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**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**  
**Twenty-Second Ordinary Session**  
**21 – 25 January 2013**  
**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

**EX.CL/767(XXII)**  
**Original: English**

**REPORT OF THE 2<sup>ND</sup> ORDINARY SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE  
OF ENERGY MINISTERS OF AFRICA (CEMA),  
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA 12 – 16 NOVEMBER 2012**

**REPORT OF THE 2<sup>ND</sup> ORDINARY SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF ENERGY  
MINISTERS OF AFRICA (CEMA), ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA,  
12 – 16 NOVEMBER 2012**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The Second Ordinary Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers in charge of Energy in Africa (CEMA) was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on the 16<sup>th</sup> November 2012 at the AU Headquarters.

2. The Ministerial Session was preceded by a preparatory meeting of experts which took place from 14 to 15 November 2012 and the Second All Africa Energy Week (AAEW) as well as the Pan-African Investment Forum (PAIF) and Exhibition co-organized with African Development Bank (AfDB) and UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) at the same venue.

3. In attendance, were Ministers of Energy and Experts from Forty (40) African Union Member States as well as representatives of Regional Economic Communities (RECs), specialised institutions and partner organisations.

4. The proceedings of the conference were presided over by the following elected Bureau:

Chairman	:	Ethiopia (Eastern Region)
1 <sup>st</sup> Vice-Chairman	:	Senegal (Western Region)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Vice-Chairman	:	Equatorial Guinea (Central Region)
3 <sup>rd</sup> Vice-Chairman	:	Egypt (Northern Region)
Rapporteur	:	Mozambique (Southern Region)

5. Other 5 alternate members were selected: Uganda (Eastern Region), Nigeria (Western Region), Burundi (Central Region), Libya (Northern Region) and Namibia (Southern Region).

**ISSUES DISCUSSED**

6. The main agenda items of the conference were as follows hereunder:

- i) Consideration of the Rules of Procedure of Conference CEMA;
- ii) Consideration of the report of the meeting of CEMA experts;
- iii) Consideration and adoption of the Draft Ministerial Resolution and final Communiqué.

**OUTCOME**

7. At the end of their deliberations, the Ministers adopted the following outcomes:

- Resolution on Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL);
- Resolution on Africa Bioenergy Policy Framework and Guidelines;
- Resolution on the Implementation of the PIDA Energy Priority Action Plan;

- Resolution on Investment Financing and the Role of Public-Private Partnership in the Development of Renewable Energy;
- Resolution on the African Energy Information System & Database (AEIS);
- Resolution on the Rules of Procedure of CEMA.

**8.** The Executive Council is invited to note and adopt the enclosed Report of the Second Ordinary Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers in charge of Energy in Africa (CEMA) and its main outcomes as adopted by the Ministers in charge of Energy at the Conference.

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**SECOND SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE  
OF ENERGY MINISTERS OF AFRICA (CEMA)  
12- 16 NOVEMBER 2012  
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**AU/MIN/ENERGY/Rpt  
Original: English**

**REPORT OF THE MINISTERS' MEETING**

**16<sup>th</sup> November 2012**

**REPORT OF THE MINISTERS' MEETING  
16<sup>th</sup> November 2012**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The second session of the African Union (AU) Conference of the Energy Ministers of Africa (CEMA) was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on the 16<sup>th</sup> November 2012. The Ministerial Session was preceded by a Ministerial Roundtable held on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2012 and a preparatory meeting of Experts which took place from 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> November 2012 at the same venue. Under the auspices of this Ministerial Conference were also held from 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> November 2012, the second All-Africa Energy Week (AAEW) and the Pan-African Investment Forum (PAIF).

2. The objectives of the Ministerial Conference were, among others, to decide on new modalities of functioning of CEMA and Resolutions with important decisions related to continental policies in the energy sector. The AAEW and the PAIF focusing on "Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development: From Potential to Infrastructure and Services" were jointly organized with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and included an Exhibition from 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> November 2012.

**II. PARTICIPATION**

3. The following Member States (40 countries) attended the conference: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire; DRC, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Sahrawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

4. Among the delegates, there were nineteen (19) Ministers, three (3) Deputy Ministers, one (1) First under Secretary and Ambassadors representing other respective Ministers.

5. Also in attendance were the representatives of the following regional and continental organizations: African Energy Commission (AFREC), Regional Power Pools (CAPP, EAPP and SAPP), NPCA, UPDEA, AFUR, AFSEC, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Development Bank (AfDB) and Regional Economic Communities (EAC, COMESA and SADC) and Regional Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa (RERA) as well as Organizations of Civil Society.

6. Development partners and International organizations took also part in this meeting, namely: EU, European Investment Bank, South Korea, UNIDO, WB, UNEP and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

### III. OPENING CEREMONY

7. The opening ceremony was marked by Statements made by: AUC Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy, Representative of AfDB, UNECA Executive Secretary, IRENA Director General, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Knowledge of South Korea, European Investment Bank Vice-President, EU Commissioner for Development, UNIDO Director General, AUC Deputy Chairperson and Mozambican Energy Minister as Chair of CEMA Bureau.

### IV. ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

8. After consultation and according to African Union procedures, the Bureau of the conference was set up as follows:

Chairman	:	Ethiopia (Eastern Region)
1 <sup>st</sup> Vice-Chairman	:	Senegal (Western Region)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Vice-Chairman	:	Equatorial Guinea (Central Region)
3 <sup>rd</sup> Vice-Chairman	:	Egypt (Northern Region)
Rapporteur	:	Mozambique (Southern Region)

9. Other 5 alternate members were selected: Uganda (Eastern Region), Nigeria (Western Region), Burundi (Central Region), Libya (Northern Region) and Namibia (Southern Region).

### V. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND WORK PROGRAMME

10. The meeting adopted the Work Programme attached as Annex II.

### VI. PROCEEDINGS

#### SESSION 1: Consideration of the Rules of Procedure of CEMA

11. The draft Rules of Procedure of CEMA proposed by the Experts meeting was reviewed and adopted. The final version is attached as Annex III.

#### SESSION 2: Consideration of the Report of the Experts' Meeting

12. The ministerial session took note of the experts' report. This report is attached as Annex IV. The Conference decided to adopt the following main recommendations:

#### 13. On CEMA Rules of Procedure

- Endorse the Rules of Procedure of the CEMA;
- Request the AUC to submit CEMA Rules of Procedure to the next meeting of the AU Executive Council, for adoption.

