

### Names of the countries that have signed the Framework Agreement

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|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Commonwealth of Australia                | 25. Republic of Kiribati             | 49. Republic of Burundi                          |
| 2. Peoples Republic of Bangladesh           | 26. Republic of Liberia              | 50. Republic of Guyana                           |
| 3. Republic of Benin                        | 27. Republic of Madagascar           | 51. Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka   |
| 4. Federal Republic of Brazil               | 28. Republic of Malawi               | 52. Republic of Suriname                         |
| 5. Burkina Faso                             | 29. Republic of Mali                 | 53. Republic of Uganda                           |
| 6. Kingdom of Cambodia                      | 30. Republic of Mauritius            | 54. Republic of Cape Verde                       |
| 7. Republic of Chile                        | 31. Republic of Nauru                | 55. Republic of The Gambia                       |
| 8. Republic of Costa Rica                   | 32. Republic of Niger                | 56. Republic of Mozambique                       |
| 9. Democratic Republic of Congo             | 33. Federal Republic of Nigeria      | 57. Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe |
| 10. Union of Comoros                        | 34. Republic of Peru                 | 58. Republic of Yemen                            |
| 11. Republic of Cote d'Ivoire               | 35. Republic of Rwanda               | 59. Independent State of Papua New Guinea        |
| 12. Republic of Cuba                        | 36. Republic of Senegal              | 60. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria      |
| 13. Republic of Djibouti                    | 37. Republic of Seychelles           | 61. Commonwealth of Dominica                     |
| 14. Dominican Republic                      | 38. Federal Republic of Somalia      | 62. Arab Republic of Egypt                       |
| 15. Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia | 39. Republic of South Sudan          | 63. Republic of Grenada                          |
| 16. Republic of Equatorial Guinea           | 40. Republic of Sudan                | 64. United Kingdom                               |
| 17. Republic of Fiji                        | 41. United Republic of Tanzania      | 65. The Netherlands                              |
| 18. France                                  | 42. Kingdom of Tonga                 | 66. Republic of Namibia                          |
| 19. Gabonese Republic                       | 43. Togolese Republic                | 67. Republic of El Salvador                      |
| 20. Republic of Ghana                       | 44. Tuvalu                           | 68. Republic of Myanmar                          |
| 21. Republic of Guinea                      | 45. United Arab Emirates             | 69. Republic of Zimbabwe                         |
| 22. Republic of Guinea-Bissau               | 46. Republic of Vanuatu              | 70. Republic of Zambia                           |
| 23. Republic of India                       | 47. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela | 71. Republic of Cameroon                         |
| 24. Japan                                   | 48. Republic of Chad                 |  |

