



Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Report
of the Committee on Energy on its tenth session
Amman, 22-23 March 2015

Summary

The Committee on Energy of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) held its tenth session in Amman on 22 and 23 March 2015.

The session agenda contained several priority topics, including follow-up on the implementation of recommendations made by the Committee on Energy at its ninth session; progress made in the implementation of energy-related activities under the ESCWA programme of work between the ninth and tenth sessions of the Committee; sustainable energy in the Arab region, especially energy security and regional integration, technology adaptation policy and potential for local manufacturing of adequate renewable energy equipment and a regional agenda for the implementation of the United Nations Decade on Sustainable Energy for All; and natural resources management for sustainable development, including the post-2015 development agenda from the perspective of the Arab region and the energy-water-food nexus in the Arab region.

Participants reviewed the proposed ESCWA programme of work for the biennium 2016-2017 in the field of energy, tackled fluctuations in the global prices of oil and natural gas and their implications for energy management in the Arab region and discussed a presentation on scaling up energy efficiency projects in the region.

The Committee issued recommendations, some for implementation by the ESCWA secretariat and others by member States.

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Introduction

1. The Committee on Energy of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) held its tenth session in Amman on 22 and 23 March 2015, pursuant to ESCWA resolution 204 (XVIII) of 25 May 1995 on the establishment of a Committee on Energy in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, which was adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in resolution 1995/25 of 24 July 1995, and pursuant to the recommendations issued by the Committee on Energy at its ninth session held in Kuwait on 12 and 13 June 2013.
2. The following chapters set out the key recommendations adopted by the Committee at its tenth session and the main points of discussion.

I. RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AT ITS TENTH SESSION

3. The Committee issued the following recommendations, some addressed to the ESCWA secretariat and others to member States.

A. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ESCWA SECRETARIAT

4. The Committee on Energy issued the following recommendations for implementation by the ESCWA secretariat:

(a) Take note of progress in the implementation of recommendations made at the ninth session of the Committee, the implementation of activities under the programme of work between the ninth and tenth sessions of the Committee, and of the general orientation and activities proposed for the ESCWA programme of work in the field of energy for the biennium 2016-2017, in line with the development needs of member States and in consistency with the outputs of international and regional conferences related to sustainable development;

(b) Organize an expert group meeting and a training workshop on strengthening manufacturing capacities and technology adaptation for renewable energy in the Arab region to exchange expertise between countries in this field and establish an Arab market for renewable energy equipment;

(c) Form a working group comprising Committee and secretariat members to prepare a study on manufacturing and technology adaptation for renewable energy in developing countries and, on the basis of this study, assess the possibility of manufacturing renewable energy technologies in the Arab region, focusing on countries' comparative advantage, to develop a strategic vision for Arab integration in fields of common interest, in coordination with the League of Arab States;

(d) Request the secretariat to continue its normative and analytical efforts by issuing reports and studies on the energy sector, focusing on the following issues: developing the concept of energy security from the perspective of the Arab region, including national interests and energy mixes, the economic, political and social dimensions of this concept, and its relation to other concepts such as the energy-water-food nexus; ascertaining the effects of shale gas production on ground water; assessing the successful experiences of Arab and non-Arab countries in reconsidering energy subsidy policies and transferring subsidies to renewable energy and energy efficiency; evaluating the successful experiences of some Arab and non-Arab countries in benefiting from Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions and other new mechanisms, such as green funds, and analysing the potential benefits for Arab countries and the means of achieving them; assessing the effects of sharp fluctuations in the prices of oil and natural gas on Arab countries (importers and exporters) in the short and long terms, especially regarding the energy mix and policies and plans related to the electricity and renewable energy sectors;

(e) Translate the regional agenda of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative into activities that build the capacities of member States and empower them to implement the initiative's following three objectives: ensuring universal access to modern energy services, doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, through appropriate national programmes and policies; and tackle key issues such as targeted subsidies, energy efficiency and renewable energy;

(f) Include stakeholders involved in education programmes and scientific research on the energy-water-food nexus to encourage the addition of these issues to curriculums in the future;