**14. On African Energy Information System and Database**

- Invite Member States to establish their national energy databases which can be connected to the AFREC main system to facilitate exchange of information in a continental data network and to appoint dedicated experts to serve the system with active performance.

**15. On Clean Energy Education and Empowerment Women's Initiative (C3E)**

- Support C3E initiative and encourage women to enter and actively participate in the clean energy sector;
- Request the AUC and South Africa to assist interested member countries to join the initiative;
- Call upon the Clean Energy Ministerial group to support the C3E initiative of Africa.

**16. On Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development and Universal Energy Access**

- Request the AUC, NPCA, and the AfDB to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the Sustainable Energy For All (SE4ALL) initiative in Africa;
- Encourage all African countries to adhere to the SE4ALL Initiative;
- Strengthen synergy between the development of renewable energies and that of energy efficiency;
- Strengthen the role of regional, continental and international organizations in the coordination and implementation of the SE4ALL Initiative;
- Assist in the establishment of an adequate institutional and regulatory framework for the development of renewable energies.

**17. On Renewable Energy Regional Infrastructure: Implementing the PIDA Priority Action Plan on Energy**

- Countries to adopt measures at national and regional levels to accelerate the implementation of the Energy PAP;
- Countries to address regulatory and institutional barriers to the adoption of innovative project structures, procurement procedures more adapted to multinational projects;
- Countries to address commercial and financial bottlenecks such as delayed negotiation of long term project's contracts;

- Countries to address through appropriate long-term reforms, the sustainability and credit worthiness of energy utilities in order to increase their performance and their role in mobilizing financing for sector investments.

## **18. On Harnessing Renewable Energy Resources**

- Support capacity building initiatives to facilitate renewable energy resources development;
- Carry out an evaluation of renewable energy resources for countries that have not yet done so;
- Promote an innovative approach in the mobilization of funding with a view to the attainment of the objectives of the SE4ALL Initiative and adequate energy planning;
- Power pools must enhance their capacity for planning and promoting regional projects in the name of economic rationality because the profitability of such projects transcends the borders of a single country;
- Establish manufacturing units and service companies mainly for the production and maintenance of renewable energy equipment;
- Launch an appeal to development partners for the mobilization of additional funds for the Geothermal Risk Mitigation Facility in order to cover all East and Central African countries;
- Bioenergy strategies should prevent and manage risks through promotion of good environmental and socio-economic practices in bioenergy feedstock production and should take cost-effectiveness into account;
- Explore strategies for sustainable use of biomass;
- African Union not only to provide moral support, but also play political leadership role by creating synergies between projects;

## **19. On Strategy to Promote Green Investment and Innovative Financing Scheme**

- African countries need to strengthen the institutional capacity to implement Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and IPPs;
- African countries should adhere to the creation of conducive legal, regulatory, and policy environment for PPPs and IPPs;



- Investors to engage in small scale projects as well as work in transmission and interconnection projects.

## **20. On Public Private Partnership (PPP), Independent Power Producers (IPP) Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and Power Sector Reforms Implementation**

- Governments are requested to undertake long-term power sector reforms in order to improve the overall performance of the sector, improve the credit-worthiness of utilities, attract more private sector investments and experiences, reduced cost of energy to consumers;
- To ensure successful power sector reforms, countries should pull together their experiences and develop guidelines to assist each other in the process of reforms;
- Governments are requested to support the establishment of national and regional regulatory institutions and frameworks, adopt transparent and equitable procurements rules, promote predictable commercial environment, and minimize political and off-taker risks.

## **21. On Partnership for Shared Vision in Energy and Renewable Energy Development in Africa**

- Create one-stop platform to access all information about the various partnerships and initiatives, so that countries can be able to engage them in their processes of developing policies, strategies and plans;
- Partnerships should also engage universities, particularly research centres/departments to ensure they contribute meaningfully in devising strategies for increasing access to renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- Mechanisms should be created to ensure that civil society organisations are at the centre of the strategies to ensure energy access especially for the rural communities;
- Acknowledge the AEEP as one of the key players in achieving the Sustainability for All targets in Africa.

## **SESSION 3: Consideration and Adoption of the Draft Resolutions and Final Communiqué**

**22.** Following the presentation of the Draft Resolutions and Final Communiqué, the documents were amended and finally adopted. Adopted Resolutions and Final Communiqué are attached to this report.

## MINISTERIAL ROUND TABLE HELD ON 15 NOVEMBER 2012

**23.** The Ministerial Round Table was held on November 15<sup>th</sup>, 2012 and chaired by Hon. Salvador NAMBURETE, Minister of Energy of Mozambique. The panellists were: AUC Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy, EU Commissioner for Development, European Investment Bank Vice-President, Energy Ministers of Congo and South Africa and UNIDO Director General, and from Academia Prof. Izrael Da Silva.

**24.** The ministerial round table brought together Ministers, private sector, civil society/academia, development partners and financial institutions, on the theme of the conference. The aim of the Round Table was to establish an open dialogue in order to advance in the understanding of key issues related to the development of renewable energy, and discuss specific responses suggested by the eminent panellists on how to overcome identified barriers toward the accelerated implementation of African energy projects and programmes. Concrete proposals, experiences, commitments and call for collaboration were made.

### ***Key issues discussed***

**25.** African energy systems are crucially underdeveloped, while energy resources are available in sufficient quantity to adequately address the needs of the African people. Panellists argued that Africa should address its energy poverty taking advances of all its energy resources, while prioritizing the utilization of its substantial renewable energy potential, which can provide specific advantages for reaching the poorest in rural remote areas through decentralized systems, for the environment and for the development of local energy industries.

**26.** On the challenges of policy, planning and financing for energy access, rich experiences of several countries, among which South Africa, Ethiopia, DRC, Congo, Kenya, etc. provided avenues for successfully overcoming these challenges.

**27.** The role of Private sector, academia, development initiatives such as the SE4ALL, supported by government's favourable measures, in view to widen energy access in Africa, was highlighted.

**28.** The round table agreed on the benefits of regional approaches for the development of the vast energy potential on the continent. Programmes such as PIDA constitute a platform for concrete commitments for cooperation among many countries.

## **Recommendations**

- a) Considering the small and fragmented national energy markets, and the inherent high cost of developing large renewable energy projects, countries should consult more and cooperate with strong commitments in favour of multi-country regional projects;
- b) The daunting challenges of financing the energy sector call for establishing adequate investments frameworks in countries to promote PPP and IPP, design innovative fund mobilization strategies, starting with national and regional finance, and flexible financial instruments from development financial institutions;
- c) Academia, governments and private sector should work together to design adequate solutions aiming at accelerating the development of the energy sector.

