

## Information Document

### Initial observations in relation to ongoing discussions on the potential establishment of regional offices of IRENA

#### I. Background

At its twenty-fourth meeting, the Council considered a proposal by Singapore<sup>1</sup> to establish an IRENA regional office in Singapore. During the Council's deliberations, some Members highlighted the need to examine the viability of the creation of regional offices. Some Members also emphasised the need for a clear description of the scope, objectives and functions that could be performed by a regional office. Members also requested more information on the impact of such offices on the relationship with Members from a region and the IRENA Headquarters in the United Arab Emirates and its offices in Bonn and New York, as well as the basic requirement for potential Host Countries, among other issues. A comprehensive list of views presented by Council members on this matter was compiled<sup>2</sup> to guide subsequent discussions at Council and related meetings.

Based on the views expressed by Members, the Council advised that these and other open issues require more in-depth discussion, and that additional information would be needed for further consideration of the matter by the Council.

In order to provide more elements for its discussion and guidance, including at its twenty-fifth meeting in May 2023, the Council agreed to create an Open-ended Group to discuss the creation and related processes, procedures and policies on the establishment of regional offices of IRENA. In this regard, Members advised that the Open-ended Group should at the outset understand the issues relating to the creation of regional offices, including the establishment of rules, procedures, and policies. In order to evaluate and discuss the matter effectively, Members also raised the need for due consideration to the strategic alignment of IRENA's mission as well as how such regional offices may support the mandate of IRENA, stressing the need to avoid duplication of work and overlap with the regional offices of other international organisations.

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<sup>1</sup> [Link](#) Report of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Council - Agenda Item 13. Any other business (para 200, page 42)

<sup>2</sup> [Link](#) Note on the Open-Ended Group on the Establishment of Regional Offices of IRENA

The meeting of the Open-ended Group on the Establishment of Regional Offices of IRENA took place on 27 February 2023 in a virtual format and was facilitated by Egypt. The discussions during the Open-ended Group meeting focussed on scope, objectives, functions and roles, including complementarity with the present foundation of the Agency as well as the viability of the creation of IRENA regional offices. A summary<sup>3</sup> of the Open-ended Group meeting was transmitted to the Membership on 11 April 2023. The facilitator of the Open-ended Group will also provide an update at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Council.

During the discussions of the Open-ended Group, some Members emphasised that, in determining whether or not there is a necessity and urgency for establishing regional offices of IRENA at this point in time, there is an imperative to broaden the parameters of the discussion and conduct detailed analyses on a number of issues.

Against this backdrop, this information document has been prepared to provide the Council with some initial observations on some open questions raised on programmatic, administrative, budgetary and legal issues, based on the current context and operations of the Agency. The Council may wish to take into account the information presented in this document as it continues discussions on the necessity and viability of establishing regional offices or other such entities of IRENA. The Secretariat remains available to expand on these or other observations as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

## II. Overview of programmatic considerations

During the Council's deliberations as well as discussions at the Open-ended Group meeting, some Members requested further information to understand the need and rationale for establishing regional offices of IRENA including its alignment with the development strategy of IRENA as outlined in the Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) 2023-2027.

The MTS 2023-2027 which was adopted at the 13<sup>th</sup> Assembly, outlines that, taking a regional approach may be deemed efficient and unique as it leverages the Agency's comparative advantage with respect to its global Membership. The current MTS<sup>4</sup> includes a pillar on "Support for Regions and Countries". This newly added pillar has the objective to assist regional and country-level decision-making and support implementation strategies to reduce global emissions, adapt to climate change, and improve energy access, security and affordability for sustainable development.

The current energy landscape is marked by a growing demand for clean, affordable and reliable energy sources. Regions and countries are faced with a dual challenge of meeting this demand, while mitigating the impacts of the climate crisis. Achieving these goals will require strong regional engagement and collaboration for bringing about the necessary flexibilities, efficiencies, and economies of scale for renewables-based transitions, as outlined the MTS 2023-2027. To this end, IRENA has undertaken the development of Regional Energy Transition Outlooks (RETOs), with the aim of providing a nuanced and tailored analysis, aligned with regional mid- and long-term development and climate goals.

While noting that RETOs will be developed as an effective tool to support the implementation of regional commitments and development strategies, the MTS also invites IRENA to pursue new and practical avenues to accelerate regional energy transitions tailored to respective circumstances, which is an area of work that may benefit from the establishment of regional offices.

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<sup>3</sup> [Link](#) Summary of the first meeting of the Open-ended Group on establishment of Regional Offices of IRENA

<sup>4</sup> [Link](#) Report of the Director-General - Medium-Term Strategy 2023-2027

With these observations in mind, in discussing and considering the current or future necessity and viability for the establishment of regional offices or entities, the Council may also wish to refer to the Work Programme 2022-2023 that is under implementation by IRENA, which includes focus on specific regional and thematic activities that are in line with the Agency's mandate and key priorities. It also includes current coordination mechanisms with international and regional organisations, donor institutions and private sector stakeholders to avoid duplication.

### **III. Overview of administrative and budgetary considerations**

In the course of discussions on the matter, some Members have raised the need to present some administrative, budgetary and related aspects, including with respect to funding, human resources issues, and financial frameworks. While the exact nature and extent of such aspects would depend on the Council's guidance based on the evolution of its deliberations and discussions on the matter, this section presents some general information on administration and budget that the Council may wish to take into account, as appropriate.

