REPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE
Travail-Liberté-Patrie

MINISTERE DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES ENERGETIQUES

REPUBLIC OF TOGO
Work – Freedom - Homeland

MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY RESOURCES

Vingt neuvième Conseil de l'IRENA
Abu Dhabi, 11-12 Septembre 2025

Déclarations générales des membres – Expériences nationales sur la transition énergétique

Déclaration du TOGO

Prononcée par Madame Chérifatou ADAMOU, Ingénieur électricienne

Excellence Monsieur le Directeur Général de l'IRENA,

Excellence Monsieur le Président, recevez mes sincères félicitations pour votre élection,
Distingués délégués,
Mesdames et Messieurs,

C'est avec un immense honneur que je prends la parole devant cette auguste assemblée, au nom de la République Togolaise.

Nous exprimons notre profonde gratitude à l'IRENA pour son engagement constant aux côtés de notre pays dans notre quête d'un avenir énergétique durable. Cet appui a permis la construction, grâce au financement du Fonds d'Abu Dhabi et à l'accompagnement de l'IRENA, de la centrale solaire Sheikh Mohamed Bin Zayed de 70 MWc, qui sera prochainement portée à 100 MWc.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

La planète traverse des défis climatiques sans précédent. L'Afrique, bien que contribuant faiblement aux émissions de gaz à effet de serre, demeure l'une des régions les plus durement touchées. C'est dans ce contexte que **Son Excellence Monsieur Faure Essozimna GNASSINGBÉ, Président du Conseil de la République Togolaise**, a rappelé avec force l'exigence de justice climatique lors du deuxième Sommet africain sur le climat, tenu en marge de la COP29.

Face à cette réalité, le Togo a choisi d'être proactif et de transformer les défis en opportunités. Notre vision est claire : faire de l'accès universel à une énergie propre et abordable une réalité pour chaque Togolais d'ici 2030.

Distingués délégués,

Les résultats déjà obtenus témoignent de cette détermination :

- le taux d'électrification nationale est passé de 50 % en 2020 à 74 % à fin juin 2025 ;

- des projets innovants de centrales solaires et de mini-réseaux solaires sont en cours de déploiement pour renforcer l'accès à l'électricité aux populations ;
- notre cadre réglementaire a été consolidé pour stimuler les investissements privés dans le secteur des énergies renouvelables.

Ces avancées n'auraient pas été possibles sans le soutien précieux de l'IRENA, dont l'expertise technique, les conseils stratégiques et l'appui au renforcement des capacités ont été déterminants.

Pour les prochaines années, notre vision s'articule autour de la mise œuvre du Pacte national énergie dans le cadre de la mission 300. Ce pacte constitue notre feuille de route pour atteindre l'électrification universelle d'ici 2030, tout en garantissant l'inclusion sociale, la résilience climatique et la compétitivité économique. Ce pacte vise :

- l'électrification universelle pour 100 % de la population ;
- l'accès à des solutions de cuisson propre pour 80 % des ménages ;
- le développement de 761 MW de nouvelles capacités de production, soit 457 MW de la capacité de renouvelables supplémentaire, dont 400 MW solaires par approche programmatique et 57 MW hydroélectriques (Projet Tététou qui a été déjà soumis sur la plateforme ETAF) ;
- le déploiement de 156 MW de stockage BESS ;
- la mobilisation de 3 milliards USD, dont 1,68 milliard du secteur privé, pour financer les infrastructures, les innovations et les mécanismes d'inclusion.

Ces objectifs traduisent une volonté politique forte : faire de l'énergie un levier de transformation sociale, économique et environnementale. Ils permettront notamment :

- porter à 50 % la part des énergies renouvelables dans notre mix énergétique d'ici 2030 ;
- déployer plus d'une centaine de mini-réseaux solaires en zones rurales ainsi les centrales solaires et hydroélectriques emblématique à l'instar de celui du Sheikh Mohamed Bin Zayed de 70 MWc ;
- mettre en œuvre un programme ambitieux de formation aux métiers des énergies renouvelables afin de développer les compétences locales et préparer l'avenir.

