



**Update on the Implementation of the  
2011 Work Programme and Budget**

## **I. Introduction**

1. The first IRENA Assembly that took place on 4 to 5 April 2011 was a defining event that gave birth to a new international organisation dedicated to a sustainable future for all countries. Its outcomes have clearly indicated the common commitment of all Members to its success. The Assembly has set out an ambitious agenda for the Agency in 2011. This agenda includes parallel work on ensuring a successful transition from the Preparatory Commission to the Agency and further development of institutional foundations, while embarking on the implementation of the Work Programme that will help position IRENA for its long-term mission of promoting the widespread and increased adoption and use of renewable energy.
2. Over the past three months (April – June 2011), substantial progress has been made on the measures necessary to enable the Agency to have the managerial, legal and administrative foundations to effectively transition into a fully-fledged international organisation. These tasks have been largely completed, and the Agency is now in a more stable phase, working towards further improvements of its systems in support of the implementation of the Work Programme for 2011, and taking forward the implementation of its core mandate.
3. IRENA's Work Programme for 2011 incorporates action on three key fronts: first, the Knowledge Management and Technology Cooperation sub-programme designated to facilitate an increased role for renewable energy; second, the Policy Advisory Services and Capacity Building sub-programme that will stimulate an enabling environment for uptake of renewable energy; and third, the Innovation and Technology sub-programme, aimed at creating a framework for technology support, identification of cost reduction potentials and the wider use of standards. All sub-programmes have focused on transforming the plans outlined in the Work Programme and Budget for 2011 into concrete actions, with clearly defined priorities, projects and timelines for implementation, several of which are already underway.
4. This report provides an account of the progress to date and outlines the plans for the remainder of the year 2011. It also provides detailed information on financial and human resources of the Agency.

## **II. Strategic Management**

5. Since the first Assembly session, a significant amount of IRENA's resources have been dedicated to the establishment and development of strategic partnerships and relationships. As of 4 July 2011, a total of 79 states and the European Union have ratified the Statute and deposited an instrument of ratification or accession. IRENA maintains regular interaction with Members and Signatories to the Statute, including with Ministers, and other government officials. At headquarters, the Director-General holds meetings with representatives of Member States and regional groups present in Abu Dhabi, so as to ensure that the embassies are informed of the progress and developments, and that feedback on progress is provided regularly. IRENA also maintains regular contact with host country authorities, and academic and research institutions.
6. By participating in events and maintaining contacts with entities such as the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM), the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (REN21), the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), the Global Green Growth Forum (Denmark) the

Global Green Growth Institute (Korea), the Director-General has explored possible areas of cooperation and potentials for strategic partnerships. As a result, IRENA has been positioned strategically in events such as Rio+20 and the International Year for Sustainable Energy for All 2012, for which IRENA has been requested to lead on issues related to renewable energy, within a special initiative to be launched by the United Nations Secretary-General. Furthermore, the Director-General has been invited to join the REN 21 Steering Committee.

7. Through the decisions of its first Assembly, the Agency has been given a mandate to play a strong role regionally and globally to support countries in accelerating adoption of renewable energy as a key component of national, sub-regional and regional development plans. It is in this context that the Agency has organised the IRENA/Africa Consultative Forum, with the participation of over 25 Ministers, numerous representatives of governments, regional entities and other partners, with the aim of launching a strategic partnership to accelerate adoption of renewable energy for Africa's development. The consultation takes place on 8 and 9 July 2011 in Abu Dhabi. This event also presents an opportunity for exchange of information and discussions with participating experts; thus, a number of expert and technical meetings will take place on the margins of the Forum.

8. The Director-General has also participated in the review of the implementation process of the Tonga Energy Road Map (TERM) 2010-2020. This meeting offered an opportunity to meet with a number of officials from the region and representatives of regional organizations, as well as donor countries and institutions. Among other things, it was agreed that an IRENA-Pacific Renewable Readiness meeting could take place on the margins of the Pacific Ministerial Meeting in October 2011. The Director-General is also exploring possibilities of cooperation with different governmental entities, such as the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (Japan) and the Global Green Growth Institute (Korea).

