its third session, the use of different languages for programmatic activities was embedded in the proposed Work Programme to ensure a global impact of the Agency's efforts. He underlined the intention to continue to work with interested Members to raise contributions for the use of additional languages in the work of the Agency.

62. He closed by noting that, as IRENA's membership increases, so do the expectations and demands placed on the Agency and its limited resources. He added that the proposed Work Programme sets out the priorities that will enable IRENA to make a significant and sustained impact and, drawing on its strengths, demonstrate – in partnership with Members – the unique value of its mission.

63. In the discussion that followed, several countries emphasised their appreciation for the proposed Work Programme and noted that its new format provides increased clarity about the objectives and direction of the Agency. Regarding components of the Work Programme, a delegation supported the Knowledge Gateway as a way to emphasise that IRENA is the first point of reference for renewable energy information, also underscoring the importance of IRENA's costing work. Several delegations highlighted portions of IRENA's Work Programme in the context of their own national energy transformation efforts, emphasising the importance of including renewable energy planning at the policy level in their national energy strategies.

64. A few delegations requested that the Agency expand the scope of its activities in certain regions, including the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, in the ASEAN region, in Latin America, and vulnerable countries – including developing states and landlocked countries. Mexico expressed interest in hosting the IOREC conference scheduled for 2016, given the importance of bringing power to rural areas in that region.

65. A delegation noted the important role of IRENA as a coordinating mechanism for research and development activities. Some delegations remarked on the potential for cooperation with other organisations and asked IRENA to provide additional details about other cooperation partners and the scope of the cooperation. Some delegations offered to make their national expertise available, including in capacity-building efforts. A delegation noted the importance of more cooperation nationally and regionally,

especially on capacity building and development tools.

66. A delegation noted the importance of training activities and asked that clarification be provided regarding which organisations would be managing these, what would be expected from Members, and what would be the role for Members' educational institutions. Another delegation noted that it was important not only to list training needs, but also identify how to meet them, especially in the context of IRELP.

67. One delegation asked that there be greater attention on the means of implementation of renewables, including transfer of technology, training, financial resources, and coordination between states and the private sector. Other areas suggested for further investigation included biomass development, efforts related to the standardisation of biofuels, developing a framework for bankable projects on islands, and financing needs, especially in cities.

68. One delegation proposed to discuss the Agency's role in the context of standard setting, especially in light of concerns about potential trade restrictions. Another delegation underlined the "competitive environment" for energy, noting that the biggest challenge to renewable energy uptake remains the hydrocarbon field, and asked that this concept be considered in the context of the implementation of the Agency's programme of work. One Member inquired about the status of the concept of a Business Council as discussed previously, noting its belief in the importance of such a Council for cooperating in an organised manner with industry and the private sector.

69. One delegation, referring to Members' discussion of the Agency's budget and the proposal now before the Assembly, noted that it would welcome prioritisation of activities and an action plan for selecting these priorities. This delegation raised the issue of staff costs to budget ratio as compared to other international organisations, and inquired whether the D1 post was to bolster the IRENA presence at the UN in New York. Another delegation noted that the ability to provide feedback online would streamline the process of Work Programme refinement in the future.

70. Some delegations acknowledged those countries that had already provided voluntary contributions and invited others to do so, noting that additional financial resources would be needed to meet all Members' expectations for the Agency in the biennium, especially for expanded regional activities. One of these delegations asked that a mechanism for discussion of future budget increases be put into place to enable IRENA's full programmatic work, given the scope and extent IRENA's work and noting that additional resources beyond the current budget would be needed for future impact. In this context, one country noted that publications could be a source of income through the sale of advertising space, or that Members could consider fee-paying membership from Observer organisations.

71. In response, the Director-General expressed gratitude for the positive feedback received from delegations. He also noted that the development and refinement of the Work Programme was done in regular and close cooperation with Members since April 2013, and welcomed concrete feedback for further prioritisation. He noted that the Agency looks forward to working closely with Members on some of the key areas mentioned, including increasing engagement with Latin America, and in the GCC countries, which would be a strong signal to the world about energy sustainability.

72. On the topic of the Business Council, the Director-General noted that collaboration with the private sector is already taking place and is occurring in an organic manner, and that the feedback received from some Members as well as from the private sector itself was that this approach is preferable to the more rigid and institutionalised framework previously envisioned. He clarified that IRENA's budget-staff ratio is favorable compared with other international organisations, and that it was not proposed to establish a D1

position in New York. He added that IRENA's work in examining standards would include guidelines and successful cases that could be used as models as applicable to Members. The Director-General welcomed input regarding how increased focus on vulnerable areas could be reflected in the Work Programme. He mentioned that there has been high demand for IRELP from users on social media, and that curriculum development would continue to expand.

73. The Director-General thanked those Members that have pledged voluntary contributions for their support and commitment. He responded that the offer to host the IOREC Conference in Latin America was well-received, noting that the Conference for 2014 is planned for Asia. Finally, the Director-General looked forward to even stronger engagement, enhanced communication, and broad outreach to the membership through programmatic activities in order to amplify the impact of the Agency's work in the biennium.

74. The Assembly considered and endorsed the 'Work Programme and Budget for 2014-2015' (A/4/3) and adopted decision A/4/DC/1.

Agenda Item 8: REmap 2030 – IRENA' global roadmap to 2030

75. The Director of IRENA's Innovation and Technology Centre (IITC), Mr Dolf Gielen, presented IRENA's global roadmap to 2030, REmap 2030. He explained that the roadmap is based on a year-long programme whereby nationally-nominated experts from 42 countries were brought together to identify renewable energy options to achieve this aspirational target. He noted that with country engagement as the cornerstone for this roadmap, REmap 2030 has become a unique international effort to support policy-makers' deliberations.

76. He highlighted the detailed results of the analysis, which covers renewable energy options within 26 countries, accounting for 75 percent of projected global energy demand in 2030, in both developed and developing economies. He emphasised that these results show that a doubling can be achieved and even surpassed, but that national plans are in some cases lagging behind market developments and that policies should be developed for all sectors, not only the power sector. He underscored that, when taking external costs into account, the transition to renewables is more cost-effective than any alternative.

77. The Director of the IITC noted that results show that a doubling of the global renewable energy share does not mean a doubling in every single country and that national plans need to be adapted to local circumstances. Yet it has also become evident that many countries pursue similar technologies, and that the proposed options in REmap 2030 could be used to support cooperation among Members. In the Work Programme for 2014-2015, it is thus proposed to expand the REmap 2030 coverage and action teams to facilitate the exchange of information, data and best practices in specific technology areas and end-use sectors.

78. He concluded by outlining how the results of REmap 2030 can be used to inform the activities of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative, for which IRENA acts as the renewable energy hub. In this context, IRENA is planning to organise a REmap 2030 action team to develop policy recommendations and technical advisory services related to the High Impact Opportunities identified within the SE4ALL initiative. He stressed that the results of REmap 2030 can also be used to explore opportunities for collaboration with the SE4ALL hub on energy efficiency, and the regional SE4ALL hubs in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

79. Following the presentation, China, Denmark, Tonga and the United States were invited to intervene. A representative of China welcomed the REmap 2030 project and its approach to develop options instead of scenarios, arguing that this would allow to use results more effectively to inform policy decisions. He noted that REmap 2030 complements national activities on renewable energy roadmaps, and that China supports continued and strengthened collaboration between the IRENA Secretariat and the China National Renewable Energy Centre. He closed by encouraging further dissemination of REmap 2030 results – including a REmap 2030 seminar in China – in order to include developing countries.

80. A representative of Denmark congratulated the Secretariat on the report and underlined the need to strengthen relations with the energy efficiency hub of the SE4ALL initiative. He also noted that REmap 2030 does not only have the potential to support regional initiatives, but that it can also link countries from different regions and with similar challenges or opportunities. An expansion of the REmap 2030 analysis to other countries would therefore be important. Finally, he highlighted the importance of engaging private companies, local governments and other stakeholders in translating the REmap 2030 results into action.

81. A representative of the United States welcomed US involvement in REmap 2030, and highlighted how the results can be used as a guide to explore various national possibilities. He explained REmap 2030 as a continuum between resource assessment and specific national actions – including support for regional integration. He encouraged other countries to join the REmap 2030 analysis, describing it as a potential tool to support greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

82. A representative of Tonga highlighted the importance of roadmaps for the development of long-term energy plans, and how REmap 2030 can facilitate learning across different countries. Referring to experience in developing the Tonga Energy Roadmap (TERM), he pointed to the need for continued attention to the implementation of the results of REmap 2030.

83. Following these interventions, two other delegations having conducted REmap 2030 analyses expressed their support for the idea of a continued engagement with national experts to strengthen and refine the analysis. They also highlighted the need to maintain a transparent and open process. One delegate reiterated the need to focus on options and to ensure that REmap 2030 does not prescribe specific country targets. Another delegation stressed the importance of highlighting the economic benefits of a transition towards renewables, especially in combination with energy efficiency.

84. The Director of the IITC closed by reiterating that REmap 2030 would be an ongoing process, and that IRENA would continue to strengthen, refine and extend the analysis through collaboration with national REmap 2030 experts. He invited all countries interested in particular results and/or parts of the REmap 2030 analysis to discuss and engage in strategies for implementation.

85. The Assembly considered and took note of the presentations.

Agenda Item 9: Renewable Energy and Jobs

86. In her introduction to the topic, a representative of the IRENA Secretariat stated that the potential for job creation through the development and deployment of renewable energy is an attractive proposition, especially in a world recovering from an economic crisis and stressed by high unemployment rates. She continued that there is growing worldwide recognition that greening the economy has the potential to create

jobs and underlined that IRENA's Renewable Energy and Jobs report provides a first comprehensive view of the various dimensions of employment in the renewable energy sector, both qualitative and quantitative.

87. She stated that in 2012, at least 5.7 million jobs existed in the renewables sector globally. While these are still concentrated in a number of countries, other countries are increasingly deploying renewable energy and reaping employment benefits, specifically in installation and operation and maintenance. She continued that in the context of REmap 2030, IRENA's global roadmap towards the aspirational target of doubling the share of renewables in the global energy mix by 2030, jobs in the sector could total around 16.7 million by 2030. Given the number of people needed to meet the expected demand for skilled labour in the sector, the importance of education and training policies could not be overstated.

88. She explained that skills gaps and labour shortages could become a major barrier to the deployment of renewable energy technologies and that education and training, complemented by a mix of policies tailored to a country's characteristics, are key in addressing this challenge. This would include policies that govern deployment, trade, investment, R&D, regional development and cluster formation. These policies, she continued, are most effective when pursued in combination, and in coordination with broader economic policies like industrial and labour policies. She underlined that a predictable and stable policy environment is key to ensure stability and continued growth in employment, and that countries need to develop the optimal policy mix that best suits their particular conditions and in order to maximise socio-economic benefits.

89. The representative of the Secretariat explained that the necessity to tailor the mix of policies to specific conditions is even more evident in the context of access to modern energy services. She noted that decentralised renewable energy technologies are particularly well-suited to rural settings and that their deployment brings high potential for job creation along the supply chain. IRENA has estimated that in the renewable energy off-grid sector alone, 4.5 million jobs could be created by 2030. She noted that this would require skills that could be developed locally since the technologies require fairly basic technical and business skills. Other policies needed for the appropriate mix include microfinance to increase the buying potential of households and entrepreneurial capacities to foster the development of local enterprises. Also, introducing a gender dimension could help maximise socio-economic benefits.

90. She closed by announcing IRENA's Renewable Energy and Jobs conference, to take place on 21 January 2014, the first global renewable energy and jobs conference that looks at all dimensions of job creation.

91. Following the presentation, China and Germany were invited to intervene. A representative of China underlined the report's usefulness as a reference and noted that it could guide countries in formulating their renewable energy strategies, especially in developing countries. China proposed to continue studying the matter of renewable energy and jobs, and updating the report every two to three years because the sector is developing at a fast pace, which leads to increasing socio-economic benefits that need to be analysed. China proposed a comparison between jobs created in the renewables sector and those created by traditional industries.

92. A representative of Germany supported the key findings and recommendations of the report and emphasised that discussing jobs in the renewable energy sector contributes to a balanced international debate on the costs and benefits of renewables deployment. He supported the Chinese proposal of comparing jobs in the renewable and the conventional energy sector. He noted that the report brings to light some important gaps which are caused by a lack of data in some countries and that it points at methodological questions which could be further explored in future. He continued by emphasising the need

for a comprehensive database to enable further analysis, stressing that policy-makers need a better understanding of the types of jobs created and of the respective stage in the value chain in order to make informed decisions both at the national and international levels. He noted that a better understanding of these issues could help policy-makers anticipate the requirements for realising renewable energy policies and targets. He underlined the report's finding that a stable framework is a key enabler for investors' confidence, renewable energy deployment and job creation. He closed by highlighting that international cooperation and dialogue are required to help achieve targets.

93. In the ensuing discussion, one delegation stressed the need to consider renewable energy as an imperative, rather than an alternative, in the context of climate change mitigation. That delegation underlined that jobs should be considered as part of a long term impact of renewable energy deployment. Another delegation expressed its agreement with the previous interventions, noting that they could serve as a starting point for future debates and acknowledged the report as a useful tool for policy-makers to understand the topic of renewable energy jobs. That delegation stressed that the numbers will need to be updated to account for future technological developments and highlighted the continuous need for training and education. It closed by noting that the implications of the promotion of renewables for employment and the development of local industries make a case for the deployment of renewables.

94. The Assembly considered and took note of the presentations.

Agenda Item 10: Institutional matters

a. Report of the credentials committee (A/4/5/Rev.1)

95. South Africa, on behalf of the members of the credentials committee, introduced the 'Report of the credentials committee' (A/4/5). It noted that the report would be amended in order to include two additional Members. It also reported that several members of the credentials committee had stressed the importance for all Members of the Agency to submit credentials at the upcoming Assembly session in order to comply with the applicable requirements.

