

BBIMUN XI

INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ALLIANCE

BACKGROUND GUIDE

Scaling Solar Deployment for Universal Energy Access

Financing and Technology Transfer to Bridge the Global Energy Poverty Gap

Prepared by the Executive Board

Wania Hussain | Chairperson

1. Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the International Solar Alliance at Blue Bells MUN XI. This committee places you inside a problem that is still being negotiated beyond the conference room: how to expand access to reliable energy while making solar deployment financially and technically possible in places that are currently underserved. Your task is not simply to describe the energy-access gap. It is to negotiate mechanisms that could realistically narrow it.

Begin with the central contradiction. Solar deployment has become increasingly affordable and technically versatile, yet hundreds of millions of people remain without electricity and around two billion people still lack clean cooking access. The committee therefore needs to look beyond the availability of solar technology. The harder questions concern affordability, investment risk, local capacity, infrastructure, and whether countries can obtain and use technology on workable terms. Financing and technology transfer are deliberately placed together because neither issue can be solved in isolation.

You are not expected to arrive with a finished solution. You are expected to understand your country's place within the ISA framework and to negotiate from it. Research whether your state is primarily a technology holder, an importer, a financing recipient, a manufacturing aspirant, a Small Island Developing State, or a country facing severe electricity-access constraints. Then identify what your delegation can realistically contribute, request, support, or oppose.

Strong resolutions should read like implementation plans rather than collections of aspirations. Ask four questions for every major proposal: who provides the resources, who receives them, what conditions apply, and when implementation begins. The closer your clauses come to answering those questions, the more useful they become in committee.

If you have questions about the agenda, guide, or procedure, please reach out to the Executive Board before the conference. Come prepared to disagree, negotiate, and revise. The aim is not to eliminate differences between blocs, but to turn those differences into workable agreements.

See you in committee.

The Executive Board
International Solar Alliance, BBIMUN XI
Wania Hussain | Chairperson
Executive Board | International Solar Alliance
BBIMUN XI

2. Introduction to the Committee

2.1 History and Formation

The International Solar Alliance (ISA) emerged from the Paris Declaration on 30 November 2015. India and France launched the initiative alongside COP21, the conference at which the Paris Agreement was adopted. Its underlying idea was to make collective action useful to countries with strong solar potential by pooling demand, reducing risk, sharing knowledge, and improving the conditions for solar investment.

The ISA Framework Agreement opened for signature in Marrakesh during COP22 in November 2016 and entered into force on 6 December 2017. The organisation became the first treaty-based intergovernmental organisation headquartered in India. Its headquarters are located at the National Institute of Solar Energy in Gurugram, Haryana.

At its beginning, ISA membership focused on countries located fully or partly between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. An amendment adopted in 2020 removed that geographical limitation and opened full membership to all UN member states, while countries outside the tropical belt can also participate as Partner Countries. This broader membership means delegates may represent states with very different solar resources, energy systems, financing capacity, and industrial interests.

2.2 Governance Structure

- The Assembly is the ISA's highest decision-making body and brings together all Members. It meets annually to determine strategic direction, approve the work programme and budget, and elect the President, Co-President, and Vice-Presidents representing the four ISA regional groups: Africa; Asia and the Pacific; Europe and Others; and Latin America and the Caribbean.
- The Standing Committee supports the ISA between Assembly sessions by providing strategic advice and guidance and by assisting with implementation of programmes, projects, and activities.
- The Secretariat functions as the ISA's executive arm. It is headed by a Director-General who serves as chief executive, implements Assembly decisions, and coordinates programmes on a day-to-day basis. The Director-General is elected by and accountable to the Assembly for a four-year term.

For the 2024-2026 term, India holds the ISA Presidency and France holds the Co-Presidency. The 7th Assembly Session in New Delhi in November 2024 confirmed this arrangement. Dr Ashish Khanna, formerly of the World Bank, became the ISA's third Director-General in March 2025, succeeding Dr Ajay Mathur.