9. By taking part in meetings, such as the Paris-Nairobi Initiative, the Dubai Global Energy Forum, the Financial Times Global Energy Leaders Summit, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the launch of its renewables report, the Vienna Energy Forum, the International Hydropower Association World Congress and the European Renewable Energy Council (EREC), IRENA has been able to contribute to discussions of vital importance to its mandate and to promote a spirit of cooperation with different organisations, institutions and constituencies. Furthermore, the Director-General has explored possibilities for cooperation with the private sector with a view to meaningful engagement, including the possibility of the establishment of a Business Council for IRENA.

10. In order to boost the outreach and communication efforts, the Director-General has conducted several interviews with local and international media, including television outlets such as the BBC, CNN, NHK, Dubai One and a number of newspapers, journals and technical publications. The IRENA website has been re-designed to reflect change in its status from the Preparatory Commission to the Agency. The essential elements of the new site have been put in place, and the work is being done on reinforcing the content. The content will be enhanced as the implementation of the Work Programme progresses and the Agency evolves. A concept for a new delegates' area on the website has been developed, with the aim of providing clearer and easier access to relevant information. Technical implementation of this part of the website is currently underway.

11. Measures have also been taken to strengthen internal management systems. A Senior Management Group (SMG) was established in order to ensure regular and systematic interaction between senior managers of the Agency. It is chaired by the Director-General and comprises all Directors and other senior officials as necessary. SMG meetings help ensure that information is shared

and that strategic decisions affecting programmatic, managerial and administrative areas are made in an inclusive and transparent manner. In order to enable a thorough review and approval process for all projects undertaken within the IRENA Programme of Work, a Project Review and Approval Group (PRAG) has been established. It is chaired by the Director-General, and comprises all Directors, managers of respective projects as required and ex-officio members from different areas of administration and management. The PRAG facilitates coordination between divisions and ensures that the proposed projects are in line with the Agency's priorities and within the allocated budgetary provisions. The Group has reviewed all projects envisaged to be implemented this year, and has decided on the order of priorities within the Agency's strategic aims and financial means. A project monitoring system has been put in place to enable the PRAG to review the progress and to identify possible obstacles in a timely fashion. This will facilitate the overall monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Work Programme, synergy among different sub-programmes and the impact of these undertakings.

### **III. Management and Administration**

12. Effective action across a wide range of issues is essential if the Agency is to attain its long-term objective of promoting the widespread and increased adoption and use of renewable energy. Critical underpinnings of this effort are a robust management and administrative framework. As part of his efforts to strengthen the Agency, the Director-General introduced a number of important initiatives in human resource policy, in financial and budget planning and management and in the accountability framework. With a view to institutionalising the organisational foundations, the Director-General issued his directives on the Staff Regulations and Provisional Staff Rules, the Interim Financial Regulations and Provisional Financial Procedures and the Code of Conduct.

13. Even though the Code of Conduct is an integral part of the Staff Regulations and Provisional Staff Rules, this document was issued as a separate directive in order to emphasise its importance, and the staff members' obligations to comply with its provisions. Furthermore, a Human Resources Handbook that details the provisions of the Staff Regulations and Provisional Staff Rules was developed in order to ensure consistency and transparency in the application of the Regulations and Rules. The Director-General has also established the Contracts Review Committee to provide advice on proposed contracts of US\$150,000 and more.

14. Pursuant to decision A/1/DC/L.2 of 4 April 2011 on the Transfer of Assets and Liabilities from the Preparatory Commission to the International Renewable Energy Agency, all contracts issued during the preparatory phase were reviewed. New staff contracts were issued in compliance with the applicable regulations and rules. During this process, four staff members were separated from service and two additional staff members will separate in August 2011. In accordance with decision A/1/DC/5 on Secondment of Personnel, the Director-General has prepared a document outlining a new approach on secondment of staff that would ensure equal status and treatment for all staff members. Pursuant to Annex II of A/1/DC/L.10/Rev.1, this document will be submitted to the Governance and Legal Committee for its consideration and recommendations to the Council.