96. The Assembly took note of the 'Report of the credentials committee' (A/4/5/Rev.1).

b. Financial Regulations and Financial Procedures for IRENA (A/4/7; A/4/8; A/4/DC/2)

97. The Director of Administration and Management Services (AMS), Mr Jayantilal M. Karia, introduced the draft Financial Regulations (A/4/L.7) and the draft Financial Procedures (A/4/L.8) to the Assembly and recalled that at its third session, the Assembly had approved the introduction of a biennial work programme and budget cycle, effective 2014-2015.

98. He noted that the Assembly had requested the Director-General to submit amended Interim Financial Regulations (Regulations), reflecting this change, to the fourth Assembly for its consideration and adoption. The Director of AMS continued that along with the changes resulting from a change to a biennium cycle, the Director-General proposed additional amendments to align the Regulations with international best practices, enhance compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), reflect Assembly decisions made on specific issues since the Interim Financial Regulations were promulgated, and to make editorial corrections. He noted that the Council, at its fifth meeting, took note of the 'Proposed

revisions of the Interim Financial Regulations of IRENA’ and recommended to the Assembly to approve the proposed revisions at its fourth session, subject to the confirmation of two Members of their position on Regulations 4.5, 6.2 and 6.4. He further recalled that the Council, at its sixth meeting, after noting that the two Members had confirmed their agreement on the proposed amendments, had reconfirmed its recommendation to the Assembly.

99. The Director of AMS also noted that the Council, at its fifth meeting, requested the Director-General to amend the Financial Procedures (Procedures) in line with the amendments to the Financial Regulations and that the Council had reviewed the Procedures at its sixth meeting and decided to transmit them to the Assembly for it to take note of the amended Procedures.

100. The Assembly endorsed the ‘Financial Regulations for IRENA’ (A/4/7), took note of the ‘Financial Procedures for IRENA’ (A/4/8), and adopted decision A/4/DC/2.

c. Audited Financial Statements of the Agency for 2012 and status of the implementation of audit observations and recommendations (A/4/6; A/4/9; A/4/Inf.1)

101. The Director of Administration and Management Services (AMS) introduced the ‘Audited Financial Statements of the Agency for 2012’ (A/4/6), together with the additions set out in document A/4/Inf.1, as well as the ‘Status Report of the Director-General on Audit Recommendations and Actions Taken’ (A/4/9) and noted that Financial Regulation 13.2 prescribes that the Director-General shall submit to the Assembly for its consideration financial statements and accounts for the past financial period, together with the Report of the External Auditor of the financial statements, as well as the External Auditor’s opinion thereon.

102. The Director of AMS explained that the financial statements covering the year ending 31 December 2012 have been prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and, after having been audited by the External Auditor (the Office of the Auditor General of Norway) were submitted to the Council for its review and onward transmission to the Assembly.

103. He informed the Assembly that the External Auditor has submitted a positive, unqualified audit opinion, attesting:

- that the financial statements properly present the financial performance and the financial position of IRENA for the fiscal year 2012;
- that information and explanations given in the accounts and accompanying notes are consistent with the financial statements of IRENA as of 31 December 2012; and
- in the Auditor’s opinion, in all material respects, expenditure and income for IRENA for the fiscal year of 2012 have been spent for the purposes intended, and that the financial transactions conform with the authorities, which govern them, i.e. the Interim Financial Regulations and Financial Procedures of the Agency.

104. He explained that the Council at its fifth meeting agreed to the request of one Member to insert a footnote in Annex I of the ‘Audited Financial Statements of the Agency for 2012’ and that document A/4/Inf.1 reflects the added footnote. He noted that the Council took note with appreciation of the ‘Audited Financial Statements of the Agency for 2012’, and decided to submit them to the Assembly for its consideration.

105. Turning to the matter of external audit recommendations and actions taken, the Director of AMS noted that the External Auditor issued a report with respect to its audits of the financial statements of IRENA covering the period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012. He explained that the External Auditor also submitted a Management Letter, containing recommendations and findings with respect to its audit of the financial statements. He noted that the ‘Status Report of the Director-General on Audit Recommendations and Actions Taken’ (A/4/9) provides Members with the status of the implementation of audit observations and recommendations as contained in the Management Letter, including an update on actions taken by the Secretariat. He further noted that, as requested by the Council at its fourth meeting, a summary of actions taken on each recommendation is shown in a tabular format in the report.

106. The Director of AMS underlined that the External Auditor stated that its overall findings did not point to serious weaknesses or shortcomings in the internal control. He noted that some areas have been identified where calculations for accruals should be subject to greater attention and the level of transparency should be improved and noted further that the Secretariat has taken appropriate actions on these matters. He closed by reporting to the Assembly that the Council has taken note of the ‘Status Report of the Director-General on Audit Recommendations and Actions Taken’ and decided to submit it to the Assembly for its consideration.

107. On delegation thanked the Secretariat for the report and underlined the importance of Members’ oversight of the finances of the Agency as well as the External Auditor’s findings and recommendations, expressing its appreciation for the Secretariat’s efforts to implement them.

108. The Assembly took note with appreciation of the ‘Audited Financial Statements of the Agency for 2012’ (A/4/6), together with the additions set out in document A/4/Inf.1, as well as the ‘Status Report of the Director-General on Audit Recommendations and Actions Taken’ (A/4/9).

d. Report of the Ethics Officer (A/4/10)

109. The Ethics Officer, Ms Salma Khalid, introduced the ‘Report of the Ethics Officer on the Implementation of the Policy on Ethics and Conflict of Interest’ (A/4/10) and informed Members of the manner in which the activities of the Ethics Officer had been implemented during the reporting period, from 01 October 2012 to 31 October 2013. She noted that only one request for advice from a Covered Individual on an ethical issue has been received, to which a response was satisfactorily provided, and that no issues requiring consultation with the Ethics Advisory Board have emerged. She informed the Assembly that ethics training was conducted for all Covered Individuals based in Abu Dhabi. She reported further that all Covered Individuals have complied with the Disclosure of Interest filing requirement and that the review did not reveal any actual or apparent conflicts of interest. The Ethics Officer referred the Assembly to the two recommendations contained in the report, pertaining to appropriate training for a newly-appointed Ethics Officer, and the institutionalisation of systematic and regular training for all Covered Individuals. She noted that the Director-General has reviewed the present report and concurred with its recommendations before its submission to the sixth Council.

110. The Ethics Officer informed the Assembly that during the consideration of the report at the sixth meeting of the Council, one delegation proposed to explore the idea of establishing a whistleblower function in order to increase the credibility of the organisation externally, and that the Secretariat had confirmed that it will look into the matter and revert back to the Council at one of its future meetings. She closed by noting that the sixth Council had taken note of the report and decided to submit it to the Assembly for its consideration.

111. The Assembly took note of the ‘Report of the Ethics Officer on the Implementation of the Policy on Ethics and Conflict of Interest’ (A/4/10).**e. Selection and appointment of the Director-General of IRENA (A/4/11; A/4/DC/3)**

112. The Chair of the Council introduced the ‘Draft selection and appointment of the Director-General of IRENA’ (A/4/L.11/Rev.1) and the related draft decision (A/4/DC/L.3/Rev.1) and recalled that Article XI.B of the IRENA Statute stipulates that the Director-General shall be appointed by the Assembly upon the recommendation of the Council for a four-year term, renewable for another term, but not thereafter. He noted that the present session is considered the session marking three years since the appointment of the current Director-General and underlined that the matter is procedural in nature but needed to be considered by this Assembly, as the Rules of Procedure do not contain a provision for the appointment of the Director-General.

113. The Council Chair explained that document A/4/L.11/Rev.1 aims to accommodate two different scenarios: a selection procedure to appoint a new Director-General, and a simplified procedure for a possible renewal of an incumbent without resorting to the full process of re-advertisement and complex application and selection procedures. He emphasised that the latter provides for the membership to decide whether it would be in the Agency’s best interest that the Assembly reappoints the incumbent for a second term, subject to his/her expression of interest. He noted that the proposal was first considered at the sixth meeting of the Council and subsequently circulated to all Members, in preparation for the Assembly session. He also explained that, since then and following informal consultations in response to Members’ requests, the document has been amended in order to further strengthen the involvement of all Members in the process and to increase its transparency and fairness.

114. The Council Chair referred to a proposed amendment to A/4/L.11/Rev.1 put forward by one delegation⁴ and pointed out that this delegation is asking to go for a full-fledged selection process even in the case where the Council had recommended the re-appointment of an incumbent. He noted that the majority of Members consulted by the Presidency, the Council Chair and Vice-Chair questioned whether this would make best use of available resources. He closed by thanking all parties involved and underlined that the proposal had been further improved throughout consultations, resulting in further transparency, fairness and enhanced Member participation.

115. The delegation⁵ having introduced the amendment noted above, specified that it considers the procedure to designate the Director-General as an important matter, as it carried the image of the functioning of the entire organisation. That delegation emphasised that it would, like many countries, have a vision and an ambition for IRENA: that of an institution which is modern, responsive and transparent. That delegation noted that the document which has been submitted does not appear to totally meet this objective. It noted that the idea of offering a second term to a Director-General who is dynamic and respectful of Member States would not create the slightest problem for them. On the contrary, the possibility of extending a four-year term may be an exceptional opportunity for the Agency. The delegation however underlined that it still believes that reopening the competition for each term would be a guarantee of transparency and equity. The delegation continued that it was for this reason that they raised objections to the current text,

⁴ Proposed new paragraph by France (i): ‘In initiating the process outlined in paragraphs (b) to (f), the Council may decide to recommend to the Assembly the incumbent Director-General for renewal.’

⁵ France asked that all remarks that it had put forward when presenting its amendment appear in the report of the Assembly as presented by the French delegation.

and that invoking the Council's agreement in December was not an answer. It noted that, regrettably, the document was not at the time subjected to the necessary consultations, because it was submitted late, without taking into account the minimum period, theoretically not susceptible to reduction, for transmission of documents, and subsequent consultations in accordance with applicable rules.

116. The delegation explained that it was for these reasons that, while taking note of the improvement to the initial text, it had proposed an amendment to paragraph (i) of document A/4/DC/L.11, which would also apply to paragraph (i) of the revised text in document A/4/DC/L.11/Rev.1. The delegation expressed its agreement with the idea that the Council can recommend the candidacy of the incumbent Director-General and noted that this would be a strong signal but that this should be part of a procedure open to other candidates.

117. In the discussion that followed, two delegations expressed their belief that a full-fledged selection process would raise the Agency's profile in the long run and that it was important to look at long term objectives for the organisation when considering the proposal. One of these delegations stressed the importance and sensitivity of setting procedures and that sufficient time should be allocated for Members' discussions. That delegation recalled that the proposal had been circulated on the first day of the Council meeting and requested the Secretariat to ensure that documents are submitted well ahead of time to the Council so that Members are able to study matters appropriately.

118. The Council Chair agreed on the importance of providing time for Members to consider matters, but clarified that the proposal was presented to the Council for consideration following a realization that a procedure needed to be set at this Assembly. He added that delegations deliberated this proposal during the Council meeting and that there had been no objection to recommending it to the Assembly. He concluded that there was ample time for delegations to express themselves regarding the matter.

119. A number of delegations expressed their support for the proposal put forward by the Council Chair as contained in document A/4/L.11/Rev.1 and registered their satisfaction with deliberations held at Council, noting that delegations had an opportunity to express themselves during the Council meeting. Some delegations cautioned against opening the post for re-advertisement after the Council had expressed its support for the incumbent, as this would entail a time- and resource-intensive process. One delegation recalled Council discussions on the budget of the Agency and asked whether Members supporting the amendment would be willing to re-open the budget discussion in order to allow for a related budget increase.

120. One delegation underlined that this Assembly needed to take a decision on the procedure, since the options put forward entail a process which usually requires time. That delegation asked that the incumbent should also be required to inform the Council in case he/she does not seek renewal, and that a deadline for the expression of interest be set.

121. Some delegations expressed their satisfaction with the work of the Agency under the current Director-General, referring to successful programmatic initiatives and the strong growth in membership. One delegation cautioned against turning the appointment of the Agency's Director-General into a political issue, and, looking back, encouraged Members not to repeat mistakes in this respect. Another delegation underlined the benefits of a continuity in leadership.

122. In response to a query regarding the compatibility of the proposal with the Statute, the Council Chair confirmed that the proposal was fully compatible with Article XI.B. and explained that the Council would make a recommendation either after concluding that there should be a simple renewal or after having carried out the full-fledged procedure with a vacancy announcement. He closed by proposing to take up the

proposal of one Member to request the incumbent to clarify whether or not he/she seeks renewal, to set a deadline for the incumbent's expression of interest, and to move forward with the adoption of the document.

123. Concluding the discussion, the Council Chair explained that the proposal would now allow for early clarity on the incumbent's intention and for enough time to consult with Members. He pointed out that under the current proposal, the Council still has two options: recommending the incumbent or initiating a full-fledged process. He expressed his gratitude for the spirit of compromise demonstrated by the delegation having introduced the amendment for having offered to abstain to allow for a resolution of the matter. He closed by thanking all Members for their patience and the constructive atmosphere of the consultations.

124. The delegation⁶ having introduced the amendment informed the Assembly that it would like to abstain and asked that this be reflected in the report of the Assembly.

125. The Assembly endorsed the document 'Selection and appointment of the Director-General of IRENA' (A/4/11) and adopted decision A/4/DC/3.

126. Following the endorsement of the document, one delegation expressed its discontent with the Assembly spending its limited time of two days, this year as well as last year, on lengthy procedural discussions and on issues that should have been addressed previously, adding that this neither serves Members nor the Agency's objectives. That delegation called upon the membership to contribute with its discussions at the next Assembly to the technical mandate of IRENA and to refrain from deviating from the main purpose of the Agency.