Mais nous devons être réalistes : ces objectifs nécessitent des investissements considérables et un soutien technique continu. C'est pourquoi nous lançons un appel pour un renforcement de la coopération financière internationale.

Le rôle de l'IRENA demeure essentiel pour :

- faciliter l'accès aux financements verts ;
- renforcer les transferts de technologies vers l'Afrique ;
- développer les compétences locales ;
- et encourager la coopération régionale.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

La transition énergétique n'est pas une option, mais une nécessité. Le Togo est convaincu que les énergies renouvelables constituent la clé d'un développement durable, inclusif et résilient.

Nous réaffirmons notre volonté de renforcer la collaboration avec l'IRENA et l'ensemble des partenaires présents ici. Ensemble, transformons nos engagements en actions concrètes pour le bien-être de nos populations et pour l'avenir de notre planète.

Je vous remercie.

Agenda Item 5: General Member Statements – National Experiences on the Energy Transition

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Thank you, Mr. Chair,

Excellencies,

I wish to reaffirm what I said earlier: the UAE is delighted to welcome everyone back to Abu Dhabi and extends a warm greeting to our colleagues joining us virtually.

It is a genuine relief to be convening today. I want to commend all of you for your resilience and diplomatic efforts. The Council meetings are a vital pillar of IRENA's governance structure, and at the 29th and 30th Council sessions, we have substantial work ahead of us.

At COP28—captured in the UAE Consensus—we harnessed unprecedented momentum for renewable energy, with the collective ambition to triple renewable capacity and double energy efficiency. That moment was marked by optimism and euphoria.

Two years on, however, renewable energy still faces skepticism about its role as a reliable and affordable power source for the future we owe to ourselves and to our children. A decade ago,

cost was the principal barrier. That hurdle has largely been overcome worldwide. Today, the greater challenge lies in political will and mindset, which have not kept pace with technological progress or global aspirations.

Energy security is now at the forefront of every national agenda—and we must respond with equal urgency.

I am proud that the UAE continues to lead the energy transition with unwavering commitment. We are determined to deliver a transition that is robust, inclusive, and scaled to meet climate goals:

- Our installed renewable energy capacity has grown from 3.1 GW in 2022 to over 6 GW by 2024.
- We remain on track to reach approximately 14 GW by the end of this decade.
- A flagship initiative is the world's first 24/7 giga-scale solar-plus-battery system, announced at ADSW 2025. This project will provide 1 GW of guaranteed baseload power daily, enabled by a 5.2 GW solar PV plant paired with a 19 GWh battery storage system—setting a new global benchmark in integrated clean energy infrastructure.

Our national Energy Strategy 2050 continues to guide our diversification efforts:

- Clean energy is targeted to reach 30% of our energy mix by 2030.

- Energy efficiency targets have been raised to 45% by 2050.

Our hydrogen initiatives are advancing rapidly, aligned with the National Hydrogen Strategy and our net-zero commitments:

- Masdar and Emirates Steel have successfully completed the MENA region's first green hydrogen-based steel pilot project, now fully operational. Using hydrogen to extract iron from ore, this innovation substantially reduces emissions in steelmaking. It aligns with the UAE's broader hydrogen agenda and underscores leadership in decarbonizing heavy industry. Emirates Steel is also proud to Co-Chair the IRENA-led Alliance for Industry Decarbonization (AFID).
- In Dubai, DEWA, in partnership with Expo 2020 Dubai and Siemens Energy, continues to pioneer green hydrogen solutions—producing around 20 kg of hydrogen per hour, with up to 12 hours of storage capacity using solar energy inputs.

Beyond our national actions, and in support of the UAE Consensus, we remain acutely aware that many nations—particularly those most vulnerable to climate impacts—face formidable barriers to accelerating renewable energy adoption.

We are convinced that only through strong international partnerships and cooperation can we transform energy systems into engines of stability, prosperity, and security for all.

Thank you.