#### **Administrative considerations**

The potential establishment of any regional office or entity would require a number of administrative considerations to be explored, in line with the established processes and practices of IRENA. These may include the following:

- Additional Headquarters staff to provide support as needed to any such office or entity for matters relating to human resources, information and communications technology, finance, payroll, procurement, travel, and workshops, amongst others
- Legal and protocol support, including negotiation and relations under the Host Country Agreement
- Possible revisions to IRENA policies and procedures to accommodate any new office or entity
- Others to be identified

In addition to the above, there is also a need to ensure that any regional office or entity would follow and be in compliance with the rules and regulations on human resources matters, as well as policies and practices to ensure compliance with the standard practices and norms of the Agency. Some initial issues in this respect include:

- Recruitment and selection of staff; identify skills required for each staff member, procedure to be followed and standards of selections to ensure procurement of required talent
- Onboarding/orientation of new staff
- Compensation/benefits geared toward local conditions (Salary, post adjustment, medical insurance, rental subsidies for staff if appropriate)
- Training and development
- Performance management
- Succession planning
- Diversity: considerations to be made for hiring of women and diversity of nationalities staffing the office
- Maintaining strong inter-Divisional communications
- Modification of staff rules and regulations as appropriate

### **Budgetary considerations**

The type of regional office or entity envisioned would determine budget requirements as well as compliance with the rules and regulations on budgetary matters, and related policies and practices to ensure compliance with the Financial Regulations and Financial Procedures and reporting requirements, including under the Work Programme and Budget. This may also entail a revision to the current Financial Regulations and Financial procedures and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system of IRENA. In addition, consideration will need to be given on the source of budget and whether the potential Host Country will provide all of the funding required including for additional Headquarters administrative support needed for the additional oversight that regional offices would require, or whether funding will come from a combination of assessed contributions and Host Country funding, taking into account that Members have emphasised that there should be no additional increase in their assessed contributions as of result of a potential regional office. Consideration will also have to be given to whether voluntary contributions may be sought from Members.

In order to provide a frame of reference and based on the current operations of the Agency with respect to its offices in Bonn and New York, two approaches currently exist for IRENA offices outside of its Headquarters in Abu Dhabi:

- IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre (IITC) in Bonn
  - Research and/or Thematic Centre
  - Host Country (Germany) provides the majority of funding, except for Headquarters administrative support
  - A similar set-up would have a substantial footprint in terms of office space, staffing and cost
  
- IRENA Liaison Office in New York
  - Representative and Liaison office
  - Funded from core Assessed Contributions
  - A similar set-up would require relatively low staffing and cost

### **IV. Overview of legal observations and potential future considerations**

In the course of discussions to date, including at the 24th meeting of the Council as well as the meeting of the Open-ended Group, some Members have requested clarity on legal considerations, including implications in relation to the IRENA Statute and the Rules of Procedure, as well as related issues that would have to be addressed at the outset.

This section presents an overview of observations following an initial analysis of the IRENA Statute and present structure of the Agency, including the processes leading to this established structure and existing practice of other international organisations, which the Council may wish to take into account during its deliberations on the matter.

- The IRENA Statute (“the Statute”) provides in Article IX, Section I, that:
  - “The Assembly shall designate the seat of the Agency ... by consensus of the Members present, or, if no consensus can be reached, by a majority vote of two thirds of the Members present and voting”.*
  
- There are no references in the Statute to the establishment of regional offices or other offices away from IRENA Headquarters.

It is noteworthy in this respect that IRENA established the IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre (IITC) in Bonn, Germany and the IRENA Liaison Office in New York, United States of America, based on a decision by the IRENA Assembly upon the recommendation of the Council. This is consistent with the established practice of other international organisations, many of which have established regional offices and other offices away from their Headquarters in the absence of an enabling provision in their constituent documents. In such cases, a decision of the supreme deliberative body of those organisations was essential prior to development of the details pertaining to the set-up and functioning of such offices, including with respect to identifying processes for analysing requests and decision-making for establishment, as well as administrative and institutional matters such as reporting structures, division of work, and human resources issues, amongst others.

In view of the above, with respect to the legal nature and status of any such regional offices, it would be prudent to note that any future consideration of these issues must be consistent with the established decision-making processes of IRENA as well as the organisational practice of the Agency in line with that of other international organisations, including in the following aspects:

- Accordance with IRENA regulations, rules and procedures, including without limitation the IRENA Financial Regulations and Financial Procedures, and the IRENA Staff Regulations and Staff Rules
- Alignment with established modalities of institutional and programmatic oversight, including under the Medium-term Strategy and the Work Programme as adopted by the Assembly, in line with IRENA's mandate and its objectives and priorities as determined by the Assembly
- Provision of a proper legal framework, including in particular privileges and immunities in the Host Country which should be consistent with the provisions of the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities for the International Renewable Energy Agency

An overview of Agencies involved in Energy is annexed for information and reference.

## Annex: Overview Information of Agencies in the Areas of Energy

<u>Headquarters (HQ)</u>		<u>Regional/Other Offices or Partnering Agencies</u>
Name of the Institution	Location & Year, Objective & Rationale and Responsibilities	Type and Location of Office(s) & Year, Objective & Rationale and Responsibilities
<b>ENERGY AGENCIES</b>		
<p>International Energy Agency (IEA)</p>	<p><b>Location of HQ &amp; Year of Establishment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paris, France, established in 1974</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective &amp; Rationale:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Works with governments and industry to shape a secure and sustainable energy future for all</li> <li>• Established with a mandate on energy security and energy policy cooperation and a new modernisation strategy</li> </ul> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging in Summits, including International Climate and Energy Summit, World Energy Leaders Summit, IEA-COP Net Zero Summit, IEA Clean Energy Transitions Summit</li> <li>• Providing analysis, data, policy recommendations and solutions for energy security and clean energy transition</li> <li>• Flagship Analysis includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Global Energy Crisis</li> <li>▪ Global Energy Transitions Stocktake</li> <li>▪ Net Zero Emissions</li> <li>▪ Tracking Clean Energy Progress</li> <li>▪ World Energy Outlook</li> <li>▪ Energy Technology Perspective</li> <li>▪ Saving Energy</li> <li>▪ Oil Market Report</li> <li>▪ Russia's War on Ukraine</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Fostering technology collaboration on climate change, renewable energy, energy access, buildings, electricity, industry, transport, fossil energy, fusion power, and cross-cutting activities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Type and Location of Office(s) &amp; Year of Establishment:</b></p> <p><b>Liaison (Co-operation) Office:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IEA-China Co-operation Office (Energy Co-operation Centre) in Beijing, China, established in 2017</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective &amp; Rationale:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration between IEA and China's National Energy Administration (NEA)</li> <li>• This office is hosted by the China Electricity Power Planning and Engineering Institute (EPPEI)</li> <li>• The Center will scale up in phases, while the first phase focusing largely on liaison and coordination activities</li> <li>• It is established based on the IEA's modernisation and open-door policy to emerging countries, while this policy resulted in China becoming one of the first IEA Association country in 2015</li> </ul> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organising launch of the IEA World Energy Outlook in China</li> <li>• Facilitate enhanced collaboration in key areas such as energy security, energy data and statistics, energy policy analysis, renewables, energy efficiency and clean energy technologies</li> <li>• Collaboration on energy policy analysis, international practice in carbon emissions trading, and power market reforms</li> <li>• Promoting clean energy systems and improving exchange of data on renewable energy and other resources.</li> <li>• Training activities for energy professionals and policy makers at local and national levels in China</li> <li>• Coordinating seminars, conferences, and other events, including China's Electric Power System Transformation</li> </ul>