Agenda Item 11: Renewables Readiness Assessments – programmatic presentation and discussion

127. The Deputy Director General of IRENA, Mr Frank Wouters, noted that IRENA's Renewables Readiness Assessments (RRAs) have led to a deeper engagement between Members and IRENA and that, as a result, many countries that completed an RRA are now part of other IRENA initiatives. As an example, he referred to the capacity building activities of the Agency, some of which are guided by outcomes of RRAs. He underlined that the RRA is a country-driven process, which leads to a high level of ownership, and explained that the role of IRENA is to guide the process and provide relevant information.

128. The Director of Country Support and Partnerships (CSP), Ms Gauri Singh presented the 'RRA Plus' concept. She highlighted how one of IRENA's earliest engagement efforts with countries, the RRA, has led to stronger ties between the Agency and the respective countries, institutions, organisations, and individuals. She noted that the direct engagement with Members is crucial, as one of the main objectives of the Agency is to assist countries in translating their decisions and strategies into action. During the RRA engagement with almost 20 countries over the last 3 years, IRENA has mostly played a facilitating role. She stressed that the resulting 'sense of country ownership' has proven to be crucial and one of the most important elements of the success and widespread attractiveness of the RRA, thus distinguishing it from similar assessments.

129. The Director of CSP also noted that in the forthcoming Work Programme, there is increased focus on strengthening the capacity of local public and private institutions to implement the RRA process and an emphasis on engagement with international partners, starting at an early stage, in order to enable a faster

⁶ France

and steadier implementation. She also presented the advisory services, capacity building activities, and regional and global initiatives that complement the RRAs, and gave some examples of the concrete work that has been done under these components.

130. A representative of Mauritania explained that his country's motivation to promote renewable energy stems not only from environmental concerns but primarily from the intention to reduce the national energy bill. He thanked IRENA for the joint implementation of an RRA in order to develop an overall vision to promote renewable energy in Mauritania. He highlighted that the RRA in Mauritania focused on renewable energy for centralised production, access and productive uses.

131. A representative of Mongolia noted that Mongolia was the first country in Asia to conduct an RRA. There, the RRA process involved a wide range of national stakeholders as well as external experts from IRENA's Renewable Energy Practitioner Network (REPAN) and focused on resource assessments and policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks. It also examined trans-boundary grid infrastructure development for renewable energy and the potential for a super-grid for North East Asia. He underlined that the RRA process has been successful in that it served as an important tool to amend Mongolia's renewable energy law and to update the national renewable energy programme, which aims to increase the share of installed renewable energy capacity by 20% by 2020. He noted that the approach allowed for an active engagement at the country level, leading to the formulation of actions endorsed by the Ministry of Energy and supported by the international community.

132. A representative of Nicaragua noted that one important highlight of the RRA process in Nicaragua was that it has enabled further coordinated action with the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative by complementing the 'Rapid Assessment and Gap Analysis'. He further noted that the RRA was enriched by the participation of several international experts of the REPAN network. The RRA revealed that the significant renewable energy resources of the country could be harnessed to alleviate the current dependency on fossil fuel imports for power generation, and could also potentially lead to exporting clean energy to neighbouring countries through the Central American Electrical Interconnection System (SIEPAC). He underlined that Nicaragua welcomes the follow-up advisory services of IRENA, which would facilitate the implementation of recommendations originating from the RRA process. He closed by acknowledging the technical advice provided throughout the RRA process.

133. A representative of The Gambia underlined his country's dependency on heavy and light fuels for electricity production which are affected by fluctuations of the international oil prices. He noted that one action identified through the RRA was to assess the commercial viability of hybridising existing fossil fuel based mini-grids with renewables, an initiative which has been taken up jointly by IRENA and other partners, and which is expected to yield positive and potentially replicable results. He further noted that, with the recent adoption of a renewable energy law which provides incentives for investors, the legal and regulatory frameworks pertaining to renewable energy are in place in The Gambia. He closed by acknowledging the support of the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency throughout the RRA process.

134. A representative of the Peruvian delegation noted that the RRA conducted in Peru supports the country in establishing energy plans for the short, medium and long term. He highlighted that the RRA provided an accurate assessment of the Peruvian energy market, the regulatory and policy frameworks in place, and other important aspects for decision-making by the private sector. He noted that it assisted Peru in developing a long term plan for renewable energy auctions and to extend renewable energy use in rural areas. He highlighted that the RRA process led to a re-evaluation of conditions of the renewable energy sector and identified ways to overcome obstacles to the deployment of renewables. He announced the plan

to increase the share of renewable energy in the Peruvian electricity mix from 54% to 64% by 2020. He closed by noting that Peru is relying on IRENA to follow up on the RRA and to assist in designing renewable energy auctions that would allow the use of renewables in rural areas at reasonable prices.

135. The Assembly considered and took note of the presentations.

Agenda Item 12: Project Navigator – programmatic presentation and discussion

136. The Deputy Director-General noted that the IRENA Project Navigator has been created at the request of Members to make the process of developing renewable energy projects more transparent and improve the quality of project proposals. He announced that the interactive online tool will be launched in the first half of 2014, and that it aims to benefit IRENA Members, project developers and funding institutions.

137. A representative of the IRENA Secretariat underlined that financing is one of the main challenges for renewable energy technology projects. He noted that many project developers fail to prove a project's financial feasibility to funding institutions, and explained how the Project Navigator will provide a step-by-step approach using various methods and examples to help project developers prepare bankable proposals. He underlined that the Project Navigator could also help lower project development costs and increase the number of renewable energy technology projects.

138. He explained that the Project Navigator will be suitable for different project frameworks and that it considers different funding and project options, from small to utility-scale, and that it includes all renewable energy technologies. He emphasised that, even though the expected main user group of the Project Navigator will be project developers, it will also be beneficial to IRENA Members, academia and funding institutions. He highlighted how regional adaptations of the Project Navigator will address specific frameworks and conditions in different geographical regions that are crucial to renewable energy technology project development.

139. He then described how the Financial Navigator, which forms an integral part of the Project Navigator, highlights funding opportunities, filtered by project size, technology, requested financing kind and region. He explained that the Financial Navigator is connected to the Project Navigator via the Project Development Communication and Coordination Platform.

140. Invited to comment on the issue, a representative of the United Arab Emirates underlined the significance of the Project Navigator for connecting projects that are financially feasible with funding options, thereby also making sufficient use of funds. The United Arab Emirates encouraged close cooperation between the Project Navigator and funding institutions.

141. A representative of the Dominican Republic expressed the wish to become a pilot country for the implementation of the Project Navigator.

142. In a planned intervention, a representative of the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) welcomed the initiative. He referred to the fact that out of 730 renewable energy technology projects that had been proposed since 2011, only five were financially feasible and none was implemented. He underlined the time-consuming nature of assessing project proposals and identified a lack of expertise on the part of project developers as an important challenge, stressing the potential of the Project Navigator to address this issue. He confirmed the need for the Project Navigator to include country specific

considerations and to address additional stakeholders, such as administration and funding institutions.

143. The Assembly considered and took note of the presentations.

Agenda Item 13: High-level event on public support for renewable energy and launch of the Coalition for Action

144. The Director-General reflected on the issue of public support as one of the most significant themes in renewable energy discussions and noted that public concerns are increasingly hampering technology deployment in a number of countries. He provided examples of typical misconceptions of renewable energy in the public space and media and emphasised the need for renewable energy advocates to develop consistent messaging to counter these misconceptions and promote renewables as an enabler for the transition to a sustainable energy future.

145. The Director-General underscored that IRENA, with its aspiration to become the independent, authoritative global voice for renewable energy, is in a unique position to address the matter of social acceptance of renewable energy technologies. He stressed that IRENA's convening power has enabled the formation of a Coalition for Action, gathering 35 industry and civil society organisations. He explained that the Coalition aims at accelerating existing efforts to bolster public support for and confidence in renewable energy. He noted that it will identify suitable, innovative communication strategies, addressing media, opinion leaders and the public, backed by a pool of well-researched facts on renewable energy. He highlighted that the global, multi-stakeholder participation is a decisive factor that will ensure the credibility of the Coalition's arguments and contribute to growing public confidence in renewable energy technologies.

146. The Director of IRENA's Knowledge, Policy and Finance Centre (KPFC), Mr Hugo Lucas, reported that IRENA conducted an analysis of 345 negative statements on renewable energy available in the public domain and that it had established a shortlist of the ten most common public concerns. He noted that although most of these concerns are not based on facts, it would nevertheless require skillful communication efforts to refute them. He referred to a number of existing communication efforts to enhance public support for renewables and identified IRENA's role as a convener of joint efforts, rather than a producer of additional communication material.

147. He presented the main outcomes of an IRENA workshop on 'Social Acceptance of Renewable Energy Technologies', held in October 2013, where key experts gathered to define a cooperation framework to bolster public support for renewable energy, and to identify good practices and lessons learned in communicating the benefits of renewable energy, as well as joint activities to be included in the Work Programme for 2014-2015. The Director of KPFC emphasised that, in order to achieve its goals, the Coalition for Action should: 1) communicate facts by using visual images; 2) be proactive, not reactive, by promoting benefits of renewable energy in a positive manner instead of responding to each public concern; and 3) attract new supporters of renewable energy from the undecided majority of the public. He presented four main areas of action: 1) establishing a knowledge base of renewable energy facts linked to a public web portal; 2) building a network of communication professionals specialised in environment and energy issues; 3) jointly developing communication materials; and 4) responding swiftly to myths and misconceptions appearing in the public space which may affect public attitude towards renewables.

148. Invited to comment on the issue, a representative of Greenpeace International noted that this initiative is reflective of the original idea of IRENA as the provider of unbiased information on renewable energy.

He underlined that the Coalition comes at the right time since, with the increase of renewables in the energy market share, renewable energy is encountering greater pressure from opponents and skeptics. He argued that communication methods and content should be adapted to different local circumstances and audiences. He acknowledged that the Coalition allows stakeholders from different backgrounds to create an effective global network and platform to reach out to various audiences worldwide.

149. A representative of Vestas Wind Systems, invited to speak on the matter, referred to public claims currently experienced by wind energy firms. He highlighted that most assertions are based on misleading and wrong information about renewable energy and result in a negative image of wind energy. He argued for the creation of an ‘energy-literate society’ through public education about renewable energy and emphasised that the Coalition has to outsmart the multipliers of incorrect information on energy by making use of innovative and creative communications.

150. In a planned intervention, a representative of WWF International emphasised that the Coalition came at the right moment to initiate collective action, bringing together the business sector, non-governmental organisations, industry associations, and governments, to promote the transition to a renewable energy future and to disseminate accurate, unbiased knowledge about renewable energy.

151. In the ensuing discussion, several delegations intervened to express their support for the initiative and the formation of the Coalition for Action. One delegation expressed interest in contributing to the project by becoming an associate partner or helping to host a national platform for the use of the Coalition to inform the public about renewable energy. Another delegation reiterated the importance of partnerships between government, industry and civil society and enquired about the role of academic institutions in the Coalition. One delegation expressed its intent to mobilise various stakeholders, nationally and regionally, through annual international conferences on renewable energy. Another delegation emphasised the advantage of the Coalition’s multi-stakeholder approach, referring to multi-stakeholder initiatives in South America which have attracted a good level of participation. This delegation stressed the importance of including financial institutions in the Coalition in order to overcome misconceptions about renewable energy inherent in that sector and to attract investment in renewable energy projects. Another delegation concluded that initiatives like the Coalition for Action would help in establishing clear strategies and policies adaptable to different regions of the world through a better understanding of the public attitude towards and the perception of renewable energy.

152. The Assembly considered and took note of the presentations.

Agenda Item 14: High-level event on the costing of renewable energy and launch of the Renewable Costing Alliance

153. The Director-General noted the high visibility and importance of IRENA’s work on renewable technology costs. He highlighted that the costing work was vital to the core role of IRENA as the global voice of renewables in that it provides authoritative and comprehensive information on costs, allows decisions to be made based on up-to-date data, and enables IRENA to make meaningful and consequential statements, based on data generated by the Agency, about the increasing competitiveness of renewables. He stressed that this has already become a key part of IRENA’s messaging. The Director-General then explained that IRENA was using its convening power to launch the IRENA Renewable Costing Alliance to reach out to industry in order to expand the cost data available and improve the analysis IRENA can conduct.

154. A representative of the IRENA Secretariat then explained that the rationale for the costing work at IRENA was to fill a significant information gap and help policy-makers and other decision-makers, take decisions on the role of renewables in their energy system, based on verified and comprehensive cost data from a reliable source. He continued that IRENA now has a singular database of over 9,000 real-world utility-scale projects and over 150,000 small-scale PV projects, global coverage and a dynamic web portal to disseminate the results. He noted that more work needs to be done to improve the data coverage by region and technology, as well as to collect more detailed data to allow more extensive analysis and policy relevant recommendations. He explained that in order to become the main source of renewable cost data, the Agency is launching the IRENA Renewable Costing Alliance. In the framework of the Alliance, IRENA will reach out to industry and others with real-world project costs data to share, confidentially, for the mutual benefit of Alliance members. He closed by noting that the Alliance already has its first members and that negotiations with around 50 organisations are underway.

155. Invited to comment on the Costing Alliance, a representative of Italy stressed the importance of monitoring the impact of a growing penetration of renewable energy technologies and noted that Italy has a history of using a range of support policies to accelerate the deployment of renewables. He explained that a government organisation (GSE) is charged with monitoring impacts, including cost trends, in order to report on policy effectiveness and issues such as industrial supply chain development. He noted that his country is supporting the Costing Alliance as a founding member and invited others to follow Italy's approach of collecting cost data for their own use and, eventually, sharing that data with IRENA.

156. In a planned intervention, a representative of the European Investment Bank (EIB) noted EIB's growing role in financing renewables, with a current EUR 3-6 billion per year. She stressed the importance of up-to-date cost and performance data for renewables to analyse the economic and financial viability of projects and highlighted the importance of market factors and the status of technology development for the overall costs and economic viability. She closed by announcing that EIB is looking into becoming a fully-fledged Alliance member, and that it is, to this end, currently examining matters related to its confidentiality policy.