Short version:

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Thank you, Mr. Chair,

Excellencies,

I wish to reaffirm what I said earlier. The UAE is delighted to welcome everyone back to Abu Dhabi and extends a warm greeting to colleagues joining us online. It is a relief to be convening today, and I commend you all for your resilience and diplomatic efforts. The Council remains a vital pillar of IRENA's governance, and we have important work ahead at these sessions. My full statement will be shared with the secretariat for the council record and will only share few highlights here.

At COP28, through the UAE Consensus, we generated unprecedented momentum: tripling renewable capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030. That was a moment of optimism. Yet, two years on, skepticism persists about renewables as a reliable and affordable energy source. Cost is no longer the main barrier; the challenge today is political will. Energy security is now a top global priority, and we must match it with equal urgency.

The UAE is proud to lead with action:

- Renewable capacity has grown from 3.1 GW in 2022 to more than 6 GW today, on track for 14 GW by 2030.

- At ADSW 2025 we announced the world's first 24/7 giga-scale solar-plus-battery system—1 GW of guaranteed baseload power daily, a new global benchmark for clean infrastructure.

- Our hydrogen strategy is advancing, with Emirates Steel operating the region's first green hydrogen steel project, and DEWA continuing pioneering work in Dubai with Siemens Energy.

But beyond our national progress, we know many countries—especially the most vulnerable—face steep barriers to renewable deployment. That is why international partnerships and cooperation are essential. Together, we can transform energy systems into engines of stability, prosperity, and security for all.

Thank you.

GOBIERNO DE LA
REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA
ENERGÍA Y MINAS

11 September 2025

29th IRENA Council meeting
Abu Dhabi, 11-12 September 2025

Agenda Item 5
General Member Statements – National Experiences on the Energy Transition

Statement by DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Delivered by Fredy Antonio Perez, Financial Analysis and Risk Management Manager – Energy Projects, National Energy Commission (CNE)

Your Excellencies, distinguished delegates, Director General,

On behalf of the Dominican Republic, it is an honor to address this 29th Session of the IRENA Council.

The energy transition constitutes a national priority and a global commitment. In line with the *UAE Consensus* reached at COP28, which sets the goal of tripling global renewable energy capacity by 2030, the Dominican Republic reaffirms its determination to actively contribute to this objective. As of the end of July 2025, the country has reached a total installed capacity of 3,087 MW in renewable energy, including 470 MW of distributed generation, representing 26.57% of national electricity generation. This achievement reflects growth of more than 116% compared to 2020.

Currently, 17 new renewable projects are under construction, which will add more than 1,207 MW in the coming years. This progress has been possible thanks to a stable regulatory framework, clear incentives, and the confidence of the private sector and international investors. In 2025, we launched the third version of the National Energy Plan 2025-2038, which sets the roadmap toward a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable energy system. The plan includes the integration of new technologies, strengthening of transmission infrastructure, promotion of energy storage, and the expansion of natural gas as a transition fuel.

As a developing island state, highly vulnerable to climate change, we reiterate that achieving our targets requires concessional financing, technology transfer, and international cooperation. In this regard, we value IRENA's role as a catalyst for investment, a knowledge hub, and a platform for cooperation among countries. The Dominican Republic actively participates in regional initiatives such as RELAC, committing to at least 30% renewable energy participation by 2030, accelerating the energy transition in the Caribbean, and consolidating a model that combines energy security, competitiveness, and environmental sustainability, while also opening opportunities such as voluntary carbon markets.

GOBIERNO DE LA
REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA
ENERGÍA Y MINAS

Your Excellencies, our progress is significant, but challenges remain. We reiterate the urgency of accessible financing, technology transfer, and international cooperation to enable developing countries like ours to accelerate their energy transition. Our country reaffirms its commitment to work alongside IRENA and all Member States to achieve a fair, inclusive, and sustainable global energy transition.

Thank you very much.

Full statement of the Republic of Türkiye

Excellencies, distinguished delegates, and esteemed colleagues,

It is a great honor to address you at this 29th Council of the International Renewable Energy Agency.

Today, I would like to share Türkiye's vision, achievements, and ongoing efforts in advancing renewable energy, a vital pillar of both our national energy strategy and our global commitments.