One feature of the ISA that matters directly for committee strategy is its Programme mechanism. A Programme may be proposed by two Members or by the Secretariat. It can then be opened to additional Members when the required support conditions are met. Participation is opt-in, meaning that Members joining a Programme take part in steering and funding its implementation. Delegates can therefore think beyond universal solutions: a coalition of willing Members can sometimes pilot a mechanism while leaving the door open for wider participation.

2.3 Committee Mandate

The ISA's mandate gives this committee its practical boundaries. Delegates should use the mandate as a test for every proposal: does the idea strengthen solar deployment, reduce financial or technological barriers, build capacity, or advance cooperation among Members?

- To act as an action-oriented, member-driven platform that aggregates global demand for solar finance, technology, innovation, research and development, and capacity building, in order to bring down costs through collective scale;
- To mobilise more than USD 1,000 billion in investment needed by 2030 for the massive worldwide deployment of solar energy;
- To reduce the cost of finance and the cost of technology for solar energy deployment in member countries;
- To facilitate collaboration among solar-resource-rich and interested countries so as to increase the use of solar energy and reduce dependence on fossil fuels;
- To pave the way for future solar technologies adapted to the specific needs of member countries, including through joint research, common standards, and knowledge-sharing; and
- To support the deployment of solar applications across sectors including agriculture, health, transport, and power generation.

These aims are reflected in the ISA's 'Towards 1000' framework: 1,000 GW of installed solar capacity, USD 1,000 billion in mobilised investment, energy access for 1,000 million people, and 1,000 million tonnes of annual CO2 emissions mitigation, targeted for 2030.

For BBIMUN XI, translate this institutional mandate into concrete cooperative action on the agenda. Resolutions should explain how financing can reach underserved markets and how technology, skills, and knowledge can move with it. The most useful clauses will identify responsible actors, resources or instruments, intended beneficiaries, and an implementation timeline. Committee procedure and voting requirements remain governed by the official BBIMUN XI Rules of Procedure.

Treat the mandate as the outer limit of what the ISA can plausibly recommend. Proposals should connect to an existing mandate area and should use mechanisms compatible with the ISA's working model, such as opt-in Programmes, Secretariat coordination, and Assembly endorsement. Avoid creating enforcement powers or institutional structures that the ISA does not possess.

2.4 Membership

At the 7th ISA Assembly Session in November 2024, 120 countries had signed the Framework Agreement, of which 103 had deposited instruments of ratification and held full Membership with voting rights. Membership spans all four ISA regional groups and now includes both the original solar-rich founding bloc and higher-latitude states such as the United Kingdom, Germany, and Japan.

3. Introduction to the Agenda

The agenda is built around a practical tension. Solar can be deployed in many forms, from household-scale systems to utility projects, and its economics have improved significantly. Yet electricity access remains unequal, with the greatest gaps concentrated in poorer, fragile, and climate-vulnerable settings. The question before delegates is therefore not simply how to install more solar, but how to make deployment reach the people and places that markets currently underserve.

The agenda focuses on two connected barriers:

- **Financing:** capital is not reaching many high-need markets at a price those markets can sustain. Poorer countries often face high costs of capital, currency and political risk, limited project pipelines, and difficulty turning promising projects into bankable investments.
- **Technology transfer:** manufacturing capacity, technical expertise, project-development skills, and supply chains are concentrated in a limited number of countries. Import dependence can raise costs and leave countries with limited capacity to operate, maintain, adapt, or eventually manufacture systems locally.

Your objective is to design cooperative mechanisms that address both barriers together. The ISA already works through risk mitigation, demand aggregation, capacity building, and targeted programmes. Delegates should consider how these tools can be scaled or redesigned, especially for Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, landlocked developing countries, and fragile or conflict-affected states.

4. Understanding the Global Energy Poverty Gap

4.1 Defining Energy Access and Energy Poverty

Energy access can be understood as the ability to obtain reliable, affordable, and sufficient modern energy services, including electricity and clean cooking solutions. Energy poverty is wider: it also captures situations where energy may technically be available but is unaffordable or insufficient for a socially necessary standard of living. SDG 7 provides the international benchmark by calling for affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all by 2030.