- Technology co-operation programmes include:
  - Clean Energy Transitions Programme
  - Clean Energy Transitions in Emerging Economies
  - CEM Hydrogen Initiative
  - Energy Efficiency in Emerging Economies
  - Technology Collaboration Programme
  - Digital Demand-Driven Electricity Networks Initiative
  - Data-Driven Electrification in Africa
  - Energy Sub-Saharan Africa
  - Energy Transitions in the MENA Region
  - EU4Energy
  - Global Commission for Urgent Action on Energy Efficiency
  - People-Centered Clean Energy Transitions
  - Our Inclusive Energy Future
  - Electric Vehicles Initiative
- Research on policies:
  - IEA/IRENA Renewable Energy Policies and Measures Database
  - IEA Energy Efficiency Database
  - Addressing Climate Change database
  - Building Energy Efficiency Policies database
- Launch regional initiatives and cooperation include:
  - Singapore-IEA Regional Training Programme
  - Thailand Energy Information Centre
  - Indonesia Centre of Excellence on Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency
- Collaboration with international organisations to ensure secure, affordable and sustainable energy systems
- Training activities on energy statistics, modelling, technology, energy efficiency and renewable energy policies

IEA and Singapore are in discussion to explore the possibility of setting up an IEA Regional Cooperation Centre in Singapore (addressed by Dr Tan See Leng, Minister for Manpower and Second Minister for Trade and Industry in Singapore, during the Singapore-IEA Ministerial Roundtable in 2022)

Clean Energy  
Ministerial  
(CEM)

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- Paris, France, established 2010
- CEM Secretariat is housed within the IEA in Paris since 2016

**Objective & Rationale:**

- CEM was created to accelerate clean energy transitions, to promote policies and programmes to advance clean energy technology, to share lessons learned and best practices, and to encourage the transition to a global clean energy economy
- CEM began as an initiative of the Major Economies Forum (MEF) to facilitate positive outcome of climate change negotiations at the UNFCCC

**Responsibilities:**

- Coordinate annual high-level ministerial policy dialogue
- CEM work programme such as:
  - Clean power
  - Clean transport
  - Clean buildings
  - Clean industry
  - Clean solutions
  - Empowering society
- Launch year-round policy-targeted technical initiatives and high visibility campaigns

**All programmes are managed by the Headquarters in Paris, France in cooperation with partnering agencies such as:**

- IRENA
- IEA
- IEAGHG
- SEforALL
- UNIDO
- The World Bank
- OLADE
- ISA
- WEC (World Energy Council)
- AIT (Austrian Institute of Technology)
- CALSTART
- Colorado School of Mines
- ESMAP (Energy Sector Management Assistance Program)
- GEIDCO (Global Energy Interconnection Development and Cooperation Organization)
- KEEI (Korea Energy Economics Institute)
- Korea Smart Grid Institute
- Joint Institute for Strategic Energy Analysis
- NREL (National Renewable Energy Laboratory)
- Shanghai International Automobile City
- VTT



Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL)

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- Vienna, Austria, established in 2011

**Objective & Rationale:**

- SEforALL works to drive faster action towards the achievement of SDG7
- It ensures a clean energy transition that leaves no one behind and brings new opportunities for everyone to fulfil their potentials
- It was established based on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative launched by former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2011
- A mandate to establish Africa Hub derived from a resolution during the November 2012 Conference of Energy Ministers of Africa
- Establishment of a Satellite Office in New York was followed by the declaration by the General Assembly of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, the Secretary-General appointed his Special Representative to serve as a focal point in the United Nations system on issues related to energy

**Responsibilities:**

- Implements 12 programmes such as:
  - UN-Energy
  - Universal integrated energy plans
  - Energy finance
  - Energy efficiency for sustainable development
  - Policy and regulatory frameworks
  - Results-based financing
  - Cooling for All
  - Clean cooking
  - Powering healthcare
  - Women and youth at the forefront

**Type and Location of Office(s) & Year of Establishment, Objective & Rationale, and Responsibilities:**

**Liaison (Satellite) Offices:**

- Satellite Office in Washington DC, USA, established in 2016
- Satellite Office in New York, USA, established in 2014
- Satellite office was established to maintaining a close cooperation and partnership with other organisations in a relationship agreement, while gaining independence from the UN
- Serves as a liaison to UN agencies and other intergovernmental organisations

**Regional Hubs:**

Africa Hub is in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, established in 2013

- Hosted by the African Development Bank's Energy, Environment and Climate Change Department
- Africa Hub was launched in partnership with AUC, NEPAD, NPCA, SADC, UNDP and AfDB to implement the SE4ALL initiative in 44 African countries, as well as Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)
- African Hub - African Climate Technology Centre (ACTC) supports enhancing networking and scaling up of climate change technology transfer and investment
- The Centre of Excellence for the East African Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE) was established in Kampala, Uganda in 2016 with aid by UNIDO and Austrian Development Agency

Latin America & Caribbeans Regional Hub is in Washington DC, USA, established in 2014

- Hosted by the Inter-American Development Bank
- Latin America & Caribbeans Hub is launched in a partnership among IDB, UNDP, UNECLAC and OLADE to help coordinate activities and information related to SEforALL in the region

