RELEVANT DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION ABOUT ESCOS

FOR THE NETWORK WEBSITE

November 16 2020

Organisation	Name of programme	Description of organisation, programme and or document	Publications and weblink	Website
European commission	QualitEE	Funded by the EU's Horizon 2020 programme, the QualitEE project aims to increase investment in energy efficiency services in the building sector within the EU and improve trust in service providers. To achieve these aims, quality assessment criteria and business cases for quality assurance schemes have been developed. The QualitEE consortium comprises 12 partner organizations covering 18 European countries, an expert advisory board including the European standards body CEN/CENELEC, and 59 supporters from major financial institutions, government bodies, trade associations and certification bodies. The QualitEE project concluded at the end of June 2020.	1. PROCUREMENT HANDBOOK FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY SERVICES SUPPLEMENT B (2019) (No link) 2. GUIDELINES OF EUROPEAN TECHNICAL QUALITY CRITERIA FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY SERVICES (2020) (https://qualitee.eu/gb/publications/guidelines-of-european-quality-criteria/) 3. QUALITY CRITERIA FOR FINANCING OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS (2019) (https://qualitee.eu/gb/publications/financial-guidelines-for-energy-efficiency-services/) 4. Quality Criteria for Energy Performance Contracting Services (2020) (https://qualitee.eu/gb/publications/uk-quality-criteria-for-energy-performance-contracting/) 5. PROCUREMENT HANDBOOK SUPPLEMENT B (2019) (https://qualitee.eu/gb/publications/procurement-	https://qualitee.eu/gb/

			handbook-for-energy-efficiency-services/) 6. COUNTRY REPORT ON THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SERVICES MARKET AND QUALITY (https://qualitee.eu/gb/publications/market-research-report/) 7. BUSINESS MODELS FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE SCHEMES (2018) (https://qualitee.eu/gb/business-models-for-quality-assurance/) 8. D4.4. CRITERIA APPLICATION REPORT ON LATER-STAGE AND COMPLETED PROJECTS (2018) (https://qualitee.eu/gb/publications/criteria-application-report-on-later-stage-and-completed-projects/) 9. REPORT ON EUROPEAN ENERGY EFFICIENCY SERVICES MARKETS AND QUALITY (2018) (No link)	
European comission	LAUNCH	Funded by the EU's Horizon 2020 programme, LAUNCH aims to accelerate deal closure and pipeline growth for Sustainable Energy Assets through standardized material. This includes investor-grade Energy Performance	No publication on their website, but some blog	https://www.launch2020.eu/

		Contracts, standardized risk assessment protocols for investors, a roadmap for project developers to access growth capital, and market-tested value propositions for project developers' end-clients.		
European Comission	GuarantEE	Funded by the EU's Horizon 2020 programme, GuarantEE fosters the use of Energy Performance Contracting in the public and private sector across Europe by especially • developing innovative EPC solutions for rented facilities • making EPC more flexible to better serve private sector clients • supporting EPC pilot projects with experienced facilitators	1. Report on the European EPC Market (2016) (https://www.buildup.eu/en/practices/publications/european-epc-market) 2. Accelerate the transition to sustainable buildings with energy performance contracts (http://www.buildup.eu/sites/default/files/content/whitepaper-5-accelerate_the_transition_to_sustainable_buildings_with_energy_performance_contracts.pdf)	https://guarantee-project.eu/
European comission	EnergyWater	Funded by the EU's Horizon 2020 programme, the EnergyWater project aims to provide support to European manufacturing industries by enabling energy efficient water processing, through the development of the Energy Management Self-Assessment (EMSA)-web tool and the creation of an Energy Angels Network. Funded by the European Commission (EASME) with a total amount of the €1,980,188, EnergyWater project has a duration of three years (01/02/2016 – 31/01/2019).	No publication on their website.	http://www.energywater-project.eu/
European Commission		Energy Performance Contracts (EPCs) are part of the energy transition promoted by the EU Commission with a view to achieve better efficiency in energy use,	1. THE IMPACT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS ON GOVERNMENT	