15. Recruitment of staff remains a priority and certain key positions, including Chief of Human Resources and Chief of the Governance Body Support and Conference Services, have been filled. New staff members are gradually being recruited for all parts of the Agency, with particular focus on strengthening the substantive areas. In response to 13 vacancies advertised in June, the Agency has received over 2,400 applications, which signals an encouraging extent of interest in the work of the

Agency. Applications are now being reviewed. Vacancy announcements continue to be issued in a staggered manner to ensure a balance between maintaining the interest of potential applicants and the ability to conduct a transparent, competitive process that would result in the selection of the best candidates for the vacant positions. Commercial contracts were also reviewed to ensure that they reflect the fact that the Preparatory Commission ceased to exist. In addition, the Office of the Liquidator has been established, and one temporary general service staff member has been recruited to commence the preparatory work for the Liquidator, who has been identified and is in the process of being recruited.

16. A number of initiatives have been introduced to put in place coordinated administrative operations to ensure the delivery of concerted management support services, including the development of forms and work flows for financial, human resources and procurement actions, clarifying delegation of authorities and segregation of duties in line with the Financial and Staff Rules, and building capacity by recruiting and training new staff, particularly in the areas of financial management and procurement. Initial steps have been taken to explore the development of an appropriate Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system to improve work processes, reporting capabilities and monitoring of activities and use of resources.

17. Pursuant to the Assembly decision, the interim Headquarters Agreement was extended, *mutas mutandis*, by an exchange of letters between the Agency and the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This Agreement will remain in force until the final Headquarters Agreement has been finalized.

18. The Director-General has prepared a draft Agreement on Privileges and Immunities in response to the request by the Assembly contained in A/1/DC/L.7. The draft is before the Council for its consideration at the first meeting.

19. In an effort to enhance internal communication and knowledge sharing, and to streamline the work and approval processes, IRENA's intranet, REsource, has been established. This platform allows for effective collaboration through electronic means by providing a virtual office space for working within and between offices and duty stations. REsource provides easy access to information, and ensures coherence within the Secretariat through improved, regular communication. REsource is at the centre of the Secretariat's internal communication strategy. It is governed by a committee, comprising staff from different departments, who continuously review its content and functionalities, and make recommendations for improvements. In addition, IRENA's office in Bonn is now virtually part of the Secretariat's IT structures and systems. This provides for cost-effective and efficient communication between the two duty stations.

20. Finally, pursuant to decision A/1/DC/L.4 on the Establishment of a Staff Provident Fund of the International Renewable Agency, the Director-General has appointed two Executive Management representatives. The preparations for the first meeting of the Management Board are currently underway.

## **IV. Programme of Work**

### **a) Knowledge Management and Technology Cooperation**

21. Within the vision of creating a credible, authoritative and easily accessible knowledge framework that would facilitate the decision-making process of IRENA Members, the Knowledge Management and Technology Cooperation (KMTC) sub-programme has commenced its work on systematisation of global knowledge on renewable energy. Consolidation and evaluation of existing information on renewable energy is the first step in this process. In an effort to map resource potentials, KMTC has identified over 200 atlases, national and others, all of which contain useful information. This information will be integrated into the interactive global atlas of resource potentials. In this context, IRENA has benefited from the work done by the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) on the development of the global renewable energy atlas on wind and solar potential. It was agreed that IRENA will coordinate the CEM initiative on the development of this atlas and the work on the development of technical aspects of the atlas have already been initiated. It is envisaged that this atlas will gradually integrate resource potentials beyond wind and solar.

22. On 8 and 9 July 2011, IRENA is hosting a High Level Consultative Forum to, inter alia, identify the regional forums in Africa, with whom IRENA will partner to build strategies for promoting renewable energy. With significant experience in renewable energy policies in countries around the world and increasing investor confidence in clean energy technologies, developing countries are well poised to leapfrog technology by taking advantage of this opportunity.

23. IRENA is in the process of developing a framework of objective indicators to assess the Renewable Energy Readiness of the participating Member countries from Africa and Pacific islands. KMTC will develop a set of indicators that would be used to assess policy frameworks of countries through the lens of market enablers. These indicators would capture the broad parameters, such as potentials, technologies, policy and regulations, and investor activity to provide not only an “as-is” analysis but also a gap-analysis on measures required, to facilitate increased deployment of renewable energy in the energy mix. Renewable Energy Readiness assessment would be undertaken in partnership with the relevant government entities that would play an active role in assessing their existing framework and identifying the gaps therein.