Over the past two decades, Türkiye has undergone a remarkable energy transformation. In 2002, our total installed capacity stood at 32 GW; today, it exceeds 120 GW, of which more than 73 GW comes from renewable sources. Renewables now account for around 61% of our installed power, reducing emissions and contributing to regional grid stability.

In particular, our wind and solar power, which were almost non-existent in 2002, have now surpassed 37 GW, accounting for 31% of our total installed capacity. This demonstrates how quickly Türkiye has scaled up clean energy within a short period of time.

Türkiye is already a leader in geothermal energy, ranking 4. worldwide in electricity generation and first in Europe. Wind and solar are expanding rapidly: wind capacity rose from just 19 MW in 2002 to 13.7 GW by July 2025, with electricity generation from wind increasing nearly 600-fold in the past two decades. In 2024 alone, we added 1.3 GW of new wind capacity, moving Türkiye into third place in Europe for onshore wind expansion.

Looking ahead, our 2035 Renewable Energy Roadmap, published last year, sets ambitious but achievable targets. By 2035, we aim to quadruple our combined solar and wind capacity from 30 GW in 2024 to 120 GW, with 48 GW allocated to wind, including 5 GW of offshore capacity. This forms a critical pillar of Türkiye's Net Zero by 2053 vision.

We support renewable energy development at every scale, from rooftop solar to utility-scale projects, and plan to hold annual Renewable Energy Resource Area (YEKA) auctions of at least 2 GW to further accelerate deployment.

In November and December this year, we will organize tenders for a total of 2 GW of new capacity, including 1.150 MW in wind and 850 MW in solar.

Furthermore, we are preparing Türkiye's first floating solar power plant auction. Within the Demirköprü hydropower reservoir, we will allocate 35 MW of capacity for a floating solar installation. This will be an important milestone in diversifying renewable technologies and making better use of our natural resources.

To unlock the full potential of renewables, Türkiye is modernizing its electricity grid with a focus on flexibility, digitalization, and resilience. Over the next decade, we plan to invest around 28 billion dollars, including the expansion of approximately 15.000 kilometers of HVDC lines.

Türkiye is also enhancing cross-border interconnections with its neighbors, aiming to triple or even quadruple capacity. With these investments, we expect to provide 77% of our electricity from domestic and renewable sources by 2035.

Türkiye's energy transition is guided by a vision of sustainability, resilience, and inclusivity. By advancing renewable energy and optimizing energy efficiency, we are building an energy ecosystem aligned with both national priorities and global climate goals.

By advancing renewable energy, strengthening our grids, and deepening international cooperation, Türkiye aims to support a resilient and sustainable energy transition that fosters shared progress and global collaboration."

Thank you.

29th IRENA Council meeting
Abu Dhabi, 10-12 September 2026

General Member Statements.

Statements by **KINGDOM OF ESWATINI**
Delivered by **Lindiwe Mbingo, Principal Secretary**

Director General for IRENA,
Excellences,

Eswatini commends the IRENA for the successful hosting of the 29th IRENA Council meeting as well as the progress made in the past year. Eswatini would like to present her experiences on the Energy Transition.

The development of the Kingdom of Eswatini's energy future is guided by several policies, plans and strategies that seek to ensure priority is given to cleaner technologies and renewable energy resources for electricity generation as well as for demand side management.

Policies that have been developed for the energy sector include the National Energy Policy, which sets out the vision for the growth

and reform of the Eswatini energy industry to align with sustainable economic growth for the betterment of the economy as well as peoples' livelihoods and wellbeing. This policy sets a target of achieving 50% of renewable energy in the electricity mix as part of the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

Informed by the policies, strategies and plans highlighted, the Kingdom of Eswatini is pursuing a project pipeline of renewable energy projects totalling to about 331 MW of new installed capacity. The projects are from various renewable resources such as solar PV, biomass, hydro.

With regards to development of baseload power generation to support industrialization, Eswatini has just completed a surface geoscientific exploration study which indicate an estimated potential for geothermal of 80 MW. Two areas are targeted for exploratory drilling and potential financiers for slim well exploratory drilling are being engaged. Eswatini would welcome support from IRENA in this regard.