157. One Member asked that the Secretariat inform the membership on how a country could support the Costing Alliance other than by sharing real-world project cost data.

158. The Assembly considered and took note of the presentations.

Agenda Item 15: IRENA/ADFD Project Facility (A/4/13; A/4/DC/4; A/4/12)

159. The Director-General noted that the IRENA/ADFD Project Facility (Facility) helps to provide the necessary finance for innovative renewable energy projects and contributes to other areas of the Agency's work through supporting new business models. He underlined that the Facility represented important new finance in the renewable energy sector and helped to mobilise additional funds.

160. The Director-General thanked the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) for its continuing support. He acknowledged the contribution of the Chair of the Advisory Committee, Minister Iona Antoniszyn-Klik of Poland, and its members (Ecuador, France, India, the Republic of Korea, Samoa and Tunisia) as well as alternates (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Japan, Spain and Swaziland) and the Panel of Experts to the successful outcome of the first funding cycle.

161. The Director-General introduced the ‘General Principles for the IRENA/ADFD Project Facility’ (A/4/L.13). He noted that these refined procedures are based on experience gained during the first cycle that they have been prepared in consultation with the Advisory Committee and ADFD and that they would guide the overall operation of the Facility, refine eligibility and selection criteria, and assign roles and responsibilities to the entities involved in the process. He announced that preparations for the second cycle have been initiated with the opening of the website in November 2013 and concluded that the selection of technically-sound projects with high socio-economic impact, together with the refinement of procedures, lay a strong foundation for subsequent funding cycles.

162. The Chair of the Advisory Committee, introducing the ‘Report of the Chair of the Advisory Committee on the first project cycle’ (A/4/12), reported on the work of the Committee, including the project selection process, the type of projects recommended to ADFD for funding and suggested areas of work for the Advisory Committee in subsequent cycles. She noted that the type of projects recommended was representative of the geographic spread of the Agency’s membership and covered a variety of renewable energy technologies.

163. The Chair then introduced the selected projects which were presented to the Assembly with a short video: a hydro project for a small community in Ecuador, a small scale waste to energy and water desalination project in the Maldives, hybrid solar PV diesel mini-grids in 30 rural villages in Mali, a wind energy project for coastal communities in Mauritania, a biomass gasification and biodiesel production plant project in Samoa, and a grid-connected solar PV project in a peri-urban area in Sierra Leone. She closed by thanking all involved, recommended continuing work by the Committee to further improve the Facility, and noted the Committee’s support to the ‘General Principles’ document put forward by the Director-General.

164. A representative of ADFD highlighted the close cooperation between IRENA and ADFD on project selection and on improving the Facility. He noted that the projects recommended would be potentially replicable, would address energy access and be aligned with the sustainable development objective of ADFD. He explained that the six projects selected represented USD 41 million in loans requested and that there would be a rollover of USD 9 million to the subsequent cycle, which would result in an amount of USD 59 million available for the second cycle.

165. During short interventions from participants representing the six selected projects, it was highlighted that the selected projects are in line with the respective country’s priorities. The projects help address sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation challenges faced by developing countries. In particular, the projects provide direct economic, environmental and social benefits to large communities, local small scale industry and tourism by creating jobs, helping to transform the energy landscape, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, moving away from a high dependence on fossil fuels and supporting government policy to transform the energy landscape. Finally, the representatives emphasised the importance of public-private partnerships in implementing innovative rural electrification mini-grids, thereby improving health centres, schools and increasing trade in local produce.

166. One alternate on the Advisory Committee, while thanking all involved in the first cycle, noted the comparatively smaller number of projects from the Asian region and the absence of geothermal projects and called for greater representation from Asia and greater technology diversity in the final selection. One Advisory Committee member emphasised that the Facility is meeting an important need for finance in developing countries for renewable energy projects and reported on seminars and outreach activities it is implementing to promote the IRENA/ADFD Project Facility globally.

167. The President informed the Assembly that Argentina, Fiji, Japan, Poland, Sierra Leone, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Sudan have expressed an interest to serve as members on the Advisory Committee for the second cycle. He further informed Members that Benin, France, India, the Republic of Korea and South Africa had volunteered to act as alternates. He closed by expressing his appreciation for the work of the Advisory Committee and the Expert Panel and for the cooperation with the ADFD during the first cycle.

168. The Assembly took note of the ‘Report of the Chair of the Advisory Committee on the first project cycle’ (A/4/12) and appointed Argentina, Fiji, Japan, Poland, Sierra Leone, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Sudan as members, and Benin, France, India, the Republic of Korea and South Africa as alternates of the Advisory Committee for the second project cycle. The Assembly further endorsed the ‘General Principles for the IRENA/ADFD Project Facility’ (A/4/13) and adopted decision A/4/DC/4.

Agenda Item 16: Report from the Ministerial Roundtable and other high-level discussions

Report from the Ministerial Roundtable: Renewables - Extending the Frontier

169. H.E. Walter Steinmann, State Secretary and Director of the Federal Office of Energy, Switzerland, reported on the outcomes of the Ministerial Roundtable where Ministers and Heads of Delegation had discussed how science, technology and innovation can foster the deployment of renewable energy technologies far beyond current trends:

170. The roundtable enabled an active debate, which for the first time in an IRENA Assembly focused on technology aspects essential to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy. Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the opportunity to discuss innovation and technology issues of high relevance to their countries and called for similar events in future. The session was opened by experts and scientists working in the field of renewable energy technology who showcased the relevant role that innovation has played in commercialising renewable energy technologies.

171. Participants emphasised the role of science, technology and innovation in stimulating the expansion of renewable energy while increasing the competitiveness of existing technologies. Cases discussed included wind and solar photovoltaic technologies, which demonstrated that despite the modest level of past investment in R&D, innovation has advanced these technologies from niche applications to competitive energy solutions deployed on a global scale.

172. The discussions stressed that innovation not only supports technology development, but also creates enabling frameworks for economic growth. Innovative technology solutions expand markets, increase competitiveness, support industrial development and pave the way towards sustainable development. In this context, discussions concerning business opportunities around the biofuels industry, the scale of investment required, the local capacity needed, and the potential market for a biofuels industry were matters of great interest.

173. With regard to electrification, the integration of high shares of renewable energy in electricity grids was raised as a major challenge. To overcome such a challenge, it was highlighted that power systems need to become more flexible in absorbing high shares of variable renewables. Participants agreed that innovative solutions will require long-term planning of the transmission infrastructure, power electronics and large-scale energy storage technologies, flexible generation technologies, advanced energy production

forecasting, as well as flexible power markets including regional interconnections.

174. There was consensus that stable energy policies and regulations are vital for creating an environment that enables the growth of renewables and incentivizes private investment. Participants also acknowledged the important role of Governments in mitigating risk for investments in R&D for renewable energy technologies and in supporting innovative technologies in crossing the ‘technology valley of death’ and reaching commercialisation. Participants discussed how to design appropriate policy frameworks that would lay the foundation for successful technology markets, utilising instruments such as cooperation in R&D, public-private partnerships, technology standards and quality assurance schemes.

175. Participants highlighted the benefits countries could reap from developing their own R&D capability and implementing technology development programmes based on unique national characteristics. This would maximise the national socio-economic benefits from renewable energy deployment. Furthermore, it was discussed that these country efforts should be complemented by effective international cooperation framed in common goals. In this context, the sharing of best practices and experiences was mentioned as an essential factor when designing successful science, technology and innovation initiatives.

176. Ministers and Heads of Delegation stated that, through its programmatic activities, IRENA is already well positioned to assist countries in their development of appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks, which will foster innovative technology solutions and attract private investment into the sector at the required scale. Participants requested IRENA to expand its work in the field of technology and innovation, underlining the relevant role the Agency can play in supporting countries in their efforts towards successful renewable energy technology deployment.

Report from the Ministerial Roundtable: Regional Initiatives for Scaling Up Investment in Renewable Energy

177. H.E. Carlos Pascual, Special Envoy and Coordinator for International Energy Affairs, State Department, United States of America, reported on the outcomes of the Ministerial Roundtable where Ministers and Heads of Delegation discussed how accelerated deployment of renewable energy resources at the regional level can help support economic growth, reduce costs, improve access to modern energy services, and build political support:

178. Several speakers emphasised that renewable power is increasingly cost competitive. Electricity generation from renewables on regional power grids often has a lower real cost per kilowatt-hour than other generating options. Hydropower, geothermal and wind generation is already cost competitive in a broad range of situations. Due to rapid price declines, solar power is also expected to reach grid parity within a few years in most places and is already competitive at daytime peak hours where fossil fuel costs are high. Thus, the business case for investing in renewables on power grids is compelling.

179. Participants stressed that plans for the deployment of renewable energy need to be considered in view of broader economic benefits realised from its utilisation. These benefits may include opportunities for the harvesting of indigenous energy resources, increased employment, energy exports, and greater access to cost-effective electricity for social development and economic growth. There is a strong case for renewable energy deployment to be considered at the regional level, as attested by the outcome of the ministerial discussion on the Africa Clean Energy Corridor.

180. It was recognised that regional integration of power grids is not just a theoretical concept; it is already taking place in specific regions. Regional grids are expanding opportunities to deploy renewable power options, with the attendant social and economic benefits.

181. When large scale deployment of renewable energy is considered for regional economic integration, the costs of technology can be further reduced, fostering additional deployment and socio-economic benefits. It was emphasised that the successful grid integration of more renewables at regional level will depend on whether governments can develop and harmonise regulatory frameworks that deliver both profitable returns for investors and affordable pricing for consumers.

182. Participants noted that one of the technical concerns with regard to grid integration with a high share of renewables, such as wind and solar energy, is the variable nature of supply. However, they also noted that effective solutions can be provided through smart grid and information technologies, as well as through storage technologies which are rapidly declining in cost. They further noted that regional integration can reduce overall variability and the attendant technical challenges by connecting renewables over wider grids.

183. Private sector participants indicated a strong desire for policy certainty and generation cost transparency in order to encourage renewable power investment. They expressed a preference for performance-linked incentives and blended public-private finance mechanisms, rather than subsidies, to promote such investment.

184. Participants stressed that accelerated regional deployment of renewable energy faces challenges related to collection of bankable data on renewable resources, lack of adequate infrastructure and technical capacity to integrate more renewables on the grid, limited funding for planning and feasibility studies for renewable power projects, and disparate regulations for the development and compensation of such projects.

185. Ministers and Heads of Delegation encouraged IRENA to continue the provision of a framework for dialogue and cooperation. Participants noted that IRENA could have an important role for exchange of best practices, as well as for convening stakeholders to advance a regional approach to accelerate renewable energy deployment.

Report from the Africa Clean Energy Corridor Ministerial Meeting

186. H.E. Ato Alemayehu Tegenu, Minister of Water and Energy of Ethiopia and Chair of the Council of Energy Ministers of Africa (CEMA), reported on the Africa Clean Energy Corridor Ministerial Meeting held on 17 January 2014. The meeting was attended by Ministers and other high-level delegates from 19 African countries of the Eastern and Southern Africa Power Pools. The meeting endorsed the 'IRENA Communiqué on the Africa Clean Energy Corridor'.

187. Minister Tegenu noted participants' confidence that Africa's rapid economic development and growing energy needs can be met by clean, indigenous, cost-effective renewable energy options. He reported that the share in electricity generation from renewable sources in Africa can increase substantially in the coming decades. He further stated that the African urban population is projected to triple over the next 40 years and that, if current African development trends continue, almost 600 million people in rural areas will still lack access to electricity in 2030, with an even larger number lacking access to clean cooking facilities.

188. Minister Tegenu emphasised that bringing power to isolated communities is essential, not only to improve the quality of individual lives, but to kick-start business and industries. He further noted that distributed renewable energy technologies can contribute to meeting the challenge, interconnecting African countries through long-distance transmission, which will help bring power from abundant renewable resources to urban demand centers. He stated that the untapped resources are enormous compared to current energy needs and they can be delivered at affordable costs.

189. With this background, he noted that the African Ministerial Meeting held on 17 January discussed the prospects for the Africa Clean Energy Corridor, with its potential benefits and the key challenges faced by countries in their efforts to take this initiative into reality. The communiqué, which was endorsed by the Ministers, is based on the Action Agenda to provide the impetus to put the Africa Clean Energy Corridor in place and includes: 1) the identification of renewable energy development zones to cluster renewable plants in areas of high renewable resource potential; 2) integrated resource planning to include a greater share of renewables in the energy mix; 3) new financing models and investment frameworks; 4) knowledge and capacity building; and 5) public information campaigns.

190. Minister Tegenu reported that the meeting also highlighted national success stories and noted challenges that various countries were facing. It also provided an opportunity to hear insights and recommendations from key Africa Clean Energy Corridor partners, which focused on investment and in particular the importance of infrastructure needs.

191. He said there was strong support for the initiative, noting that the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) had fully supported it, and that the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) had recommended that the communiqué be presented to CEMA and to African Ministers of finance and development for their consideration and endorsement at their meeting in Abuja in March 2014. Minister Tegenu also noted that some participants, including the African Development Bank and other development partners – including China, France, Germany and Italy – had highlighted the possibilities for synergies with the programmes already in place, including with the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, and committed to joining forces with IRENA in support of the Africa Clean Energy Corridor.

192. In conclusion, he noted that the endorsement of the communiqué demonstrated the political will and commitment behind the initiative, both critical elements, and looked forward to making progress on the Africa Clean Energy Corridor Agenda with IRENA and other partners.

193. The Assembly considered and took note of the reports.

Agenda Item 17: Arrangements for the fifth session of the Assembly

194. At the sixth meeting of the Council, the delegation of Japan stated that Japan offers to assume the Presidency of the fifth session of the Assembly and announced that H.E. Fumio Kishida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and H.E. Toshimitsu Motegi, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, would serve as Co-Presidents of the session.