24. Cooperation is being fostered with authoritative sources of data for energy statistics, including the IEA and United Nations Statistics Division, and the technical capacity to obtain and classify relevant information from such sources has been institutionalised. At present, the IRENA database contains data on energy statistics until 2008, sourced from the IEA and the UN. KMTC has also initiated discussions with a number of stakeholders, such as Eurostat, and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), for further information sourcing and exchange.

25. KMTC contributed to the annual Renewables REN21 Global Status Report (GSR), both as a direct contributor and as a member of a peer review team. KMTC further collaborated with REN21 in an effort to broaden the REN21 GSR for 2011 by reaching out to Member Countries through technical focal points to obtain information that could be included in the future GSR.

## **b) Policy Advisory Services and Capacity Building**

26. In an effort to strengthen the ability of countries to create enabling frameworks for the promotion of renewable energy policies and markets, the Policy Advisory Services and Capacity Building (PASCB) sub-programme is preparing a consultative meeting with policy support stakeholders on the possible ways and avenues to the provision of policy support. The meeting will be held at a technical level with relevant policy makers, representatives of the private sector and policy support agencies. It is envisaged that this meeting will take place in Abu Dhabi in July 2011.

27. PASCB has commenced the analysis of social and macro-economic development variables affecting the uptake of renewable energy. At present, this analysis is comprised of two studies: one on rural electrification and another on the employment effects of renewable energy policies. Analysis of the policies and measures to overcome barriers on rural electrification will help facilitate the replication of successful rural electrification programmes and assist in bridging the gap between practitioners and policy makers. This is being done in collaboration with the Global Network for Energy and Sustainable Development (GNESD). To date, a stocktaking exercise that included collecting reports on rural electrification was undertaken, a concept paper was developed, and experts who could conduct a peer review of this study were identified and contacted, including RISOE/UNEP Centre on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development, the Global Village Energy Partnership, and the Alliance for Rural Electrification.

28. The second analytical study is aimed at the employment effects of renewable energy policies and a paper with key findings on the existing work on employment effects of renewable energy policies has been produced. This paper will provide the basis for conduct of an in-depth study.

29. Moving technology from research to the commercial phase requires not only financial resources, but also an enabling environment, promoted through adequate policy frameworks, financial support schemes, capacity building activities and the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders. In order to assess the enabling financial frameworks for renewable energies in developing countries to leverage future Renewable Energy (RE) investments, a review of major reports on renewable energy financing and a consultative process with relevant institutions has commenced. These include the International Finance Corporation, Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy – Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative, Asian Development Bank, E+Co, Alliance for Rural Electrification, Canopus Foundation, SELCO, and Emprenda. This review will serve as a basis for conduct of a comprehensive study on the subject.

30. Despite the opportunities renewable energies (RE) are offering to alleviate energy poverty, strengthen energy security and mitigate climate change, the required capacities to scale up their deployment are not yet in place. The demand for highly qualified human resources throughout the value chain, as well as the adequately equipped institutions, is evident, and capacity building strategies and programmes will play a critical role in overcoming these impediments.

31. IRENA's capacity building strategy will lay the foundation upon which future programmatic capacity building services for its Members will be built. IRENA capacity building strategy will be devised based on the Member countries' needs as defined by the renewable energy readiness assessments carried out by KMTC and the identification of capacity building best practices. In this context, PASCB is at present conducting a review of best practices and lessons learned from different capacity building approaches, with a view to conducting a comprehensive study.

32. Due to the increase in the use of renewable energy, fast-paced technological developments and the variety of possible applications offered, there is an increased demand for specialized and highly qualified human resources in this field. However, education and training opportunities are limited, and recent studies have shown that the education sector is falling short of satisfying the demand of the labour market. In order to facilitate access to existing education opportunities, IRENA is developing an IRENA Renewable Energy Learning Portal (IRELP). The IRELP will provide a platform for exchange amongst renewable energy and education experts, in support of education and training efforts. The concept has been discussed with main educational and training stakeholders in the field of renewable energy, including the Renewables Academy (RENAC), the Centre for Energy-Related, Environmental and Technological Research (CIEMAT), the Clean Energy Project Analysis Software (RETScreen), the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and industry associations.