		resulting in possible substantial energy savings in a context of global external dependence of the EU for its energy supply. Government units, as owners of public buildings and constructions used in the context of different of functions, may be involved in energy performance contracts and contribute to energy savings. This note provides guidance on how to record the impact of EPCs on government accounts. The main issue to be determined is the allocation of the capital expenditure (gross fixed capital formation in national accounts), related to some specific asset(s), which may take place in the first phase of the contract, to the appropriate institutional sector. Although such contracts show specific features and may cover in practice various arrangements, some analogies could be found with Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs). The accounting rules developed for PPPs by Eurostat should be applied whenever an EPC could be assimilated to a PPP contract. It is to be underlined that, in order to be considered as a PPP, the capital expenditure should be at least 50% of the value of the assets, a percentage which might be difficult to reach in case of EPC contracts. Additionally, another condition for being considered a PPP is that the performance of the partner must be precisely measured. In case the capital expenditure (gross fixed capital formation) undertaken by a specialised unit (the Energy Service	ACCOUNTS (2015) (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1015035/6934993/EUROSTAT-Guidance-Note-on-Energy-Performance-Contracts-August-2015.pdf/dc5255f7-a5b8-42e5-bc5d-887dbf9434c9) 2. Good practice in energy efficiency For a sustainable, safer and more competitive Europe (2017) (https://www.euneighbours.eu/sites/default/files/publications/2018-02/Clean%20energy%20for%20all%20Europeans.pdf)	

		Company - ESCO) would be allocated to the government unit owning the assets, the assets shall be recorded on government balance sheet. This would have an impact on government surplus/deficit (net lending/borrowing (B.9)) at the time when the capital expenditure is undertaken, while the financing of this expenditure will be included in government debt. The contract would be split between a capital procurement contract and a service contract. However, under some very specific conditions, an EPC could potentially be assimilated to an operating lease and show therefore a different impact on government accounts		
European Commission	PROSPECT	Funded by the EU's Horizon 2020 programme, the PROSPECT learning programme enables peer-to-peer learning in regional and local authorities in order to finance and implement their sustainable energy and climate action plans. The programme builds upon successful financing schemes implemented in cities and regions in the European Union. It will help local and regional authorities to benefit from the lessons learnt and the experience of their peers in order to launch their own investment programme. PROSPECT aims to encourage the exchange of knowledge and experience on innovative financing schemes used to implement sustainable energy and climate plans, especially within the framework of the Covenant of Mayors. Through peer mentoring activities and study visits, cities and regions learn how to finance the energy transition from the	1. Peer Powered Cities and Regions - Deliverable 5.1: PROSPECT Benchmark for integrated learning (2019) (https://www.h2020prospect.eu/images/libraryresults/D6.2_Learning-Platform.pdf) 2. Peer Powered Cities and Regions - Deliverable 2.1: Report on Needs Assessment (2017) (http://www.h2020prospect.eu/images/libraryresults/D2.1_Report_on_Needs_Assessment.pdf)	https://h2020prospect.eu/

		ones who understand it the most: their peers!	3. Peer Powered Cities and Regions Deliverable 2.2: Report on best practices to feed into the learning programme (2017) (https://h2020prospect.eu/images/libraryresults/D2.2_Best_practices_report.pdf) 4. Learning Handbook Cross-sectoral Module (https://h2020prospect.eu/images/Module_Handbooks/Module-on-Cross-Sectoral.pdf)	
European Commission	Stunning	Funded by the EU's Horizon 2020 programme, the project STUNNING aims at building up a stakeholder community around a Renovation Hub designed as a knowledge sharing platform, providing information on innovative solutions for building renovation and novel business models (illustrated through case studies) for their adoption and large scale replication. The provided solutions involve affordable and adaptable refurbishment packages, taking into consideration the whole renovation value chain.	1. Sustainable business models for the deep renovation of buildings (https://www.stunning-project.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/downloads/3660_STUNNING_Flyer_web_final.pdf) 2. D4.1 EE renovation market mechanisms, trends and barriers (2019) (https://www.stunning-project.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/data_repository/WP4/D4.1_FINAL.pdf) 3. D4.2 ENSURING SUCCESSFUL REPLICABILITY IN EE RENOVATION BUSINESS SCHEMES (2019)	https://renovation-hub.eu/