(g) Enhance cooperation with the Arab Ministerial Council for Electricity of the League of Arab States, its committees and the Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency regarding joint activities, preparing and reviewing reports and capacity-building programmes in areas of common interest;

(h) Hold workshops and activities to build capacities in energy efficiency, renewable energy, the energy-water-food nexus, local manufacturing of adequate renewable energy equipment and energy efficiency, mechanisms to fund renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, and smart grids;

(i) Provide more information to the Committee on the project to scale up energy efficiency programmes for the building sector in the Arab region and invite interested countries to participate in an expert group meeting, to be held in May 2015, to study the project.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMBER STATES

5. The Committee on Energy issued the following recommendations for implementation by member States:

(a) Urge countries to develop technology adaptation policies for renewable energy in line with their comparative advantage and national specificities (human, technical and economic) and build national capacities to achieve energy security;

(b) Refer to the joint statement of the executive secretaries of the United Nations regional commissions on the Sustainable Energy for All initiative and the regional agenda therein to assist countries in developing implementation programmes to achieve the three objectives of the initiative;

(c) Note the latest developments in United Nations negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda, especially the sustainable development goals and targets related to the energy sector; and urge the Committee members to follow up with national stakeholders on discussions regarding the proposed indicators for these goals and targets to ensure consistency with energy sector objectives;

(d) Appoint focal points to participate in project activities on building capacities related to the energy-water-food nexus and urge countries to inform the ESCWA secretariat of follow-up priorities within this framework.

II. TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

A. SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN THE ARAB REGION (Agenda item 4)

6. Under this item, the Committee on Energy was presented with document E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/3(Part I), prepared in the light of the of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative. The document tackled the energy security concept from various perspectives and the link between the provision of modern energy services and achieving sustainable development. It also addressed the

energy situation in the Arab region, highlighting the potential for broader cooperation/Arab integration in the area of energy security, and set out a future vision for Arab integration in specific areas of the energy sector that could receive common approval, while taking into account national priorities.

7. Many representatives agreed that the European Energy Security Strategy was the most appropriate template for formulating an Arab energy security concept. The representative of Saudi Arabia said that the definition of energy security varied between countries on the basis of security, political and social considerations, whether countries were energy importers or exporters and energy prices, among other things. It was important to develop procedures and policies to support energy security at the national and regional levels; most representatives agreed with the Saudi representative's statement.

8. The representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, the Sudan, Tunis and Yemen said that the energy security concept remained unclear; it was important to operationalize the concept upon development. It was proposed that the energy security concept would include issues related to the completion of the Arab electricity grid, striking a balance between energy supply and demand, ensuring energy efficiency and protecting the environment, public-private partnerships, Arab integration and coordination between countries, strengthening national infrastructure, and broadening the use of renewable energy and adapting appropriate technologies to reduce its costs. The representative of the League of Arab States said that the energy security concept entailed providing energy for all at affordable prices and enhancing the role of civil society organizations to ensure energy security. She added that it was vital to benefit from the results of a study conducted by the Arab Ministerial Council for Electricity on the Arab electricity grid, and that the League of Arab States was coordinating with ESCWA, the Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency and the International Renewable Energy Agency on renewable energy and energy efficiency activities. The director of the ESCWA Sustainable Development Policies Division agreed with the interventions and indicated that ESCWA was preparing an extensive study on regional cooperation and energy security in the Arab region.

9. The Committee on Energy was presented with document E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/3(Part II) on the appropriate applications of renewable energy in Arab countries and the need for adapting its technologies, the required factors for developing local manufacturing of renewable energy equipment and the role of national and regional plans and policies and international treaties in supporting adaptation and local manufacturing. The document set out guidelines for technology adaptation policies and local manufacturing of renewable energy equipment under comprehensive development plans.

10. Representatives said that it was vital to transfer and adapt renewable energy technologies and implement supporting policies in line with Arab specificities, in the light of available capabilities and countries' comparative advantage. They added that policies, legislation, infrastructure, innovation, human cadres, market activities, local product protection and support and funding played an important role, stressing the need to take into account national priorities and economic, social and market criteria when adapting renewable energy technology and to adopt an appropriate pricing system.