33. A call for applications for the IRENA Scholarship Programme that closed in May 2011 resulted in the identification of 11 eligible candidates. Nine further scholars could be awarded two year scholarships for the Masters Programmes at Masdar Institute of Science and Technology (Masdar) as of the beginning of September 2011 and efforts are being made to identify potential suitable candidates. IRENA has also prepared a lecture programme for the IRENA scholars and is currently looking into enhancing research cooperation with the Masdar Institute, for which IRENA scholars could be a valuable resource.

### **c) IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre**

34. In order to assist governments in their efforts to develop efficient and effective renewable energy technology and innovation strategies, the IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre (IITC) is collecting and analysing data on scenarios and strategies, with the aim of transforming them into policy relevant information for decision makers. Additionally, this information will be used in the KMTC renewables readiness assessments. At present, the main focus is on Africa, and a working paper for the Consultative Forum on 8 and 9 July 2011 had been prepared and disseminated to the participants. IITC will expand its work in this context in cooperation with Cape Town University and the Royal Institute of Technology-Stockholm (KTH-Stockholm). IITC has also started preparations for a similar undertaking in the Pacific Island region. As part of the preparations, IRENA will assist in the technology assessment for the Tonga Energy Roadmap.

35. IRENA and the IEA Renewable Energy Technology Deployment Implementing Agreement (RETD) held a workshop in Bonn on 29 June 2011. The workshop addressed the impact of existing and emerging factors that are likely to influence energy scenarios for the period 2015-2050 and possible implications on renewable energy outlooks and policy needs in the short term. The workshop provided valuable insights with respect to strategic scenario and systems analysis needs, and the role that IRENA and RETD could play in meeting policy makers' information and advisory needs. A summary of the findings is currently under preparation and presentations will be available on a password protected part of the IRENA website.

36. One of the essential elements for greater deployment of renewable energy in developing countries is technology transfer and dissemination. This can be facilitated by a greater use of the existing patents that could be made available to these countries at little or no cost. In this context, IITC has established contacts with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), UNEP, and the Organization of Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) in order to tap into their resources

on patents and identify avenues for their dissemination. A joint IRENA-WIPO website on patent search is under development, which will include the tools that would simplify the search functions and utilities. A background document on desalination was prepared and shared with WIPO as a test case for patent search functions.

37. IITC has commenced its work on technology road mapping with the aim of identifying prospects, technological barriers, and financing, development and policy needs. A working paper on the use of renewable energy in the manufacturing industry has been completed. This will be used as a basis for discussion with a broad range of stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, and technology providers. It is envisaged that this discussion will result in a shared vision on how to deploy renewables in the manufacturing industry.

38. In cooperation with the Energy Technology Systems Analysis Program of the International Energy Agency (IEA-ETSAP), IITC is developing renewable technology factsheets. Technology factsheets will provide Members with concise, policy relevant, objective information that may assist in the development of national renewable energy strategies and the evaluation of related project proposals.

39. In order to gain a better understanding of the costs and potential for cost reductions through technology development and market deployment, IITC is identifying relevant stakeholders as well as possible sources of information and data. In 2011, it is planned to report on power generation. Data for large-scale photovoltaics have already been collected, and data for rooftop photovoltaic and Concentrated Solar Power are currently being gathered. This information will assist the Member Countries in better understanding of cost and possible cost trends for the coming years.

## **V. Going Forward**

40. The strategic framework for 2011 is one of re-focusing and consolidating strategies and support structures in order to position IRENA for its long-term mission of promoting the widespread and increased adoption and use of renewable energy. The significant accomplishment of this period is expected to be the launching of three major platforms on which the future programmes will be based: regional partnerships, renewable readiness methodologies, and engagement of the industry in support of IRENA objectives, including by establishing a Business Council.

41. The coming months will be marked by a surge in the programmatic activities, and continuous efforts to engage with different stakeholders. Efforts to recruit skilled personnel for vacant positions and to further enhance support structures will continue. The transitional nature of the year 2011 poses a specific challenge in terms of the time available to complete the envisaged work, and legislative requirements with respect to reporting will further shorten this period. The ability to meet the objectives and expected accomplishments set out in the Work Programme and Budget for 2011 will depend not only on dedication and tireless work of IRENA staff, but also on the continuous support of the Members, including in ensuring that respective financial responsibilities are met fully and in a timely fashion.