			(https://renovation-hub.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/D4.2_FINAL-16.pdf) 4. Deliverable 5.2 Case studies results (2019) (https://renovation-hub.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/STUNNING_D5.2_Case%20studies%20results.pdf) 5. Deliverable 5.3 Report on replicability potential (https://renovation-hub.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/STUNNING_D5.3%20Report%20on%20replicability.pdf)	
European Commission	Europe JRC	The Joint Research Centre (JRC) is the European Commission's science and knowledge service which employs scientists to carry out research in order to provide independent scientific advice and support to EU policy.	1. Energy Service Market in the EU (2019) (https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC118815/jrc118815.pdf) 2. Report for Development of the ESCO Market in the EU Enlargement and Neighbouring Countries (2018) (https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/5016c8e1-ebad-11e8-b690-01aa75ed71a1)	https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en

			3. Analysis of barriers and drivers for the development of the ESCO markets in Europe (2017) (to have access to this document we have to pay : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0301421517302483?via%3Dihub) 4. Energy Service Companies in the EU (2017) (https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC106624/kjna28716enn.pdf) 5. ESCO Market Report for Non-European Countries 2013 (2014) (https://www.naesco.org/data/industryreports/ESCO%20Market%20Report%20for%20Non-European%20Countries%202013.pdf) 6. ESCO Market Report 2013 (2014) (https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/eur-scientific-and-technical-research-reports/european-esco-market-report-2013) 7. Energy Service Companies Market in Europe - Status Report	

			2010 – (https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/eur-scientific-and-technical-research-reports/energy-service-companies-market-europe-status-report-2010)	
European Commission (JRC)	Institut for Environment and Sustainability (IES)	The mission of the JRC's Institute for Environment and Sustainability (JRC-IES) is to provide scientific and technical support to EU policies for the protection of the environment, and the more efficient and sustainable management of natural resources at global and continental scales.	1. ENERGY SERVICE COMPANIES IN EUROPE (2005) (https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC31067/ESCO%20report%20final%20revised%20v2.pdf)	https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data-providers-and-partners/institute-of-environment-and-sustainability-ies
European Commission	Transparense	Funded by the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme of the European Union, Transparense aimed to help increase the transparency and trustworthiness of Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) markets throughout Europe. With its twenty partners covering both mature and emerging EPC markets, the project tried to exploit its potential to transfer the know-how across Europe, support EPC markets in Europe and thereby achieve substantial energy efficiency improvement.	1. D2.1 European EPC market overview (2013) (http://www.transparense.eu/download-library/epc-market)	http://www.transparense.eu/eu/home/welcome-to-transparense-project
European Commission	Eurocontract	Energy efficiency in buildings leads to budgetary savings and contributes to climate protection and the security of energy supply. However, more than 20 percent of economically realizable energy savings remain untapped. This potentially large market could be effectively realised using energy services such as Energy Performance Contracting (EPC). In an EPC project, an Energy Service Company	1. Certification, qualification schemes and networks for ESCOs (2013) (https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/sites/iee-projects/files/projects/documents/eurocontract	https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/eurocontract

