

First meeting of the Council of IRENA
10 -11 July 2011, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY AGENCY

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Report of the first meeting of the Council of the International Renewable Energy Agency

1. The first meeting of the Council of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) was held at the Sheraton Hotel, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE), on 10 and 11 July 2011. The meeting was attended by the 21 Council members: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Denmark, Ecuador, Eritrea, France, Germany, India, Japan, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Tonga, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the United States (USA), as well as 32 Observer States.

Agenda Item 1: Opening of the meeting

2. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber (UAE), President of the first session of the Assembly of IRENA, opened the meeting at 10:30 AM on Sunday, 10 July 2011. He noted that this was the first Council meeting after the first IRENA Assembly and thanked Council members for their support during the process of organising the meeting. He stressed that all Council members have a collective responsibility to comply with the decisions of the Assembly and to work towards reaching consensus on each item before the Council.

Agenda Item 2: Organisation of work

(a) Election of officials

3. The President of the first Assembly informed members that, following consultations amongst its members, the Council wished to elect Martin Paul Hoffman, Deputy Secretary, Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism (Australia) as Chair of the first IRENA Council meeting.

The Council elected Martin Paul Hoffman as Chair by acclamation.

4. The President of the first session of the Assembly informed members that, following consultations, the Council wished to elect Heung Kyeong Park, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Republic of Korea) as Vice-Chair of the first meeting of the IRENA Council.

The Council elected Heung Kyeong Park as Vice-Chair by acclamation.

5. The President of the first session of the Assembly informed members that, following consultations, Conrod Hunte, Ambassador (Antigua and Barbuda) had been proposed as Rapporteur of the first IRENA Council meeting.

The Council appointed Conrod Hunte as Rapporteur by acclamation.

6. Assuming his role, the Chair thanked the Council for electing him and pledged his commitment to making the meeting a success. He called on the Council to work in a spirit of cooperation and goodwill. He also called for brief, positive and agreement-building interventions to help build consensus and welcomed the participation of observers.

7. The Vice-Chair expressed his country's commitment to contributing to IRENA and highlighted some of his country's initiatives to assist developing countries to develop and implement renewable energy technologies.

(b) Adoption of the agenda (Document C/1/1/Rev.1)

The Council adopted the agenda.

Statement by the Prime Minister of Tonga

8. H.E. Lord Tu'ivakano, Prime Minister of Tonga, thanked the Government of the UAE for hosting the meeting, and congratulated the Chair, Vice-Chair and Rapporteur on their election. He encouraged the Council to work in a spirit of cooperation to ensure that political self-interest does not overtake consensus-building. He thanked the Director-General for his participation in the formulation of the Tonga Energy Road Map.

Agenda Item 3: Report on the administration activities by the Director-General and measures to strengthen management and administration of IRENA (Document ST/11/1)

9. In his introductory remarks, the Director-General of IRENA, Mr Adnan Z. Amin, welcomed the high level of engagement by IRENA Members, acknowledging the presence of the Prime Minister of Tonga, energy ministers from Eritrea, Senegal and South Africa, the Vice-Minister of Poland, and India's Secretary for New and Renewable Energy. He noted that this first Council meeting marked an historic occasion in the evolution of IRENA, as all three permanent organs of IRENA had now been established.

10. The Director-General then introduced the report on administration activities (ST/11/1), which outlines progress in laying out the managerial, legal and administrative foundations to effectively transition from the Preparatory Commission stage to a full-fledged international organisation. He reported that significant progress had been made in addressing the immediate risks identified in the report of the Preparatory Commission's Financial and Organisational Review Team (FROT) with respect to management and support, as confirmed by the findings of the annual external audit submitted at the beginning of 2011. He said this had put the IRENA Secretariat on a more secure footing to fully embark on the implementation of its Work Programme.

11. Highlighting IRENA's financial status as contained in Annex 1 of ST/11/1, the Director-General noted that US\$ 4.5 million have been received in assessed contributions, out of which US\$ 3.3 million from Members and US\$ 1.2 million from Signatories. The Agency also received US\$ 1 million from the UAE, out of which some US\$ 800,000 were carried over from 2010, and US\$ 760,000 from Germany. The balance as of 10 July was US\$ 4.8 million; however, not all of these funds are part of the 2011 budget, which will be clarified once the Liquidator finishes his work and the final audit of the Preparatory Commission is completed. US\$ 3.2 million from the core budget and US\$ 1.3 million from voluntary contributions had been spent. He added that with the surge in programmatic activities and recruitment of staff, it is projected that close to US\$ 11 million will be spent until the end of the

financial year. The Director-General urged Council members to pay all outstanding contributions to enable the Agency to maintain the momentum and continue its work.

12. The Director-General further reported that a new intranet (REsource) was now in place. He noted that this improvement would not only help streamline internal communication and knowledge management, but would also provide a platform to promote teamwork and unity.

13. The Director-General highlighted the ongoing recruitment process, which was conducted in accordance with the organisational priorities and the capacity to manage the selection process. He reported that the first 13 announcements attracted over 2,400 applications. Four additional posts were advertised, with more to come in the coming weeks, the Deputy Director-General (DDG) being one of the priorities.

14. The Council discussed the recruitment of the DDG, and considered various approaches to provide advice and support to the Secretariat in its recruitment process, in accordance with Article XI. C. of the Statute of IRENA.

15. The Council recalled that the DDG position was approved by the first Assembly and noted that the DDG is an important component of the management structure of the Agency.

16. The Council and the Secretariat discussed that:

- a. The Secretariat will generate a post description for the position of the DDG, together with selection criteria for the candidate and a global process for soliciting candidates, to be circulated to Council members by August 15, 2011.
- b. Council members should provide feedback to the Secretariat by September 15, 2011.
- c. The Secretariat will commence the recruitment process for the DDG as soon as practicable, with a view towards completing the process by the end of 2011.

17. Council members expressed a desire to provide advice to the Secretariat in its assessment of candidates, while all members expressed the desire to leave the final decision to the Director-General.

18. The Director-General expressed the intention to consult widely in a transparent process to ensure that the selection of the DDG was inclusive and based strictly on merit, so as to ensure that the process enjoyed the full confidence of members.