11. Several representatives requested ESCWA to conduct a study assessing the potential for local manufacturing of renewable energy equipment in the Arab region and to organize meetings and workshops on technology adaptation. The representative of the League of Arab States said that the League would prepare a manual for companies manufacturing renewable energy equipment and organize a workshop for manufacturers, in collaboration with the Arab Union of Electricity and the Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization, and welcomed collaboration from ESCWA and member States in that regard.

12. The Committee was presented with document E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/3(Part III) on the main points of the regional agenda to implement the United Nations decision to proclaim 2014-2024 the Decade on Sustainable Energy for All. The joint statement of the executive secretaries of the United Nations regional commissions, resulting from the fifth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development,

held in Tunis from 4 to 7 November 2014, was also presented as a road map setting out the main parameters of the regional agenda to operationalize the Sustainable Energy for All initiative.

13. Representatives expressed their support for the Sustainable Energy for All initiative of the Secretary-General and its three objectives and stressed the need to develop an adequate climate to benefit from it in line with Arab specificities. They agreed on the importance of reviewing energy subsidy policies to ensure that they benefited poorer groups.

B. NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
(Agenda item 5)

14. Under this item, the Committee was presented with document E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/4(Part I) on progress in activities related to the post-2015 development agenda, which stated that many intense international and regional consultations would be held in 2015 to flesh out the development path until 2030. Governmental negotiations would be held on the development agenda and the sustainable development goals that would replace the Millennium Development Goals. ESCWA, in collaboration with its regional partners and member States, was playing a principal part to reach a clear Arab perspective on international development issues.

15. Representatives agreed that it was important to evaluate the 17 sustainable development goals and assess Arab countries' potential to benefit from funding mechanisms provided by international organizations to tackle issues of poverty, hunger, displacement and technology transfer. They stressed that it was vital to build capacities in the Arab region in terms of preparing and registering projects within the deadlines set by those mechanisms, in view of the successful experiences of countries such as Brazil, China and India in benefiting from the Clean Development Mechanism. It might be more appropriate for Arab countries to focus on national emission reduction plans rather than the Clean Development Mechanism and other such mechanisms, including green funds, whose procedures were lengthy. The representative of the secretariat said that ESCWA was preparing a detailed report on green funds and ways to benefit from them.

16. The Committee was also presented with document E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/4(Part II) on ESCWA activities to clarify the concept of the energy-water-food nexus in support of sustainable development efforts in the region. The document also contained proposed activities that ESCWA could implement in the future, in collaboration with regional and national stakeholders, to operationalize recommendations by the ESCWA committees on energy and on water resources and decisions issued by the Arab ministerial councils for electricity and for water at meetings held in 2013 and 2014.

17. The representative of Tunisia suggested that a study be prepared on the effects of shale gas extraction on underground water. The representative of Saudi Arabia said that shale fuel extraction was costly compared to current oil prices. The representatives of Jordan, Morocco, the Sudan and Yemen agreed that it was important to guide water usage, ensure the efficient use of all resources, raise awareness of the energy-water-food nexus and develop curriculums in related fields. The representative of the League of Arab States said that the League had recently tackled that issue and agreed to collaborate with the Arab ministerial councils for electricity and for water and ESCWA in all relevant areas.

C. FOLLOW-UP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE
BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AT ITS NINTH SESSION
(Agenda item 6 (a))

18. Under this item, the Committee was presented with document E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/5(Part I) on the implementation of recommendations made by the Committee at its ninth session. The secretariat requested representatives of member States to review what recommendations had been implemented and provide proposals and further recommendations in that regard.

D. FOLLOW-UP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENERGY-RELATED ACTIVITIES
UNDER THE ESCWA PROGRAMME OF WORK
(Agenda item 6 (b))

19. Under this item, the Committee was presented with document E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/5(Part II) on the implementation of energy-related activities under the ESCWA programme of work since the Committee's ninth session. The representative of the secretariat requested representatives of member States to review those activities and provide proposals and recommendations thereon.

E. PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE BIENNIUM 2016-2017
IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY
(Agenda item 7)

20. Document E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/6 set out the proposed ESCWA programme of work for the biennium 2016-2017 in the field of energy under subprogramme 1 on the integrated management of natural resources for sustainable development, within the proposed strategic framework for the biennium 2016-2017 adopted by ESCWA at its twenty-eighth session, held in Tunis in September 2014. The secretariat requested representatives of member States to review the proposed programme of work in the field of energy and provide comments thereon.

F. OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. *Global fluctuations of oil and natural gas prices and their impact on the management of the energy sector in the Arab region*

21. On the morning of 23 March 2015, a panel discussion was held based on a presentation given by the Chief of the ESCWA Energy Section on global fluctuations of oil and natural gas prices, their impact on the management of the energy sector in the Arab region and variables affecting the market. The Director of the ESCWA Sustainable Development Policies Division opened the discussion with questions on the main reasons behind the drop in oil prices. She put forward several discussion topics, including the length of the current price lull, its effects on oil-exporting and -importing Arab countries in the medium and long terms and how it impacted the energy mix and the use of renewable energy sources. Other issues put forward were energy subsidies in Arab countries and their role in limiting the repercussions of oil price fluctuations, and the necessary policies and procedures to review energy subsidies and energy price structures.

22. The representative of the League of Arab States said that the international situation was changing and countries should diversify their energy sources; representatives agreed with her. The representative of the State of Palestine said that there were no energy subsidies in Palestine; the Government provided financial support to poor families for 150 kilowatt-hours per month and encouraged households to use solar cells by covering half the cost of such systems. He added that it was vital to develop flexible and appropriate support mechanisms.

23. The representatives of Egypt, Lebanon and Tunisia agreed that the current situation had its pros and cons. On the one hand, the drop in oil prices had led to a decrease in investments to locate and extract shale oil and a slowdown in implementing renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. On the other hand, the energy bills of oil-importing countries had shrunk owing to progressive policies on reducing energy subsidies and renewable energy programmes. The representative of Morocco said that the drop in oil prices was linked to supply and demand and a fixed production ceiling at the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); his country had benefited from that situation.

24. The representative of Qatar, Libya and Yemen said that the drop in oil prices had resulted from a decrease in demand from major oil-importing countries, including China because of economic recession, the United States of America following the discovery of shale gas and Iraq, Iran, Libya, Russia and Ukraine because of geopolitical dimensions, negatively impacting development plans in those countries. The

representative of Iraq said that Iraqi national income had decreased by around \$27 billion in the current year and that Gulf countries were striving to further diversify the currency basket against which oil was traded. The representative of Saudi Arabia agreed with the above analyses and added that the drop in oil prices, even to \$20 per barrel, would not negatively affect Saudi Arabia for the coming three years; the price of oil would return to \$80 per barrel in the short to medium terms, meaning that oil would remain the principal source of energy.

25. The representative of Jordan agreed, in principle, with the points raised above and added that technological advances in exploration and extraction had contributed to an excess supply of oil and natural gas. Prices would continue to drop, especially if Iran and the United States could reach an agreement on the Iranian nuclear programme and if the security situation in Iraq would be improved. Oil-producing countries would continue to face economic challenges in the coming 10 years if they did not revise their energy policies, reform their energy sectors, diversify their investments, review their subsidy policies taking into account social implications and strengthen the development role of the private sector. Renewable energy enterprises would reduce the costs of their products to remain competitive in the energy market.

26. The former Tunisian Minister of Industry, Energy and Minerals said that the International Energy Agency had conducted studies on those issues that estimated an increase in oil supply, especially following new explorations in Brazil, Canada and the United States, owing to fast technological progress, which would lead to a drop in oil production prices over time, thus affecting OPEC. The price of producing a barrel of oil would alternate between \$50 and \$80, while the cost of producing a barrel of shale oil would reach around \$100, taking into account that a \$1 drop in the price of an oil barrel raised United States households' purchasing power by between \$1,000 and \$2,000 per year. New shale oil producing countries were expected to enter the market, such as Jordan and Morocco. Regarding renewable energy, there had been a 70 per cent drop in the prices of photovoltaic systems and they were anticipated to continue falling. Arab countries must therefore adopt appropriate renewable energy technologies.