		(ESCO) provides its know-how and takes on the performance risk to ensure that adequate measures are implemented; that the stipulated energy savings are achieved. The investment is refinanced through the savings achieved. EUROCONTRACT aims to have more EPC projects implemented in Europe by providing project development standards and implementing pilot projects. At the same time, know how and information on EPC is provided, as is an exchange among market actors. Where EPC has already been established, the model is being further developed, linked to other instruments such as Facility Management, or is expanded in its scope to include comprehensive refurbishing measures.	_qacs_and_networks_for_escos_en.pdf) 2. Quality assurance instruments (QAI) for energy services (https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/sites/iee-projects/files/projects/documents/eurocontract_training_on_quality_insurance_for_energy_services_en.pdf) 3. Comparison and Evaluation of Financing Options for Energy Performance Contracting Projects (https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/sites/iee-projects/files/projects/documents/eurocontract_epc_financing_manual_en.pdf)	
European commission	ICT Policy Support Programme (ICT PSP)	The ICT Policy Support Programme (ICT PSP) is one of the three specific programmes of The Competitiveness and Innovation framework Programme (CIP) and runs for the years 2007-2013. The ICT PSP aims at stimulating smart sustainable and inclusive growth by accelerating the wider uptake and best use of innovative digital	1. WP7 – Exploitation and Sustainability Task 1 – Short and long term exploitation (2016) (http://www.sunshineproject.eu/jsmallfib_top/SUNSHINE/Final%20Deliverables/D7.1%20Short-%20and%20long-term%20exploitation%20plan.pdf)	https://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/ict_psp/about/index_en.htm

		technologies and content by citizens, governments and businesses. It provides EU funding to support the realisation of the Digital agenda for Europe. The programme addresses obstacles hindering further and better use of ICT based products and services and barriers for the development of high growth businesses, notably SMEs, in this field. In addition to illustrating and validating the high value of digital technologies for the economy and society, it will foster the development of EU-wide markets for innovations enabling every company in Europe to benefit from the largest internal market in the world. Particular emphasis is put on areas of public interest given their weight in the European economy and the unique solutions that ICT can bring to the societal challenges that lie ahead such as health and ageing, inclusion, energy efficiency, sustainable mobility, culture preservation and learning as well as efficient public administrations. The main challenges include the relatively slow uptake of ICT		

		innovations in the public sector and the high fragmentation of relevant markets due notably to a lack of interoperability between ICT solutions deployed across the Member States and Associated Countries. The ICT PSP covers technological and non-technological innovation that have moved beyond the final research demonstration phase. The ICT PSP does not support research activities; it may cover, when needed, technical adaptation and integration work in order to achieve the objectives.		
Institute for Building Efficiency		The Institute for Building Efficiency is an initiative of Johnson Controls providing information and analysis of technologies, policies, and practices for efficient, high performance buildings and smart energy systems around the world. The Institute leverages the company's 125 years of global experience providing energy efficient solutions for buildings to support and complement the efforts of nonprofit organizations and industry associations. The Institute focuses on practical solutions that are innovative, cost-effective and scalable.	1. Mind the GAAP A Study on the Effects of Proposed Changes in Accounting Standards for Leases on Investment in Energy Efficiency Retrofits in the United States (https://www.pacenation.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Issue-Brief-Mind-the-GAAP.pdf)	https://www.johnsoncontrols.com/

World ESCO Outlook		As country after country around the world embraces the idea of self-funding energy efficiency, an energy performance contracting (EPC) model emerges and then changes to meet local needs. This book captures this rapidly changing landscape and offers valuable insights into this fascinating industry. The authors have brought together the best of in-country experts from nearly 60 countries to share their insights as to what makes EPC successful in their specific environments. In telling their story, they also reveal some exciting new overseas market opportunities and provide the most complete insight available into the ESCO world.		https://www.amazon.ca/-/fr/Pierre-Langlois/dp/1466558148
World Bank		This guidance note, about Energy service companies (ESCO), was prepared under the Energy Efficiency Outreach activity of the World Bank's Europe and Central Asia region. The activity is sponsored by the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program, a multi-donor technical assistance trust fund administered by the World Bank and cosponsored by thirteen official bilateral donors. ESCO can aid energy efficiency efforts by providing technical skills, assuming performance risks, facilitating access to finance from commercial lenders, and enabling energy users to repay initial costs through future savings. Although many attempts to encourage the development of ESCO markets in developing countries have failed, some recent experiences demonstrate how governments can help by promoting simple business models; facilitating ESCO financing; making legislative, regulatory, and policy changes; and creating demand. The challenges are real as the ESCO models	1. Public Procurement of Energy Efficiency Services Lessons from International Experience ((https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/987001468138267837/public-procurement-of-energy-efficiency-services-lessons-from-international-experience) 2. Multidimensional Auctions for Public Energy Efficiency Projects Evidence from the Japanese ESCO Market	https://olc.worldbank.org/content/fostering-development-esco-markets-energy-efficiency