19. During the subsequent discussion, a number of Council members congratulated the Director-General on progress made in improving the running of the Secretariat and welcomed the opportunity to focus on substantive issues. While acknowledging the difficulties in the institutionalisation process, one member underlined the need to implement all decisions adopted by the first Assembly of IRENA, highlighting the issue of multilingualism in particular. One member drew attention to the high expectations of IRENA's role, as articulated by the IRENA-Africa High-Level Consultative Forum, which was held ahead of the Council meeting, while another underlined that IRENA is a young organisation and will require continued support of Council members in the ongoing institutionalisation process.

20. With regard to the Staff Provident Fund, the Director-General reported that the rights of staff are now fully protected and all new contracts fully aligned with the applicable Regulations and Rules. He noted, however, that careful consideration needs to be given to how best to manage the Staff Provident Fund and that, pending a final decision, staff deductions are safeguarded in a dedicated bank account.

21. One member asked that relevant new directives issued by the Director-General be made available to Members. The Director-General responded that the relevant documentation would be circulated by email.

Agenda Item 4: Report on the Work Programme 2011 by the Director-General (Documents ST/11/1 and C/1/CRP/1)

22. The Director-General gave an update of the implementation of IRENA's 2011 Work Programme.

23. In his update, the Director-General highlighted: the lessons learned and calls for action from the IRENA-Africa High-Level Consultative Forum on Renewable Energy on Partnership on Accelerating Renewable Energy Uptake for Africa's Sustainable Development, particularly the call for investments, to promote renewable energy uptake on the continent; plans to engage with Pacific Island states on renewable readiness assessments; and IRENA's communications and outreach. He also noted the increase in IRENA's partnering with other institutions and referred to document C/1/CRP/1 which lists ongoing or envisaged cooperation. He informed the Council that IRENA has been invited by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to lead the renewable energy part of the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All in 2012. The Director-General also noted that energy will be a focus at the Rio+20 Conference in 2012, expressing the hope that IRENA will play a significant role in contributing to the discussions at that conference.

24. The Secretariat presented the Programme Management Office, a tool that allows for project implementation coordination and monitoring. The Directors of Knowledge Management and Technology Cooperation, Policy Advisory Services and Capacity Building, and Innovation and Technology Centre (IITC) also reported on the progress of implementation of their respective work programmes.

25. In the ensuing discussions, a member gave a statement to the Council on the IRENA High-Level Africa Consultative Forum on Renewable Energy that preceded the Council meeting, noting the call for increased political will and investment in the renewable energy sector. Other members referred to ongoing initiatives, such as the Paris-Nairobi Initiative on Access to Clean Energy in Africa and other countries vulnerable to climate change, the regional process that developed the Tonga Energy Road Map, which was described as a "best practice" of local engagement, as well as the development of a knowledge management platform, Open Energy Information

26. In other proposals to strengthen IRENA's role, Council members called for, *inter alia*: focusing on accelerating energy access in Africa, including through greater attention to biomass and technology innovations, such as smart grid systems; deepening linkages with relevant international organizations to encourage coordination and complementarity of capacity development initiatives; cooperating with Pacific Island states to share lessons learned in implementing green energy measures; adopting a multi-stakeholder approach to public outreach; establishing a database on legislation with an impact on renewable energy resulting from policy discussions in Member countries

in the aftermath of the accident in Fukushima, Japan; leveraging resources from ongoing processes and initiatives; promoting best practices in a broad range of relevant areas, including policy development, technological solutions, institutional structures and legal architecture; undertaking policy-relevant analysis targeted at both developing and developed countries; and improving understanding of life cycle issues that might impact on the environment and thus on social acceptance of renewables. Other specific proposals called for the development of an Action Plan for the 2012 International Year of Sustainable Energy for All, as well as a strategy paper for IRENA's participation at the Rio+20 Conference.

Agenda Item 5: Work Programme Round Table

27. The Council discussed progress to date and thoughts on IRENA's future roles in the renewable energy field.

28. A member stressed that it is important to undertake needs assessments for the deployment of renewable energy, analyse and replicate successful policy measures, and translate these findings into realistic implementation scenarios as well as policy-relevant messages. The Minister of Energy of South Africa stressed the importance of linking renewable energy with industry and economic growth agendas and highlighted the progress of the country's Clean Energy Education and Empowerment of Women Initiative, and expressed optimism that its growth would empower women entrepreneurs in the energy sector.

29. Other members highlighted the need to develop a five-year plan for IRENA that links its annual Work Programme to a longer-term strategy. On IRENA's role in public outreach, several members highlighted the need to create an e-platform that makes available knowledge on renewable energy projects which have been implemented successfully – covering aspects like financing structures, engineering and design, employment generated and lessons learned – in order to enhance information-sharing between developed and developing countries. A number of members underlined the importance of building capacities in countries for project development and evaluation. Describing ongoing collaborative initiatives, one member reported on the work of the Global Bio-Energy Partnership (GBEP), which is currently completing work on science-based sustainability indicators, and encouraged IRENA to be informed by those discussions. It was emphasised that the thrust of the discussions at the GBEP concerned helping developing countries transition from traditional forms of biomass to new sources of renewable energy.

30. The Director-General said that it is necessary to prioritize activities deriving from IRENA's Work Programme in order to project realistic assumptions by the end of the year, corresponding with the human resources and financial capacity. Referring to bioenergy, he informed members of Japan's offer to provide additional voluntary resources for this purpose in the future. He welcomed advice from the Council on the direction IRENA should take, especially regarding private sector participation and partnerships with other organisations and institutions.

Agenda Item 6: Establishment of committees (Document A/1/DC/10/Rev.1)**(a) Membership of committees**

31. The representative of the UAE, as President of the first session of the Assembly, provided an overview of the process pursuant to Assembly decision A/1/DC/10/Rev.1 that led to the determination of membership of the three committees. He noted that all expressions of interest submitted by Members and Signatories had been taken into account and that the final list had been proposed following extensive consultations. In this process, the criteria agreed by the Assembly were taken into account: broad engagement and ownership; equal representation of developing and developed countries; and fair and equitable geographic distribution. He further noted that it was agreed that all Members and Signatories may participate as observers to committees.

The Council agreed on the membership of the three committees and selected the Chair and Vice-Chair of each of the committees.

Antigua and Barbuda was selected as Chair and the Maldives as Vice-Chair of the Finance Committee.

Tonga was selected as Chair and Togo as Vice-Chair of the Governance and Legal Committee.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was selected as Chair and Malaysia as Vice-Chair of the Policy and Strategy Committee.

(b) Programme of Work for committees

32. The Chair called on each committee chair to give brief comments on the proposed Programme of Work of its respective committee.