## **VII. CONCLUSIONS**

**29.** The Conference endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ministerial Roundtable.

**30.** The conference mandated the AUC to submit this report, the Final Communiqué and the Resolutions to the AU Executive Council.

### **Vote of Thanks**

**31.** On behalf of the participants, Senegal Energy Minister thanked the AUC for hosting the Conference and all side events and the Government of Ethiopia for the exceptional warm hospitality.

## **VIII. CLOSING CEREMONY**

**32.** The closing ceremony was marked by speeches of Energy Minister of Equatorial Guinea, the AUC Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy and the Minister of Energy and Water of Ethiopia, the Chair of CEMA Bureau.

**33.** The AUC Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy expressed the AUC gratitude to all Institutions and Development partners for the announcements made to effectively support the African efforts to accelerate the development of renewable energies in Africa.

**34.** The Chair of CEMA Bureau summarised the main outcomes of the meeting appreciating the high level of discussions.

**35.** Finally the Chair of CEMA Bureau thanked the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa for organizing this Conference and the other side events, namely the All-Africa Energy Week, the Pan-African Energy Investment Forum and the exhibition.

**AU/MIN/Energy/Res. 1**  
**Annex 1**

**RESOLUTION ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY  
FOR ALL INITIATIVE**

**RESOLUTION  
ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL INITIATIVE**

**Preamble**

We, Ministers in Charge of Energy in Africa, gathered at our 2<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary AU Conference of Energy Ministers of Africa (CEMA) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 2012, recognizing that, despite the availability of enormous resources of energy in Africa the bulk of the African population lack access to modern energy resources and concerted efforts are needed to ensure that the challenges facing the utilization of Africa massive energy resources are solved.

Therefore,

**Recognizing** that no meaningful sustainable socioeconomic development can be achieved without the availability and accessibility of affordable modern energy resources

**Guided** by the African Union energy vision on access to affordable, modern energy resources for the African population.

**Considering** of the various energy initiatives and programmes developed by the African Union Commission, AUC, and NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency, NPCA, the African Development Bank (AfDB), Regional Institutions and AU Member Countries in this regards

**Given** that 2012 has been declared the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) by the United Nations Secretary General with three main objectives to be achieved by the year 2030; namely, (i) universal access to modern forms of energy, (ii) doubling the share of renewable in the total energy mix and (iii) doubling the rate of energy efficiency improvements.

**Concerned** by the low rate of energy access in Sub Saharan Africa to modern and reliable energy sources in spite of the continent' rich energy resources

**Acknowledging** the opportunities that the SE4ALL Initiative opens for Africa to advance its energy agenda at national, regional, and continental levels.

**Recalling** the support of the Conference of Energy Ministers for Africa to sustainable energy for all in its Maputo Meeting in 2010

**Taking** note of the NPCA's commitment statement issued at Rio+20 in support of SE4ALL objectives and the concrete commitment made by the AfDB at Rio+20.

**Taking** note of the plans and energy programmes that already exist in Africa at national, regional and continental levels which significantly contribute to the achievement of SE4ALL Objectives. Recognize that additional programmes and complementary polices may need to be developed in response to the opportunities opened by the SE4ALL Initiative.

**Recalling** that African Heads of State and Government (HSG) adopted a Declaration in January 2012, endorsing the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) as the continental high priority infrastructure programme.

**Considering** the Declaration of the First Ministerial Conference of the Africa-European Union Energy Partnership held in “Vienna, Austria”, on 14 September 2010, adopting the 2020 targets jointly proposed by African and European Experts in Cairo in February 2010 as contribution to increased access to modern energy, energy security, as well as promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency within the framework of the partnership;

**Taking** note of the recommendations that came out of the AUC/NPCA/UNDP workshop held in Nairobi in September 2012 that outlined Africa’s Response to SE4ALL initiative and Africa’ principles for action plan development

**UNDERLINE** that country action plans should take into account the countries national goals and existing strategies, should be informed by the outcomes of the gap analyses and aspire towards the overall SE4All objectives.

**MINDFUL** that African countries should champion the cause of gender mainstreaming in the planning and implementation of the SE4ALL Initiative.

**Therefore Resolve To:**

**TAKE** advantage of the new avenues that the SE4ALL initiative opens to advance African national, regional and continental goals and aspirations and programmes regarding energy access, renewable energies, and energy efficiency, including PIDA.

**CALL ON** the United Nations General Assembly to proclaim the ten-year period beginning [on 1 January 2014](#) the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, in order to continue to build on the momentum created, to increase the awareness of the importance and role of energy in sustainable socioeconomic development, and to promote action at the local, national, regional and international levels.

**SUPPORT** the proposal for the UN General Assembly to declare a decade of Sustainable Energy for All.

**RECOGNIZE** that a substantial number of African countries have decided to be part of the SE4All Initiative, and **ENCOURAGE** those African countries that have not yet done so to consider joining the Initiative.

**REQUEST** that Africa is appropriately represented in the implementation structures of the SE4All Initiative to ensure that SE4All responds to Africa’s needs.

**REQUEST** the AUC and NPCA to facilitate the development of guidelines for the development of Action Plans required to implement African programmes towards achieving the objectives of SE4ALL.

**DEVISE** innovative means to finance energy projects and to create a conducive environment for investments from both the private sector and public-private partnerships in the energy sector;

**CALL UPON** international finance institutions to be responsive to Africa's needs.

**CALL UPON** the AfDB to support the African SE4 All opt-in countries, including through the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA).

**ACKNOWLEDGE** the role that capacity development plays as the corner stone in achieving the objectives of SE4ALL, as well as the importance of monitoring, evaluation and use of tracking systems for the successful implementation of the SE4ALL initiative.