4.2 The Current Picture: Key Statistics

The joint 'Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report', released in June 2026 by the IEA, IRENA, UN DESA, the World Bank, and WHO, records substantial progress but also a persistent access gap.

Indicator | Latest figure

People without electricity access, globally | ~655 million (2026 tracking report, using 2023-24 data)

People without access to clean cooking | ~2 billion

Electricity access gained since 2010 | 800 million people

Clean cooking access gained since 2010 | 1.5 billion people

Global electricity access rate (2024) | ~92%; annual growth roughly half the pace of the previous decade

Share of global electricity consumption from renewables | Over 30%

Renewable generation capacity per capita , low-income countries | 33.6 watts per person

Renewable generation capacity per capita , high-income countries | 1,224 watts per person (~36 times the low-income figure)

Source: "Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report", IEA / IRENA / UN DESA / World Bank / WHO, released 24 June 2026.

4.3 Regional and Income Disparities

Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for a disproportionate share of the remaining access deficit. More than 560 million people in the region live without electricity and around 970 million lack clean cooking access. Progress has slowed, while the rate of electrification would need to increase substantially to reach the 2030 target.

The trend has also been vulnerable to external shocks. In 2022, the number of people without electricity increased for the first time in more than a decade amid the global energy-price shock following the war in Ukraine. The figure declined again in 2023, alongside increased sales of solar home systems in markets including Ethiopia, Kenya, and Nigeria

For delegates, this lesson is important, energy poverty is geographically concentrated. A global investment total can look impressive while still failing to reach fragile states, LDCs, and SIDS. Every financing mechanism should therefore be tested for accessibility, affordability, and suitability in these high-need contexts.

•

5. The Financing Challenge

A DELEGATE'S ROADMAP

Read the guide in layers. First understand what the ISA is allowed to do. Then map the energy-access problem. Only after that should you choose financing and technology-transfer mechanisms. This order matters because a strong solution is one that fits the institution, responds to the problem, and can be defended by a real country delegation.

Step 1 | Know your country

Before committee, identify your country's electricity-access situation, renewable-energy priorities, financing constraints, manufacturing or import profile, and public statements on climate finance and technology transfer. These details determine what your delegation can credibly support.

Step 2 | Identify your negotiating interests

Separate interests from positions. A country may support technology transfer but disagree over compulsory licensing. It may want more solar investment while resisting additional sovereign debt. It may support regional grids but lack the infrastructure to participate immediately. These tensions create the substance of negotiation.

Step 3 | Choose mechanisms, not slogans

Replace broad language such as 'increase funding' with a mechanism. Consider guarantees, concessional windows, first-loss capital, currency-risk instruments, project-preparation grants, pooled procurement, joint ventures, local assembly, training partnerships, or opt-in ISA Programmes. Then decide who funds, administers, receives, and monitors the mechanism.

Step 4 | Build a coalition

Do not wait for formal bloc meetings to begin negotiation. Identify states whose interests overlap with yours and find the narrowest common proposal. A smaller, credible coalition can be more useful than a large group agreeing only on broad principles.

Step 5 | Draft for implementation

When writing a clause, try to make the operational chain visible: actor → instrument → beneficiary → eligibility → funding → implementation timeline → monitoring. If a clause cannot explain how the proposal would move from paper to project, it needs another round of work.

A useful test

For every major proposal, ask: Is it within the ISA mandate? Is it financially credible? Can high-risk countries actually access it? Does it address local capacity as well as hardware? Does it respect the political and economic interests of likely partners? What happens if private investment does not arrive?

5.1 Scale of the Investment Gap

Investment is growing, but not quickly enough or evenly enough. Global investment in the broader energy transition reached USD 2.4 trillion in 2024, while renewable energy technologies attracted roughly USD 807 billion. Renewable investment growth slowed to 7.3% in 2024 from 32% the previous year. A 1.5°C-consistent pathway would require average annual investment in renewable power and grids to rise sharply between 2025 and 2030.