Asia-Pacific Hub is in Manila Philippines, established in 2014

- Hosted by the Asian Development Bank

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SEforALL Forum</li> <li>▪ International relations and special projects</li> <li>• Developing partnerships among stakeholders</li> <li>• Providing data and evidence through research and publications</li> <li>• SEforALL Analysis of SDG7 Progress</li> <li>• Country engagement</li> <li>• Energy compacts</li> <li>• Campaigns such as ‘Be Bold’ and ‘This Is Cool’</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asia-Pacific Hub is led by ADB, UNDP and UNESCAP to integrate the strengths of partners in the region</li> <li>• AP Hub - Center for Excellence for Sustainable Energy in Singapore (SECOE) was established in 2015</li> <li>• AP Hub for SECOE provides learning and sharing platform for region’s policymakers, share knowledge, expertise and lessons, connect sustainable energy companies and project financing, and develop repository knowledge and partnerships</li> </ul> <p>Middle East Hub is in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, established in 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hosted by the Islamic Development Bank’s Economic and Social Infrastructure Department</li> <li>• Middle East Hub was launched to support the achievement of SDG7 in the Middle Eastern region and create a platform for cooperation to work with financial institutions and stakeholders</li> </ul> <p>Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE) - Centre of Excellence to Promote Sustainable Energy Markets, Industries and Innovation – was established in Nuku’alofa, Tonga in 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCREEE was created in partnership with the Pacific Community, SIDS DOCK, UNIDO, Austrian Ministry, Royal Norwegian Ministry, and the government of Tonga under the Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific</li> <li>• Centre will support renewable energy and energy efficiency activities and projects and provide technical supports to 22 Pacific Islands and Territories</li> </ul> <p><b>Regional Hubs engage in followings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborates on programmes with partners</li> <li>• Provides policy elaborations and guidelines and technical assistance</li> <li>• Networking and knowledge management</li> <li>• Provides support to SEforALL annual Forum and Summit</li> <li>• Organize regional workshops to shape initiatives at regional level</li> </ul>
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International Energy Forum (IEF)

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, established in 1991

**Objective & Rationale:**

- Established to facilitate dialogue between producing and consuming countries from OPEC and IEA and to stabilise the global energy market, and now increasing importance to global energy security and sustainability
- Originally began from initiation of a Ministerial Seminar of producers and consumers (of energy) and currently ruling under the IEF Charter approved and signed by 72 member countries

**Responsibilities:**

IEF provides data and analysis on Focus Area such as:

- Energy markets, data, and transparency
- Energy security
- Sustainability
- Smart energy – transitions and technology
- Global dialogue

Its programmes and activities include:

- Energy security and efficiency
- Renewable energy
- Smart energy
- Energy for all
- Methane initiative
- Hydrogen market pathways
- Oil and gas
- Investment
- Circular carbon economy
- Transport and infrastructure
- Trilateral Work Program (IEA-IEF-OPEC)
- JODI (Joint Organisations Data Initiative)
- Ministerial meetings
- Outlooks symposium

**All programmes are managed by the Headquarters in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in cooperation with partnering agencies such as:**

- Trilateral Work Program
  - IEA-IEF-OPEC Symposium
  - IEA-IEF-OPEC technical meetings
  - IEA-IEF-OPEC workshops
- JODI (Joint Organisations Data Initiative) comprising:
  - APEC
  - Eurostat
  - GECF
  - IEA
  - OLADE
  - OPEC
  - UNSD
- KAPSARC (King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center)
- EU Energy and Climate
- IGU (International Gas Union)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- Vienna, Austria, established in 1957

**Objective & Rationale:**

- IAEA works for scientific and technical co-operation in the nuclear field, as well as safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology, contributing to international peace and security and the UN SDG
- It was established based on “Atoms for Peace” address in 1953, the Statute to establish IAEA was approved in 1956.
- In accordance with Section 5 of the Headquarters Agreement the IAEA may establish and operate research and other technical facilities subject to appropriate safeguards which, in the case of facilities which might create hazards to health or safety or interfere with property, shall be agreed with the appropriate Austrian authorities (Laboratories at Seibersdorf Agreement)
- The Statute of the Agency provides, in Article XV.C, that the legal capacity, privileges and immunities referred to in the said Article shall be defined in agreements concluded between the Agency, represented for this purpose by the Director General acting under instructions of the Board of Governors, and the Members (Seating Agreement with Monaco)

**Responsibilities:**

- Plan and implement Technical Cooperation Programme
- Conduct research activities
- Provide legal assistances
- Provide education and training
- International projects such as:
  - Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles
  - Peaceful Uses Initiative
  - NUTEC Plastics
  - Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network

**Type, Location of Office(s) & Year of Establishment, Objective & Rationale and Responsibilities:**

**Liaison Offices:**

IAEA Office at the UN in New York, USA, established in 1957

IAEA Office at the UN in Geneva, Switzerland, established in 1965

- Liaison Offices promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies among its Members and multiple partners

**Regional Safeguard Offices:**

IAEA Regional Office in Toronto, Canada, established in 1979

IAEA Regional Office in Tokyo, Japan, established in 1984

- Regional offices were established to safeguard nuclear agreements, to promote peaceful atoms, and to facilitate regional inspections
- Regional Offices support resident and visiting inspectors to facilitate routine inspections and respond to short notice inspections or last-minute scheduling changes in region
- Serve as a working office to enable the technical and administrative work for safeguarding inspections to be effectively performed
- Serve as storage and transportation centre with facilities for maintenance and repair of various safeguards related equipment
- Support resident analysts for routine operations of the On-Site Laboratory

**Laboratories & Research Centres:**

IAEA Laboratories in Seibersdorf, Austria, established in 1961

IAEA Environment Laboratories in Monaco, established in 1961

The Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste, Italy, established in 1964

- Laboratories and research centres aim to specialize nuclear technology and scientific topics, provide trainings and analytical services to Members
- Conduct technical and scientific research
- Provide education and training
- Recognize excellence of groups and individuals
- Boost global outreach for sustainable science in the developing world

Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- Paris, France, established in 1958
- Originally founded as the European Nuclear Energy Agency in 1958 but later changed its name to the Nuclear Energy Agency in 1972

**Objective & Rationale:**

- NEA was established to maintain and to further develop, through international co-operation, the scientific, technological and legal bases required for a safe, environmentally sound and economical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes
- Provides broader OECD analyses in areas such as energy and the sustainable development of low-carbon economies
- The Statue was adopted by the Council of OEEC in 1957
- NEA is governed by the Steering Committee for Nuclear Energy that directly reports to the OECD Council