**AU/CEMA/MIN/Res. (II)**  
**Annex 2**

**RESOLUTION ON AFRICA BIOENERGY POLICY  
FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES**

**RESOLUTION ON AFRICA BIOENERGY POLICY FRAMEWORK AND  
GUIDELINES**

We, African Union Ministers in Charge of Energy, gathered at the Second ordinary Session of CEMA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 2012,

**Recognizing** that despite immense potential of bioenergy in Africa and the critical role that it plays in Africa's, most countries of Africa still face serious challenges to promote the sustainable development of bioenergy;

**Considering** the Declaration of the First Ministerial Conference of the Africa-European Union Energy Partnership held in "Vienna, Austria", on 14 September 2010, adopting the 2020 targets jointly proposed by African and European Experts in Cairo in February 2010 as contribution to increased access to modern energy, energy security, as well as promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency within the framework of the partnership;

**Considering** Launching Africa 2012 year for Sustainable Energy for All";

**Conscious** of the low level of energy production in the continent, especially in the sub-Saharan region;

**Aware** that the lack of access to modern energy services represents a state of economic, environmental and social deprivation and gender inequality;

**Aware** that the greatest energy need in Africa's rural and poor urban households is energy for cooking, and that it is mostly women and girls who bear the brunt of firewood collection for household use;

**Reaffirming** the commitments we have made to enhance energy access with a view to improving livelihoods of our people and promoting economic development;

**Noting** that access to affordable, reliable, clean and renewable energy, as well as related technologies is critically important in enhancing the productive capacity and energy access;

**Further noting** that sustainable bioenergy has the potential to significantly contribute to enabling each country to be its own energy producer and of the high potential of bioenergy resources in Africa;

**Cautioning** that if bioenergy is not managed cautiously and prudently, costs and risks cannot only readily erode the benefits but may also result in social problems;

**Recognizing** the technical improvements of bioenergy technologies for energy generation and their suitability for installation in Africa;

**Commending** steps taken by some African Member States to adopt and adapt bioenergy generating technologies for power supplies within their territories;

**Supporting** the international and regional initiatives for introducing advanced bioenergy technologies in Africa for energy generation;

**Urging** such initiatives to bring equity to the host countries, accelerate technology transfer and supporting locally developed technologies and manufacturing of equipment;

**Realizing** that a Pan-Africa bioenergy policy framework is needed to offer an overdue continental vision and guidance for promoting the sustainable development of bioenergy with a view to enhance equitable energy access.

**THEREFORE RESOLVE TO:**

**CONDUCT** wide consultations which will bring together all parties and energy stakeholders at regional and continental levels to provide consensus on the implementation of the Bioenergy Policy Framework and Guidelines with a view to promote the sustainable development of bioenergy in Africa.

**CALL** for close cooperation with member states of the relevant regions for the development of bioenergy in general and the technologies for utility-scale energy generation in particular and promote fruitful partnerships for bioenergy implementation of projects.

**REQUEST** the AU Commission to support member countries in developing clean cooking mechanisms.

**REQUEST** the AU Commission and NPCA to prepare a plan to mobilise necessary financial and technical resources for the promotion of the implementation of the Bioenergy Policy Framework and Guidelines at regional and national levels.

**ENSURE** the sovereign rights of all member states to establish sustainability criteria that will assure the sustainable development of bioenergy within their territories.

**REAFFIRM** our commitment to support the development, operation and expansion of economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally friendly bioenergy.

**ENSURE** alignment of implementation and monitoring of the bioenergy policy framework within the PIDA.

**ENDORSE** the Africa Bioenergy Policy Framework and Guidelines and urge the AU Commission to launch it onto the AU Summit decision-making process for approval by the next summit of the Heads and Leaders of the AU member states.

**Done in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2012**

**AU/CEMA/MIN/Res. (II)**  
**Annex 3**

**RESOLUTION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
PIDA ENERGY PRIORITY ACTION PLAN**

**RESOLUTION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PIDA ENERGY PRIORITY  
ACTION PLAN**

We, African Union Ministers in Charge of Energy, gathered at the Second ordinary Session of CEMA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 2012,

**Recognizing** that the Priority Action Plan (PAP) of the Programme for Infrastructure Development for Africa (PIDA) is composed of projects and programmes emanating from a rigorous prioritization of projects and programmes in existing regional master plans, and adopted by our Heads of State and Government as of highest priorities for accelerating energy supply and services towards universal energy access on the continent, lowering electricity costs and containing GHG emissions, and measuring the cost of non-actions to implement the plan on the economies of our countries and people, therefore:

**Considering** Declaration Assembly/AU/Decl. 1 (XII) of the Twelfth AU Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January 2009 which resolved to support the Programme for Infrastructure in Africa as the unique strategic and sectoral framework in Africa;

**Considering** the Declaration on the Programme for Infrastructure Development of Africa, Assembly/AU/Decl.2(XVIII), of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, meeting at the Eighteenth AU Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 29 to 30 January 2012, approving the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa and the institutional architecture for its implementation and inviting the Commission to ensure, in coordination with the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the speedy implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa and to report annually thereon;

**Considering** the Declaration on the Programme for Infrastructure Development for Africa, Assembly/AU/Decl.2(XVIII) further appeals to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the European Union, the Specialized Organizations, the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations System and all relevant Development Partners, to support the implementation of this Declaration;

**Aware** that cost of delay in implementation of the PIDA PAP energy projects has negative consequences on economic growth, job creation, and induces additional cost if alternative less cost effective conventional energy systems are utilized;

**Aware** that PIDA PAP implementation is not contradictory to regional and national objectives for energy security and energy access, but on the contrary, an important contribution to achieve the said objectives;

**Also Aware** that the delay in implementation of the PIDA PAP projects could slow down the mitigation efforts of negative impacts on the environment because of the recourses to more polluting alternative technologies;

**Mindful** of the initiatives by some organizations/RECs to establish Project Preparation and Implementation Units and in order to improve the continent's project preparation capacity for moving project from concept to financial close and the increased challenge in this respect due to the urgency to move PIDA projects to financial close;

**Reaffirming** our commitments to prioritize energy development in our national development plans, and include specific earmarked financing to support the public share in the overall cost of projects in our national capital expenditure budget for the implementation of PIDA projects, in timely manner;

**Resolve to:**

**Take** all measures at national and regional levels to accelerate the implementation of the Energy PAP, including:

- **Lift** regulatory and institutional barriers, the adoption of innovative project structures, procurement procedures more adapted to multinational projects, granting sufficient delegation of authority to special project development and operation entities to operate with sufficient autonomy, favouring fair cost recovery arrangements.
- **Reduce** commercial and financial bottlenecks such as delayed negotiation of long term project contracts on commercial terms; high perceived political risks affecting long term agreements; persisting discrepancies between production costs and distribution tariff among participating countries in the regional projects.
- **Address** through objectively defined long-term phased reforms, the sustainability and creditworthiness of our energy utilities in order to increase their performance and their role in mobilizing financing for sector investments;

**Call upon:**

The donor community to prioritize in their financial commitment the implementation of PIDA, and in particular to achieve a significant replenishment of the African Development Fund in its upcoming 13th cycle, as the main funding window for most African countries for infrastructure, and to contribute to strengthen the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa, as a flexible platform for Sustainable Energy Solutions in Africa, with a strong focus on PPPs;

- The African Development Financial Institutions, and the donor community to scale up their contributions to the NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation

Facility, which has proven to be a critical instrument to move projects to financial close; and

- Financial Institutions, including the African Development Bank and World Bank to adopt innovations in their instruments to address the specific challenges of financing regional projects, such as pooling of preparation Trust Funds for regional projects in a single window, direct financing to special project development entities, and establishing risks mitigation instruments for Regional projects.