The financing requirement is particularly significant in Sub-Saharan Africa, which is estimated to need around USD 105 billion annually through 2050 to pursue development and climate objectives together.

5.2 Why Capital Doesn't Flow to Where It's Needed Most

Investment remains highly concentrated. China and advanced economies together accounted for about 90% of global energy-transition funding in 2024, while LDCs received around 0.22%. Per-person flows show the same imbalance: transition investment reached roughly USD 248 per person in China and USD 229 per person in Europe, far above levels in many low-income economies.

Domestic financing capacity also varies widely. Around 99% of China's renewable investment and 81% of Europe's came from domestic sources, compared with about 53% in Sub-Saharan Africa. This

creates greater dependence on international capital in a region that already faces higher perceived investment risk.

Several factors reinforce this gap: currency and political risk, weak grid infrastructure, limited pipelines of bankable projects, and high costs of capital. Some well-prepared renewable projects can reach financial close within 6-15 months, but projects in Sub-Saharan Africa may spend years in early development because relatively small preparation costs are unavailable. At the same time, grants make up less than 1% of total investment even though grants are particularly relevant in high-risk, low-income markets.

5.3 Instruments and Innovations

- **Risk mitigation and blended finance:** the ISA's own Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI), launched in 2019 with the World Bank and the French Development Agency (AFD), works to bring down the financial risk premium attached to solar projects in ISA member countries.
- **Targeted regional facilities:** the ISA's Global Solar Facility , including a dedicated Africa Solar Facility, and a newer hub extending the same model to Asia-Pacific and Latin America & the Caribbean , is designed to catalyse investment across off-grid, rooftop, productive-use, and utility-scale solar through country-specific interventions, using modest public seed capital intended to mobilise much larger volumes of private capital.
- **Demand aggregation:** by pooling demand for solar equipment, finance, and expertise across many small national markets, the ISA aims to create economies of scale that individual small or fragile states cannot achieve alone, lowering per-unit costs and making projects more attractive to investors.
- **Complementary multilateral tools:** IRENA's Energy Transition Accelerator Financing (ETAF) platform and Climate Investment Platform (CIP) both aim to bridge the gap between early-stage project preparation and bankable, financeable projects , a gap analysis shows is a major bottleneck, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa.

When drafting financing clauses, move beyond the name of an instrument. Specify who absorbs first-loss risk, how currency exposure is addressed, how public capital attracts private investment, and how smaller or lower-credit states can actually access the facility.

6. The Technology Transfer Challenge

6.1 Manufacturing Concentration

Solar manufacturing is concentrated in a small number of countries. China accounted for roughly 80% of global investment in manufacturing facilities for solar, wind, battery, and hydrogen technologies between 2018 and 2024. This concentration has contributed to lower solar-module costs, but it also leaves many ISA Members dependent on imported panels, inverters, and batteries. Emerging manufacturing capacity elsewhere creates an opening to discuss more diversified and resilient supply chains.

6.2 The Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Debate

Technology transfer is one of the agenda's most contested questions. Delegates should separate their personal views from their assigned country's interests and stated positions.

Many developing-country positions in UNFCCC and Paris Agreement negotiations argue that technology development and transfer should be treated as a stronger responsibility for technology-holding states, particularly in light of historical emissions and unequal access to finance and technology. Paris Agreement Article 10 calls for strengthened cooperation on technology development and transfer, building on the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism.

Developed-country and industry perspectives often emphasise intellectual-property protection under frameworks such as the WTO TRIPS Agreement. From this perspective, licensing, joint ventures, and market-based cooperation can support technology diffusion while preserving incentives for private research and development.

The ISA has generally emphasised facilitation rather than compulsory IP transfer. Its approach places significant weight on building local skills, strengthening project readiness, and enabling investment. Delegates should therefore examine how ambitious their technology-transfer proposals can be while remaining compatible with the ISA's institutional role.