		are complex and require strong legal, financial, accounting, and business infrastructure, which is often lacking in developing countries. However, a combination of simple ESCO models, dedicated financing, enabling policy, regulatory initiatives, and increased public sector demand has resulted in the development of sizeable ESCO markets in some countries.	(2013)(https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/15845) 3. Transforming Energy Efficiency Markets in Developing Countries: The Emerging Possibilities of Super ESCOs (2018) (https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/30385/129781-BRI-PUBLIC-VC-ADD-SERIES-6-9-2018-12-9-31-LWLJfinalOKR.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)	
World Bank	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)	ESMAP is a partnership between the World Bank and 18 partners to help low and middle-income countries reduce poverty and boost growth through sustainable energy solutions. ESMAP's analytical and advisory services are fully integrated within the World Bank's country financing and policy dialogue in the energy sector. Through the World Bank Group (WBG), ESMAP works to accelerate the energy transition required to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. It helps to shape WBG strategies and programs to achieve the WBG Climate Change Action Plan targets.	1. PROVEN DELIVERY MODELS FOR LED PUBLIC LIGHTING (Synthesis of Six Case Studies) (2016) (https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/25336) 2. Driving Energy Efficiency Markets through Municipal Procurement (2014) (https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/20012) PUBLIC PROCUREMENT OF	https://www.esmap.org/

			ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS Lessons from Around the World (2012)(https://www.esmap.org/node/2052) 3. FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY Lessons from Brazil, China, India, and Beyond (2008) (https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/838051468026936715/financing-energy-efficiency-lessons-from-brazil-china-india-and-beyond) 4. Fostering the Development of ESCO Markets for Energy Efficiency (2016) (https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/23949) 4. Public Procurement of Energy Efficiency Services Lessons from International Experience (2010) (https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/987001468138267837/	

			public-procurement-of-energy-efficiency-services-lessons-from-international-experience)	
European council for an energy efficient economy (ECEEE)		ECEEE, the European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy, is a membership-based non-profit association. As Europe's largest and oldest NGO dedicated to energy efficiency, we generate and provide evidence-based knowledge and analysis of policies, and we facilitate co-operation and networking. ECEEE members are found among private and public organizations, as well as among all those professionals from all sectors who share eceee's goals.	1. Making energy efficiency bankable: Lessons learned from a global market transformation effort (2013) (https://www.eceee.org/library/conference_proceedings/eceee_Summer_Studies/2013/3-local-action-and-national-examples/making-energy-efficiency-bankable-lessons-learned-from-a-global-market-transformation-effort/) 2. ESCOs for residential buildings: market situation in the European Union and policy recommendations (2013) (https://www.eceee.org/library/conference_proceedings/eceee_Summer_Studies/2013/5a-cutting-the-energy-use-of-buildings-projects-and-technologies/escos-for-residential-buildings-market-situation-in-the-european-union-and-	https://www.eceee.org/