**Done in Addis Ababa, 16<sup>th</sup> November 2012**

AU/CEMA/MIN/Res. (II)  
Annex 4

**RESOLUTION ON INVESTMENT FINANCING AND THE ROLE OF  
PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF RENEWABLE ENERGY**



**RESOLUTION ON  
INVESTMENT FINANCING AND THE ROLE OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE  
PARTNERSHIP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY**

We, African Union Ministers in Charge of Energy, gathered at the Second ordinary Session of CEMA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 2012, recognizing the paradox that the continent is blessed with abundant resources of renewable energy against our present predicament, express our readiness to create the enabling environment that will promote investment in the renewable energy sector.

Accordingly,

**Conscious** of the contrast between availability of rich renewable energy resources in Africa and of the low rate of electrification, poor, inefficient service and non-cost reflective tariffs in the continent;

**Noting** the opportunity abound in mobilizing resources both locally and externally;

**Aware** that the lack of access to modern energy services represents a state of economic and social deprivation;

**Recognizing** the importance of strengthening the local financial market suitable for financing infrastructure and renewable energy development;

**Supporting** the initiatives and shared vision to promote partnership among stakeholders including Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for scaling up of resources for the development of renewable energy, and for adoption of appropriate technology mix to reach out underserved areas, and improve energy efficiency - and hence facilitate regional economic cooperation;

**Commending** steps taken by some African Member States to create enabling environment and nurture public-private partnership among stakeholders for the development of the power sectors;

**Welcoming** the prospect that renewable energy development has the potential for increasing the rate of electrification to all Member States and accelerating electricity integration among the African regions.

**THEREFORE RESOLVE TO:**

**Agree** to enhance the investment climate and institutional human capacity to facilitate the flow and effective use of investment including private investment and the mobilization of domestic capital in the development of infrastructure and renewable energy.

**Agree** to integrate renewable energy programs in the broader development context.

**CALL** for close cooperation with member states, development partners, civil society and private business entities and investors to explore innovative financing schemes for the development of renewable energy,

**ENSURE** our commitment to consider transmission and interconnection regulations at the same time as renewable energy regulation as early attention to interconnection across national boundaries is an increasingly important factor in the overall potential of renewable energy development.

**ENSURE** the sovereign rights of all member states to establish criteria that will assure the sustainable development of renewable energy within their territories.

**ENSURE** a better coordinated effort to build capacity of member countries in creating the legal, regulatory and policy enabling environment for the mobilization of resources as well as promotion and implementation of partnerships including PPPs.

**ENSURE** that a PPP process has sufficient political support across ministries and that private participation in PPP projects has clear basis in policy, with broad government support.

**ENSURE** that market mechanisms are encouraged and designed to ensure long-term viability of the renewable energy sector.

**MONITOR AND EVALUATE** the progress in implementation and learn from best practices from countries within the continent and others.

**Done in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 16<sup>th</sup> November 2012**

**AU/CEMA/MIN/Res. (II)**  
**Annex 5**

**RESOLUTION ON THE AFRICAN ENERGY INFORMATION  
SYSTEM & DATABASE IN AFRICA (AEIS)**

**RESOLUTION ON THE  
AFRICAN ENERGY INFORMATION SYSTEM & DATABASE  
(AEIS)**

We, African Union Ministers in Charge of Energy, gathered at the Second ordinary Session of CEMA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 2012,

**PURSUANT TO:**

The Convention of the African Energy Commission which instructs the establishment of Energy Information System and Database in Africa;

The recommendations of the 1<sup>st</sup> African Seminar for the Establishment of an African Energy Information System and Database which was held in Algiers, Algeria, on 23-24 April 2003;

The recommendations of the 2<sup>nd</sup> African Seminar for the Establishment of the African Energy Information System and Database which was held in Algiers, Algeria, on 12-15 May 2005;

The Algerian Declaration adopted by the Meeting of the African Ministers of Energy which took place in Algiers, Algeria, on 28 February 2008 for the launching of the African Energy Commission;

The recommendations of the 3<sup>rd</sup> African Seminar for the Establishment of the African Energy Information System and Database which was held in Cairo, Egypt, on 14-16 November 2011;

**AWARE OF:**

The existence of information gaps inaccuracy and deficiency in the African Energy Information Systems and Databases;

The growing challenges in formulating effective energy policies in the African countries due to lack of reliable energy data and critical information;

The need to benefit from advances achieved by international database providers and their experience and expertise in Information Technology for supporting energy policy making and planning activities;

The possibility of making strong partnerships among African countries, Regional Economic Communities, Specialized Institutions and International Organizations for long-term cooperation in the development of a viable African Energy Database and Information System;

The converging missions assigned to all ministries in charge of energy in Africa, Regional Economic Communities, Specialized Institutions and International energy organization with the objective of supporting the energy development in Africa;

**CONSIDERING:**

The need of the African Member States to fulfill their respective mandates in support of Africa's efforts in energy policy development and regional integration in a concerted manner;

The AU strategy for socioeconomic development of Africa is based on the identification of mechanisms for partnership in the energy sector as the ground to social and economic improvement of the peoples;

The Energy Information System in Africa and Database aims at becoming a tool for coordination of the African national energy databases with objective to foster regional and continental cooperation in energy development and to support the efforts of decision-making, thus, achieving successful culmination of the energy policy and integration processes;

**RESOLVE TO:**

**ENDORSE** the work achieved by the AUC in putting together the first ever African Energy Information System and Database and make it available for use by the African Member States, RECs and specialized institutions;

**ENSURE** that the African Energy Database become a base for cooperation among all associated parties with a given responsibility to enhance the coordination, harmonization, protection, preservation and development of the African energy data and information bases;

**AFFIRM** our commitment to support the development, functioning and operation of the African Energy Information System and Database by committing our institutions to full and substantive involvement in the implementation and operation of this Database;

**INVITE** all regional and international energy information systems and database providers to support the African Energy Information Systems and Database in order to ensure its proper functioning and development;

**URGE** the African Member States to support the development of the African Energy Information System and in place Database and provide all kinds of assistance, especially providing reliable energy data and information, timely and consistently, and preserve the spirit of partnerships for the implementation of this project.