There has also been a great shift towards decentralized systems such as small scale embedded generators which mainly utilize solar energy. The energy regulator has licensed a total of about 30 MW of distributed renewable energy is currently finalizing a number of regulatory instruments that will create an enabling environment for the systems to thrive. These include the Embedded Generators By-laws which will enable the

compensation of Small Scale Embedded Generation owners when they export excess electricity to the national grid.

To improve electricity access through the use of renewable's based technologies, the country is currently developing the minigrids regulations that will guide the development of minigrids in isolated rural communities. Eswatini is also working on an E-Mobility policy to decarbonize the transport sector.

Eswatini values the support from IRENA and we are looking forward to continued collaboration as we develop the renewable energy sector for Eswatini.

Thank you

GOVERNMENT OF MALTA
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND TOURISM
GLOBAL ISSUES DIRECTORATE

General Statement by Malta

29th Council of IRENA

11 September 2025

President of the Council

DG IRENA

Distinguished colleagues

Adopted ten years ago, the Paris Agreement has become fully operational, yielding tangible progress in the global response to climate change. Nevertheless, the speed and scale of action remain inadequate to address the urgency and magnitude of this crisis. The energy transition is a critical component in this effort.

As a Mediterranean island nation, Malta faces unique challenges in deploying renewable energy. Limited land and deep surrounding seas make the transition complex, yet Malta remains firmly committed to the EU's 2030 targets and our COP28 pledges to double energy efficiency and triple renewable energy capacity.

A driving force behind Malta's recent advancements has been the implementation of new policies aligned with EU directives and global sustainability goals:

• **National Energy and Climate Plan:** Updated in early 2025, raising our renewable energy target to 25% by 2030.

• **Green Energy Incentives:** New grants cover up to 70% of solar installation costs, alongside a feed-in tariff for surplus energy.

• **Energy Efficiency Regulations:** Stricter building codes now require higher standards for insulation, efficient lighting, and smart energy management.

Malta is also looking to the sea as a new frontier. We adopted a National Policy for Offshore Renewable Energy in 2024 and are developing our first floating wind farm, with a planned capacity of around 300 megawatts. To support deployment, we are investing in a second interconnector with Italy and utility-scale battery storage, enabling both domestic generation and import of green electricity.

On land, Project PROMISE, led by the University of Malta, is transforming Malta's solar energy landscape, integrating advanced PV systems and smart grid technology. These initiatives are central to our goal of doubling energy efficiency and reducing overall consumption.

International engagement strengthens our efforts. Malta joined the SIDS Lighthouse Initiative in 2024 and the Global Offshore Wind Alliance in 2025, allowing us to share expertise and collaborate on large-scale projects tailored for island states.

We also continue to lead in climate diplomacy. In July 2025, Malta welcomed the International Court of Justice's advisory opinion affirming that climate change poses a "common concern of humankind" and that states have binding obligations under international law to mitigate risks and protect human rights. Malta co-sponsored the UN resolution that led to this opinion, building on our pioneering 1988 initiative that placed climate conservation on the UN agenda.

In October 2024, we welcomed the CHOGM communique pledging enhanced marine renewable targets to meet the global goal of tripling renewable capacity, as agreed in the UNFCCC Global Stocktake in Dubai.

As a Small Island Developing State and former UN Security Council member, Malta continues to highlight climate change as a security issue. We are spearheading Mediterranean cooperation on sea level rise through a dedicated conference this September to share expertise and financing solutions — linking energy, resilience, and stability.

Malta is showing that small island nations can innovate, collaborate, and lead. Initiatives like *Islands for Islands* and our Climate Vulnerability and Resilience Index help guide targeted adaptation and unlock climate finance.

Through these efforts, we are moving closer to a sustainable, secure, and low-carbon future — fulfilling our COP28 commitments and laying the groundwork for future action.

Thank you.

سفارة جمهورية باكستان الاسلامية
Embassy of the
Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Abu Dhabi (U.A.E.)