### Names of the Countries that have also ratified the Framework Agreement

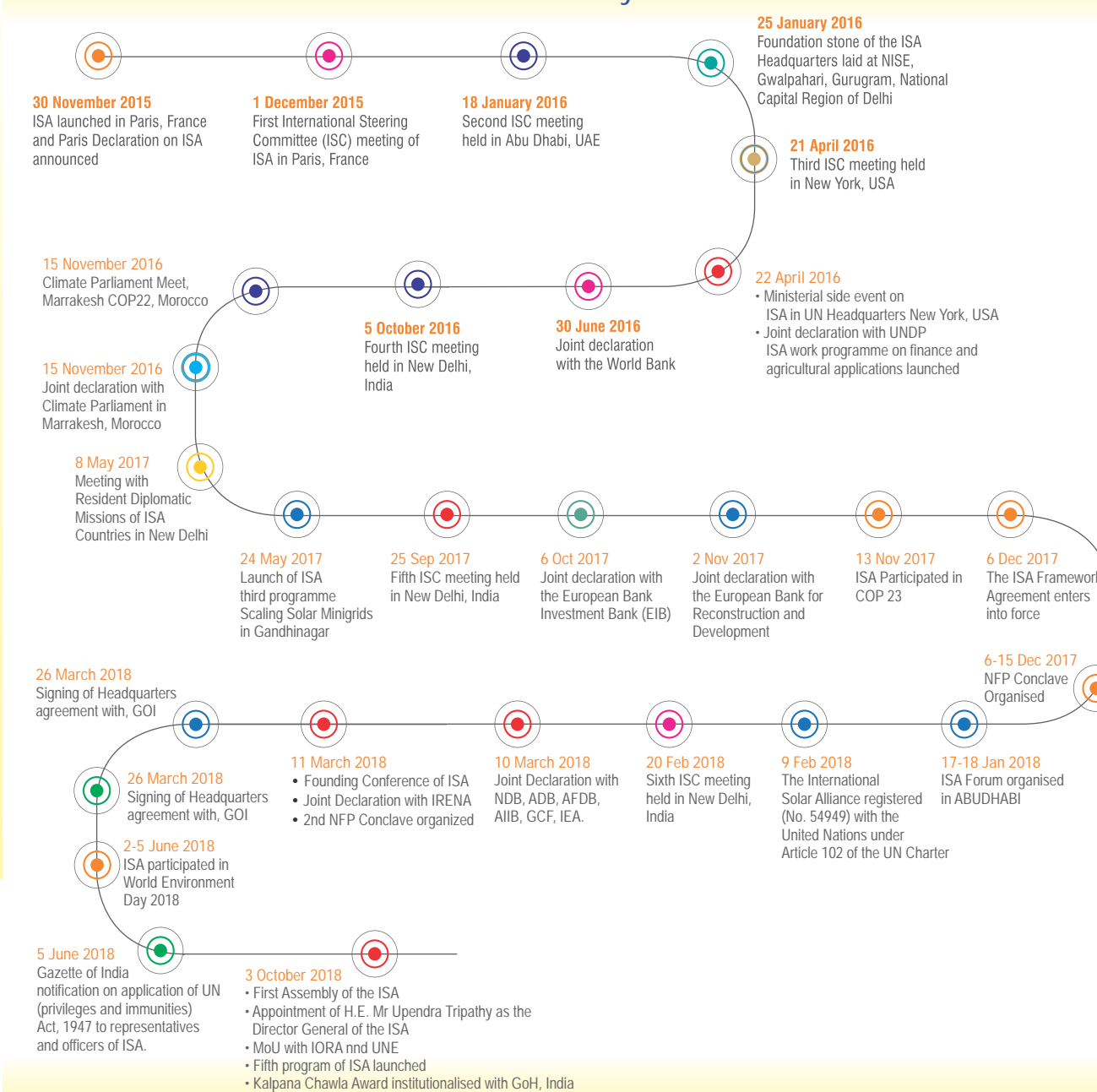
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|---|---|--|
| 1. Commonwealth of Australia                  | 17. Republic of Nauru                     | 33. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela             |
| 2. Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka | 18. Republic of Niger                     | 34. Burkina Faso                                 |
| 3. Peoples Republic of Bangladesh             | 19. Republic of Peru                      | 35. Republic of Grenada                          |
| 4. Union of Comoros                           | 20. Republic of Seychelles                | 36. Republic of Suriname                         |
| 5. Republic of Cuba                           | 21. Federal Republic of Somalia           | 37. Republic of Namibia                          |
| 6. Republic of Fiji                           | 22. Republic of South Sudan               | 38. Republic of Chad                             |
| 7. France                                     | 23. Tuvalu                                | 39. Republic of Benin                            |
| 8. Republic of Ghana                          | 24. Togolese Republic                     | 40. Republic of Djibouti                         |
| 9. Republic of Guinea                         | 25. Republic of Uganda                    | 41. Republic of Senegal                          |
| 10. Gabonese Republic                         | 26. Republic of Guyana                    | 42. Kingdom of Tonga                             |
| 11. Republic of India                         | 27. Republic of Rwanda                    | 43. Republic of Vanuatu                          |
| 12. Japan                                     | 28. Republic of Cote d'Ivoire             | 44. Republic of Myanmar                          |
| 13. Republic of Malawi                        | 29. Commonwealth of Dominica              | 45. Republic of Kiribati                         |
| 14. Republic of Mali                          | 30. Independent State of Papua New Guinea | 46. Republic of Cape Verde                       |
| 15. Republic of Mauritius                     | 31. Republic of Sudan                     | 47. Democratic Republic of Congo                 |
| 16. Republic of Madagascar                    | 32. United Arab Emirates                  | 48. Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe |



Secretariat  
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### ISA's Journey so far...





## What is International Solar Alliance (ISA)?

ISA is intergovernmental Treaty based Organisation registered under Article 102 of the United Nations charter. The ISA was launched by Mr. Narendra Modi, Honourable Prime Minister of India and Mr. Francois Hollande, Honourable Former President of France in the presence of Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, the Former Secretary General of the United Nation on the 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2015 through adoption of the Paris Declaration on the side events of COP 21 at Paris.

The ISA was launched to be an action oriented organization which will address energy needs and energy security issues of member countries in a greener and cleaner manner by massive deployment of solar energy at an affordable cost. The ISA members shall take coordinated actions through Programmes and activities launched on a voluntary basis, aimed at better harmonizing and aggregating demand for, inter alia, solar finance, solar technologies, innovation, research and development and capacity building.