**FURTHER URGE** the African Union Commission (AUC) to extend its utmost financial and political support for the successful implementation and sustainable operation of the African Energy Information System and Database

**REQUEST** the AUC in collaboration with the African Development Bank, the regional development banks, international organizations, donors and others to mobilise the necessary financial and human resources for the implementation of this Resolution.

**Done in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 2012**

**AU/CEMA/MIN/Res. (II)**  
**Annex 6**

**RESOLUTION ON  
THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF CEMA**

**RESOLUTION ON  
THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF CEMA**

We, African Union Ministers in Charge of Energy, gathered at the Second ordinary Session of CEMA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of November 2012,

**Considering** the Declaration of the First Conference of African Ministers in charge of Energy held in Maputo, Mozambique, on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2010, establishing CEMA as the sole continental organ for coordination of energy development in Africa,

**Recognizing** the need to better coordinate and follow up the resolutions and decisions of CEMA which requires close consultations of the Bureau and other organs of CEMA.

**Considering** the Report of the Preparatory Experts' Meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> November 2012;

**Decide:**

To endorse the Rules of Procedure of CEMA;

**Request:**

- The Member of the Bureau to establish Thematic Ministerial Committees when needed to address in priority relevant issues raised during the thematic sessions of the All Africa Energy Week and Pan African Investment Forum;
- The AUC to submit the CEMA Rules of Procedures to the Executive Council for Adoption.

**Done in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 16<sup>th</sup> November 2012**



**EX.CL/767(XXII)**  
**Annex 7**

**RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE AFRICAN UNION  
CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE  
FOR ENERGY (CEMA)**

**AFRICAN UNION**

**الاتحاد الأفريقي**



**UNION AFRICAINE**

**UNIÃO AFRICANA**

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**AFRICAN UNION CONFERENCE  
OF ENERGY MINISTERS OF AFRICA (CEMA)  
SECOND SESSION  
12- 16 NOVEMBER 2012  
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

**AU/CEMA/MIN/RP. (II)**

**RULES OF PROCEDURE OF  
THE AFRICAN UNION CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENERGY  
(CEMA)**

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

The African Union **Conference** of Ministers responsible for Energy

Considering the Constitutive Act of the African Union, particularly its Article 12,

Considering the Maputo Declaration

***ADOPTS THE PRESENT RULES OF PROCEDURE***

### CHAPTER I DEFINITIONS

#### Article 1

In the present Rules of Procedure, the following shall mean:

"**Chairman**", the Chairman of the Conference, unless otherwise stated;

"**Commission**": the Secretariat of the Union;

"**Conference**": the African Union Conference of Ministers responsible for Energy;

"**Constitutive Act** ": the Constitutive Act of the African Union;

"**Energy**" covers electricity, fossil and renewable energy matters

"**Executive Council**": the Executive Council of the Union;

"**Member State**", A Member State of the Union;

"**Union**": the African Union established by the Constitutive Act;

"**Vice - Chairmen**", the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference, unless otherwise stated;

**CHAPTER II**  
**THE AFRICAN UNION CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR**  
**ENERGY;**

**SECTION I**  
**PURPOSE, COMPOSITION, ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS**

**Article 2**  
**Purpose**

The Conference shall be responsible for the Continental coordination of the policies and strategies in the Energy Sector.

**Article 3**  
**Composition**

All African Ministers of Member States responsible for energy are members of the Conference

**Article 4**  
**Organization**

The organs of Conference are the following:

- the Bureau of the Conference
- the Secretariat of the Bureau
- the Monitoring Committee
- the Thematic Ministerial Committees
- the Thematic Committees of Experts
- the Plenary Session of the Conference

**a. The Bureau of the Conference:**

The Bureau of the Conference shall be composed of five (5) Ministers, one (1) from each region of the Continent. Each region shall appoint one permanent member and one alternate member. The said Bureau, as far as possible, shall be representative of all the Energy sub-sectors in Africa. The ten (10) members shall be appointed by the Conference for a period of two (2) years on the basis of the principle of rotation and criteria agreed upon according to the rules of the African Union.

**b. The Secretariat of the Bureau**

The African Energy Commission (AFREC) shall serve as the Secretariat of the Bureau of the Conference.

**c. The Monitoring Committee**

The Monitoring Committee shall consist of representatives of the AU, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA), senior officials in charge of energy in the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) , the African Petroleum Producers Association ( APPA) and senior officials of the AU Specialized Agencies in charge of Energy.

**d. The Thematic Ministerial Committees**

Considering the specificity of each energy sub-sector, the Conference, on the basis of its assessment of the energy situation on the continent, or upon the proposal of the Monitoring Committee, shall establish Thematic Ministerial Committees. These Thematic Ministerial Committees may establish as many Thematic Committees of Experts as necessary for the implementation of the decisions of the Bureau.

**e. The Thematic Committees of Experts**

The Thematic Committees of Experts shall be at the Regional level and composed of sectoral experts, a representative of each of the AUC, the NPCA, the RECs, the Regional Power Pools, the Regional Associations of Regulation, the Standardization Authorities, the AfDB, the private sector, the civil society, the universities, the research institutes and any regional or international organization directly involved in the development of the Energy sector in Africa..

**f. The Plenary Session of the Conference**

The Plenary Session of the Conference shall be the supreme organ of the Conference.

**Article 5  
Functions**

**a) The Bureau of the Conference**

The Bureau of the Conference shall:

- I. Promote and follow up the implementation of the sectoral objectives set by the Conference;
- II. Facilitate the implementation of the priorities of the energy sector regarding policies, strategies and programmes at the continental level;

- III. Prepare integration projects and programmes for the energy sector in Africa, and submit them to the Conference;
- IV. Cooperate closely with the Commission with regard to the organization and management of meetings and ensure the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of decisions taken in the Energy Sector by the decision-making organs of the Union;
- V. Submit reports and make recommendations to the Conference, either at its own initiative or at the request of the Conference;
- VI. Establish Thematic Ministerial Committees on specific energy related issues;
- VII. Coordinate the activities of the Conference between the sessions;

**b) The Secretariat of the Bureau**

The Secretariat of the Bureau shall carry out all the administrative tasks of Conference particularly:

- I. Prepare the meetings, prepare minutes and monitor the implementation of the decisions of the Bureau and;
- II. Ensure a proper dissemination of information at all levels of the structure of CEMA and the REC's.