33. Antigua and Barbuda, Chair of the Finance Committee (FC), called for a strong working relationship between committees and the Secretariat. A Programme of Work for the FC would be established in close cooperation with committee members.

34. Tonga, Chair of the Governance and Legal Committee (GLC), proposed having a draft work programme ready soon in order to start working on the various deliverables of the committee.

35. The United Kingdom, Chair of the Policy and Strategy Committee (PSC), stressed that the committee would operate in an open and inclusive way and interact with the other committees.

36. In the ensuing discussion, members called for good coordination between committee chairs and members and requested that the work programmes, schedules, timelines and outputs be made available on the secure section of the IRENA website. Noting that IRENA aims to facilitate knowledge-sharing, one member asked that information on the work of the committees be made publicly available, whenever possible. The Director-General suggested that issues of website contents and access should be taken up by the GLC.

37. One observer requested the Chair of the PSC to hold a special committee meeting inviting the private sector to inform discussions on their engagement. Referring to A/1/DC/10/Rev.1, another observer proposed establishing a fourth committee on technical and technological issues. The

Director-General noted that no formal proposal had so far been put forward and suggested including this issue on the agenda of the next Council meeting.

Terms of Reference for committees

38. During the discussion of the terms of reference for committees pursuant to Annex 2 of decision A/1/DC/10/Rev.1, the Director-General drew attention to text in the terms of reference of the FC, requesting the committee to “review and consider the reports of internal and external auditors and report to the Council.” He cautioned against compromising due process, noting that the audit process already contained provisions for submitting a comprehensive, independent annual report to the external auditor.

39. One member said that the language could be amended to indicate that the Director-General would report to the Council on recommendations of internal audits and actions taken. While concurring with this view, another member noted that Regulation 12.4 (d) of the Financial Regulations of IRENA provides for the internal auditor to bring issues to the Council in exceptional circumstances. In order to capture existing legislation, the member asked for the insertion of a reference to Financial Regulation 12.4 to clarify any concerns.

39bis. One member state underlined the importance of the proportional geographic location and development status while creating recommendations by the PSC for IRENA’s programmes and sub-programmes. The Director General clarified this issue.

40. Accordingly, the fifth paragraph in the Terms of Reference of the Finance Committee reads as follows (amendment in bold): Review and consider the reports of the internal and external auditors **in accordance with Financial Regulation 12.4** and report to the Council.

Members accepted the Terms of Reference with this amendment.

Agenda Item 7: General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities

41. Introducing the draft Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (C/1/2) submitted by the Secretariat in accordance with Assembly decision A/1/DC/7, the Director-General explained that its aim was to facilitate IRENA’s operations as an international organisation.

42. In the course of the discussion, the Director-General and some members clarified that an agreement on privileges and immunities was standard for international organisations and a requirement arising from Article 13 of IRENA’s Statute.

43. After an exchange of views, the Chair concluded that this matter be referred to the GLC for consideration and reporting back at the second meeting of the Council, so as to enable the Council to submit the final draft agreement to the next session of the Assembly for its consideration.

Agenda Item 8: Preparation for initiation of the ADFD cycle

44. A representative of the UAE referred to the country's commitment to make funds available through the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) to finance renewable energy projects in developing countries that are recommended or endorsed by IRENA. Reference was made to decision PC.4/DC.4 of the Preparatory Commission on the selection procedures for projects applying for funding from the ADFD, which states that the selection procedures would be submitted to the Council at its first session.

45. The representative of the UAE asked the Council to approve the selection procedure contained in PC.4/DC.4 with a view to launching the funding cycle at the second session of the IRENA Assembly. It was explained that in order to do this, the Secretariat needs to launch a call for experts to sit on the expert panel, and members need to propose nominees to sit on the advisory committee.

46. The Director-General noted the need for guidance from the Council as to the legislative foundation on which further action of the Secretariat would be based and requested the Council to clarify whether action on this agenda item was an indication that the Council had approved decision PC.4/DC.4 of the Preparatory Commission. He noted that a call for nominations to the advisory committee must go out to the whole Assembly and that the process to set up the expert panel and the advisory committee must be consultative and guided by the Council.

The Council agreed that preparations for the initiation of the ADFD cycle would be based on, and in accordance with, decision PC.4/DC.4.

47. A representative from Tonga requested that, due to the fiscal constraints being faced by a number of Pacific Island states, special consideration should be made for disbursement of funds to this region.

48. After a number of queries from members, the Chair requested that specific comments on the procedures and conditions for loans be addressed to the UAE directly.

Agenda Item 9: Organisation of the second meeting of the Council**(a) Date for the second meeting of the Council**

49. In light of Rule 19 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, which requests that supporting documents be made available one month before the respective session of the Assembly, as well as conflicting meetings at the global level, 14-15 November 2011 were proposed as provisional dates for the second meeting of the Council.

(b) Designation of officials

50. Highlighting the desire among members for continuity in the work of the Council, it was proposed to designate Australia, the Republic of Korea and Antigua and Barbuda as Chair, Vice-Chair and Rapporteur respectively of the next meeting of the Council.

The designation was adopted by acclamation.

Agenda Item 10: Any Other Business

51. Highlighting the positive effects that side events at IRENAs governing-body meetings could have in providing a forum for substantial discussions and policy learning among stakeholders and recalling the experiences and best practices of other policy oriented international organizations, one member suggest that the Council requests the IRENA Secretariat to develop an IRENA Side Event Policy, to be presented to the next Council meeting, outlining how IRENA intends to manage side events so that states and other interested stakeholders like the civil society can prepare themselves and register for future events. Such a side event policy could then be applied in the preparation of the second session of the IRENA Assembly in January 2012. The Director-General called for further discussion of this issue at the next Council meeting.

52. One member requested that the reports from the first Assembly session, the fifth Preparatory Commission meeting and the first Council meeting be circulated as soon as possible.

53. The Director-General called on the Council to consider adopting a biennial Work Programme and Budget in lieu of an annual one. The Chair requested the FC to discuss this proposal and advise the Council at its next meeting.

Agenda Item 11: Closure of the Meeting

54. The Chair thanked members for the constructive spirit in which they had deliberated the issues on the agenda, and closed the meeting at 4:18 PM.