6.3 Capacity Building and Skills

Technology absorption is also a human-capacity issue. Countries may lack trained engineers, regulators, project developers, and technicians capable of preparing projects, negotiating contracts, operating systems, and maintaining infrastructure. These gaps can deter investment even when solar resources are strong.

STAR-C addresses this challenge by building technical capacity in Member countries. Other efforts include the ISA Solar Fellowship, which supports postgraduate training in renewable-energy management and economics for mid-career professionals, as well as India's ITEC-supported technical training programmes.

7. Key ISA Programmes and Initiatives

A PRACTICAL NEGOTIATION MAP FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Technology transfer does not have to mean one single policy. Delegates can negotiate across several layers: access to equipment, licensing arrangements, joint ventures, local assembly, technical standards, training, research partnerships, maintenance capability, and long-term innovation. Different countries will prioritise different layers.

The core trade-off

Developing and lower-income states may prioritise affordability, access, local capability, and faster diffusion. Technology-holding states and private firms may prioritise intellectual-property protection, predictable returns, and safeguards against uncompensated transfer. A workable resolution should recognise this tension instead of pretending it does not exist.

Questions to take into negotiations

- What exactly is being transferred: hardware, know-how, training, software, manufacturing processes, or research capacity?
- Who pays for the transfer and who bears commercial risk?
- Should cooperation be voluntary, incentivised, or linked to public finance?
- How can local workers and institutions retain the ability to operate and maintain systems after foreign contractors leave?
- Can ISA programmes create standards, training, or matchmaking without overriding existing IP regimes?

The ISA's existing programmes are useful starting points for delegates. Before creating a new institution, ask whether an existing mechanism can be expanded, combined with another programme, or given a more targeted mandate.

Programme / Initiative | Focus

"Towards 1000" Strategy | Overarching 2030 targets: 1,000 GW of solar capacity, USD 1,000 billion in investment mobilised, energy access for 1,000 million people, and 1,000 million tonnes of CO₂ mitigated annually.

One Sun One World One Grid / Green Grids Initiative (OSOWOG-GGI) | Cross-border, interconnected grids to move solar and other renewable power across time zones, so that generation in one region can serve demand in another as the sun moves.

Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) | Joint initiative with the World Bank and AFD (launched 2019) to reduce the financial risk premium on solar projects in member states.

Global Solar Facility (incl. Africa Solar Facility; Asia-Pacific/LAC hub) | Catalytic, blended finance across off-grid, rooftop, productive-use, and utility-scale solar, through country-specific interventions.

STAR-C (Solar Technology & Application Resource Centres) | Capacity-building and skills-development hubs based in member countries.

ISA Solar Fellowship | Funded postgraduate training in renewable energy management and economics for mid-career professionals from member states.

SIDS Solar Facility / SIDS Platform | Targeted grants and e-tendering/e-procurement tools designed for Small Island Developing States.

Infopedia | Country-level solar data and information hub, developed with support from the European Union.

SolarX Startup Challenge / innovation hub-and-spoke model | Mainstreams solar innovation and start-ups across member countries, linking national centres of excellence.

8. Timeline of Past International Action

Date | Milestone

30 Nov 2015 | Paris Declaration on the International Solar Alliance, launched by India and France at COP21.

Nov 2016 | ISA Framework Agreement opens for signature in Marrakesh, at COP22.

6 Dec 2017 | Framework Agreement enters into force; ISA becomes the first treaty-based international organisation headquartered in India.

Oct 2018 | OSOWOG concept proposed by India at the ISA's First Assembly.

2019 | Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) launched with the World Bank and AFD.

2020 | Framework Agreement amended, opening full ISA membership to all United Nations member states.

Nov 2021 (COP26) | India's OSOWOG and the UK's Green Grids Initiative merge into the combined GGI-OSOWOG initiative.