**c) The Monitoring Committee**

The Monitoring Committee shall be responsible for:

- I. advising the CEMA;
- II. ensuring the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of decisions of CEMA and;
- III. coordinating the activities of Thematic Ministerial Committees.

**d) The Thematic Ministerial Committees**

The Thematic Ministerial Committees shall be responsible for proposing, at the request of the Bureau of CEMA, thematic policies and strategies.

**e) The Thematic Committees of Experts**

The Thematic Committees of Experts shall make recommendations on the position on the different themes submitted for their consideration.

**f) Plenary Sessions of the Conference**

The Plenary Session of the Conference shall be the supreme organ of the Conference.

**SECTION II  
VENUE AND SESSIONS**

***Article 6  
Venue of Sessions***

1. The sessions of the Conference of African Ministers of Energy shall be held once every two (2) years at the Headquarters of the Union, unless a Member State offers to host the meeting of the Conference. At the end of each Session the Bureau shall decide on the Venue of the next Ordinary Session of the Conference.
2. In case the meeting of the Conference is held in a Member State at its invitation, the Member State concerned shall bear all expenses incurred by the Commission.
3. In conformity with Article 5 Paragraph 2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of the Union, Member States offering to host sessions of the CEMA must not be under sanctions and must meet criteria set in advance, and adopted by the Conference, including the appropriate logistic facilities and a favorable political atmosphere.
4. When two (2) or more Member States offer to host the same session, the CEMA shall decide by consensus or, failing that, by a simple majority, on the venue for its session.
5. When a Member State, which has offered to host a session of CEMA, is unable to do so, the session shall be held at the Headquarters of the Union, unless that Member States have received and accepted a new offer.

## **Article 7**

### **Sessions**

1. The Conference shall meet in Ordinary Session once every two years. It shall be preceded by a preparatory Meeting of Experts of AU Member States and by the All Africa Energy Week, including the Investment Promotion Forum for the Energy Sector in Africa.
2. The Conference shall meet in Extraordinary Session at the request of the Chairman of the Conference or any Member State. The Extraordinary session shall convene, if approved by two thirds of Member States of the Union.
3. The Chairperson of the AUC shall notify all Member States about the request to convene the extraordinary session within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the request, and shall invite them to inform him/her in writing in their response within a specified period.
4. If at the expiry of the specified period, the required two-thirds majority is not obtained, the Chairperson of the AUC shall inform all Member States that the extraordinary session requested shall not take place.
5. Extraordinary sessions shall be held at the Headquarters of the Union, or in any other Member State, at its invitation.
6. When two (2) or more Member States offer to host an extraordinary session, Member States shall decide by simple majority.
7. When a Member State which has offered to host an extraordinary session of African Ministers of Energy is unable do so, the session shall be held at the Headquarters of the Union, unless that Member States have received and accepted a new offer.

## **Article 8**

### **Agenda of the Sessions**

1. The Conference shall adopt its agenda at the opening of each Ordinary session. The Chairperson of the AUC shall communicate to the Member States the Draft Provisional Agenda for Ordinary sessions at least forty five (45) days before the opening of the session.
2. The Conference shall adopt its Agenda at the opening of each extraordinary session. The Chairperson of the AUC shall communicate to the Member States the Draft Agenda of the Extraordinary Session at least thirty (30) days before the opening of the session. The Agenda for an extraordinary session shall consist



only of item(s) proposed for consideration in the request for convening of the extraordinary session.

3. The Convening of a meeting of the Conference must be made at least two (2) months before the date of the meeting. However, in case of extraordinary session, this period can be reduced to thirty (30) days. The AUC shall make all arrangements for the implementation of the procedures for convening the meeting (namely, Notes Verbales and official letters of invitation).

### **Article 9**

#### ***Public Sessions and Sessions in camera***

All sessions of the CEMA are held in camera. However, the Conference may decide, with simple majority, to open some sessions to the public.

### **Article 10**

#### ***Opening and Closing Ceremonies***

1. At the Opening Ceremony of the sessions of the Conference , the following personalities, or their duty mandated officials shall be allowed to make statements:
  - a) The Head of State or any other competent authority of the Host Country;
  - b) The Minister of Energy of the Host Country;
  - c) The Chairperson of the AUC;
  - d) The President of the AfDB;
  - e) The Executive Secretary of the UNECA
  - f) The AUC Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy.
  - g) The Chairman of the Conference.
2. At the Closing ceremony of the sessions of the Conference, the following personalities or their duty mandated representatives shall be allowed to make statements:
  - a) The Head of State or any other competent authority of the Host Country;
  - b) The personality designed to deliver the Vote of Thanks.
3. The Bureau of the Conference may invite any other personality to speak at the Opening or Closing Ceremony.

## **Article 11**

### ***Composition and responsibilities of the members of the Bureau***

1. The Conference shall appoint among the members of the Bureau of the Conference, the following Executive organs: One (1) Chairman, three (3) Vice-Chairmen and One (1) Rapporteur

These persons shall be from the five regions of the continent.

2. The Chairman shall
  - a. Convene the sessions of the Conference;
  - b. make the opening and closing statements of the sessions;
  - c. Present for approval the minutes of the meetings;
  - d. Conduct the deliberations of the sessions and the votes;
  - e. Put to vote, if necessary, issues under discussion and announce the results of the votes;
  - f. Rules on Points of order;
  - g. Summarize the discussions and declare them closed;
3. The Chairman shall ensure smooth proceedings of the Conference.
4. In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen shall act on his behalf in the order of seniority
5. According to an agreed-upon basis with the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen shall:
  - a. Assist the Chairman in carrying out its functions;
  - b. Replace the Chairman in case of incapacity or absence;
  - c. Monitor the achievement of the required quorum;
  - d. Establish and keep a list of participants who ask for the floor;
  - e. Supervise any vote and prepare the report;
  - f. Replace each other in case of incapacity or absence.
6. The duties of the Rapporteur shall be to:
  - a. Ensure that each member of the Conference has received the working documents;
  - b. Supervise the staff responsible for drafting Reports and Draft recommendations;
  - c. Ensure that proposals and reports considered and amended are corrected accordingly;
  - d. Present the draft reports and recommendations to be adopted and the summary of decisions taken in the forum of a Ministerial Declaration;
  - e. Report at the close of the meeting of the Conference.