**Responsibilities:**

- Shares and analyses information and experience through databank and resources
- Support in technical expertise and human infrastructure
- Promote partnerships on such topics
- Works in topics such as:
  - Nuclear Energy and Climate Change
  - Radiological Protection
  - Radioactive Waste Management
  - Nuclear Law, Safety Research and Regulation
  - Decommissioning and Legacy Management
  - Human Aspects of Nuclear Safety
  - Nuclear Science, Technology, and Science

**All programmes are managed by the Headquarters in Paris, France in cooperation with partnering agencies such as:**

- IEA
- CNSC (Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission)
- CSNI (Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations)
- ISNL (International School of Nuclear Law)
- IRPS (International Radiological Protection School)
- NUMO (Nuclear Waste Management Organization of Japan)
- Monte Carlo
- IFNEC (International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation)
- WiN (Women in Nuclear)
- WNA (World Nuclear Association)
- EPRI (Electric Power Research Institute)

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- Vienna, Austria, established in 2002

**Objective & Rationale:**

- REEEP was established to accelerate the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency technology
- It was originally launched by the UK government at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, along with the key recommendations of the G8 Renewable Energy Task Force

**Responsibilities:**

- Supports effective and efficient market readiness for clean energy, energy efficiency and energy access
- Identifies opportunities and barriers to success and lower risk for market actors
- Shares the insights and knowledge
- Helps to improve policy and investment decisions
- Programmes include:
  - Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa
  - Private Financing Advisory Network
  - Nepal Blended Finance Project
  - Southern African Renewable Energy Investment and Growth Programme (SOARING)
  - Powering the Future

**All programmes are managed by the Headquarters in Vienna, Austria in cooperation with partnering agencies such as:**

- A4ID (Advocates for International Development)
- AFUR (African Forum for Utility Regulators)
- ARDC (Alleem Research and Development Center)
- ALENER (Alliance for Energy Efficiency)
- China - Himin Solar Energy Group
- CTCN (The Climate Technology Centre and Network)
- CLASP (Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program)
- CWEIC (Commonwealth Enterprise and Investment Council)
- ECREEE (ECOWAS Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency)
- Energy 4 Impact
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)
- GBPN (Global Buildings Performance Network)
- ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability
- IISD (International Institute for Sustainable Development)
- IRENA (International Renewable Energy Agency)
- Institute for Transportation & Development Policy
- CONUEE (National Commission for Energy Efficiency)
- NREL (National Renewable Energy Laboratory)
- Power for All
- QEERI (Qatar Environment & Energy Research Institute)
- SANEDI (South African National Energy Development Institute)
- SE4ALL (Sustainable Energy for All)
- FIDE (Trust Fund for Electric Energy Savings)
- UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)
- WADE (World Alliance for Decentralized Energy)

Latin American  
Energy  
Organization  
(OLADE)

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- San Carlos, Quito, Ecuador, established in 1973

**Objective & Rationale:**

- OLADE contributes to the integration, sustainable development and energy security of the region, advising and promoting cooperation and coordination among its Member Countries
- OLADE, arises from the search for a new equitable economic relationship between Latin American and Caribbean countries, in a regional context marked by large imbalances between the structure of energy consumption and the ability to satisfy it with local resources
- The creation of a cooperation and advisory body was realized based on the 1973 Lima Agreement

**Responsibilities:**

- Providing energy information service
- Conducting knowledge network training
- Publications and virtual library
- Training and capacity building tools such as:
  - Simulation of energy matrix
  - Electric power system simulation
  - CapevLAC network

**Type and Location of Office(s) & Year of Establishment:**

**Subregional Offices:**

- Caribbean Subregional Office in Kingston, Jamaica, established in 2012
- Central America Subregional Office in Guatemala City, Guatemala, established in 2007

**Objective & Rationale:**

- To enhance collaboration on energy issues among members in the region and ability to attract from other regional and international organizations to support energy plans
- Secretariat's mandate of "sub-regionalize" the OLADE work program in means of implementation, capacity building, and education

**Responsibilities:**

- Plan and implement programs and projects
- Provide greater technical and institutional capacity building opportunities
- Share and disseminate energy related information
- Provide strategic analysis and forecasting and channeling technical assistance on energy

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- Apia, Samoa, established in 1993
- Originally named as South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme, but in recognition of the members in north of the equator, “South” was replaced with “Secretariat”

**Objective & Rationale:**

- SPREP was established to promote cooperation in the South Pacific Region and to provide assistance in order to protect environment and to ensure sustainable development for the future
- Initially functioned as UNEP’s Regional Seas Programme, but eventually achieved autonomy with the signing of the Agreement Establishing SPREP

**Responsibilities:**

- Promote climate change resilience
- Implement mitigation activities on renewable energy projects such as solar and biomass
- PIGGAREP (The Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project)
- Environmental governance
- Island and Ocean ecosystem services
- Waste management and pollution control
- Sharing knowledge and information
- Promoting sustainable funding and productive partnerships
- Launching campaigns and hosting SPREP Meeting, Pacific Conferences and other events

**Type and Location of Office(s) & Year of Establishment:**

**Field Offices:**

- SPREP Vanuatu Office, established in 2015
- SPREP Fiji Office in Suva, Fiji, established in 2016
- SPREP Federated States of Micronesia Office, established in 2016
- SPREP Marshall Islands Office
- SPREP Solomon Islands Office

**Objective & Rationale:**

- To implement the Pacific Ecosystem Based Adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC) and other regional projects
- Offices were established based on a signing of SPREP’s Host Country Agreement

**Responsibilities:**

- Serve as a central office for the Pacific Ecosystem Based Adaptation to Climate Change (PEBACC)
- Support Ecosystem and Socio-economic Resilience Analysis and Mappings (ESRAM) at Macuata Province and Taveuni Island
- Watershed Professionals Network, a teaming up of multidisciplinary scientists with locally based cultural experts
- Support other opportunities and activities to assist regional actors and host government
- Provide support to officers traveling for official SPREP business