Nov 2024 | 7th ISA Assembly Session, New Delhi: India re-elected President (2024-2026 term), France re-elected Co-President, Ashish Khanna named Director-General-designate.

Mar 2025 | Ashish Khanna assumes office as the ISA's third Director-General.

24 Jun 2026 | IEA, IRENA, UN DESA, World Bank, and WHO jointly release "Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report", confirming 655 million people remain without electricity worldwide.

9. Bloc Positions

The bloc descriptions below are analytical starting points based on public ISA positioning, institutional roles, and broad national interests. They are not substitutes for country-specific research. Delegates should verify the current position of their assigned state before taking a negotiating line.

- **Founding and Presidency Bloc (India, France):** As co-founders and current President/Co-President, likely to push for ambitious, well-resourced outcomes that demonstrate the ISA's institutional relevance. India brings a strong domestic solar-manufacturing and deployment record; France brings European development-finance relationships through AFD.
- **Sub-Saharan African Members:** Home to the large majority of the world's electricity-poor population. Likely to prioritise grant and concessional finance, off-grid and mini-grid solar solutions for dispersed rural populations, and local capacity-building over purely market-based instruments.
- **South and Southeast Asian Members:** A mix of states with significant domestic manufacturing ambition (India especially) alongside others still closing basic access gaps; likely to seek both investment inflows and a fair share of future manufacturing and technology localisation.
- **Small Island Developing States (SIDS):** Face very high costs from imported diesel generation and acute exposure to climate impacts. Likely to push for dedicated, simplified-access financing windows and resilient, storage-paired solar systems, rather than generic large-scale instruments designed for bigger economies.
- **Major Manufacturing and Advanced Economies:** Countries and blocs such as Germany, Japan, the Gulf states, and others holding significant capital or manufacturing capacity. Likely to favour market-based, IP-respecting technology cooperation, and may resist framing technology transfer as an obligation, while still supporting risk-mitigation and blended-finance mechanisms that protect their own investors.
- **Multilateral and Development-Finance-Aligned Voices:** Positions echoing the World Bank, AFD, and IRENA emphasise blended finance, de-risking instruments, and “crowding in” private capital as the practical route to scale, given the limited size of concessional public resources relative to the size of the gap.

10. Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QARMAs)

- How can the ISA mobilise the scale of concessional and blended finance required , close to a doubling of current annual investment by 2030 , without pushing already debt-stressed LDCs further into unsustainable debt?
- Which risk-mitigation instruments (guarantees, currency hedging, blended finance, first-loss capital) should be scaled up, and who should underwrite them?
- How should solar manufacturing capacity be diversified beyond its current concentration, and what role should technology licensing, joint ventures, or local assembly play in that diversification?
- Should technology transfer be treated as closer to an obligation under instruments such as Paris Agreement Article 10, or facilitated primarily through market and intellectual-property-respecting mechanisms , and how does the committee balance urgency of access against incentives for continued innovation?
- How can cross-border grid infrastructure and interconnection (building on initiatives such as OSOWOG-GGI) be scaled to support renewable energy trade between regions and time zones?
- What targeted mechanisms does the committee propose for Small Island Developing States, Least Developed Countries, and fragile or conflict-affected states, where private capital is least likely to flow under existing instruments?
- What is the appropriate balance between large, grid-scale utility solar and decentralised, off-grid solar home systems in closing the remaining access gap, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa?
- How should progress toward the “Towards 1000” targets be measured, reported, and held accountable within the ISA's existing governance structure?

11. Guide to Further Research

BEFORE YOU SUBMIT A WORKING PAPER

Use this checklist as your final quality-control pass:

✓ Does every major recommendation fall within the ISA's mandate? ✓ Have you named a realistic implementing actor? ✓ Have you identified a financing source or instrument? ✓ Have you considered debt sustainability and currency risk? ✓ Does your proposal reach LDCs, SIDS, or fragile markets in practice rather than only in principle? ✓ Does your technology-transfer mechanism explain how skills and maintenance capacity are built? ✓ Have you considered the interests of countries that may oppose your proposal? ✓ Can you defend the proposal from your assigned country's perspective? ✓ Have you distinguished an ISA recommendation from something that would require action by another institution? Research with a purpose

Do not collect statistics simply to make speeches sound informed. Use research to answer a negotiating question. If your country needs concessional finance, find out why conventional capital is difficult to access. If you advocate technology transfer, identify what form of transfer your country can actually absorb. If you propose regional interconnection, understand who would finance and operate the infrastructure. Research becomes valuable when it changes your negotiating position.