			policy-recommendations/2013/5A-524-13_Irrek.pdf/)	
European Council for an energy efficient economy (ECEE)		We introduce a new, market based implementation model for energy efficiency and supply (preferably from renewables), labelled as Integrated Energy Contracting (IEC). IEC builds on the in many markets more widely applied Energy Supply Contracting (ESC) model, but extends the scope of service to the entire facility in order to achieve higher saving potentials than with standard ESC. The core objectives of this publication are: 1. To unite energy conservation and (renewable) energy supply into an integrated approach, 2. To discuss quality assurance instruments and simplified measurement and verification methods e.g. deemed savings) for the energy efficiency measures. 3. The underlying goal is to increase understanding of different ESCo models as tools to implement renewable and energy efficiency projects and to discuss pros and cons, potentials, limits and added values of ESCo products in comparison to in-house implementation. The intention is not to question the EPC model, wherever it is marketable, which is predominantly in large public sector buildings. Rather an additional ESCo approach for EE and RE projects shall be proposed in order to increase the saving potential of the ESC model, to decrease transaction and measurement & verification cost, to make performance based ESCo services available to smaller projects and to build on success of the ESC model to reach out to additional end-use markets. Besides	3. CONSERVATION FIRST! A NEW ESCO MODEL TO COMBINE ENERGY EFFICENCY AND RENEWABLE SUPPLY (2011) (http://proceedings.ises.org/paper/eurosun2010/eurosun2010-0105-BleylAndroschin.pdf)	https://www.eceee.org/library/conference_proceedings/eceee_Summer_Studies/2011/1-foundations-of-future-energy-policy-cutting-the-gordian-knot/conservation-first-the-new-integrated-energy-contracting-model-to-combine-energy-efficiency-and-renewable-supply-in-large-buildings-and-industry/

		discussing the new IEC model, we present results from pilot projects procured by Landesimmobiliengesell-schaft Steiermark (Real Estate Company of the State of Styria), Austria. Experience from up to now eight projects has proven the feasibility of the IEC model. In addition to competitive energy prices, final energy savings of up to 30 % heat, 12 % electricity and 20 % water consumption have been achieved. In 2010, LIG's IEC activities have been recognized with the Energy Globe Styria Award.		
UNEP		The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.	1. DISTRICT ENERGY IN CITIES Unlocking the Potential of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (http://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/9317) 2. ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND THE FINANCE SECTOR (2009) (https://www.unepfi.org/fileadmin/documents/Energy_Efficiency.pdf) 3. BEST POLICY PRACTICES FOR PROMOTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY (2015) (https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/ECE_Best_Practices_in_EE_publication_1_.pdf) 4. Promoting Energy efficiency in buildings: Lessons Learned from International	https://www.unenvironment.org/

			Experience (2009) (http://www3.cec.org/islandora-gb/en/islandora/object/islandora%3A990/datastream/OBJ-EN/view)	
UNEP Finance Initiative	G20 Energy Efficiency Finance Task Group (EEFTG)	The G20 Energy Efficiency Investment Toolkit is the product of the collaborative work of 15 participating country members of the G20's Energy Efficiency Finance Task Group, co-chaired and coordinated by France and Mexico. This toolkit is published under the content direction of the International Energy Agency (IEA); the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Collaboration (IPEEC); and the UN Environment Finance Initiative (UNEP FI). It provides a voluntary framework and tools for G20 countries to enhance capital flows for energy efficiency investments in their economies. This toolkit is the culmination of three years of detailed technical work of the G20's Energy Efficiency Finance Task Group, with its participating countries, as constituted under the G20's Energy Efficiency Action Plan in 2014 and reinforced through the 2016 Energy Efficiency Leading Programme.	1. G20 Energy Efficiency Investment Toolkit G20 Energy Efficiency Finance Task Group (EEFTG) (https://www.unepfi.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/G20-EE-Toolkit.pdf)	https://www.unepfi.org/
International Finance Corporation (IFC)		IFC—a sister organization of the World Bank and member of the World Bank Group—is the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in developing countries. The Bank Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030: end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity in every country.	1. Creating Markets for Climate Business An IFC Climate Investment Opportunities Report (2017) (https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/efab8303-2918-4fc2-b4ee-00260c4d9777/IFC-Climate_Investment_Opportunity_Creating_M	