11 September 2025

29th IRENA Council meeting
Abu Dhabi, 11-12 September 2025

Agenda Item 5
General Member Statements – National Experiences on the Energy Transition

Statement by Pakistan
Delivered by Ms. Tehreem Kanwal

Mr Chair,

Pakistan congratulates the distinguished representative of Costa Rica on assuming the Chair of the 29th IRENA Council Session. We also express deep appreciation to Dr. Gloria Magombo of Zimbabwe for her capable leadership as outgoing Chair. We look forward to supporting the Council's work under your stewardship.

Mr. Chair,

2. IRENA stands at the center of the global energy transformation — a transformation that is not only about technology and emissions, but about equity, opportunity, and resilience.

3. While important strides have been made toward Sustainable Development Goal 7 — ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy — progress remains uneven. Over 675 million people globally still live without electricity, and many more lack access to clean and modern energy services.

4. Pakistan represents both the scale of the challenge and the potential of the solution. Today, nearly **40 million Pakistanis** remain without access to electricity — a stark reminder that energy poverty is far from resolved. At the same time, we are pursuing ambitious renewable energy goals, targeting **60% renewable electricity by 2030**, and expanding our energy mix through hydropower, nuclear, and rapidly growing solar capacity.

5. In fact, a **"silent solar revolution"** is reshaping our energy landscape — enabled by supportive policies like net-metering, lower tariffs, and accessible technology. As of early 2025, solar energy contributed approximately 25% of utility-scale electricity — a milestone reached through persistence and innovation, despite limited fiscal capacity.

6. However, like many other developing countries, Pakistan's path to a clean energy future is unfolding against the harsh reality of climate vulnerability. We are among the countries **most affected by climate change**, despite contributing less than 1% of global greenhouse gas emissions.

Mr. Chair,

7. The recent devastating floods — mirroring those in 2022 — displaced millions, severely damaged energy infrastructure, and highlighted the urgent need to integrate climate resilience into our sustainable energy strategies.

8. Two years ago, in partnership with relevant UN agencies and others, Pakistan responded by deploying distributed solar kits to thousands of flood-affected households — restoring not just light, but livelihoods. This model — clean energy for recovery — deserves broader replication, and IRENA's expertise can help scale such decentralized solutions across climate vulnerable regions.

Mr. Chair,

9. To fully realize the promise of renewables, we must confront the **elephant in the room: financing**. Pakistan's energy transition requires **over USD 100 billion by 2030**. Yet, like many developing countries, we face constrained fiscal space and a skewed global financing architecture.

11. Globally, over **USD 4.3 trillion per year** is needed to meet energy and climate goals, but only **USD 21.6 billion** in public clean energy finance reached developing countries last year — and most of it as debt. This is neither fair nor sustainable.

12. In this regard, allow me to offer **three key recommendations** where IRENA and its partners can make a real difference:

- **One,** there is a pressing need to enhance fiscal space for developing countries, especially those grappling with debt distress. The recently adopted *Compromiso de Sevilla* provides a concrete framework in this regard and must be actively followed up and operationalized.

- ***Two***, through platforms like the Energy Transition Accelerator Financing (ETAF) Platform, IRENA can play a catalytic role in mobilizing patient capital for vulnerable countries. We urge an expansion in the scale and scope of such facilities;

- ***Three,*** technical and institutional capacity gaps remain a bottleneck. In this regard, IRENA can intensify its support for project development pipelines — from prefeasibility to financial close — especially in countries with limited access to private capital;

Mr. Chair,

The global energy transition is undeniably advancing, but without strategic planning and targeted international support, it risks becoming unequal, fragmented, and unjust. As the lead intergovernmental agency for renewable energy, IRENA must continue to guide this transition toward inclusivity and equity.

Let us leverage the momentum of the UN Decade of Sustainable Energy for All — and IRENA's convening power — to ensure that no country and no community is left behind in the global shift to clean, renewable energy.

Thank you.

11 September 2025

29th IRENA Council meeting

Abu Dhabi, 11-12 September 2025

Agenda Item

5 General Member Statements – National Experiences on the Energy Transition

Statement by REPUBLIC OF PERU

Delivered by Ambassador Alberto Farje

Señor Presidente del Consejo, Embajador Francisco Chacón
Señor Director General, Francesco La Camera
Distinguidos delegados,

El Perú se honra en participar en esta vigésimo novena reunión del Consejo y en compartir nuestros avances y desafíos en la transición energética.