195. Further to the announcement of Japan and additional consultations, the Assembly decided to designate H.E. Fumio Kishida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and H.E. Toshimitsu Motegi, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, as Co-Presidents of the fifth session of the Assembly, and Kazakhstan, Kenya, New Zealand and Peru as Vice-Presidents.

196. A representative of Japan noted that the designation was a great honour and, on behalf of the Japanese government, expressed its sincere appreciation for the trust placed in Japan. He confirmed his country's willingness to work with all Members and the Secretariat in order to make the upcoming session efficient and productive. He continued that with the introduction of a co-Presidency, Japan demonstrates its commitment to innovation and creativity and to making the most of its Presidency, both in preparation and implementation. The representative of Japan closed by underlining that Japan, during its Presidency, will strive to attain the goals that the membership envisions for the Agency.

197. The Assembly agreed to hold its fifth session on 18 and 19 January 2015 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates⁷.

Agenda Item 18: Any other business

198. One delegation read a draft resolution prepared by a number of delegations to honour the contribution of Mr Karsten Sach of Germany in the establishment of IRENA, as well as his outstanding efforts in promoting renewable energy globally. The delegation noted that Mr Sach's professional and personal qualities – exhibited in the various roles he played during the founding years of the Agency and to-date - were instrumental in realizing the dream of IRENA. That delegation noted that Mr Sach's accomplishments are even more significant retrospectively, and underlined the recognition by many Members of his initiatives and ideas to advance the renewable energy agenda, through the creation of IRENA. He closed by proposing that the Assembly recognizes Mr Sach's efforts as reflected in the draft resolution orally introduced.

199. The Assembly acknowledged Mr Sach's efforts by acclamation.

200. The President, with reference to document A/4/11 adopted at that session, notified Members of the forthcoming end of the four-year term of the Director-General in 2015.

201. Turkey expressed its interest to serve as Vice-President of the sixth session of the Assembly.

Agenda Item 19: Assembly conclusions and closing of the meeting

202. The Deputy Director-General, on behalf of the Director-General, highlighted the results achieved and the most important decisions taken during the fourth session of the Assembly of IRENA.

203. The President thanked all delegations for a productive meeting and for their commitment to addressing and resolving all outstanding issues. Following an exchange of courtesies, the President declared the fourth session of the Assembly of IRENA closed.

⁷ In order to maximize synergies with the World Future Energy Summit (WFES - now planned for 19-22 January 2015), and other Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week (ADSW) events, the Host Country has - subsequent to the fourth Assembly consideration of the matter - proposed that Members kindly consider an adjustment to the dates of the fifth session of the Assembly to become 17 and 18 January 2015.

Fourth session of the Assembly of IRENA

Abu Dhabi, 18 – 19 January 2014

18 January 2014

Agenda of the fourth session of the Assembly

18 January 2014

09.00am – 01.00pm, high-level plenary session

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Organisation of work
 - a. Election of officials
 - b. Adoption of the agenda
 - c. Appointment of a credentials committee
 - d. Participation of observers
 - e. Adoption of the report of the third session of the Assembly
3. Annual report on the implementation of the Work Programme and Budget
4. REthinking Energy – IRENA’s annual publication
5. Signing Ceremony Global Atlas

02.30pm – 06.00pm, high-level plenary session

6. Report of the Chair of the Council
7. Work Programme and Budget for 2014-2015
8. REmap 2030 – IRENA’s global roadmap to 2030
9. Renewable Energy and Jobs

19 January 2014**09.00am – 01.00pm, Ministerial Roundtable**
parallel morning session**09.30am – 01.00pm, plenary session**

10. Institutional matters
 - a. Report of the credentials committee
 - b. Financial Regulations and Financial Procedures for IRENA
 - c. Audited Financial Statements of the Agency for 2012 and status of the implementation of audit observations and recommendations
 - d. Report of the Ethics Officer
 - e. Selection and appointment of the Director-General of IRENA
11. Renewables Readiness Assessments - programmatic presentation and discussion
12. Project Navigator - programmatic presentation and discussion

02.30pm – 06.30pm, high-level plenary session

13. High-level event on public support for renewable energy and launch of the Coalition for Action
14. High-level event on the costing of renewable energy and launch of the Renewable Costing Alliance
15. IRENA/ADFD Project Facility
16. Report from the Ministerial Roundtable and the Africa Clean Energy Corridor High-Level Meeting
17. Arrangements for the fifth session of the Assembly
18. Any other business
19. Assembly conclusions and closing of the meeting

Fourth session of the Assembly of IRENA

Abu Dhabi, 18 – 19 January 2014

19 May 2014

List of participants

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
1.	Albania	Behar Bejko	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
2.		Alfred Bundo	Ministry of Industry and Energy	Director of Integration and Projects
3.	Algeria	Mubarak Abdulqadir Maki	Ministry of Energy and Mining	Director-General of Energy
4.		Ramadan Ferhat	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Minister Plenipotentiary
5.		Tamani Nawal Rahash	Ministry of Energy and Mining	Officer for Studies and Research
6.	Angola	Joaquim Ventura	Ministry of Energy and Water	Secretary of State for Energy
7.		Beire Leonel Lopes	Ministry of Energy and Water	Official
8.		Benedito Antiónio Gaspar	Ministry of Energy and Water	Protocol Official
9.		Coutinho Copumi	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	First Secretary
10.		Euclides Brito	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Diplomat
11.		Francisco Fernando	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Diplomat
12.		Jacinto Caculo	Ministry of Energy and Water	Director of Cabinet
13.		João Furtado	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Diplomat
14.		Jose Bravo	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Diplomat
15.		Sandra Cristóvão	Ministry of Energy and Water	Director of Renewable Energy
16.		Maria Graciette Pitra	Ministry of Energy and Water	Head of Biomass Department
17.	Antigua and Barbuda	Conrod Hunte	Permanent Representation to the United Nations	Ambassador
18.		Tumasie Blair	Permanent Representation to the United Nations	Third Secretary
19.	Argentina	Ruben Eduardo Caro	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
20.		Alfredo Morelli	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ambassador

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
21.		Marta Luz Gonzales Nieves	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
22.	Armenia	Areg Galstyan	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Deputy Minister
23.		Tigran Melkonyan	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Director
24.	Australia	Pablo Chiho Kang	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
25.		Amanda Michelle Hodges	Consulate General of Australia in Dubai	Deputy Consul-General and Trade Commissioner
26.		Gerard Scheer	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Consul General
27.		Kim Debenham	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Deputy Head of Mission
28.		Lauren Anne O'Neil	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Second Secretary
29.	Bahrain	Abul-Hussain bin Ali Mirza	Ministry of Electricity and Water Affairs	Minister of State
30.		Abdulmajeed Abdulkareem	Electricity and Water Authority	Advisor to the Minister of Electricity
31.		Ahmed Bucheery	Electricity and Water Authority	Office Manager
32.		Nasser Ahmed Al Ruwaili	Electricity and Water Authority	Official
33.		Sheikh Nawaf Al Khalifa	Electricity and Water Authority	Chief Executive
34.	Bangladesh	Mohamed Alauddin	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources	Deputy Secretary
35.		A.F.M. Zahid-ul-Islam	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director
36.		Alamgir Alam	Department of Environment	Director
37.		Giash Uddin Mughal	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources	Senior Assistant Secretary
38.		Khurshed Alam	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Secretary of the Maritime Affairs Unit
39.		Mohamed Shahadat Hussain	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
40.		Mozammel Khan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Secretary
41.		Muhammad Imran	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
42.		Shahid Bakhtiar Alam	Ministry of Education	Joint Secretary
43.		Syed Islam	Ministry of Shipping	Secretary
44.		Syed Masum Choudhury	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources	Deputy Secretary
45.	Belarus	Roman Golovchenko	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
46.		Denis Milevsky	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Third Secretary
47.		Igor Bondarev	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
48.		Oleg Shakirov	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Third Secretary
49.	Belgium	Jan Shaerlaekens	Ministry of Energy, Housing, Urban Policy and Social Economy	Cabinet Advisor
50.		Christaan Tanghe	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
51.		Els van de Velde	Directorate for Environment, Nature and Energy	Attaché for Flemish Region
52.		Klaas Lagrou	Cabinet of Vice-President and Ministry for Childhood, Research and Public Service	Attaché for Wallon Region
53.		Quirina Huet	Directorate for Environment, Nature and Energy	Attaché for Flemish Region
54.		Reinhilde Bouckaert	Federal Ministry for Public Service Economy, SMEs and Energy	Attaché to Director-General for Energy
55.		Veronique Siklosi	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Chargé d'Affaires
56.	Belize	Colin Albert Young	Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology and Public Utilities	Chief Executive Officer
57.	Benin	Christophe Kaki	Ministry of Energy, Petroleum Research, Water and Renewable Energy Development	Director of Cabinet
58.		Bertin Codjo Djaito	Ministry of Energy, Petroleum Research, Water and Renewable Energy Development	Technical Energy Counsellor
59.		Clément Akouèdénoudjè	Ministry of Energy, Petroleum Research, Water and Renewable Energy Development	Director of Renewable Energy
60.		Evelyne Adoukonou	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Head of Unit
61.		Fernande HOUNGBEDJI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration, and Francophony	Ambassador, Director of International Organisations
62.		Julien Fatoumbi	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Attaché
63.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Aleksandar Dragicevic	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
64.		Nabil Salameh	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Assistant to the Ambassador
65.	Brunei Darussalam	Noraini Bint Abdulkarim	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Official

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
66.		Mohamed Yusra Salleh	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
67.	Bulgaria	Angel Kalinov	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Consul General
68.	Cabo Verde	Humberto Santos de Brito	Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Energy	Minister
69.		Antonio Baptista	Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Energy	Director General of Energy
70.		Carlos Fernandes Semedo	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	General Director for Global Affairs
71.	Cameroon	Iya Tidjani	Diplomatic Mission of Cameroon in Saudi Arabia	Ambassador
72.		Adama Saidou	Ministry of Environment and Natural Protection	Director
73.		Oumarou Issa	Diplomatic Mission in Saudi Arabia	Minister Plenipotentiary
74.	China	Liu Qi	National Energy Administration	Vice Minister
75.		Liu Jian	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Second Secretary
76.		Qi Shuli	National Energy Administration	Official, Development and Planning Department
77.		Shi Lishan	National Energy Administration	Deputy Director of New and Renewable Energy Department
78.		Wang Youngzhao	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Counsellor
79.		Wenquian Tang	Chinese Renewable Energy Industries Association	Executive Vice Secretary-General
80.		Xiufen Dong	National Energy Administration	Division Head
81.		Yang Sun	National Energy Administration	Office Clerk
82.	Cuba	Rosell Campana	Ministry of Energy and Mines	Director of Renewable Energy
83.		Pedro Rodriguez	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment	Vice-Director for Importations
84.	Cyprus	Xilchos Constantinos	Department of Energy	Director of Energy
85.		Christos Gogakis	Permanent Representation to the European Union	Energy Attaché
86.		Elipidoforos Economou	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
87.		George Partasides	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism	Official
88.	Czech Republic	Jaroslav Ludva	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
89.		Petr Darmovzal	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	First Secretary

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
90.		Vaclav Bartuska	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Special Envoy for Energy Security
91.	Denmark	Hans Jørgen Koch	Danish Energy Agency	Deputy State Secretary
92.		Poul Hoiness	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
93.		Therese Kofoed Jensen	Danish Energy Agency	Advisor
94.	Djibouti	Ali Yacoub Mahamoud	Ministry of Energy	Minister in charge of Natural Resources
95.		Abdillahi Aouled Ali	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	First Counsellor
96.		Abdoulkader Khaireh	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Head of Renewable Energy Department
97.		Osman Darar	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
98.		Saida Omar Abdillahi	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Energy Advisor of the Minister
99.		Zamzam Dileta Mohamed	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Advisor of the Minister
100.	Dominican Republic	Julian Despradel	Latin America Energy Organisation - OLADE	Head of International and Interinstitutional Relations Department
101.		Amer El Kadi	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Consular Assistant
102.		Clara Martinez-Thedy	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
103.		Eduardo Cintron	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
104.		Raymond David Ratti	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Trade Representative
105.	Ecuador	Alfredo Nicolas Samaniego Burneo	Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy	Undersecretary of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
106.		Carlos Medina	Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy	Advisor of the Minister
107.		Jorge Burbano	Directorate of Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility	Official
108.		Peter Obrist	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Consul
109.	Egypt	Ahmed Moustafa Emam	Ministry of Electricity and Energy	Minister
110.		Ihab Hamouda	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
111.		Magdy Sowailam Rady	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assistant Foreign Minister for Multilateral Economic Relations & Int'l Cooperation
112.		Rasha Ahmed Hassan	New and Renewable Energy Authority	Specialist for External Relations and Agreements
113.		Shaban Khalaf Ahmed	New and Renewable Energy Authority	Executive Chairman
114.	Eritrea	Tesfay Zekarias	Department of Energy, Ministry of Energy and Mines	Director General
115.		Alamin Nafei	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Chargé d'Affaires
116.		Amir Hassen	Ministry of Energy and Mines	Director
117.	Estonia	Siim Meeliste	Energy Department in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications	Executive Officer
118.	Ethiopia	Alemayehu Tegenu	Ministry of Water and Energy	Minister
119.		Gosaye Mengistie	Ministry of Water and Energy	Director
120.		Mesganu Moach	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Consul General
121.	European Union	Paula Abreu Marques	European Commission, Renewable Energy Policy Unit	Head of Unit for Renewables and CCS Policy
122.		Mihai Stefan Stuparu	EU Delegation to UAE	Ambassador
123.	Fiji	Timoci Lesi Natuva	Ministry for Public Utilities, Works and Transport	Minister
124.		Aliki Salusalu	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
125.		Amena Yauvoli	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
126.		Emosi Rakai	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	First Secretary
127.		Kelepi Covimaidrano Abariga	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Public Relations Officer
128.		Peceli Nakavulevu	Energy Department, Ministry for Public Utilities, Works and Transport	Director of Energy
129.		Pita Wise	Ministry of Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics	Permanent Secretary
130.		Ravindran Robin Nair	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
131.	Finland	Päivi Janka	Energy Department, Ministry of Employment and the Economy	Deputy Director General
132.		Ilkka-Pekka Similä	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
133.	France	Michel Miraillet	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
134.		Cécile Gracy	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Official
135.		Cyril Vial	Ministry of Ecology, Energy, and Sustainable Development	Policy Advisor on Energy and Climate Change
136.		Jean Lohest	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Head of Energy Unit
137.		Martine Kubler Mamlouk	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
138.		Philippe Geiger	Ministry of Ecology, Energy, and Sustainable Development	Deputy Director of European and International Affairs
139.		Rémy Lauranson	Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, and Energy, Office of Climate Change and Energy Planning	Assistant
140.		René Ruiz	General Directorate of Globalization, Development and Partnerships, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director of Business and International Economy
141.		Stephen Marchisio	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Head of Strategic Sectors Support Department
142.	Gambia	Teneng Mba Jaiteh	Ministry of Energy	Minister of Energy
143.		Modou Manneh	Ministry of Energy	Principal
144.		Muhammed Jammeh	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
145.	Germany	Nikolai Von Schoepff	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador and Permanent Representative to IRENA
146.		Franz Marre	Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Head of Division
147.		Ilka Hirt	Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety	Desk Officer
148.		Ingolf Dietrich	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Global and Sectorial Affairs; Latin America	Deputy Director General