7. The Bureau of the Conference shall meet once a year at the Headquarter of the Union at the request of the Chairman of the Conference. It shall adopt decisions by consensus or failing that simple majority of its members.

### ***Article 12***

#### ***Quorum***

The quorum for any session of the Conference shall be two-thirds of Member States.

### ***Article 13***

#### ***Attendance of sessions***

1. The Ministers of Energy of the Member States of the AU shall personally participate in the sessions of the Conference. In case of absence, they shall be represented by duly accredited representatives.
2. The RECs, the Specialized Agencies, AfDB, UNECA, professional organizations and partners may participate, upon authorization of the Chairman, in the debates of the Conference to which they are invited, without a voting right.
3. The RECs, the Specialized Agencies, ADB, UNECA, professional organizations and partners shall be authorized by the Chairman of the Conference to make presentations on issues that concern them, subject to their documents being communicated in advance, through the Chairperson of the AUC.
4. The RECs, the Specialized Agencies, AfDB, UNECA, professional organizations and partners shall be invited by the Conference to attend the closed sessions dealing with issues that concern them.
5. The Chairman of the Conference may give the floor to the RECs, the Specialized Agencies, AfDB, UNECA, professional organizations to enable them answer questions that may be raised by Member States.
6. The Conference may invite personalities to attend its sessions.

### ***Article 14***

#### ***Working language***

The working languages of the Conference are those of the AU, namely English, Arabic, French, and Portuguese.

## CHAPTER III PROCEDURES FOR DECISION MAKING

### ***Article 15*** ***Majority required***

1. The Conference shall take decisions by consensus or, failing that by a two-thirds majority of the members present and having the right to vote.
2. Decisions on procedural matters shall be taken by simple majority of Member States having the right to vote.
3. Decisions to determine whether a matter is procedural or not, shall also be taken by a simple majority of Member States having the right to vote.
4. Abstentions by Member States having the right to vote shall not prevent the Conference from taking decisions that require consensus.

### ***Article 16*** ***Categorization of decisions***

1. The decisions of the Conference shall be taken as follows:
  - a. **Recommendations** shall be considered by the Executive Council for submission to the Assembly of the Union. They become mandatory after a decision of the Conference.
  - b. **Declarations, resolutions, opinions, etc.** are not mandatory and are intended to guide and harmonize the views of Member States.
  - c. **Administrative decisions** shall focus on the implementation of the Rules of procedure, the appointment of the members of the Bureau, the adoption of the work programme or request for legal opinion.
2. At each meeting of the Conference, the Chairman shall present a report of the implementation of previous decisions.

### ***Article 17*** ***Point of order***

- a. During the discussion on any matter, any Member may raise a point of order. The Chairman, in accordance with these Articles, shall immediately decide on the point of order.

- b. The Member State concerned may appeal the decision of the Chairman. The appeal shall be put to the vote. The decision on this matter shall be taken by simple majority.
- c. The Member State concerned may, in its statement, deal the substance of the issue under discussion.

### ***Article 18*** ***Debates***

1. During the discussions, the Chairman shall call upon speakers in the order in which they indicated their intention to intervene. No delegation shall take the floor without the consent of the Chairman.
2. During the discussions, the Chairman may:
  - a. read out the list of speakers and declare the list closed;
  - b. Call to order any speaker whose statement deviates from the issue under discussion;
  - c. Grant the right of reply to a delegation if, in his opinion, a statement made after closure of the list of speakers justifies the right of reply and
  - d. Limit the time allowed to each delegation irrespective of the nature of the issue under discussion.

### ***Article 19*** ***Adjournment of debates***

During the debate on an issue, any Member State may request the adjournment of the debate. In addition to the proposer of the motion to adjourn, a Member State may speak in favor of the motion and one against. Immediately thereafter, the Chairman shall submit the motion to a vote.

### ***Article 20*** ***Closure of debates***

When an issue on has been sufficiently discussed, any Member State may request the closure of the debate on the issue. In addition to the proposer of the motion for closure, two (2) Member States may make brief statements in favour of the motion, and two (2) other against the motion. Immediately thereafter, the Chairman shall submit the motion to a vote.

**Article 21**  
***Suspension or Adjournment***

During discussions on any matter, any Member State may propose the suspension or adjournment of the meeting. No debate is allowed on such motions, which shall immediately be put to the vote by the President.

**Article 22**  
***Order of procedural motions***

The following motions shall have precedence in the order indicated below over all other proposals or motions:

- a. adjournment of the debate on the issue under discussion;
- b. Closure of the debates on the issue under discussion;
- c. Suspension of the meeting;
- d. Closure of the session.

**Article 23**  
***Voting***

1. Each Member State has one vote.
2. Member States affected by sanctions under Article 23 of the Constitutive Act shall, have no right to vote.

**Article 24**  
***Vote on decisions***

After the closure of the debates, the Chairman shall immediately put to a vote the decision and any related amendments. The vote cannot be interrupted except on a point of order on how that vote takes place.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 25**  
***Alternative Provision***

If necessary, the Conference may use the provisions of the Rules of Procedure of the Executive Council to determine all matters not covered by these Articles.

**Article 26**  
**Adoption and Amendments**

The Executive Council shall be the competent body to adopt the present Rules of Procedure. Furthermore, upon proposal of the Conference, the Executive Council may amend these Articles.

**Article 27**  
**Entry into Force**

The present Rules of Procedure shall enter into force upon adoption by the Executive Council.

**Article 28**  
**Transitional provisions**

The Department of Infrastructure and Energy of the AUC shall serve as secretariat until AFREC gets adequate capacity to assume this function.

**Adopted by the xxx<sup>th</sup> session of the Executive Council held on ..... 20... in**  
.....

**ACRONYMS**

- “**AfDB**”, African Development Bank
- “**AFREC**”, African Energy Commission
- “**APPA**”, African Petroleum Producers Association
- “**AU**”, African Union
- “**CEMA**”, Conference of Energy Ministers of Africa
- “**NEPAD**”, the New Partnership for Africa’s Development
- “**NPCA**”, NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency
- “**REC**”, Regional Economic Community
- “**UNECA**” United Nations Economic Commission for Africa



2012

# Report of the 2nd ordinary session of the conference of energy ministers of Africa (CEMA), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 12 – 16 November 2012

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