## ANNEX I: Budgetary and Human Resources

### Approved budget

The total approved budget of IRENA for 2011 is US\$ 24.9 million, of which US\$ 13.26 million were expected through contributions from all Members and Signatories, US\$ 8.55 million from the Government of the United Arab Emirates and US\$ 3.1 million from the Government of Germany.

### Income

As at 7 July 2011, US\$ 3.3 million has been received under the core budget from 35 Members and US\$ 1.2 million from eight Signatories, representing about 30 per cent of the expected income through assessed contributions. A detailed list of the status of contributions is shown in Annex II.

A total amount of US\$ 1,070,407, of which US\$ 817,373 was carried over from the year 2010, has been received from the UAE as a voluntary contribution to the BID while Germany paid US\$ 764,957 as voluntary contribution for IITC.

### Expenditures

The table below provides information on the approved budget and actual expenditures. With increased recruitment and initiation of project activities, the expenditure rate will rise. In light of previous experience, activities and recruitment will be managed in accordance with expectations on cash flow.

*Table 1 (a): Approved budget and actual expenditures under the core budget (in USD)*

Component	Budget	Expenditure
Policy Organs		
Strategic Management	3,742,617	778,787
Programme of work		
Knowledge Management and Technical Cooperation	3,759,020	949,987
Policy Advisory Services and Capacity Building	2,509,545	345,906
Innovation and Technology		
Sub-total	6,268,565	1,295,893
Administration and Management Support	3,248,818	1,142,939
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,260,000</b>	<b>3,217,619</b>

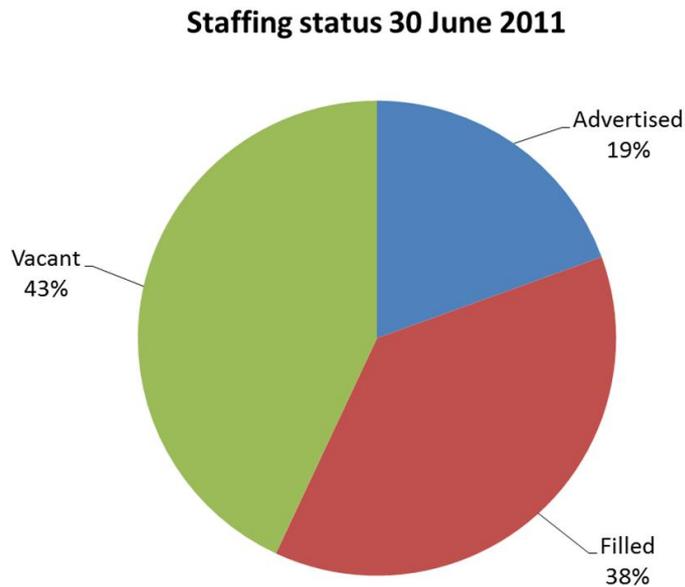
*Table 1 (b): Approved budget and actual expenditures under voluntary contributions*

Source of funding	Budget	Expenditure
United Arab Emirates - BID	8,548,300	1,108,279
Germany - BID	3,100,000	188,376
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,648,300</b>	<b>1,296,655</b>

### Approved and filled posts

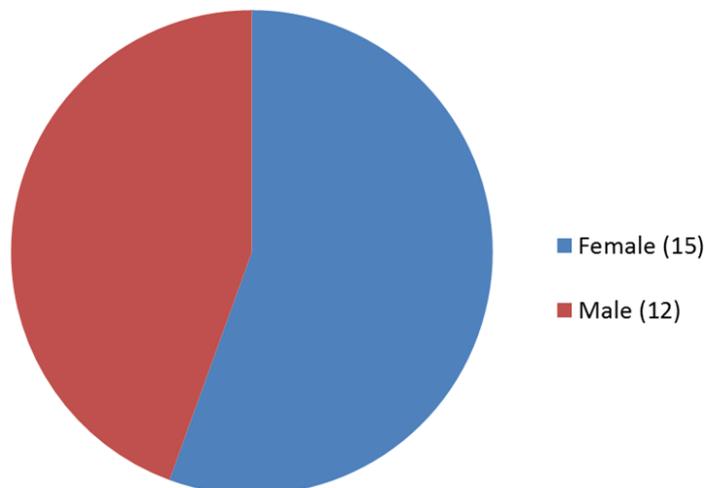
Of the total 72 approved posts, 27 are currently filled. Another 13 posts have been advertised at the beginning of June, with a deadline for application of 30 June. So far, these announcements have attracted over 2,400 applicants. The screening process has already started and it is expected that the selection process will be completed by September 2011.