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
149.		Jan-Christoph Kuntze	German International Cooperation	Consultant
150.		Karsten Sach	Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety	Deputy Director for International Cooperation
151.		Kristin Bergmann	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Economic and Political Affairs
152.		Martha Ekkert	Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety	Official
153.		Martin Schöpe	Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety	Head of Division for International Affairs of Energy and Environment, Renewable Energy, and Bilateral Cooperation with Industrial Countries
154.		Mathias von Polenz	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
155.		Mike Enskat	German International Cooperation, Department of Water, Energy, and Transport	Head of Programme
156.		Ralf Schröer	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Deputy Head of Mission
157.	Greece	Charalambos Pippas	Permanent Representation of Greece to the EU	Energy Attaché
158.		Dionyssos Zois	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
159.	Grenada	Angus Friday	Diplomatic Mission in USA / Permanent Representation of Grenada to the Organisation of American States	Ambassador
160.		Christopher Robin Joseph	Ministry of Energy	Energy Officer
161.	Iceland	Benedikt Höskuldsson	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Ministry Counsellor
162.	India	Farooq Abdullah	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Minister of New and Renewable Energy
163.		Dilip Kumar Khare	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Director
164.		Kocheril Bhagirath	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
165.		Namrata Kumar	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Energy Officer

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
166.		Prabhat Kumar	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Energy Officer
167.		Rohit Kansal	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Secretary of the Minister
168.		Santosh Kumar	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Attaché
169.		Satish Balram Agnihotri	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Secretary
170.		Thettalil P. Seetharam	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
171.	Iran	Hamid Chitchian	Ministry of Energy	Minister
172.		Atefeh Dehghani Ashkezari	Iran Renewable Energy Organization	International Energy Consultant
173.		Homayoun Hayeri Khiyavi	TAVANIR Company	Managing Director
174.		Javad Amin-Mansour	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director of Department of Trade Negotiations and Energy
175.		Majeed Soleymani	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Deputy Ambassador
176.		Majid Dashtestani	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Second Secretary
177.		Mehdi Akbarsefat	Ministry of Energy	International Affairs' Expert
178.		Mohammad Reza Fayyaz	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
179.		Mohammad Sadegh Ghazizadeh	Energy Research Institute	Head of Energy Research Institute
180.		Mojitaba Hatefi	Ministry of Energy	Head of Planning Group of Ministerial Office
181.		Saeed Harati Asl	Ministry of Energy	Advisor
182.		Seyed Mohammad Sadeghzadeh	Ministry of Energy	Director-General of Technical Engineering and Environmental Standards Office
183.		Shahram Pishkari	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	First Secretary
184.		Shahriar Jalaee	Iran Renewable Energy Organization	Deputy Director
185.		Yousef Armoodli	Iran Renewable Energy Organization	Managing-Director
186.	Iraq	Abdul Kerim Ali Yaseen Al-Samerrai	Ministry of Science and Technology	Minister

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
187.		Dhia Baiee	Ministry of Science and Technology	Director General of Renewable Energy Technology
188.		Imad Ali	Ministry of Science and Technology	Ministers Office Secretariat
189.		Kamal H. Latif	Ministry of Science and Technology	Director-General
190.		Mowafak Abboud	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
191.		Rabab Ali Al-Shouk	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Attaché
192.		Samir Raouf	Ministry of Science and Technology	Deputy Minister
193.	Israel	Silvan Shalom	Ministry of National Infrastructure, Energy and Water Resources	Ministry
194.		Barak Seri	Ministry of National Infrastructure, Energy and Water Resources	Spokesperson
195.		Chaim David Goldfarb	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Legal Advisor
196.		Ehud Amiel Golan	Eliot Local Council	Head of Council
197.		Eitan Parnass	Israel Renewable Energy Association	Director General
198.		Guy Feldman	Ministry of National Infrastructure	Political Advisor
199.		Haim Regev	Israel Central Bureau of Statistics	Director
200.		Michael Lotem	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Special Envoy for Energy
201.		Moshe Benyamin	Ministry of National Infrastructure, Energy and Water Resources	Advisor to the Minister
202.		Orna Bechor	Ministry of National Infrastructure, Energy and Water Resources	Director General
203.		Rona Ben Zion	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Diplomat
204.	Italy	Lapo Pistelli	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Advisor
205.		Bruno Pasquino	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Diplomatic Counsellor
206.		Carlo Formosa	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Counsellor
207.		Caterina Gigliuto	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Second Secretary, Consul
208.		Claudio De Vincenti	Ministry of Economic Development	Under-Secretary of State

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
209.		Efisio Luigi Marras	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director General for Global Affairs
210.		Estella Pancaldi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Senior Advisor
211.		Jan Okko Ziegler	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Energy Expert
212.		Magnanini Noemi	Gestore dei Servizi Energetici	Office of the President and Chief Executive Officer
213.		Marco Marsilli	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Official
214.		Matteo Romitelli	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Official
215.		Riccardo Toxiri	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Official
216.		Sir Giorgio Starace	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
217.		Umberto Bernardo	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Deputy Head of Mission
218.		Wolfgang D'Innocenzo	Ministry of Economic Development	Director General
219.	Japan	Yoshihiko Kamo	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
220.		Akihiko Uchikawa	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director
221.		Hiromichi Moriyama	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Director
222.		Kazuto Nakamura	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Assistant Director
223.		Keiichi Sugita	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Deputy Director of Environment Policy Division
224.		Nobuhisa Masuda	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	First Secretary
225.		Kentaro Kaneto	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Official in Economic Security Division
226.		Masaru Kashima	Agency for Natural Resources	Assistant Director
227.		Tetsuro Oi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Deputy Director of Economic Security Division
228.		Kaoru Suzuki	Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Senior Adviser
229.	Kazakhstan	Nurlan Kapparov	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	Minister
230.		Adil Utembayev	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	Advisor to the Minister

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
231.		Ainur Sospanova	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	Director of the Department of Green Technologies and Investment Attraction
232.		Alexandr Svorov	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Diplomat
233.		Almat Abzhanov	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	First Secretary
234.		Bagdat Azbayev	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	Committee Chairman
235.		Botagoz Sovetkyzy	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	Deputy Director
236.		Kairat Lama Sharif	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
237.		Khussain Valiyev	Parliament of Kazakhstan	Member
238.		Madiyar Menilbekov	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Official
239.		Raigul Bulekbayeva	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	Chief Expert of the Department of Green Technologies and Investment Attraction
240.		Sairan Baizhakhhanov	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	Senior Manager
241.		Yerzhan Kalekenov	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Minister-Counsellor
242.	Kenya	Davis Chirchir	Ministry of Energy	Cabinet Secretary
243.		Isaac Kiva	Ministry of Energy	Senior Official
244.		Sailewu Enock	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Foreign Service Officer
245.	Kiribati	Waysang Kum Kee	Ministry of Public Works and Utilities	Minister
246.		Eliot Ali	Ministry of Public Works and Utilities	Secretary of Public Works and Utilities
247.		Kireua Buremoia	Ministry of Public Works and Utilities	Energy Planner
248.	Lesotho	Ts'eliso Seth Mokhosi	Ministry of Energy, Meteorology and Water Affairs	Ministry
249.		Thabo Khasipe	Diplomatic Mission in Kuwait	Official
250.	Lithuania	Vita Valiunaite	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Expert
251.	Luxembourg	Nicole Bintner-Bakshian	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
252.		Marc Sheer	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Attaché

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
253.	Malaysia	Dato'Seri Diraja Mahdzir Khalid	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water	Minister
254.		Dato' Ahmad Anwar Adnan	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
255.		Datuk Loo Took Gee	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water	Secretary-General
256.		Mahdzir Bin Khalid	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water	Deputy Minister
257.		Mazita Marzuki	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
258.		Mohd Hafiz Mohd Suib	Sustainable Energy Development Authority	Deputy Director
259.		Nasrin Abu Bakar	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water	Research Officer
260.		Siti Aishah Mohammad	Sustainable Energy Development Authority of Malaysia	Assistant Director
261.	Maldives	Abdulmatheen Mohamed	Ministry of Environment and Energy	Minister of State
262.		Ahmed Ali	Ministry of Environment and Energy	Director General
263.		Aishath Adam	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
264.		Musab Abdulla	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	First Secretary
265.		Saeed Simad	Energy Department	Official
266.		Thoriq Ibrahim	Ministry of Environment and Energy	Minister
267.	Mali	Mamadou Frankaly Keita	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Minister
268.		Cheik Ahmed Sanogo	National Energy Directorate	Director
269.		Hassan Nafo	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Advisor
270.		Ibrahim Daga	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Diplomat
271.		Ibrahim Togola	Mali Folkecenter	President
272.		Ismail Toure	National Energy Directorate	National Director for Energy
273.		Mohamed Mahmoud Ben Labat	Diplomatic Mission in Saudi Arabia	Ambassador
274.		Moussa Aliou Kone	Diplomatic Mission in Saudi Arabia	Counsellor
275.		Sékou Oumar Traore	CNSOLER	Director
276.	Marshall Islands	Michael Konelios	Ministry of Resources and Development	Minister
277.		Walter Myazoe	Ministry of Resources and Development	Assistant Energy Planner

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
278.	Mauritania	Mohamed Ould Khouna	Ministry of Petroleum, Energy and Mines	Minister
279.		Cheikh Limam Ahmed	Ministry of Petroleum, Energy and Mines	Director of Studies Research
280.		Dah Sidi Bouna	Ministry of Petroleum, Energy and Mines	Director
281.	Mauritius	Ahmed Rashid Beebeejaun	Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister
282.		Mohammad Shamshir Mukoon	Central Electricity Board	Corporate Planning and Research Manager
283.		Rajcoomar Biko	Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities	Acting Director-General
284.	Mexico	Pedro Joaquin Coldwell	Ministry of Energy	Secretary of Energy
285.		Alejandro Amerena Carswell	Ministry of Energy	Director-General for International Affairs
286.		Francisco Alonso	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
287.		Francisco Leonardo Fabio Beltrán Rodriguez	Ministry of Energy	Deputy-Secretary for Energy Planning and Transition
288.		Margott Galván Encinas	Ministry of Energy	Director for Africa, Middle East and International Oil Market
289.		Pedro Blanco	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Deputy Head of Mission
290.		Victor Manuel Avilez Castro	Ministry of Energy	General Director for Social Communication
291.	Monaco	Rolland Patrick	Directorate of Environment	Chief of Division
292.	Mongolia	Tovuudorj Purevdorj	Ministry of Energy	Director-General
293.		Alimaa Badam	Diplomatic Mission in Kuwait	Attaché
294.		Bayarkhuu Ichinkhorloo	Renewable Energy Center	Engineer
295.		Ganhuyag Zolboo	Egiin Gol Hydropower Project	Vice Director
296.		Makhbal Tumenjargal	Ministry of Energy	Officer
297.		Myagmar Angarag	Ministry of Energy	Head of Renewable Energy Division
298.	Montenegro	Aleksandar Erakovic	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
299.	Mozambique	Salvador Namburete	Ministry of Energy	Minister

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
300.		Antonio Saide	Ministry of Energy	National Director for Renewable Energy
301.		Catia Isaura Antonio Manjate	Ministry of Energy	Engineer
302.		Miquelina Menezes Carvalho Julien	Energy Fund	Chief Operating Officer
303.	Namibia	Willem Isaacks	Ministry of Mines and Energy	Deputy Minister
304.		Justine Hauala	Ministry of Mines and Energy	Energy Researcher
305.	Netherlands	Gerard Michels	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
306.		Boudewijn Dijkman	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Senior Economic Advisor
307.		Luccille Merks	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Deputy Head of Mission/Economic Counsellor
308.	New Zealand	Murray McCully	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Minister
309.		Mike Allen	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Special Envoy for Renewable Energy
310.		Justin Fepuleai	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Diplomat
311.		James Munro	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Deputy Head of Mission
312.		Malcolm Millar	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
313.		Merinda-Lee Hassall	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Energy Development Manager
314.		Mike Burrell	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Director of Sustainable Economic Development
315.	Nicaragua	Paul Oquist Kelley	Presidency	Minister and Private Secretary of National Policies
316.		Julio Perez	Ministry of Energy and Mines	Official
317.		Lorena Amanda Lanza	Ministry of Energy and Mines	Vice-Minister
318.		Luis Molina Barahona	Ministry of Energy and Mines	Director of Environmental Management Unit
319.		Roy Mejia Townsend	Nicaraguan Electricity Company	Project Director
320.		Yanin Morales Chow	Ministry of Energies and Mines	Alternative Energies Analyst