First meeting of the Council of IRENA

10 – 11 July 2011

05 July 2011

Agenda of the first meeting of the Council of the International Renewable Energy Agency

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Organisation of work
 - a. Election of officials
 - b. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report on the Administration activities by the Director General and measures to strengthen management and administration of IRENA
4. Report on the Work Programme 2011 by the Director General
5. Work Programme Round Table
6. Establishment of committees
 - a. Membership of committees
 - b. Programme of work for committees
7. General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities
8. Preparation for initiation of ADFD cycle
9. Organisation of the second meeting of the Council
 - a. Date for the second meeting of the Council
 - b. Designation of officials
10. Any other Business
11. Closing of the meeting

First meeting of the Council of IRENA

10 – 11 July 2011

16 August 2011

List of participants

Council members (21)

	Country	First Name	Last Name	Institution	Position/Title
1.	Antigua and Barbuda	Conrod C.	Hunte	Government of Antigua and Barbuda	Ambassador
2.	Australia	Martin Paul	Hoffman	Dept. of Resources, Energy, Tourism	Deputy Secretary
3.		Veronica	Westacott	Dept. of Resources, Energy, Tourism	Assistant Manager Policy and International Energy
4.	Denmark	Hans-Jorgen	Koch	Danish Energy Agency	Deputy State Secretary
5.		Annette	Schou	Danish Energy Agency	Senior Policy Adviser
6.	Ecuador	Alfredo Nicolas	Samaniego Burneo	Ministerio de Electricidad y Energia Renovable	Subsecretario de Energia Renovable y Eficiencia Energetica
7.		Obrist	Peter	Consulate	Consul
8.	Eritrea	Ahmed Haj Ali	Muhammad	Ministry of Energy and Mines	Minister
9.		Tesfay	Zecarias	Ministry of Energy and Mines	Technical Advisor
10.	France	Alain	Azouaou	Embassy	Ambassador
11.		Christina	Vasak	Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres et Europeennes	Chargée de Mission aupres du Directeur des NU, des Organisations Internationales, des Droits de L'homme et de la Francophonie

12.		Elise	Calibre-Marion	Direction des Affaires Européennes et Internationales	Chargée de Mission Energie
13.		Frederique	Dubois	Ministere des Affaires Etrangères et Européennes	Head of the energy team, climate change, energy division
14.		Martine	Kubler-Mamlouk	Embassy	Counsellor
15.		Raymond	Cointe	Ministry of Economy, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing	
16.	Germany	Karsten	Sach	Ministry for Environment	Deputy Director General
17.		Joscha	Rosenbusch	Ministry for Environment	Advisor
18.		Kamp	Raimund	Embassy	Counsellor
19.		Philippe	Lempp	Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Advisor
20.		Racha	Haidar-Matic	Embassy	Assistant Energy Affairs
21.		Sonja	Roeder	Ministry for Environment	Advisor
22.	India	Deepak	Gupta	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Secretary, Indian Government
23.		Mohan	Lal	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Deputy Secretary, Indian Government
24.	Japan	Tatsuo	Watanabe	Embassy	Ambassador
25.		Kaoru	Oe	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Official
26.		Kazunari	Tanaka	Ministry of Trade and Industry	Assistant, International Affairs Office, Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Department
27.		Kenji	Kato	Embassy	Head, Economic and Commercial Section
28.		Masahiko	Saito	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Deputy Director-General
29.		Yoshinao	Ogawa	Ministry of Trade and Industry	Director, International Affairs Office, Energy Conservation and

					Renewable Energy Department
30.		Yukihiro	Umeshita	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	Deputy Director General
31.	Luxembourg	Guy	Lentz	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Representative of Luxembourg to the EU
32.		Scheer	Marc	Embassy	Counsellor
33.	Mali	Hamata	Ag Hantafaye	ANADEB	Directeur Général
34.		Sinalou	Diawara	Ministry of Energy and Water	Director National for Energy
35.	Mexico	Sergio Manuel Alcocer	Martinez Del Castro	Ministry of Energy	Undersecretary of Energy
36.		Aldo Ricardo	Flores Quiroga	Ministry of Energy	Assistant Secretary for International Affairs
37.		Francisco	Alonso	Consulate	Consul
38.	Nigeria	Abubakar Sani	Sambo	Energy Commission of Nigeria	Director General
39.		Abubakar Malah	Umar	Energy Commission of Nigeria	Director
40.	Poland	Marcin	Korolec	Ministry of Economy	Undersecretary of State
41.		Adam	Krzyszowski	Embassy	Ambassador
42.		Janusz	Bylinski	Embassy	Deputy Chief of Mission
43.		Lucjan	Karpinski	Embassy	Third Secretary
44.		Lukasz	Tomaszewski	Ministry of Economy	Senior Expert, Adviser of the Head of Delegation
45.	Republic of Korea	Heung Kyeong	Park	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Deputy Director-General
46.		Jin Jong	Soh	Korea Energy Economics Institute	Research Fellow
47.		Jun Oh	Kim	Korea Energy Management Corporation	Manager (international cooperation)

48.		Kyu Nam	Chae	Embassy	Energy Attache
49.		Sangkook	Han	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	First Secretary
50.		Song Young	Lee	Ministry of Knowledge Economy	Deputy Director
51.	Senegal	H.E. Louis	Seck	Ministry of Renewable Energy	Minister
52.		Ismaila	Lo	Ministry of Renewable Energy	Deputy Manager
53.		Isidor Marcel	Sene	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs Advisor
54.	South Africa	Elizabeth Dipuo	Peters	Department of Energy	Minister
55.		Elizabeth	Marabwa	Department of Energy	Chief Director: Clean Energy
56.		Mokgadi	Mathekgana	Department of Energy	Chief Director: Clean Energy
57.		Thobekile Princes	Nxumalo	Department of Energy	International Coordination Officer
58.	Spain	Isodoro	Tapia Ramirez	IDEA	General Secretary
59.		Maria Luisa	Olano Rey	IDEA	Head of Int. Relations Department
60.		Rodrigo	de la Vina	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Advisor
61.	Tonga	Lord	Tu'ivakano	Government of Tonga	Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs
62.			Akau'ola	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Special Advisor to the Prime Minister
63.		Elsie	Fukofuka	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
64.		Mahe'uli'uli	Tupouniua	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Secretary
65.	United Arab Emirates	Dr. Sultan	Ahmed Al Jaber	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department for Energy and Climate Change	Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and Special Envoy for Energy and Climate Change