Energy Charter  
Conference  
(ECC)

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- Brussels, Belgium, established in 1994

**Objective & Rationale:**

- ECC was established at the 1994 Energy Charter Treaty to discuss energy cooperation, to review implementation of treaty and protocol and to consider new instruments and joint activities

**Responsibilities:**

- Monitor implementation of the Energy Charter Treaty and Protocol's obligations
- Organise and administer meetings of the Energy Charter Conference and its subsidiary bodies
- Provide analytical support and advice on all aspects of the Energy Charter Process
- Represent the Energy Charter Conference in the development of its relations with non-member states and other relevant international organisations and institutions
- Support negotiations on new instruments mandated by the Conference

**All programmes are managed by the Headquarters in Brussels, Belgium in cooperation with partnering agencies such as:**

- League of Arab States
- Energy Research Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- Energy Academy Europe, the University of Groningen
- KAZENERGY (Kazakhstan Association of oil-gas and energy sector organisations)
- Secretariat of the Union for the Mediterranean
- ARIAE
- ECODIT, LLC
- Energy Commission of Nigeria
- ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority
- China Electricity Council
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan
- Asian - African Legal Consultative Organisation
- Islamic Development Bank
- Permanent Court of Arbitration
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
- Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussels Diplomatic Academy

World Energy Council (WEC)

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- London, UK, established in 1924

**Objective & Rationale:**

- WEC promotes the sustainable supply and use of energy for the greatest benefit of all people
- It was established to discuss the problems facing the global energy industry and advancing actions to promote sustainable energy for all with the World Energy Congress

**Responsibilities:**

- Develop Energy Transition Toolkits
- World Energy Trilemma Index
- World Energy Scenarios
- Dynamic Resilience Framework
- Innovation Insights
- Publications
- World Energy Congress
- CEO and ministerial roundtables
- Start Up Energy Transition Awards
- Future Energy Leaders and World Energy Council Academy

**All programmes are managed by the Headquarters in London, UK in cooperation with partnering agencies such as:**

- AUC (African Union Commission)
- COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa)
- ECOWAS (Economic Community of Western African States)
- AFREC (African Energy Commission)
- APUA (Association of Power Utilities of Africa)
- ADB (Asian Development Bank)
- AIIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank)
- APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation)
- APERC (Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre)
- IEEJ (Institute of Energy Economics Japan)
- ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)
- UNECE (UN Economic Commission for Europe)
- ESB (European Society of Biomaterials)
- CAF (Development Bank of Latin America)
- IDB (Inter-American Development Bank)
- CIER (Regional Energetic Integration Commission)
- KAPSARC (King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center)
- EPRI (Electric Power Research Institute)

International Solar Alliance (ISA)

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- Gurugram, Haryana, India and established in 2015

**Objective & Rationale:**

- Develop and deploy cost-effective and transformational energy solutions powered by the sun to help member countries
- Develop low-carbon growth trajectories on delivering impact in countries categorized as Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
- ISA was conceived as a joint effort by India and France to mobilize efforts against climate change through deployment of solar energy solutions and was conceptualized on the sidelines of COP21 to the UNFCCC held in Paris in 2015

**Responsibilities:**

- Assembly and other events for partnerships and collaborations
- Publications, annual reports, expert team mission reports
- Programme implementation and activities such as:
  - Solarizing heating and cooling system
  - Solar application for agricultural use
  - Solar for green hydrogen
  - Scaling solar mini-grids
  - Affordable finance at scale
  - Solar PV battery and waste management
  - Solar e-mobility and storage
  - Solar park

**All programmes are managed by the Headquarters in Haryana, India in cooperation with partnering agencies such as:**

- World Bank
- EDF (Electricite de France S.A.)
- CIFF (Children's Investment Fund Foundation)
- ADB (Asian Development Bank)
- EIB (European Investment Bank)
- World Climate Foundation
- GEAPP (Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet)
- UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
- EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)
- GGI-OSOWOG (Green Grids Initiative – One Sun One World One Grid)

**UN AGENCIES and OFFICES RELATED TO ENERGY**

UN-Energy

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- New York, USA, established in 1948
- UN DESA serves as the Secretariat of UN-Energy

**Objective & Rationale:**

- UN's mechanism for inter-agency collaboration on energy
- UN-Energy works for the achievement of the SDG7 in support of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement

**Responsibilities:**

- Support implementation of the UN Decade of Sustainable Energy for All 2014-2024 and the work of intergovernmental processes in the areas of energy
- Informing policies and policy development
- Knowledge sharing and data on energy
- Mobilising partnerships
- Strengthening advocacy and communication
- Publications
- Coordinates High-Level Dialogue
- Energy Compact Workshops
- Organizing Multistakeholder SDG7 Technical Advisory Group

**All programmes are managed by the Secretariat in cooperation with partnering agencies such as:**

- IRENA
- SEforALL
- FAO
- IAEA
- IFAD
- ILO
- UN Climate Change
- UNCDF
- UNCTAD
- UNDESA
- UNDP
- UNECA
- UNECE
- UNECLAC
- UNEP
- WHO
- WMO
- UNESCWA
- UNFPA
- UNESCAP
- UNESCO
- UNIDO
- UNITAR
- UN-HABITAT
- UNICEF
- World Bank
- WFP
- UN-OHRLLS
- UN Women

UN  
Environment  
Programme  
(UNEP) Energy

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- Nairobi, Kenya, established in 1972

**Objective & Rationale:**

- Provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and people
- Sets the environmental agenda and promotes coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development

**Responsibilities:**

- Works on topics such as:
  - Energy
  - Environmental rights and governance
  - Green economy
  - Climate action
  - Resource Efficiency
  - Technology
  - Sustainable Development Goals
  - Youth and education
  - Air
  - Biosafety
  - Forests
  - Oceans and seas
  - Water
  - Transport

**Type and Location of Office(s) & Year of Establishment:**

- Energy and Climate Branch is within the Paris Office, France
- However, transport work within Energy and Climate Branch is managed by Air Quality and Mobility Unit in the HQs in Nairobi, Kenya

**Objective & Rationale:**

- Promote energy efficiency and the use of energy from renewable sources
- Aim for sustainable energy to lay foundation for resilient, low-emission economies and societies around the world