			arkets.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=l-sCYLz) 2. IFC ENERGY SERVICE COMPANY MARKET ANALYSIS (2011) (http://docplayer.net/21681632-Ifc-energy-service-company-market-analysis.html) 3. IMPROVING THERMAL AND ELECTRIC ENERGY EFFICIENCY AT CEMENT PLANTS: INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICE (2017) (https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/58ad0376-91e7-44fa-b951-f638ba61dabb/Elect_Enrgy_Effic_Cement_05+23.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=lOyTvly)	
International Institut For Suistanable Development (IISD)			1. Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) in Developing Countries (2010) (https://www.iisd.org/publications/energy-service-companies-escos-developing-countries)	
Inter-American		The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB or IDB or BID) is the largest source		https://www.iadb.org/es

Development Bank (IDB)		of development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean.[1] Established in 1959, the IDB supports Latin American and Caribbean economic development, social development and regional integration by lending to governments and government agencies, including State corporations.	1. El modelo de negocio ESCO y los contratos de servicios energéticos por desempeno (2017) (only in spansih) (https://publications.iadb.org/es/guia-f-el-modelo-de-negocio-esco-y-los-contratos-de-servicios-energeticos-por-desempeno) 2. Caso exitoso eficiencia energética : Optimizacion de centrales térmicas en edificios residenciales bajo el modelo ESCO (2012) (Only in Spanish) (https://publications.iadb.org/es/publicacion/15204/caso-exitoso-eficiencia-energetica-optimizacion-de-centrales-termicas-en)	
Asian Development Bank (ADB)		ADB is committed to achieving a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. Established in 1966, it is owned by 68 members—49 from the region.	1. Green Services and Emergence and Recovery from the Global Economic Slowdown in Developing Asian Economies (2010) (https://www.adb.org/publications/green-services-and-emergence-and-recovery-global-economic-slowdown-developing-asian)	

European Bank				
ECLA (Economic Commission for Latin America)		The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) -the Spanish acronym is CEPAL- was established by Economic and Social Council resolution 106(VI) of 25 February 1948 and began to function that same year. The scope of the Commission's work was later broadened to include the countries of the Caribbean, and by resolution 1984/67 of 27 July 1984, the Economic Council decided to change its name to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); the Spanish acronym, CEPAL, remains unchanged. ECLAC, which is headquartered in Santiago, Chile, is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations. It was founded with the purpose of contributing to the economic development of Latin America, coordinating actions directed towards this end, and reinforcing economic ties among countries and with other nations of the world. The promotion of the region's social development was later included among its primary objectives.	1. Empresas de servicios energéticos en América Latina Un documento guía sobre su evolución y perspectivas (only in spanish) (2015) (https://repositorio.cepal.org//handle/11362/39008)	https://www.cepal.org/en
The Coalition For Energy Savings		The Coalition for Energy Savings strives to make energy efficiency and savings the first consideration of energy policies and the driving force towards a secure, sustainable and competitive European Union. Its membership unites businesses, professionals, local authorities, energy	1. EU Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) Guidebook for Strong Implementation (https://www.lightingeurope.org/images/publications/general/EnergyEffi	http://energycoalition.eu/