Nuestro país cuenta con un potencial excepcional de energías renovables: solar, hidroeléctrica, eólica y geotérmica. Estamos comprometidos a aprovechar plenamente estos recursos en el marco de nuestra Política Energética Nacional, que busca una matriz diversificada, baja en carbono y sostenible.

Entre los hitos importantes se encuentra el Decreto Legislativo 1002, que promueve la inversión en electricidad renovable, respaldado hasta la fecha por cuatro subastas competitivas, así como la ratificación del Acuerdo de París, que orienta nuestras medidas para la cocción limpia, la generación distribuida y el reemplazo de calentadores eléctricos por calentadores solares de agua.

En 2022, el Perú declaró la Emergencia Climática Nacional, estableciendo un aumento progresivo de la participación de energías renovables no convencionales en la matriz eléctrica, con la meta de alcanzar un 20 por ciento al 2030. Al mismo tiempo, la Ley de Fomento del Hidrógeno Verde impulsa la producción y el uso del hidrógeno como combustible limpio y como insumo industrial. Más recientemente, se han promulgado nuevas leyes para fortalecer el marco regulatorio y asegurar una mayor participación de las energías renovables en las licitaciones de generación eléctrica.

Al cierre de 2024, la generación renovable ya representaba el 60 por ciento de la electricidad total: la hidroelectricidad se mantiene como eje central, mientras que la energía eólica y solar muestran un crecimiento sostenido.

Deseamos también destacar nuestras alianzas internacionales, como los Memorandos de Entendimiento con Corea y Japón en materia de energía renovable, eficiencia, hidrógeno y electromovilidad, así como la cooperación con The Nature Conservancy y la GIZ para fortalecer la planificación energética integrada y la sostenibilidad.

Señor Presidente del Consejo y distinguidos miembros de IRENA,

El Perú reafirma su determinación de avanzar hacia una transición energética justa, inclusiva y sostenible, aprovechando nuestro vasto potencial renovable, implementando políticas sólidas y fomentando la cooperación internacional, todo ello en beneficio de nuestros ciudadanos y de las generaciones futuras.

Muchas gracias.

Mr. Chair, Ambassador Francisco Chacón

Mr director general, Francisco La Camera

distinguished delegates,

Peru is honored to participate in this Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Council and to share our progress and challenges in the energy transition.

Peru has an exceptional renewable energy potential: solar, hydropower, wind, and geothermal. We are committed to fully harnessing these resources under our National Energy Policy, which seeks a diversified, low-carbon, and sustainable energy matrix.

Important milestones include the Legislative Decree 1002, which promotes investment in renewable electricity, supported by four competitive auctions to date, and the ratification of the Paris Agreement, which guides our measures for clean cooking, distributed generation, and the replacement of electric heaters with solar water heaters.

In 2022, Peru declared a National Climate Emergency, mandating a progressive increase of non-conventional renewables in the electricity mix, with the goal of reaching 20

percent by 2030. At the same time, the Law on Green Hydrogen fosters the production and use of hydrogen as a clean fuel and industrial input. More recently, new laws have implemented to strength the regulatory framework to ensure greater participation of renewables in power auctions.

By the end of 2024, renewable generation already accounted for 60 percent of total electricity: hydropower remains central, while wind and solar energy reflect strong growth.

We also highlight international partnerships, such as Memoranda of Understanding with Korea and Japan on renewable energy, efficiency, hydrogen, and electric mobility, as well as cooperation with The Nature Conservancy and GIZ to strengthen integrated energy planning and sustainability.

Mr. Chair,

Peru reaffirms its determination to advance a just, inclusive, and sustainable energy transition, harnessing our vast renewable potential, implementing robust policies, and fostering international cooperation, all for the benefit of our citizens and future generations.

Thank you.