**Responsibilities:**

- Improving understanding of science
- Providing governments with sound policy advice
- Catalysing public and private finance for clean energy
- Supporting the uptake of clean energy technologies
- Works on topics such as:
  - Renewable energy
  - Energy efficiency
  - Digitalisation for flexible and resilient energy systems
  - Methane
  - Transport
  - Energy finance

UN Industrial  
Development  
Organization  
(UNIDO)  
Energy

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- Vienna, Austria, established in 1966

**Objective & Rationale:**

- Promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development, with the achievement of SDG 9

**Responsibilities:**

- Safeguarding the environment:
  - Clean energy access through renewable energy and industrial energy efficiency
  - Resource-efficient and low-carbon industrial production
  - Low carbon technology transfer
  - Global Cleantech Innovation programme
  - Industrial Deep Decarbonisation Initiative
  - Global programme on green hydrogen in industry
  - Climate policies and networks
  - Global consultations on circular economy
  - Implementations of multilateral environmental agreements
- Supporting technical cooperation with partnerships, designing and implementing programmes
- Providing action-oriented research and policy-advisory services
- Fostering partnerships for knowledge and technology transfer
- Engaging in normative standards-related activities

**Type and Location of Office(s) & Year of Establishment, Objective & Rationale, and Responsibilities:**

**Energy Branch of UNIDO**

- Energy Branch is located within the HQ in Vienna, Austria
- It coordinates the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres (GN-SEC) in cooperation with regional economic communities and organizations

**International Hydrogen Energy Centre**

- Centre was launched together with Chinese government and was established in Beijing, China in 2021
- It aims to foster application of green hydrogen in industry, works to accelerate global strategic dialogue and to promote technical cooperation
- Hydrogen Energy Centre operates as a knowledge partner by supporting technology research, development and application as well as by building-up green hydrogen economies

**Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres (GN-SEC)**

- Arab and African region (ECOWAS, SADC, EAC, Arab League)
- Asia and Pacific (SPC, ICIMOD)
- Latin America (CARICOM, SICA)
- Central Africa (ECCAS)
- Central Asia (ECO)
- SIDS (SIDS Dock, CARICOM, SPC)
- GN-SEC aims to accelerate the energy and climate transformation by creating economies of scales, equal progress, and spill-over effects between countries, member states and sub-regional players
- GN-SEC promotes projects and programmes on renewable energy and energy efficiency in line with the UNIDO's mandate

**SPECIALISED AGENCIES (by Energy Sources)**

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)

**Location of HQ & Year of Establishment:**

- Kuwait City, Kuwait, established in 1968

**Objective & Rationale:**

- Promote cooperation of the members in various forms of economic activity in the petroleum industry
- Safeguard the legitimate interests of its members in the industry and ensure the flow of petroleum to its consumption markets on equitable and reasonable terms
- Create suitable climate for the capital and expertise invested in the petroleum industry in the member countries

**Responsibilities:**

- Exchange and share knowledge through Databank and OAPEC Library and publications
- Coordinate petroleum economic policies and legal systems
- Provide training and employment opportunities
- Coordinate seminars and conferences
- Recognize individuals or group with OAPEC Scientific Award

**All works are managed by the Headquarters in Kuwait City, Kuwait in cooperation with partnering agencies such as:**

- International Petroleum
- IFP (Institut Francais du Petrol)
- British Petroleum
- TNO Institute of Applied Geo-Science of Netherlands
- Energy Directorate of European Commission
- Oxford Institute for Energy Studies
- WEC (World Energy Council)

<p>World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO)</p>	<p><b>Location of HQ and Year of Establishment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>London, United Kingdom, established in 1989</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective &amp; Rationale:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WANO promotes high-level direct engagement, provide overall direction and service to members, and to maximize the safety and reliability of nuclear power plants</li> <li>It was established after the Chernobyl nuclear accident to improve safety and reliability and prevent recurrences among leaders of the world nuclear industries</li> </ul> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performance analysis</li> <li>Serve as an official liaisons to partners</li> <li>Publish WANO magazine</li> <li>Run a global library of operating experiences</li> <li>Support of regional centres through programmes, peer reviews, and technical support</li> </ul>	<p><b>Type of offices &amp; Location:</b></p> <p><b>Regional Centres:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atlanta Centre, USA</li> <li>Moscow Centre, Russia</li> <li>Paris Centre, France</li> <li>Tokyo Centre, Japan</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective &amp; Rationale:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To implement policies and programmes from a governing body</li> <li>To oversee regional nuclear units operating or under construction</li> <li>To provide services to members and regional actors</li> </ul> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage in corporate communications</li> <li>Support members based on countries and regions</li> <li>Support peer reviews, performance analysis, and training and development</li> </ul>
<p>World Coal Association (WCA)</p>	<p><b>Location of HQ and Year of Establishment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>London, United Kingdom, established in 1985</li> <li>Formerly the World Coal Institute but changed its name in 2010</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective &amp; Rationale:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WCA was created to represent global coal industry</li> <li>It is committed to build a sustainable future for global coal and promote clean coal usage, technology and innovation</li> </ul> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide information on coal and relevant energy and environmental policies</li> <li>Provide education and training on the use of coal</li> <li>Organise workshops and other events</li> </ul>	<p><b>All works are managed by the Headquarters in London, UK in cooperation with partnering agencies such as:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IEA</li> <li>UN Commission on Sustainable Development</li> <li>UNFCCC</li> <li>Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum</li> <li>ASEAN</li> <li>Indian Coal Forum</li> <li>Indian Steel Association</li> <li>Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation</li> </ul>



International Solar Energy Society (ISES)

**Location of HQ and Year of Establishment:**

- Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, established in 1954
- Initially found at Arizona, USA but Headquarters moved to Melbourne, Australia in 1970 then to Freiburg, Germany in 1995
- Formerly called the Association for Applied Solar Energy but changed its name in 1971

**Objective & Rationale:**

- ISES aims to promote development and utilisation of renewable energy, especially advancement of solar energy
- It began as a group of industrial, financial and agricultural leaders in Arizona, USA, with the Conference on Solar Energy – The Scientific Basis in the 1950s