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
321.	Niger	Bello Nassourou	Ministry of Energy	Director of Renewable Energy and Domestic Energy
322.	Nigeria	Eli Jidere Bala	Energy Commission of Nigeria	Director-General
323.		Abubakar Malah Umar	Energy Commission of Nigeria	Director
324.		Edward Kugbara	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Official
325.		Ibrahim Awural	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
326.	Norway	Hans Brattskar	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
327.		Even Stormoen	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Senior Advisor
328.		Håkon Smedsvig	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	First Secretary
329.		Hanne Brusletto	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director
330.		Hans Olav Ibrekk	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Policy Director
331.		Jon Vea	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ambassador / Special Advisor
332.		Kirsten Hammelbo	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Senior Advisor
333.		Oivind Johansen	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy	Assistant Director General
334.		Ornulf Strom	Department for Climate, Energy and Environment	Assistant Director
335.		Per Oystein Vatne	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Diplomat
336.		Sten Anders Berge	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
337.		Tor Arnt Dahlstrom	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Senior Advisor
338.	Oman	Khalifa Abdullah Al Busaidi	Public Authority for Electricity and Water	Senior Supervisor for Councils and Committees
339.		Ali Hamed Alghafri	Public Authority for Electricity and Water	Assistant to the Chairman
340.		Sulaiman Al-Harrasi	Public Authority for Electricity and Water	Director
341.	Pakistan	Syed Ahsan Raza Shah	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Head of Mission
342.		Asjad Imtiaz Ali	Alternative Energy Development Board	Chief Executive Officer
343.		Naeem Iqbal Cheema	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Second Secretary
344.	Palau	Gregorio Decherong	Palau Energy Office	Manager
345.	Peru	Edwin Quintanilla Acosta	Ministry of Energy	Vice Minister
346.		Carlos Tavera Vega	Consulate General in Dubai	Consul General

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
347.		Claudia Guevara de la Jara	Consulate General in Dubai	Deputy Consul General
348.		Romulo Acurio Traverso	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director of Environment
349.	Philippines	Grace Relucio Princesa	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
350.		Rowena Daquipil	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Third Secretary and Vice Consul
351.		Sydney De Vera	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Attaché
352.	Poland	Ilona Antoniszyn-Klik	Ministry of Economy	Undersecretary of State
353.		Andrzej Lysiak	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	First Counsellor
354.		Janusz Bylinski	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor and Deputy Head of Mission
355.		Marcin Scigan	Ministry of Economy	Specialist in Renewable Energy Department
356.	Portugal	Jorge Moreira da Silva	Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy	Minister
357.		Carla Cristina Grou	Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy	Press Advisor
358.		Jaime van Zeller Leitão	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
359.		Joao Pedro Bernardo	Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy	Head of Division
360.		Luis Brito Cámara	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
361.		Maria Cristina Candido	Portugese Energy Agency - ADENE	Director
362.		Patricia Flavia Olmo Pincarilho	Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy	Advisor
363.		Teresa Ponce de Leão	National Laboratory for Energy and Geology	President and Vice-President of the Board
364.	Qatar	Faris Al-Naimi	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
365.		Fahad Hamad	Qatar Petroleum	Official
366.		Mona Thamer Al-Maadeed	Qatar Petroleum	Manager
367.	Republic of Korea	Jinhyun Han	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Vice Minister
368.		Haeryong Kwon	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
369.		Huang So-eun	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Researcher
370.		Kim Kwon-sung	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Director

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
371.		Kimman Kwon	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Deputy Director
372.		Lee Sang-jun	Korea Energy Economics Institute	Associate Research Fellow
373.		Lim Jae-kyu	Korea Energy Economics Institute	Senior Research Fellow
374.		Oh Sung-hwan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director
375.		Park Duk-ryul	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	First Secretary
376.		Seo Deog-ho	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
377.		Shin Yung-soo	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	Deputy Director
378.		Yu Sang-keun	Korea Energy Management Corporation	Team Leader
379.	Romania	Bogdan Pandelica	Department of Energy	Undersecretary of State
380.		Adrian Macelaru	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
381.		Anca Dobrica	Department of Energy	Senior Advisor
382.		Dorian Prisacaru	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Minister Counsellor
383.	Rwanda	Alexis Karani	Ministry of Energy and Water	Advisor to the Minister of State
384.		Emmanuel Kirenga	Ministry of Energy and Water	Head of Hydropower Department
385.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Ellsworth Dacon	Ministry of National Security	Director
386.	Samoa	Fa'amoteauloa Ulaitino Fa'ale Tumaali	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology	Minister
387.		David Joseph Hunter	Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa	Chief Executive Officer,
388.		Josephine Stowers-Fiu	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology	Legal Services Officer
389.		Patea Loli Malo Setefano	Samoa Trust Estates Corporation	Chief Executive Officer
390.	Saudi Arabia	Khalid M. Al Sulaiman	King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy	Vice President for Renewable Energy
391.		Ahmed M. Al Sadhan	King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy	Head of International Cooperation
392.		Fawaz A. Al Mazroo	King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy	International Relations Officer

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
393.		Ibrahim Babelli	Atomic Energy Research Institute	Chief Strategist
394.		Maher A. Alodan	King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy	Head of Research, Development and Innovation
395.		Mashary Al Ghamdi	King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy	Executive Secretary
396.		Mazen Al Shudoki	King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy	Protocol and Events Manager
397.		Waleed Al Halwan	King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy	Public Relations and Communication Officer
398.	Senegal	Babacar Ba	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
399.		Djiby Ndiaye	National Renewable Energy Agency	General Manager
400.		Ismaïla Lo	Ministry of Energy	Director of Studies and Planning
401.		Oumou Kalsoum Sall	Ministry of Energy	First Counsellor
402.	Serbia	Milos Perisic	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Chargé d'Affaires ad interim
403.		Dejan Trifunovic	Ministry for Energy Development and Environmental Protection	Assistant Minister
404.	Seychelles	Rolph Payet	Ministry for Environment and Energy	Minister
405.		Dick Patrick Esparon	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
406.		Philippe Morin	Public Utilities Corporation	Chief Executive Officer
407.		Terry Ronny Romain	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
408.		Tony Imaduwa	Seychelles Energy Commission	Acting Chief Executive Officer
409.	Sierra Leone	Oluniyi Robin-Coker	Ministry of Energy	Minister of Energy
410.		Bahige Annan	Consulate General in Dubai	Consul General
411.		Filip Matwin	Advanced Science and Innovation Company LLC	Advisor to the Government
412.		Madieu Jalloh	Ministry of Energy	Assistant
413.		Matilda Elizabeth Williams	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Deputy Financial Secretary
414.		Peter Abraam	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Executive Director of Strategic Planning Department

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
415.		Siray Alpha Timbo	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Special Envoy
416.	Singapore	Wong Chow Ming	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director General
417.		Abdulrahman Aljaberi	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Senior Protocol Officer
418.		Oliver Ching	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Second Secretary
419.		Phua Lee Choon	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources	Senior Assistant Director of Energy Resources
420.		Ravindran Alfreds	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Deputy Chief of Mission
421.		Royston Julian	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Attaché
422.		Sharifa Aljunied	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Head of Chancery
423.		Sharmeel Rajaratnam	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Consul
424.		Shaun Philip Grosse	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Assistant Director
425.		Umej Bhatia	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
426.	Slovakia	Dusan Horniak	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Deputy Head of Mission
427.	Slovenia	Robert Kokalj	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
428.	Solomon Islands	Barnabas Anga	Ministry of Forestry	Official
429.	Somalia	Abdirahman Sid Ahmed	Ministry of Energy, Mining, Petroleum and Water	Director
430.		Hussein Mohamed	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
431.		Mohamed Issak	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Diplomat
432.	South Africa	Dikobe Benedict Martins	Department of Energy	Minister
433.		Elizabeth Marabwa	Department of Energy	Chief Director of International Coordination
434.		Kevin Oosthuzien	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Counsellor
435.		Makgabo Tsiri	Department of Energy	Director
436.		Mokgadi Modise	Department of Energy	Chief Director of Clean Energy
437.		Mpetjane Kgaogelo Lekgoro	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
438.		Sbongile Dalasie	Department of Energy	Parliamentary Liaison Officer
439.		Senti Thobejane	Department of Energy	Advisor to the Minister
440.	Spain	José Eugenio Salarich	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
441.		Ana Fornells de Frutos	Ministry of Environment	Head of International Division
442.		Lucas Aylagas	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	International Trade Advisor
443.		Manuela García	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Commercial Attaché
444.		Nuño Bordallo Sainz	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Deputy Head of Mission
445.		Samir Asadieh	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Market Analyst
446.		Susana Magro Andrade	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment	Director-General of the Office of Climate Change
447.	Sri Lanka	Wanniarachchige Pavithra Devi Waniarachchi	Ministry of Power and Energy	Minister
448.		Jayasinghe Gedara Lasantha Sulakshana Jayawardena	Ministry of Power and Energy	Deputy Director for Development
449.		Dr. Mahinda Balasuriya	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
450.		Mohamed Meerashahib Abdul Raheem	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Consul General
451.		Rathnayaka Mudiyansele Kanchana Jayarathna	Ministry of Power and Energy	Secretary of the Minister
452.		Sunil Galagama	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Minister Counsellor
453.		Upali Daranagama	Ministry of Power and Energy	Director
454.	Sudan	Tabita Butros Shokai	Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity	State Minister
455.		Ahmed Yousif Mohamed Elsiddig	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
456.		Amal Eldirdiry Omer Babiker Karom	Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity	Manager
457.		Nourel daiem Abdelgadir Hamad Elniel	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Official
458.	Swaziland	Jabulible Mashwama	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	Minister
459.		Ephraim Hlophe	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
460.		Herny Dumisani Shongwe	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	Director of the Energy Department

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
461.		Mandla David Vilakati	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	Energy Officer in the Energy Department
462.		Mlondi Dlamini	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	First Secretary
463.		Peterson Vusi Dlamini	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	Senior Energy Officer in the Energy Department
464.		Stephen Themkinkosi Motsa	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	Principal Secretary in the Energy Department
465.	Sweden	Erik Brandsma	Swedish Energy Agency	Director General
466.		Cherif Sayed	Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity	Regional Manager for Middle East and North Africa
467.		Fredric Bodin	Business Trade and Investment Council	Consultant
468.		Lars Erik Guldbbrand	Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	Official
469.		Lisa Lundmark	Swedish Energy Agency	Senior Advisor for International Affairs
470.		Sara Emanuelsson	Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	Senior Advisor
471.		Yasmine Al-Farra	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Economic and Promotion Affairs Officer
472.	Switzerland	Walter Steinmann	Federal Energy Office, Federal Department of Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication	State Secretary
473.		Andrea Reichlin	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
474.		Daniel Frauchiger	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Assistant
475.		Guillaume Cassaigneau	Ministry of Transport, Energy and Health, Division of Sectorial Foreign Policy	Official
476.		Jean-Cristophe Füeg	Federal Office of Energy	Chief of International Section
477.		Adrian Bless	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Deputy Head of Mission / Economic Counsellor
478.		Felicia Jerie	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Analyst, Researcher

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
479.		Ghada Boulous	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Head of Bilateral Relations Section
480.	Togo	Tiem Bolidja	Electric Energy Company of Togo	Director of Planification and Investment
481.		Abiyou Tcharabalo	Ministry of Energy and Mines	Director General for Energy
482.	Tonga	Lord Tu'ivakano	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Defense, Information and Communication	Prime Minister and Minister
483.		'Akau'ola	Tonga Energy Road Map Agency	Advisor
484.		Inoke Vala	Tonga Energy Road Map Agency	Director
485.		Siale Bain-Vete	Tonga High Commission in London	First Secretary
486.	Tunisia	Noura Laroussi Ben Lazreg	Ministry of Industry	Director General
487.		Tarek Bettaieb	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
488.	Turkey	Murat Mercan	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Deputy Minister
489.		Ahmet Demirtas	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Second Secretary
490.		Aysegul Gokcen Karaarslan	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Deputy Head of Mission / First Counsellor
491.		Cem Dogan	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Energy Advisor
492.		Cezmi Gurel	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Advisor
493.		Hakan Akata	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Assistant Expert
494.		Halime Semerci	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Director
495.		Mustafa Erkec	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Assistant Expert
496.		Osman Kurtul	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Advisor
497.		Sebahattin Oz	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Head of Department
498.		Selahattin Cimen	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Deputy Secretary
499.		Yusuf Yazar	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Director

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
500.	Tuvalu	Vete Palakua Sakiao	Ministry of Public Utilities	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister
501.		Simalua Jacinta Enele	Ministry of Public Utilities	Assistant Secretary
502.	Uganda	Simon D'Ujanga	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Minister
503.		Godfrey Ndawula	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Assistant Commissioner for Renewable Energy
504.		Grace Akol	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Assistant
505.		Hippolytus Mbabazi	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Assistant Commissioner
506.		Irene Florence Persis	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
507.		Jesca Eriyo	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Minister Counsellor
508.		Michael Ahimibisibwe	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Senior Energy Officer
509.		Simon Kalanzi	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Diplomat
510.	United Arab Emirates	Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Minister of State
511.		Ali Ozair Alshafar	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Analyst
512.		Abdelrahman M. Hadi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Minister Plenipotentiary
513.		Dane McQueen	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Analyst
514.		Elwaleed Mohamed Al Malik	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Legal Advisor
515.		Ghalia Humaidan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Associate
516.		Meshayel Al Ali	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Analyst
517.		Mohammed Qudaib Alkaabi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director of Minister of State Office
518.		Naoko M.Kubo	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Analyst
519.		Omran Tryam	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Analyst
520.		Rabih Abouchakra	Office of Strategic Affairs	Managing Director
521.		Rob Bradley	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Senior Advisor
522.		Rowda Mohamed Al Otaiba	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Analyst
523.		Sameer Jamil Assaf	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Policy Expert
524.		Sausan Al Jaberi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Analyst
525.		Shahad Al Hamadi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Analyst for Green Growth