PHILIPPINES' Country Statement
29th IRENA Council and Related Meetings
11 September 2025, UAE

Delivered by: Deputy Head of Mission, Mr. Arvic Arevalo, Philippine Embassy in Abu Dhabi

Excellencies, distinguished colleagues,

The Philippines reaffirms its steadfast commitment to scale up and fast-track the development and deployment of renewable energy (RE). We remain focused on ensuring that renewable energy technologies are rolled out cost-effectively, achieving not only our climate goals but also real and lasting impacts for our people.

The Department of Energy (DOE) pursues a dual objective: to achieve energy security while promoting low-carbon development. To do this, we continue to design and implement a wide range of policies and programs that provide timely investments, accelerate our energy transition, and strengthen climate change mitigation efforts. These measures highlight our belief that energy transition and climate action must go hand in hand.

Our country's Energy Goal is clear – to accelerate and expand the use of indigenous energy resources, ensuring immediate access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy services as we move toward a low-carbon future. Since the early 1990s, our government energy plans and programs have consistently given preference to environmentally sound, indigenous, and low-cost sources of power.

As of today, the Philippines has a total installed capacity of 29.7 gigawatts (GW), with 32% coming from renewable sources. In terms of power generation, renewables account for about 22% of the total mix. To achieve our aspirational targets, we must add 52.8 GW of new renewable capacity in the next 20 years. This endeavor requires massive support and investments from the private sector. Since the enactment of the Renewable Energy Act of 2008, the sector has contributed significantly to the economy, with investments reaching around PhP 363 billion, avoidance of 38 million tons of CO_2 emissions between 2009 and 2024, and the creation of nearly 934,400 green jobs in 2024 alone.

The Philippines is fortunate to be richly endowed with renewable resources. As part of our Energy Transition Goals, we are determined to accelerate their development, aiming to increase the share of renewables in our power generation mix to 35% by 2030 and 50% by 2040. To realize this, the DOE has put in place enabling policies and market-driven mechanisms, among others:

1. Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)
2. Renewable Energy Market (REM) for trading Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)
3. Green Energy Option Program (GEOP)
4. Green Energy Auction Program (GEAP)

5. Net-Metering Program
6. Expanded Roof-Mounted Solar Program (ERSP)

These efforts are already yielding recognition. In the 2023 BloombergNEF Climate Report, the Philippines ranked as the world's second most attractive emerging market for renewable energy investments. This was a remarkable leap from 20th place in 2021, attributed largely to our policy reforms and the conduct of green energy auction rounds, which have triggered a significant expansion of renewable energy capacity.

The DOE has also fostered a conducive environment for both local and foreign developers through supportive measures such as:

1. The Philippine Offshore Wind Roadmap, which identified six development zones with a total potential capacity of 178 GW;
2. The liberalization of rules allowing 100% foreign ownership in renewable projects, which has already attracted $5 billion in offshore wind investments; and
3. The adoption of the Energy Virtual One-Stop Shop (EVOSS), which streamlines permitting, rationalizes fees, and ensures timely approvals. Under this system, if an agency fails to act on an application within the prescribed timeline, the application is automatically deemed approved.

This year, the DOE advanced its renewable energy targets through consecutive Green Energy Auctions. GEA-3 awarded 7.5 GW from geothermal, pump-storage, and impounding hydro projects, providing reliable baseload supply. This was followed by GEA-4, which subscribed 9.4 GW from onshore wind, solar, and solar + battery energy storage systems (BESS), boosting grid flexibility and sustainability. Before year-end, GEA-5 will offer 3.3 GW dedicated to offshore wind, marking the country's first large-scale auction for marine renewables. Collectively, these rounds are expected to deliver more than 20 GW of renewable capacity by 2030, supporting both energy security and the broader clean energy transition agenda.

Looking forward, we envision a Philippine economy that continues to grow while pursuing its ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement—specifically, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 70% relative to business as usual by 2030. This goal aligns with our commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

We recognize that much remains to be done. However, the Philippines remains fully committed to fostering collective knowledge, building capability, and enhancing collaboration among countries and governments. Through these partnerships, we aim to advance sustainable development, improve energy access and security, and drive low-carbon economic growth as we continue on our path toward full renewable energy development.

Thank you.