- The ISA Framework Agreement (full text) and official programme pages , isa.int
- “Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report” (IEA, IRENA, UN DESA, World Bank, and WHO , 2026 edition)
- IRENA and Climate Policy Initiative, “Global Landscape of Energy Transition Finance 2025”
- The UNFCCC Technology Mechanism , Technology Executive Committee and Climate Technology Centre and Network
- The Paris Agreement (full text), particularly Article 10 on technology development and transfer
- Your assigned country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and national renewable-energy or electrification policy documents
- Outcome documents and national statements from prior ISA Assembly sessions

This guide is intended to give you a common starting point, not to replace country research. Committee will move faster when delegates understand what their states can finance, what they can manufacture, which technologies they need, and what compromises they can accept. Bring that research into your speeches, amendments, negotiations, and final draft.

USEFUL LINKS AND REFERENCES:

- Source: International Solar Alliance (ISA) <https://share.google/YaE3YHFA03w7rEfpk>
- <https://share.google/YaE3YHFA03w7rEfpk>
- orfonline.org
- Source: orfonline.org <https://share.google/G9yyLC3kY6F1YWZ64>
- Source: International Solar Alliance (ISA) <https://share.google/f3NYvE7hWyTNKfpCj>
- <https://share.google/G9yyLC3kY6F1YWZ64>
- Source: UNFCCC <https://share.google/efmk8jTgeeHxodfQk>
- <https://share.google/efmk8jTgeeHxodfQk>
- <https://share.google/p78kR5DkL0SiwOMkx>
- Source: IEA – International Energy Agency <https://share.google/Z126DGTImIS5B8tEX>
- Source: Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet <https://share.google/hYBXpGoCVqGcofvjE>
- <https://share.google/hYBXpGoCVqGcofvjE>
- Source: Ministry of External Affairs <https://share.google/9yzQrPbGIURSYhGXz>

Specialized Books, Reports & Legal Policy Roadmaps

1. Official ISA & Multilateral Policy Frameworks

- **Roadmap of Solar Energy for Universal Energy Access (2023):** Co-published by the ISA and India's Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) under the **G20 Presidency**. This policy blueprint guides developing countries on building regulatory mini-grid frameworks and deploying technology transfers to bridge electricity deficits.
- **Ease of Doing Solar Analytics & Advisory Framework:** An analytical regulatory toolkit published by the ISA. It helps member governments reform domestic energy legislation, de-risk private investment, and formulate solar-friendly procurement laws.
- **ISA Floating Solar Framework & Solar GCC Guides (2025/2026):** Newly established global guidelines integrating **deep tech, automation, and digitization** to reduce costs, while presenting specialized frameworks for small island and river-system states (e.g., Papua New Guinea).

2. Academic Books & Major Global Reports

- **"Energizing Finance" Series (Sustainable Energy for All / SEforALL):** Seminal tracking reports that analyze the gap in international public and private financing for last-mile electricity access, advocating for integrated energy sector policies. [1]
- **"Bridging the Divide Through Sustainable and Innovative Energy Technologies" (UNDP):** A key expert report focusing on how pro-poor technology transfers, climate finance, and innovative intellectual property sharing can eliminate the structural low-carbon technology gap. [1, 2]
- **"Blended Finance: Key to Bridging Energy Transition Gap" (IEEFA):** Financial manuals detailing how public and philanthropic funds can blend with commercial capital to de-risk decentralized solar mini-grids in low-income regions. [1]