The ISA is fully committed to achieve its mandate of massively deploying solar energy and mobilizing more than US \$ 1000 billion investments in the solar sector by 2030. ISA shall be facilitating the mobilization of the required investments through multilateral/ bilateral Banks and Financial Institutions. ISA shall also strive to bring all member countries and similar likeminded organizations under its fold to meet this challenge and pave the way for future solar technologies.



H. E. Mr. Upendra Tripathy  
DG, ISA

The ISA has a two-tiered governance structure, the Assembly and the Secretariat. The ISA is headed by Director General H.E. Mr. Upendra Tripathy, who is responsible to the Assembly for the functioning of the Secretariat.



## What are the financial implications of joining the ISA?

There is no mandatory membership fee for joining the ISA. However, for carrying out its activities ISA welcomes voluntary contributions by its members, Partner countries, UN & its agencies and other countries and organizations. In addition, voluntary contribution from the private sector is also welcome. Along with the above, ISA plans to generate revenue from specific activities that are approved by the Assembly.

## What are the objectives of ISA ?

The ISA's major objectives include: mobilising more than US \$1000 billion investments in solar by 2030, building a common e-knowledge platform, establishing network of Centres of Excellence, facilitating transfer of technology, capacity building and devising and helping implement projects and programmes to turn the solar sector into a massive market.

## What are the benefits of joining the ISA?

Realising Economies of scale in solar at an affordable price. Addressing the difficulties in the solar sector to fulfil the unmet demands of the sector through demand aggregation and also by making it an attractive proposition for the suppliers. In this manner, members will be contributing towards reduction in Green House Gas (GHG) emissions.

## How to join the ISA?

Prospective ISA countries willing to join the ISA can sign the ISA Framework Agreement, and then submit the formal Instrument of Ratification in accordance with their constitutional provisions. The Instrument of Ratification can be submitted either through the Indian Embassy/High Commission situated in their country or directly to the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India in New Delhi, which is the depository for the Instrument of Ratification as per the ISA Framework Agreement.



FIRST ASSEMBLY 2-5 OCTOBER 2018

## Are there any partner organisations of the ISA?

ISA as on date has twenty partner organisations and ten corporate partners. The partner organisations include: ADB, AfDB, AIIB, Climate Parliament, EBRD, EIB, GCF, IEA, IRENA, NDB, R20, World Bank, UNDP, UNIDO, UNCCD, WAIPA, GSC, UN Environment, GGGI, EACREEE. The ISA corporate partners include: CLP, IREDA, NTPC, PGCIL, REC, SECI, Softbank, India Trade Promotion Organization, Coal India Limited & PFC.

## What are the current ISA programmes?

Currently ISA has five programmes. The initial programmes, 'Scaling Solar Applications for Agriculture Use' and 'Affordable Finance at Scale' launched on 22nd April 2016 in New York on the side lines of the signing of the Paris Agreement have made significant progress. The third programme of ISA 'Scaling Solar Mini Grids' was launched in a side event of the 52nd Annual Meeting of the African Development Bank (AfDB), with the objective to cater the energy needs of ISA member states in identified areas with unreliable or no grids, and in island member states having abundant potential to trap solar energy ISA's fourth programme, 'Scaling Solar Rooftop' was launched on 11th March 2018 during the ISA Founding Conference. The fifth programme of ISA 'Scaling Solar E- Mobility and Storage' was launched during the First Assembly of ISA on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2018.



## How can countries participate in the ISA programmes?

A National Focal Point is nominated by a member country, and he/she is based in member country's capital. The ISA functions through the network of these National Focal Points (NFPs). They act as an interface between the ISA Secretariat and the member country. A prospective member country desirous of participating in the ISA programme(s) designate Country Representative for each of the programme, who in consultation with their NFP can decide the level and scale of the programme. Financial resources required for the implementation of a specific Programme are assessed and mobilized by countries participating themselves in the Programme, with support and assistance of the Secretariat. A Programme proposal is formally endorsed by members willing to join, through a joint declaration. All decisions regarding the implementation of the programme are also taken by members participating in the Programme.

## How many countries have signed and ratified the ISA Framework Agreement so far ?

The ISA framework Agreement was opened for signature during COP 22 on 15th November, 2016 at Marrakech, Morocco. The ISA FA entered into force on 6th December, 2017. With this ISA became a de jure treaty based International inter-governmental organization headquartered in India. Till now 71 signed and 48 ratified countries.