**Responsibilities:**

- Provide online museum of solar energy and infographics
- Education initiatives
- Publications
- Young ISES, a network of students and young professional
- Host regional conferences and solar world congress

**All works are managed by the Headquarters in Freiburg, Germany in cooperation with partnering agencies such as:**

- UNFCCC
- UN Commission on Sustainable Development
- IRENA Coalition for Action
- REN Alliance (International Renewable Energy Alliance)
  - IGA (International Geothermal Association)
  - IHA (International Hydropower Association)
  - WBA (World Bioenergy Association)
  - WWEA (World Wind Energy Association)
- American Council on Renewable Energy
- Climate Action Network
- Global 100% Renewable Energy Campaign
- Global Atlas for Renewable Energy
- Global Solar Council
- ISA
- Power for ALL
- REN21
- RES4MED
- SolarPower Europe

World Wind  
Energy  
Association  
(WWEA)

**Location of HQ and Year of Establishment:**

- Bonn, Germany, established in 2001

**Objective & Rationale:**

- WWEA was created to promote worldwide deployment of wind energy and a broad societal representation in wind energy utilisation
- It was founded by a group of wind energy supporters in preparation of the first World Wind Energy Conference

**Responsibilities:**

- Sharing knowledge, quality assurance and regulations and support policies on wind energy
- Providing global statistics, country reports, technical reports and publications through Wind Library
- Facilitate webinars and host events, including the World Wind Energy Conferences

**All works are managed by the Headquarters in Bonn, Germany in cooperation with partnering agencies such as:**

- UNFCCC
- UNEP
- UNESCO
- UNDESA
- IEA
- World Bank
- IRENA
- REN Alliance (IHA, ISES, IGA and WBA)
- REN21
- World Council for Renewable Energy

International Geothermal Association (IGA)

**Location of HQ and Year of Establishment:**

- The Hauge, Netherlands, established in 1988

**Objective & Rationale:**

- IGA was founded to encourage research, development and utilisation of geothermal resources worldwide
- Serve as a hub for networking for geothermal industries and support global geothermal development
- It was initially discussed during the Symposium on Geothermal Energy by UN-DTCD, ENEL and CNR and then later realized in the World Geothermal Congress

**Responsibilities:**

- Geothermal energy database
- Geothermal Sustainability Assessment Protocol
- Geothermal data standards on Power and Heating and Cooling
- Geothermal Conference paper database
- Education Opportunities
- Geothermal for kids
- World Geothermal Congress
- IGA UNFC Ad-hoc Committee

**Type of offices, Objective & Rationale and Responsibilities:  
Regional Branches:**

Asia-Western Pacific Regional Branch

- NGAP (Philippines)
- INAGA (Indonesia)
- AGA (Australia)
- NZGA (New Zealand)
- GCES (China)
- GRSJ (Japan)
- AWP Regional Branch was founded in 2006 for research, information exchange and capacity building for regional geothermal communities
- Regional Branch activities are governed by a Forum whose members are elected by branch members every three years
- Host Annual General Meetings and other events for technical cooperation

Africa Regional Branch (IGA-ARB)

- Launched during the ARGeo Geothermal Conference in 2016
- It was founded by the Ethiopian Geothermal Association and the Geothermal Association of Kenya
- IGA-ARB Works for the promotion and regional deployment of geothermal energy technology
- Advocates a future energy system based on renewable energy
- Engages with key stakeholders in the region
- Manages and shares information between members
- Organises conferences and meetings and training on technical areas

International Hydropower Association (IHA)

**Location of HQ and Year of Establishment:**

- London, UK, established in 1995

**Objective & Rationale:**

- IHA was established to advance sustainable hydropower by building and sharing knowledge on its role in renewable energy systems, freshwater management and climate change solutions
- It was formed under the auspices of UNESCO to promote good practices and knowledge about hydropower

**Responsibilities:**

- It has priorities in:
  - Energy
  - Climate
  - Sustainability
  - Finance
  - Modernisation
  - Water
- Promote good practice
- Policy and research
- Networking, training and recognition
- Publications including Annual Report
- Host World Hydropower Congress

**Type of offices, Objective & Rationale and Responsibilities:**

**Regional Office:**

South America Regional Office in Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, established in 2010

- The office aims to promote sustainable hydropower and foster increased membership in South America
- A collaborative work with Itaipu Binacional, managing Itaipu dam between Brazil and Paraguay
- Responsibilities include:
  - Assist communications between IHA and its members in South America
  - Translation and dissemination of IHA documents to IHA members and potential members in the region
  - Support and coordinate IHA events and activities in the region
  - Oversee a Regional Training Centre on Sustainable Hydropower at the Itaipu Technological Park in Iguassu

**National Office:**

China National Office in Beijing, China, established in 2013

- Collaboration between IHA and China Society for Hydropower Engineering
- The office is hosted by the China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR)
- Responsibilities include:
  - Support for the sustainability and hydropower development work programmes
  - Information exchanges and knowledge communication among stakeholders in China
  - Experience sharing between China and the world
  - Co-organise activities and events

<p>World Bioenergy Association (WBA)</p>	<p><b>Location of HQ and Year of Establishment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stockholm, Sweden, established in 2008</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective &amp; Rationale:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WBA was established to promote the use of sustainable bioenergy, including Biomass, Biofuel and Biogas</li> <li>• It was formed during the 2008 World Bioenergy in need for a new global body to represent and connect to bioenergy and biofuels</li> </ul> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide global bioenergy statistics, factsheets, reports and bioenergy association guideline</li> <li>• Sustainability – sustainable biomass verification scheme</li> <li>• Publish position papers and bioenergy magazine</li> <li>• Host general assembly, video series, webinars, and other events</li> </ul>	<p><b>All works are managed by the Headquarters in Stockholm, Sweden in cooperation with partnering agencies such as:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IRENA Coalition for Action</li> <li>• CPLC (Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition)</li> <li>• REN Alliance</li> <li>• 100% Renewables</li> <li>• Bioenergy Insight</li> <li>• Bioenergy Connect</li> <li>• Bioenergy International</li> <li>• GBEP (Global Bioenergy Partnership)</li> </ul>
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