*Figure 1:*



*Figure 2:*

### Gender Balance 30 June 2011



**Table 2: Approved and filled posts by level**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Approved</b>	<b>Filled</b>
ASG	1	1
D-2	1	0
D-1	4	3
P-5	17	7
P-4	6	1
P-3	20	9
P-2/1	3	2
Sub-total Professional and above	52	23
General Services Principal level	1	1
Other levels	19	3
Sub-total General Services	20	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>27</b>

In addition, the Secretariat is currently supported by 15 seconded staff from six countries – Germany (three), Italy (two), Japan (three), Poland (one) the Republic of Korea (three), and the United Arab Emirates (three). Table 3 lists the seconded staff by their functional title, the programme they are assigned to and the seconding country.

**Table 3: Seconded staff**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Seconded by</b>
SMED	Conference Services Officer Legal Officer	Poland Germany
KMTC	Head of Unit Project Officer Statistics Officer Statistics Officer	Japan Japan Republic of Korea Republic of Korea
PASCB	Project Manager, Policy Project Officer, Climate Change Project Officer, Energy Policy Project Officer, Capacity Building Project Officer, Renewable Energy Policy	Republic of Korea Italy Italy Germany Germany
IITC	Project Officer, Innovation and Technology	Japan
AMSS	Human Resources Officer Administrative Officer Liaison Officer	UAE UAE UAE

## ANNEX II: Status of contributions expressed in US Dollars

States	IRENA scale of contributions for 2011	Contributions received in 2011 <sup>1</sup>
Afghanistan * <sup>2</sup>	642.00	-
Albania	1,606.00	-
Algeria *	20,555.00	-
Angola *	1,326.00	2,667.00
Antigua and Barbuda	321.00	-
Argentina *	46,089.00	46,089.00
Armenia	803.00	-
Australia	310,418.00	310,667.52
Austria *	136,661.00	-
Azerbaijan *	2,409.00	-
Bahrain *	6,263.00	6,238.00
Bangladesh	1,326.00	-
Belarus	6,745.00	-
Benin *	482.00	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,248.00	2,248.00
Brunei Darussalam	4,496.00	4,439.77
Bulgaria	6,102.00	6,102.00
Burkina Faso *	482.00	-
Cambodia *	482.00	-
Cameroon *	1,766.00	-
Cape Verde	133.00	-
Central African Republic *	133.00	-
Chad *	321.00	-
Chile *	37,899.00	-
Colombia *	23,125.00	-
Comoros *	133.00	-
Congo *	482.00	520.76
Costa Rica *	5,460.00	-
Cote D'Ivoire *	1,606.00	-
Croatia *	15,577.00	-
Cyprus	7,387.00	7,362.00
Czech Republic	56,045.00	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo *	482.00	-
Denmark	118,193.00	118,183.00

<sup>1</sup> As of 6 July, 2011.

<sup>2</sup> States with an asterisk reflect Signatories that have not yet ratified the IRENA Statute and for which the Statute has not entered into force yet.