2. Presentation on scaling up energy efficiency projects in the building sector

27. The presentation on the ESCWA project to scale up energy efficiency programmes in the building sector in Arab countries reviewed the energy situation in the region, highlighted the importance of expanding energy efficiency procedures in the building sector and explained the key features and components of the ESCWA project, the main conditions for implementing those procedures and expected future steps and outputs.

28. Representatives agreed that the project and its objectives were acceptable and proposed incorporating a study on the status of legislation, policies, codes of buildings, thermal insulation, energy audits and energy service companies in Arab countries, and that it should cover Arab countries with different climates and consumption patterns. They said that it was important to apply energy efficiency measures in the electricity sector, adopt accurate indicators for the project and clarify expected outputs, requesting additional information on the final point.

29. In response to comments, the ESCWA representative said that the Commission would prepare a document on tax policies and energy efficiency in the Arab region within the project's framework, adding that the project was related to buildings and did not include the electricity sector. The aim was to provide technical support and funding, build capacities and raise awareness. Countries willing to participate in the project could contact ESCWA officially and representatives would receive a detailed concept note on the issue.

G. DATE AND VENUE OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY (Agenda item 8)

30. The Committee on Energy is scheduled to hold its eleventh session at the United Nations House in Beirut (Lebanon) in December 2016, unless it receives an invitation to hold it in another member State.

H. OTHER MATTERS
(Agenda item 9)

31. There was no discussion of topics outside the agenda.

**III. ADOPTION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE
ON ENERGY**
(Agenda item 10)

32. Pursuant to article 33 of the ESCWA Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure, the draft report of the tenth session was sent by email on 3 April 2015 to the members of the Committee on Energy, who were requested to submit their comments in writing and send them to the ESCWA Sustainable Development Policies Division no later than 15 April 2015, whereupon ESCWA was to prepare the final draft of the report, dated 15 April 2015, taking into account those comments.

33. ESCWA thanked the participants for their interest, follow-up and active participation during the meetings of the tenth session, reflected in their discussions and presentations.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. DATE AND VENUE

34. The Committee on Energy held its tenth session in Amman on 22 and 23 March 2015.

B. OPENING

35. Ms. Roula Majdalani, Director of the ESCWA Sustainable Development Policies Division, gave a statement on behalf of the Commission in which she welcomed participants. She said that the region was currently facing extraordinary challenges at all levels, necessitating the review of development policies to give priority to improving citizens' standard of living, creating decent work opportunities, achieving balanced development between rural and urban areas, providing food, safe drinking water and health and education services and building safe and secure societies; energy should play a key role in implementing such policies. She added that the recent fluctuations in global energy markets and their effects on the Arab region required a review of energy subsidies and good management of the sector by enhancing energy security, scaling up energy efficiency projects in all sectors and broadening the use of appropriate renewable energy technologies under an effective national energy mix. She also outlined the issues that the Committee would tackle at its tenth session and stressed the importance of its recommendations.

C. ATTENDANCE

36. The session was attended by 14 experts representing 12 of the 17 ESCWA member States; the Director of Energy Department at the League of Arab States; and the Executive Secretary of the Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency as an observer. The list of participants is set out in annex I to the present report.

D. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

37. Rule 18 of the ESCWA Rules of Procedure states: "Member States shall chair the sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on a rotating basis, in the Arabic alphabetical order employed by the

United Nations.* Unless the Commission decides otherwise, those bodies shall elect all their other officers.”
The officers of the tenth session of the Committee on Energy will be as follows:

President: Mr. Ahmed Mohammad Muhinah, representative of Egypt
Vice-President: Mr. Saleh bin Abdulrahman al-Ajlan, representative of Saudi Arabia
Vice-President: Mr. Boubker al-Chater, representative of Morocco
Rapporteur: Mr. Abedelsalam Mansur Mohamed Aljanad, representative of Yemen

E. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

38. At its first meeting, the Committee on Energy adopted the agenda of its tenth session as set out in document E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/L.1 as follows:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
4. Sustainable energy in the Arab region:
 - (a) Energy security and regional integration;
 - (b) Technology adaptation policy and potential for local manufacturing of adequate renewable energy equipment;
 - (c) Towards a regional agenda for the implementation of the United Nations Decade on Sustainable Energy for All.
5. Natural resources management for sustainable development:
 - (a) The post-2015 development agenda from the perspective of the Arab region;
 - (b) The energy-water-food nexus in the Arab region.
6. Progress achieved in the field of energy since the ninth session of the Committee on Energy:
 - (a) Implementation of recommendations made by the Committee at its ninth session;
 - (b) Implementation of energy-related activities under the ESCWA programme of work.
7. Proposed programme of work for the biennium 2016-2017 in the field of energy.
8. Date and venue of the eleventh session of the Committee on Energy.
9. Other matters.
10. Adoption of the recommendations of the Committee on Energy.

39. At the same meeting, the Committee approved the proposed organization of work as presented in document E/ESCWA/SDPD/2013/IG.2/L.2.

F. LIST OF DOCUMENTS

40. A list of documents presented to the Committee on Energy at its tenth session is set out in annex II to the present report.

* ESCWA member States in Arabic alphabetical order are as follows: Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Tunisia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Sudan, Iraq, Oman, the State of Palestine, Qatar, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Egypt, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. ESCWA MEMBER STATES

Egypt

Mr. Ahmad Mohamed Mohina
Under Secretary for Authorities
Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy

Iraq

Mr. Tareq Ali Raheem
Expert at the Planning and Studies Office
Ministry of Electricity

Jordan

Mr. Mohammad Dabbas
Assistant Secretary-General for Energy Affairs
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Lebanon

Ms. Aurore Feghali
Director-General of Oil
Directorate General of Oil
Ministry of Energy and Water

Libya

Mr. Mohamed Ali Khallat
Professor at the University of Tripoli

Morocco

Mr. Boubker al-Chater
Director of Renewable Energy
Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and
Environment

State of Palestine

Mr. Ayman Fouad Mustafa Ismail
Director-General of the Energy Efficiency Unit
Energy Efficiency Directorate
Palestinian Energy Authority

Qatar

Ms. Mona Mubarak Ismail
Senior Economist
Energy Policy and International Relations,
Qatar Petroleum

Saudi Arabia

Mr. Saleh bin Abdulrahman al-Ajlan
Advisor to the Ministry of Water and Electricity
Ministry of Water and Electricity

Sudan

Mr. Salahaldin Hasaballah al-Jabo Abedelrazzak
Ibrahim
Director of Policies and Strategic Planning
Department
Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity

Tunisia

Mr. Abdel Momen al-Farchichi
Director of Electricity and Gas Department
Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines

Yemen

Mr. Abedelsalam Mansur Mohamed Aljanad
Resident Engineer for Mocha 60 MW Wind Park
Project

B. REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Tareq Emtairah
Executive Director
Regional Centre for Renewable Energy & Energy
Efficiency (RCREEE)
Cairo, Egypt

Mrs. Jamila Youssef Matar
Plenipotentiary Minister
Director of Energy Department, League of Arab
States
Cairo, Egypt

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Title	Item	Symbol
Provisional agenda and annotations	3	E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/L.1
Organization of work	3	E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/L.2
Sustainable energy in the Arab region	4	E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/3
Energy security and regional integration	4 (a)	E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/3(Part I)
Technology localization policy and potential for local manufacturing of appropriate renewable energy equipment	4 (b)	E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/3(Part II)
Towards a regional agenda for the implementation of the United Nations Decade on Sustainable Energy for All	4 (c)	E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/3(Part III)
Natural resources management for sustainable development	5	E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/4
The post-2015 development agenda from the perspective of the Arab region	5 (a)	E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/4(Part I)
The energy-water-food nexus in the Arab region	5 (b)	E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/4(Part II)
Progress achieved in the field of energy since the ninth session of the Committee on Energy	6	E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/5
Implementation of recommendations made by the Committee at its ninth session	6 (a)	E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/5(Part I)
Implementation of energy-related activities under the ESCWA programme of work	6 (b)	E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/5(Part II)
Proposed programme of work for the biennium 2016-2017 in the field of energy	7	E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/6
Information note		E/ESCWA/SDPD/2015/IG.1/INF.1