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
526.		Shaima Al Aydrous	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Marketing and Communications Officer
527.		Stefania Romano	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Official
528.		Thani Ahmed Al Zeyoudi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Permanent Representative to IRENA
529.		Tim Eestermans	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Advisor
530.		Tina Latif	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Senior Analyst
531.	United Kingdom	Nick Clements	Department of Energy and Climate Change	Head of International Low Carbon Engagement
532.		Isabelle Marsh	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Official
533.	United States of America	Carlos Pascual	Department of State	Special Coordinator for International Energy Affairs
534.		Brandon Pierce	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Economic Officer
535.		Edward Faris	Department of State	Deputy Director of Management Policy and Resources
536.		Lauren Culver	Department of State	Special Assistant to the Special Coordinator
537.		Michael Corbin	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Ambassador
538.		Mike Carr	Department of Energy	Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
539.		Mike Mills	Department of Energy	Senior Advisor
540.		Moira Thomas	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Economic Officer
541.		Richard Eason	Department of Energy	Counsellor for Political and Economic Affairs
542.		Robert Sandoli	Department of Energy	Director
543.		Timothy Williamson	Department of Energy	Deputy Director of Alternative and Renewable Energy
544.		Jahaan Johnson	Diplomatic Mission in the UAE	Deputy Chief of Section for Economic Affairs

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
545.		Judith Baker	Consulate in Dubai	Economic Officer
546.	Uruguay	Ramón Méndez	Ministry of Industry Energy and Mining	Secretary of Energy
547.		Nelson Chabén	General Consulate in Dubai	Ambassador
548.		Stephanie Grunvald	Ministry of Industry Energy and Mining	International Relations Advisor
549.		Wilson Sierra	Ministry of Industry Energy and Mining	Director of the Renewables Energy Division
550.	Vanuatu	Edward Nipake Natapei	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister
551.		Abel Kiel	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade	Advisor
552.		Jesse Benjamin	Ministry for Climate Change, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment and Energy, Department of Energy	Director
553.		Johnny George Koanapo	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and External Trade	Director General
554.		Jotham Napat Nauka	Ministry of Climate Change, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment and Energy	Director General
555.		Kalfau Karloris	Commonwealth of Australia	High Commissioner
556.		Thomas Laken	Ministry for Climate Change, Meteorology, Geo-Hazards, Environment and Energy	Minister
557.	Yemen	Saleh Hassan Sumia	Ministry of Electricity and Energy	Minister
558.		Adel Abdulrahman Domran	Ministry of Electricity and Energy	Official
559.		Adnan Al Dhurafi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Secretary of Minister
560.		Asaad Al Ashwal	Ministry of Electricity and Energy	Project Director of the Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Strategy
561.		Mohammed Al-Shabi	Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Renewable Energy Department	Director General

No.	Country	Name	Institution	Position/Title
562.	Zambia	Harry Kalaba	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Minister
563.		Charles Mathias Zulu	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Deputy Minister
564.		Godwin Fishani Gondwe	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Director
565.		Harriet Zulu	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection	Senior Energy Officer
566.		Ireen Kamwambi Kalaba	Department of Education	Official
567.		Terry Mondela	Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environment	Senior Executive Officer

Fourth session of the Assembly of IRENA

Abu Dhabi, 18 – 19 January 2014

19 January 2014

List of observers at the fourth session of the Assembly

IRENA Signatories / States in Accession

1. Afghanistan
2. Austria
3. Central African Republic
4. Chad
5. Chile
6. Colombia
7. Comoros
8. Congo
9. Costa Rica
10. Democratic Republic of the Congo
11. Guinea
12. Guinea-Bissau
13. Honduras
14. Indonesia
15. Ireland
16. Jamaica
17. Jordan
18. Kuwait
19. Lebanon
20. Liberia
21. Madagascar
22. Morocco
23. Tajikistan
24. Timor-Leste
25. United Republic of Tanzania
26. Zimbabwe

UN Member States: Non Signatories / Non States-in-Accession

1. Bahamas
2. Botswana
3. Brazil
4. Burundi
5. Canada
6. Haiti
7. Hungary
8. Malawi
9. Micronesia, Federated States of
10. Thailand
11. Ukraine
12. Viet Nam

Fourth session of the Assembly of IRENA

Abu Dhabi, 18 – 19 January 2013

19 January 2014

Report of the Credentials Committee

1. The Assembly appointed a Credentials Committee of the following nine members in accordance with Rule 25 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly:

1. Djibouti
2. Dominican Republic
3. Germany
4. Mozambique
5. Nicaragua
6. Singapore
7. South Africa
8. Sri Lanka
9. Switzerland

2. The Committee met on 18 January 2014 at the fourth session of the Assembly in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

3. The Committee examined the credentials submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with Rule 24 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly. Members whose submissions were found to be valid and constituting formal credentials are included in the list below. The Committee recommends to the Assembly that the following Members are entitled to participate in the fourth session of the Assembly:

1. Albania
2. Algeria
3. Angola
4. Armenia
5. Australia
6. Bahrain
7. Belarus
8. Belgium
9. Benin
10. Cameroon
11. China
12. Cyprus
13. Czech Republic

14. Denmark
15. Djibouti
16. Dominican Republic
17. Ecuador
18. Egypt
19. Eritrea
20. Estonia
21. European Union
22. Fiji
23. Finland
24. France
25. Germany
26. Greece
27. Grenada
28. Iceland
29. India
30. Iran
31. Iraq
32. Israel
33. Italy
34. Japan
35. Kazakhstan
36. Kiribati
37. Lesotho
38. Luxembourg
39. Malaysia
40. Maldives
41. Mali
42. Marshall Islands
43. Mauritania
44. Mauritius
45. Mexico
46. Mongolia
47. Montenegro
48. Mozambique
49. Namibia
50. New Zealand
51. Nicaragua
52. Niger
53. Nigeria
54. Norway

55. Oman
56. Palau
57. Peru
58. Philippines
59. Poland
60. Portugal
61. Qatar
62. Republic of Korea
63. Romania
64. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
65. Samoa
66. Saudi Arabia
67. Senegal
68. Serbia
69. Seychelles
70. Sierra Leone
71. Singapore
72. Slovakia
73. Slovenia
74. South Africa
75. Sri Lanka
76. Sudan
77. Swaziland
78. Sweden
79. Switzerland
80. Tonga
81. Turkey
82. Tuvalu
83. Uganda
84. United Arab Emirates
85. United Kingdom
86. United States of America
87. Uruguay
88. Vanuatu
89. Yemen
90. Zambia

Several members of the Committee stressed the importance of submitting credentials and called on delegations to conform to this requirement at forthcoming Assemblies.

Fourth session of the Assembly of IRENA

Abu Dhabi, 18 – 19 January 2014

18 January 2014

Decision on the Work Programme and Budget for 2014-2015

The Assembly,

Recalling its firm belief in the vast opportunities offered by renewable energy in addressing the challenge of the growing energy demand worldwide and the concern about climate change;

Reaffirming its determination to strengthen the role, capacity, and effectiveness of the International Renewable Energy Agency in order to realize its full potential and to respond to the needs of Members;

Acknowledging IRENA's crucial role in supporting countries in strengthening their abilities to advance the widespread and increased adoption and use of renewable energy;

Reaffirming the Agency's Medium-term Strategy, which outlines its mission to be 'the principal platform for international cooperation, a centre of excellence on renewable energy and a repository of policy, technology, resource and financial knowledge and to support countries in their transition to a renewable energy future';

Welcoming significant progress made in advancing the programmatic work to support countries in their transition to a sustainable energy future;

Acknowledging the resulting growth in demand for the Agency's services and a continuing increase in its membership;

Noting that the proposed Work Programme and Budget 2014-2015 is the product of dialogue with and feedback from Members, in light of the balance required between developing the Agency's programmatic work and the need to remain responsive to a changing environment;

Mindful of the challenges posed due to the difficult global economic environment;

Mindful also of the need to ensure ambition, stability and predictability of the Agency's core resources to enable it to fulfil its mission;

Recalling Article XII of the Statute on the budget of the International Renewable Energy Agency;

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the proposed Work Programme and Budget for 2014-2015;

Taking into account the views expressed by Members during the consideration of this item:

1. *Decides* to adopt the Work Programme and Budget for the 2014-2015 biennium comprising:
 - a. Core budget appropriations of USD 40 million to cover core activities and administrative costs, across the biennium;
 - b. Voluntary contributions resulting from the UAE bid implementation agreement of USD 14.8 million, across the biennium; and
 - c. Voluntary contributions from Germany for the operations of the IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre (IITC) in Bonn of USD 9.2 million across the biennium.
2. *Invites* Members, Signatories, States in Accession and other potential Members to provide additional voluntary contributions to the IRENA budget, to strengthen the Agency's ability to undertake additional activities in support of the programme of work;
3. *Requests* the Director-General to establish cooperative arrangements with bilateral multilateral and international initiatives and entities, such as Clean Technology Cooperation Network and the Green Climate Fund, to jointly implement elements of the Work Programme;
4. *Requests* the Director-General to work with the Council to seek innovative options for future funding opportunities for the Agency, in accordance with the provisions of Article XII/A.3 of the Statute, and to report on the progress made at the fifth session of the Assembly;
5. *Authorises* the Director-General to make transfers between appropriations sub-programmes pursuant to Financial Procedure 104.1 (b) up to the limit of 15 per cent of the amount appropriated for the sub-programme in question.

Fourth session of the Assembly of IRENA

Abu Dhabi, 18 – 19 January 2014

19 January 2014

Decision on the Financial Regulations for the International Renewable Energy Agency

The Assembly,

Noting that Article IX.G.3 of the Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) requests the Assembly to take decisions relating to the supervision of the financial policies of the Agency, including financial rules;

Noting further that Regulation 1.2 of the Interim Financial Regulations defines “Financial Regulations” as the financial rules referred to in the Statute;

Recalling that the Assembly at its first session approved Interim Financial Regulations for IRENA contained in document A/1/DC/6;

Recalling further that the Assembly, at its third session, through decision A/3/DC/12, approved a biennial work programme and budgetary cycle, effective 2014–2015 as the first biennium, and that it subsequently requested the Director-General to submit amended Interim Financial Regulations to the Assembly for its consideration and adoption at its fourth session;

Noting that the Council at its fifth meeting considered the amended Financial Regulations and requested the Director-General to amend the Financial Procedures accordingly;

Noting further that the documents prepared by the Director-General include additional amendments aiming at aligning the Agency’s Financial Regulations and Procedures with international best practices and enhancing compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS);

Having considered the draft Financial Regulations for the International Renewable Energy Agency contained in document A/4/L.7, submitted to the Assembly by the Council at its fifth meeting; and

Having noted the draft Financial Procedures for the International Renewable Energy Agency contained in document A/4/L.8, submitted to the Assembly by the Council at its sixth meeting;

1. *Approves* the draft Financial Regulations for the International Renewable Energy Agency contained in document A/4/L.7.

Fourth session of the Assembly of IRENA

Abu Dhabi, 18 – 19 January 2014

19 January 2014

Decision on the selection and appointment of the Director-General of IRENA

The Assembly,

Noting that pursuant to Article XI.B. of the Statute, the Director-General shall be appointed by the Assembly upon recommendation of the Council for a term of four years, renewable for one further term, but not thereafter;

Recognizing that the proposed procedure on the selection and appointment of the Director-General of IRENA reflects, and builds on, related agreements reached by Members during the establishment phase of the Agency;

Emphasizing that the procedure in its entirety will be guided by the best interest of the Agency, respect for the dignity of all candidates, and by full transparency, fairness and inclusiveness at all stages of the process;

Having considered the document ‘Selection and appointment of the Director-General of IRENA’ contained in A/4/L.11, submitted to the Assembly for its approval by the Council at its sixth meeting, as well as A/4/L.11/Rev.1;

1. *Adopts* the document ‘Selection and appointment of the Director-General of IRENA’ contained in A/4/L.11/Rev.1, as orally amended and reflected in A/4/11, as an addendum to the ‘Rules of Procedure of the Assembly and of the Council of IRENA’ contained in A/3/6.

Fourth session of the Assembly of IRENA

Abu Dhabi, 18 – 19 January 2014

19 January 2014

Decision on the General Principles for the IRENA/ADFD Project Facility

The Assembly,

Acknowledging the commitment of the United Arab Emirates to make available funding of up to USD 350 million for seven cycles, through the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD), to finance renewable energy projects in developing countries that are recommended or endorsed by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA);

Noting that during the establishment phase of the Agency, the Preparatory Commission for IRENA adopted ‘Selection procedures for projects applying for funding from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development’, contained in document PC.4/DC.4;

Recalling that, at its second session, the Assembly authorized the Director-General to launch the first project cycle and requested him to propose streamlined funding cycle procedures to the Assembly, in consultation with the Advisory Committee for the IRENA/ADFD Project Facility and the ADFD, and *recalling further* that this request was reiterated at the third session of the Assembly where Members asked that the proposal be based on lessons learned and experience gained during the implementation of the first project cycle;

Noting that the draft General Principles for the IRENA/ADFD Project Facility (Principles) have been prepared in close consultation with the Advisory Committee and the ADFD and are taking into account feedback received during the first project cycle;

Recognizing that the draft Principles are established in order to guide the implementation and further development of the Facility and with a view to maximizing the benefit of the facility within the overall context of the Agency’s mission;

Having considered the draft Principles contained in document A/4/L.13 and submitted to the Assembly for its approval by the Council at its sixth meeting;

1. *Approves* the draft General Principles for the IRENA/ADFD Project Facility contained in document A/4/L.13.

2. *Invites* the Director-General to continue, as necessary, to further develop the IRENA/ADFD Project Facility, in consultation with the Advisory Committee and the ADFD, with a view to maximizing the Facility's benefit for the Members of the Agency.