66.		Ahmed	Al Rabeea	"	Office Manager of the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and Special Envoy for Energy and Climate Change
67.		Ahmed	Al Zaabi		
68.		Dalia	Abu Jubara	"	Executive Assistant
69.		Dane	Mcqueen	"	Analyst - IRENA Department
70.		Khamis	El Shemali		
71.		Mariam	Abdulla AlMutawa	"	Analyst - International Affairs
72.		Mohammed	Abushahab	"	Head of International Affairs Division
73.		Omar	Shehadeh	"	Head of Programme Management
74.		Rowdha	Al Otaiba	"	Desk Officer - IRENA Department
75.		Sameer	Assaf	"	Analyst- Domestic Affairs
76.		Shaima	Al Aydarous	"	Marketing and Events Officer
77.		Sultan	Taryam	"	Analyst - IRENA Department
78.		Thani	Al Zayoudi	"	Head of IRENA Department
79.	United States of America	Raffi Vartkess	Balian	U.S. Department of State	Foreign Service Officer
80.		Adam	Michelow	Embassy	Economic Officer
81.		David	Sullivan	Department of State	Assistant Legal Advisor
82.		Eric Justin	Maltzer	U.S. Department of State	Foreign Affairs Officer
83.		Kimberly	Ballou	U.S. Department of Energy	Coordinator of International Programs

84.		Michael	Mills	U.S. Department of Energy	Advisor
85.		Rebecca	Webber	U.S. Department of State	Foreign Affairs Officer

Observers (32)

1.	Afghanistan	Azizullah	Omar	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director of Multilateral Relation and IFIs
2.	Argentina	Alfredo	Morelli	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ambassador
3.	Austria	Dr. Julius	Lauritsch	Embassy	Ambassador
4.	Bahrain	Ahmed Naser	Alrowaili	Electricity and Water Authority	Advisor
5.	Bangladesh	Shahid Bakhtiar	Alam	Embassy	Counsellor
6.	Belarus	Igor	Bondarev	Embassy	Counsellor
7.	Chad	Abdelkerim	Danaye		
8.	Comoros	Abou Cheikh	Ahmed		
9.	Cameroon	Iya	Tidjani	Embassy in Saudi Arabia	Ambassador
10.		Yaounde Adana	Saidon		
11.	Chile	Marco	Martinez	Embassy	Charge d'Affaires
12.	Cyprus	George	Partasides	Ministry of Commerce Industry & Tourism	Industrial Extension Officer

13.	Djibouti	Saida Omar	Abdillahi		
14.		Fouad Ahmed	Aye		
15.		Abdillahi Aouled	Ali		
16.	Greece	Maya	Solomou	Embassy	Deputy Head of Mission
17.	Grenada	Hugh	Sealy	Ministry Of Finance, Planning, Economy, Energy & Cooperatives	Energy Advisor
18.		Kasandra Roxie	Hutchinson	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
19.	Italy	Pier Benedetto	Francesse	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ambassador
20.		Giorgio	Starace	Embassy	Ambassador
21.		Jan Okko	Ziegler	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Energy Expert
22.		Riccardo	Toxiri	Agenzia per le Energie Rinnovabili	Junior Advisor
23.	Kazakhstan	Almas M.	Ayubayev	Embassy	Protocol Officer
24.		Ruslan	Kospanov	Embassy	Second Secretary
25.	Kenya	Mohammed Abdi	Gello	Embassy	Ambassador
26.		Sailewu	Enock	Embassy	Second Secretary
27.	Malaysia	Anbalagan	Kannan	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology & Water	Under-secretary
28.		Lim Shean	Pin	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology & Water	Principal Assistant Secretary
29.	Mauritania	Hemid Ould Ahmed	Taleb	Embassy	
30.	Morocco	Ahardane	Boutahar	Embassy	Charge d'Affaires

31.		El Mehdi	Bouanane	Embassy	Counsellor
32.	Netherlands	Huib	de Blik	Embassy	Deputy Head of Mission
33.	Norway	Erik Christian	Furu	Embassy	Deputy Head of Mission
34.	Peru	Romulo	Acurio	Consulate General Dubai	Consul General
35.	Philippines	Grace	Relucio Princesa	Embassy	Ambassador
36.		Maria Angelica Abcede	Capili	Embassy	
37.	Sierra Leone	Bahige	Annan	Embassy	Trade Commissioner
38.	Somalia	Abdirahan Sid	Ahmed	Ministry of Petroleum & Energy	Director of Energy
39.		Hussein Mohamud	Mahamed	Embassy	Charge d'Affaires
40.		Mohamed	Ibrahim	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	Advisor
41.	Sweden	Tomas	Kaberger	Swedish Energy Agency	Director
42.		Erik	Thornström	Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications	Deputy Director
43.		Lisa Karolina	Lundmark	Swedish Energy Agency	International Coordinator
44.		Magnus	Schoeldtz	Embassy	Ambassador
45.	Switzerland	Wolfgang Amadeus	Bruehart	Embassy	Ambassador
46.		Franziska	Isliker	Embassy	Diplomatic Trainee
47.	Tajikistan			Embassy	
48.	Turkey	Hueseyin	Mizrak	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	

49.		Hayati	Cetin	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	Deputy Director General
50.	Uganda	Fred George	Tushabe	Embassy	Counsellor
51.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Zitouni	Ould-Dada	Department of Energy and Climate Change	Head of International Low Carbon Technology Negotiations

First meeting of the Council of IRENA

10 – 11 July 2011

07 July 2011

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 21st 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/2 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/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/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/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
Total	13,260,000	3,217,619

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
Total	11,648,300	1,296,655

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:

Staffing status 30 June 2011

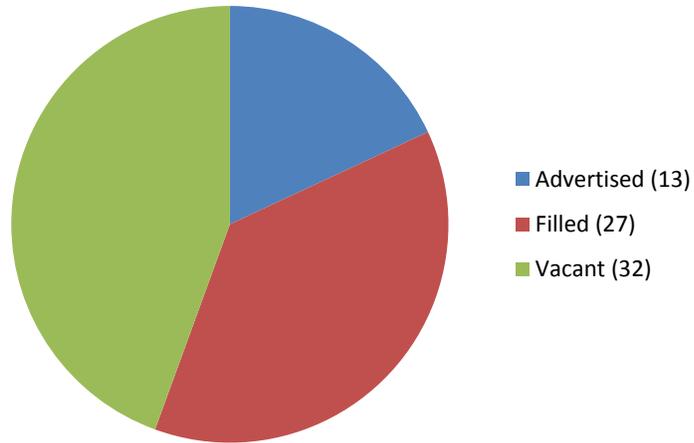


Figure 2:

Gender Balance 30 June 2011

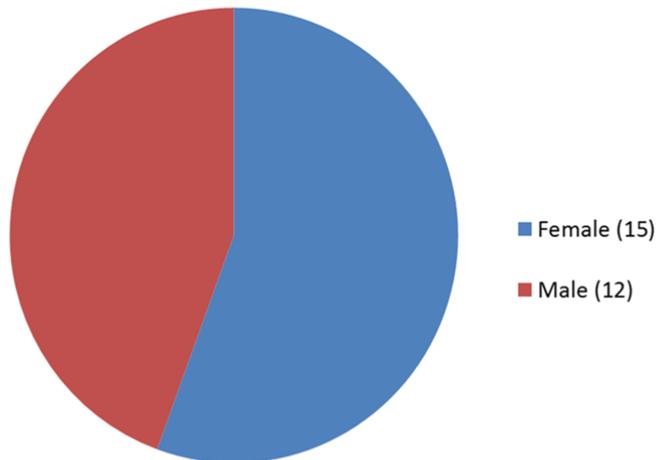


Table 2: Approved and filled posts by level

Level	Approved	Filled
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
Total	72	27

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

Division	Title	Seconded by
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 ¹
Afghanistan * ²	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

¹ As of 6 July, 2011.

² 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 ³
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
Lithuania	10,438.00	-

³ Partial contribution.

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	-
TOTAL	13,260,013.00	4,515,525.50

Additional Members not included in the scale of contributions		
New Zealand	-	-
European Union ⁴	686,695	-

⁴ 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.

First meeting of the Council of IRENA

10 – 11 July 2011

10 July 2011

**List of International Organisations with
envisaged or on-going cooperation**

IEA – International Energy Agency	Cross cutting issues
ILO – International Labour Organisation	Policy Advice
UN FAO – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation	Cross cutting issues
UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	Cross cutting issues
United Nations	Cross cutting issues
UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Cross cutting issues
WIPO – World Intellectual Property Organisation	Innovation and Technology
WMO – World Meteorological Organisation	Knowledge Management and Innovation and Technology
World Bank Group	Cross cutting issues

**List of International Finance Institutions and other Institutions,
Research Laboratories, Non-Governmental Organisations,
Consultancies with envisaged or on-going cooperation**

ACPC - African Climate Policy Centre	Innovation and Technology
Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme	Cross cutting issues
African Union and regional organisations	Cross cutting issues
ARE - Alliance for Rural Electrification	Policy Advice
Bloomberg New Energy Finance	Policy Advice, Knowledge Management
Cape Town University	Scenarios and Strategies
Centre for Energy, Environment & Engineering, Zambia	Knowledge Management
CIERO - Center for International Environment and Resource Policy	Knowledge Management
DLR - German Aerospace Center	Statistics and Potentials, Scenarios and Strategies
ECREEE - ECOWAS Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Centre	Policy Advice, Scenarios and Strategies
ENDA Energie	Knowledge Management
EREC - European Renewable Energy Council and participants	Innovation and Technology
Fraunhofer Institutes	Innovation and Technology
GBEP - Global Bioenergy Partnership	Innovation and Technology and Capacity Building
GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	Cross cutting issues
GNESD - Global Network for Energy and Sustainable Development	Policy Advice

Greenpeace	Scenarios and Strategies
GWEC - Global Wind Energy Council	Policy Advice, Knowledge Management
Helmholtz Institutes	Innovation and Technology
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability	Cross cutting issues
IIASA - International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	Scenarios and Strategies
IISD - International Institute for Sustainable Development	Knowledge Management and Policy Advice
NEDO - New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization	Innovation and Technology
NREL - National Renewable Energy Laboratory	Cross cutting issues
OME - Observatoire Meditarraneen de l'energie	Knowledge Management
Pacific Islands Forum	Cross cutting issues
Potsdam Institute	Scenarios and Strategies
RCREEE - Regional Centre for Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency	Scenarios and Strategies
REEEP - Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership	Capacity Building and Knowledge Management
REN 21	Cross cutting issues
REN Alliance and participants	Cross cutting issues
Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm	Scenarios and Strategies
TERI - The Energy Resource Institute	Knowledge Management
UNF - United Nations Foundation	Cross cutting issues

First meeting of the Council of IRENA

10 – 11 July 2011

02 June 2011

**Agreement on Privileges and Immunities for the
International Renewable Energy Agency**

Note by the Director-General

1. At its first session, the Assembly requested the Director-General to submit a draft agreement on privileges and immunities for the International Renewable Energy Agency to the Council at its first session or as soon as possible thereafter (A/1/DC/7 of 5 April 2011), so that the Council can submit a draft agreement to the second session of the Assembly. The Director-General is hereby submitting a draft agreement to the Council for its consideration.
2. The substantive provisions of the draft agreement are, to a large extent, based on the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 21 November 1947. This Convention has been the basis for the development of a substantial body of practice for a large number of international organisations.
3. A number of adjustments were required to reflect the specific situation of the Agency. Among those, several provisions refer to “Members”, defined by reference to Article VI of the IRENA Statute; others refer to States that would become parties to the agreement when it is clear that a provision can apply only to a sovereign State rather than to a regional intergovernmental economic integration organisation.

Draft

**Agreement on Privileges and Immunities for the
International Renewable Energy Agency**

Article I
DEFINITIONS

Section 1

In this Agreement:

- (a) the “Agency” means the International Renewable Energy Agency established by the Conference on the Establishment of the International Renewable Energy Agency which took place in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, on 26 January 2009;
- (b) the “Statute” means the Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency which was opened for signature at Bonn on 26 January 2009 and entered into force on 8 July 2010;
- (c) “Member” or “Members” means a member or members of the United Nations that have acceded to the Statute of the Agency, and includes regional intergovernmental economic integration organizations that have acceded to the Statute of the Agency;
- (d) for the purposes of Article III of the Agreement, the words “property, funds and assets” shall include any property, funds and assets administered by the Agency in furtherance of its functions as laid down in the Statute;
- (e) for the purposes of Article V of the Agreement, the expression “representatives of Members” shall be deemed to include all representatives, alternates, advisers, technical experts and secretaries of Members’ delegations;
- (f) in Sections 12, 13, 14, 15 and 27 of this Agreement, the expression “meetings convened by the Agency” means meetings: (1) of the Assembly and of the Council, and (2) of any international conference convened by the Agency; and (3) of any committee, sub-committee or working group of any of these bodies.