Djibouti	133.00	-
Dominican Republic	6,745.00	-
Ecuador	6,424.00	-
Egypt *	15,095.00	-
Eritrea	133.00	-
Estonia *	6,424.00	-
Ethiopia *	1,285.00	-
Fiji	642.00	623.00
Finland	90,893.00	-
France	983,284.00	-
Gabon *	2,248.00	-
Gambia	133.00	-
Georgia	964.00	949.00
Germany	1,287,599.00	1,287,599.00
Ghana *	964.00	-
Greece *	110,967.00	-
Grenada *	133.00	-
Guatemala *	4,496.00	-
Guinea *	321.00	-
Guinea-Bissau *	133.00	-
Honduras *	1,285.00	-
Iceland	6,745.00	6,710.00
India	85,754.00	85,739.00
Iran (Islamic Republic of) *	37,417.00	-
Iraq *	3,212.00	-
Ireland *	79,973.00	86,483.00
Israel	61,666.00	-
Italy *	802,782.00	-
Japan	2,012,175.00	201,217.50 <sup>3</sup>
Jordan *	2,248.00	-
Kazakhstan *	12,205.00	-
Kenya	1,927.00	1,902.00
Kiribati *	133.00	-
Kuwait *	42,235.00	-
Kyrgyzstan *	133.00	-
Latvia	6,102.00	12,695.00
Lebanon *	5,299.00	-
Lesotho	133.00	-
Liberia *	133.00	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya *	20,716.00	-
Liechtenstein	1,445.00	1,430.00

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<sup>3</sup> Partial contribution.

Lithuania	10,438.00	-
Luxembourg	14,453.00	-
Madagascar *	482.00	-
Malaysia	40,629.00	69,834.00
Maldives	133.00	985.00
Mali	482.00	515.37
Malta	2,730.00	-
Marshall Islands	133.00	-
Mauritania *	133.00	-
Mauritius	1,766.00	1,751.00
Mexico	378,347.00	-
Monaco	482.00	-
Mongolia	321.00	-
Montenegro	642.00	-
Morocco *	9,314.00	-
Mozambique	482.00	-
Nauru	133.00	108.00
Nepal *	964.00	-
Netherlands	297,892.00	-
Nicaragua	482.00	507.00
Niger	321.00	282.65
Nigeria	12,526.00	-
Norway	139,873.00	75,143.00
Oman	13,811.00	-
Pakistan *	13,168.00	-
Palau	133.00	259.00
Panama *	3,533.00	-
Papua New Guinea *	321.00	-
Peru *	14,453.00	-
Philippines *	14,453.00	14,438.00
Poland	132,967.00	132,942.00
Portugal *	82,061.00	-
Qatar	21,679.00	21,679.00
Republic of Korea	362,930.00	-
Republic of Moldova *	321.00	-
Romania	28,424.00	-
Rwanda *	133.00	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines *	133.00	-
Samoa	133.00	-
Sao Tome and Principe *	133.00	-
Senegal	964.00	-
Serbia	5,942.00	5,942.00
Seychelles	321.00	321.00

Sierra Leone	133.00	-
Slovakia	22,804.00	22,782.50
Slovenia	16,541.00	-
Somalia *	133.00	133.38
South Africa	61,827.00	61,827.00
Spain	510,190.00	-
Sri Lanka	3,051.00	3,051.00
Sudan	1,326.00	-
Swaziland	482.00	-
Sweden	170,866.00	170,866.00
Switzerland	181,465.00	181,440.00
Syrian Arab Republic *	4,015.00	-
Tajikistan *	321.00	-
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,124.00	-
Timor-Leste *	133.00	-
Togo *	133.00	-
Tonga	133.00	108.00
Tunisia *	4,818.00	-
Turkey *	99,083.00	-
Uganda *	964.00	-
United Arab Emirates	62,790.00	500,000.00
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *	1,060,527.00	1,060,527.00
United Republic of Tanzania *	1,326.00	1,168.05
United States of America	2,917,200.00	-
Uruguay *	4,336.00	-
Uzbekistan *	1,606.00	-
Vanuatu *	133.00	-
Yemen *	1,326.00	-
Zambia *	642.00	-
Zimbabwe *	482.00	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,260,013.00</b>	<b>4,515,525.50</b>

<b>Additional Members not included in the scale of contributions</b>		
New Zealand	-	-
European Union <sup>4</sup>	686,695	-

<sup>4</sup> In the European Commission's 2011 Work Programme for implementation of the Intelligent Energy – Europe II programme of 18 January 2011 C(2011)93 a contribution of 480,000 Euro (exchange rate of 1.43 / 686,695 USD) towards IRENA is indicated. The final figure would depend on the applicable exchange rate at the date of the transfer.