Article II
JURIDICAL PERSONALITY

Section 2

The Agency shall possess juridical personality. It shall have the capacity:

- (a) To contract;
- (b) To acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property; and
- (c) To institute legal proceedings.

Article III
PROPERTY, FUNDS AND ASSETS

Section 3

The Agency, its property and assets, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process except in so far as in any particular case it has expressly waived its immunity. It is, however, understood that no waiver of immunity shall extend to any measure of execution.

Section 4

The premises of the Agency shall be inviolable. The property and assets of the Agency, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of interference, whether by executive, administrative, judicial or legislative action.

Section 5

The archives of the Agency, and in general all documents belonging to it or held by it, shall be inviolable, wherever located.

Section 6

Without being restricted by financial controls, regulations or moratoria of any kind:

- (a) The Agency may hold funds, gold or currency of any kind and operate accounts in any currency;
- (b) The Agency may freely transfer its funds, gold or currency from one country to another or within any country and convert any currency held by it into any other currency.

Section 7

The Agency shall, in exercising its rights under section 6 above, pay due regard to any representations made by the Government of any State party to this Agreement in so far as it is considered that effect can be given to such representations without detriment to the interests of the Agency.

Section 8

The Agency, its assets, income and other property shall be:

- (a) Exempt from all direct taxes; it is understood, however, that the Agency will not claim exemption from taxes which are, in fact, no more than charges for public utility services;
- (b) Exempt from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of articles imported or exported by the Agency for its official use; it is understood, however, that articles

imported under such exemption will not be sold in the country into which they were imported except under conditions agreed to with the Government of that country;

(c) Exempt from duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of its publications.

Section 9

While the Agency will not, as a general rule, claim exemption from excise duties and from taxes on the sale of movable and immovable property which form part of the price to be paid, nevertheless when the Agency is making important purchases for official use of property on which such duties and taxes have been charged or are chargeable, States parties to this Agreement will, whenever possible, make appropriate administrative arrangements for the remission or return of the amount of duty or tax.

Article IV

FACILITIES IN RESPECT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Section 10

The Agency shall enjoy, in the territory of each State party to this Agreement, for its official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of such State to any other Government, including the latter's diplomatic mission, in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on mails, cables, telegrams, radiograms, telephotos, telephone and other communications, including electronic communications, and press rates for information to the press and radio.

Section 11

No censorship shall be applied to the official correspondence and other official communications of the Agency. The Agency shall have the right to use codes and to dispatch and receive correspondence by courier or in sealed bags, which shall have the same immunities and privileges as diplomatic couriers and bags. Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the adoption of appropriate security precautions to be determined by agreement between a Member and the Agency.

Article V

REPRESENTATIVES OF MEMBERS

Section 12

Representatives of Members at meetings convened by the Agency shall, while exercising their functions and during their journeys to and from the place of meeting, enjoy the following privileges and immunities:

- (a) Immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage, and in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in their official capacity, immunity from legal process of every kind;
- (b) Inviolability for all papers and documents;
- (c) The right to use codes and to receive papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed bags;
- (d) Exemption in respect of themselves and their spouses from immigration restrictions, aliens' registration or national service obligations in the State which they are visiting or through which they are passing in the exercise of their functions;
- (e) The same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign Governments on temporary official missions;
- (f) The same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to members of comparable rank of diplomatic missions.

Section 13

In order to secure for the representatives of Members of the Agency at meetings convened by it complete freedom of speech and complete independence in the discharge of their duties, the immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in discharging their duties shall continue to be accorded, notwithstanding that the persons concerned are no longer engaged in the discharge of such duties.

Section 14

Where the incidence of any form of taxation depends upon residence, periods during which the representatives of Members of the Agency at meetings convened by the Agency are present in a State party to this Agreement for the discharge of their duties shall not be considered as periods of residence.

Section 15

Privileges and immunities are accorded to the representatives of Members, not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves, but in order to safeguard the independent exercise of their functions in connexion with the Agency. Consequently, a Member not only has the right but is under a duty to waive the immunity of its representatives in any case where, in the opinion of the Member, the immunity would impede the course of justice, and where it can be waived without prejudice to the purpose for which the immunity is accorded.

Section 16

The provisions of sections 12, 13 and 14 are not applicable in relation to the authorities of a State of which the person is a national or of which he or she is or has been a representative.

**Article VI
OFFICIALS****Section 17**

The Agency will specify the categories of officials to which the provisions of this article shall apply. It shall communicate them to Members. The names of the officials included in these categories shall from time to time be made known to Members.

Section 18

Officials of the Agency shall:

- (a) Be immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity;
- (b) Enjoy the same exemptions from taxation in respect of the salaries and emoluments paid to them by the Agency and on the same conditions as are enjoyed by officials of the United Nations;
- (c) Be immune, together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them, from immigration restrictions and alien registration;
- (d) Be accorded the same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to officials of comparable rank of diplomatic missions;
- (e) Be given, together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them, the same repatriation facilities in time of international crises as officials of comparable rank of diplomatic missions;
- (f) Have the right to import free of duty their furniture and effects at the time of first taking up their post in the country in question.

Section 19

(a) The officials of the Agency shall be exempt from national service obligations, provided that in relation to the States of which they are nationals, such exemption shall be confined to officials of the Agency whose names have, by reason of their duties, been placed upon a list compiled by the Director-General of the Agency and approved by the State concerned.

(b) Should other officials of the Agency be called up for national service, the State concerned shall, at the request of the Agency, grant such temporary deferments in the call-up of such officials as may be necessary to avoid interruption in the continuation of essential work.

Section 20

In addition to the immunities and privileges specified in sections 18 and 19, the Director-General of the Agency, including any official acting on his behalf during his absence from duty, shall be accorded in respect of himself, his spouse and minor children, the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys, in accordance with international law.

Section 21

Privileges and immunities are granted to officials in the interests of the Agency only and not for personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Agency shall have the right and the duty to waive the immunity of any official in any case where, in its opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the Agency.

Section 22

The Agency shall co-operate at all times with the appropriate authorities of States parties to this Agreement in order to facilitate the proper administration of justice, secure the observance of police regulations and prevent the occurrence of any abuses in connexion with the privileges, immunities and facilities mentioned in this article.

Article VII

EXPERTS

Section 23

(a) Experts (other than officials coming within the scope of article VI) serving on committees or working groups of, or performing missions for, the Agency shall be accorded the following privileges and immunities so far as is necessary for the effective exercise of their functions, including the time spent on journeys in connexion with service on such committees, working groups or missions:

- i. Immunity from personal arrest or seizure of their personal baggage;
- ii. In respect of words spoken or written or acts done by them in the performance of their official functions, immunity from legal process of every kind, such immunity to continue notwithstanding that the persons concerned are no longer serving on committees or working groups of, or employed on missions for, the Agency;

- iii. The same facilities in respect of currency and exchange restrictions and in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to officials of foreign Government on temporary official missions;
- iv. Inviolability of their papers and documents relating to the work on which they are engaged for the Agency.

(b) For the purpose of paragraph (a) experts shall normally be given a certificate signed by the Director-General that they are travelling on the business of the Agency.

Section 24

In connexion with Section 23, paragraph (iv.) above, the principle contained in the last sentence of section 11 shall be applicable.

Section 25

Privileges and immunities are granted to the experts of the Agency in the interests of the Agency and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Agency shall have the right and the duty to waive the immunity of any expert in any case where in its opinion the immunity would impede the course of justice, and it can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the Agency.

Article VIII

ABUSES OF PRIVILEGE

Section 26

If any State party to this Agreement considers that there has been an abuse of a privilege or immunity conferred by this Agreement, consultations shall be held between that State and the Agency to determine whether any such abuse has occurred and, if so, to attempt to ensure that no repetition occurs. If such consultations fail to achieve a result satisfactory to the State and the Agency, the question whether an abuse of a privilege or immunity has occurred shall be submitted to arbitration in accordance with section 32. If the arbitrators find that such an abuse has occurred, the State party to this Agreement affected by such abuse shall have the right, after notification to the Agency, to withhold from the Agency the benefits of the privilege or immunity so abused.

Section 27

(a) Representatives of Members at meetings convened by the Agency, while exercising their functions and during their journeys to and from the place of meeting, and officials within the meaning of section 17, shall not be required by the territorial authorities to leave the country in which they are performing their functions on account of any activities by them in their official capacity. In the case, however, of

abuse of privileges of residence committed by any such person in activities in that country outside his official functions, he may be required to leave by the Government of that country provided that:

- i. Representatives of Members, or persons who are entitled to diplomatic immunity under section 20, shall not be required to leave the country otherwise than in accordance with the diplomatic procedure applicable to diplomatic envoys accredited to that country;
- ii. In the case of an official to whom section 20 is not applicable, no order to leave the country shall be issued other than with the approval of the Foreign Minister of the country in question, and such approval shall be given only after consultation with the Director-General of the Agency; and, if expulsion proceedings are taken against an official, the Director-General of the Agency shall have the right to appear in such proceedings on behalf of the person against whom they are instituted.

Article IX

TRAVEL AND VISAS

Section 28

Applications for visas, where required, from officials of the Agency, when accompanied by a certificate that they are travelling on the business of the Agency, must be expedited by all States parties to this Agreement. In addition, such persons shall be granted facilities for speedy travel.

Section 29

Similar facilities to those specified in section 28 shall be accorded to experts and other persons who have a certificate that they are travelling on the business of the Agency.

Section 30

The Director-General, the Deputy Director-General, and heads of departments travelling on the business of the Agency, shall be granted the same facilities for travel as are accorded to officials of comparable rank in diplomatic missions.

Article X

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Section 31

The Agency shall make provision for appropriate modes of settlement of:

- (a) Disputes arising out of contracts or other disputes of private character to which the Agency is a party;

(b) Disputes involving any official of the Agency who by reason of his or her official position enjoys immunity, if immunity has not been waived in accordance with the provisions of section 21.

Section 32

Any dispute between a Member and the Agency on the interpretation or application of the present Agreement that cannot be settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement shall be submitted to arbitration at the request of either side. The arbitration shall be held in a place agreed upon between the parties. For the purposes of the implementation of this Section:

(a) Each side shall appoint one arbitrator and advise the other party of the name of its arbitrator. Should the arbitrators fail to agree upon an award they shall immediately appoint an umpire. In the event that within thirty (30) days of the request for arbitration either party has not appointed an arbitrator, or that the arbitrators appointed fail to agree on an award and/or on the appointment of an umpire, either side may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator or an umpire, as the case may be;

(b) A majority vote of the arbitrators shall be sufficient to reach a decision, including decisions on procedural matters, which shall be final and binding; and

(c) The expenses of arbitration shall be borne by the parties as laid down in the arbitral award.

Article XI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 33

The provisions of this Agreement in relation to the Agency must be interpreted in the light of the functions with which the Agency is entrusted by its Statute.

Section 34

The provisions of this Agreement shall in no way limit or prejudice the privileges and immunities which have been, or may hereafter be, accorded by any State to the Agency by reason of the location in the territory of that State of its headquarters or offices. This Agreement shall not be deemed to prevent the conclusion between any Member and the Agency of supplemental agreements adjusting the provisions of this Agreement or, in the case of a State party to this Agreement, extending or curtailing the privileges and immunities thereby granted.

Section 35

The Agreement shall not itself operate so as to abrogate, or derogate from, any provisions of the Statute or any rights or obligations which the Agency may otherwise have, acquire, or assume.

Article XII
FINAL PROVISIONS**Section 36**

(a) Accession to this Agreement by a Member shall be effected by deposit with the Director-General of an instrument of accession.

(b) This Agreement shall enter into force 30 days after the date of deposit of the first instrument of accession.

Section 37

It is understood that, when an instrument of accession is deposited on behalf of any Member, that Member will be in a position under its own laws or regulations to give effect to the terms of this Agreement.

Section 38

For each Member which accedes to this Agreement after the deposit of the first instrument of accession, the Agreement shall enter into force in respect of that Member on the thirtieth day following the deposit of its instrument of accession.

Section 39

(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, each party to this Agreement undertakes to apply this Agreement until such time as a revised Agreement shall have become applicable to the Agency and the said party shall have accepted the revised Agreement.

(b) Each party to this Agreement, however, which has ceased to be a Member of the Agency may address a written notification to the Director-General to the effect that it intends to withhold from the Agency the benefits of this Agreement as from a specified date, which shall not be earlier than three months from the date of receipt of the notification.

(c) The Director-General shall inform all Members of any notification transmitted to him under the provisions of this section.

Section 40

At the request of one third of the Members that are parties to this Agreement, the Director-General of the Agency will convene a conference with a view to its revision.