		communities, and civil society organisations in pursuit of this goal. Coalition members represent: • more than 500 associations, 200 companies and 1,500 cooperatives • 15 million supporters and more than 1 million citizens as members of cooperatives • 2,500 cities and towns in 30 countries in Europe	ciencyDirective_Guide_FINAL.PDF)	
Organisation international de la Francophonie	l'Institut de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie (IEPF)	The Institut de l'énergie et de l'environnement de la Francophonie (IEPF), a subsidiary body of the International Organization of La Francophonie, was created in 1988 from the desire of the heads of state and government of French-speaking countries to lead concerted action aimed at developing the energy sector in member countries. In 1996, this action was extended to the Environment.	1. L'apport du partenariat public-privé dans le financement des projets en efficacité énergétique (2008) (http://www.abhatoo.net.ma/maalama-textuelle/developpement-durable/economie-durable/energie/maitrise-de-l-energie/l-apport-du-partenariat-public-prive-dans-le-financement-des-projets-en-efficacite-energetique-points-de-repere)	
International Energy Agency (IEA)		The IEA is at the heart of global dialogue on energy, providing authoritative analysis, data, policy recommendations, and real-world solutions to help countries provide secure and sustainable energy for all.	1. Joint Public-Private Approaches for Energy Efficiency Finance (https://webstore.iea.org/policy-pathways-brief-joint-public-private-approaches-	https://www.iea.org/

		The IEA was created in 1974 to help co-ordinate a collective response to major disruptions in the supply of oil. While oil security this remains a key aspect of our work, the IEA has evolved and expanded significantly since its foundation. Taking an all-fuels, all-technology approach, the IEA advocates policies that enhance the reliability, affordability and sustainability of energy. It examines the full spectrum issues including renewables, oil, gas and coal supply and demand, energy efficiency, clean energy technologies, electricity systems and markets, access to energy, demand-side management, and much more. Since 2015, the IEA has opened its doors to major emerging countries to expand its global impact, and deepen cooperation in energy security, data and statistics, energy policy analysis, energy efficiency, and the growing use of clean energy technologies.	for-energy-efficiency-finance-2017) 2. energy efficiency 2017 (https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/energy/energy-resources/Energy_Efficiency_Marketing_Report_2017.pdf) 3. World Energy Investment 2020 (2020) (https://ccsknowledge.com/pub/Publications/2020_IEA_World_Energy_Investment.pdf)	
International Energy Agency (IEA)	IEADSM Energy Efficiency	*Promoting Energy Efficiency and Demand-Side Management for global sustainable development and for business opportunities'* The Demand-Side Management Technology Collaboration Programmme (DSM TCP) is one of more than 38 co-operative energy technology programs by the International Energy Agency (IEA). Since 1993, the DSM Technology Collaboration Programme has worked to develop and promote tools and	1. ESCO project and Market Development: A Role for failitators to Play (2013) (http://www.ieadsm.org/wp/files/Exco%20File%20Library/Spotlight%20Newsletters/51.IEA%20DSM%20Spotlight-Issue51-December%202013-highres.pdf) 2. Best Practices in Designing and Implementing Energy Efficiency Obligation	http://www.ieadsm.org/iea-demand-side-management-programme/

		information on demand-side management and energy efficiency. As a result of this collaborative work between countries in Australasia, Europe and North America, the DSM TCP has created a 'tool box' of resources and information for governments, utilities and energy companies to help them incorporate DSM measures into their energy policies, projects and activities. Thus, for anyone who wants to develop or use demand-side management activities or related policies, the DSM TCP should be the natural first resource to consult to make use of experiences learned and to further develop DSM and Energy Efficiency tools.	Schemes (2012) (http://www.ieadsm.org/wp/files/Tasks/Task%2022%20-%20Energy%20Efficiency%20Portfolio%20Standards/Publications/RAP_IEADSM_Best%20Practices%20in%20Designing%20and%20Implementing%20Energy%20Efficiency%20Obligation%20Schemes%202012%20June.pdf) 3. IEA DSM TASK XVI Competitive Energy Services (Energy-Contracting, ESCo Services) (2010) (http://www.ieadsm.org/wp/files/Exco%20File%20Library/Key%20Publications/100608_T16-ExCo_Final%20Task%20Report%20(2006-2009).pdf) 4. Performance Contracting Summary Report (2003) (https://userstcp.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/2.Task10_Summary_Report.pdf)	
International Energy Agency (IEA)	Energy in Buildings and Communities Porogramme (EBC)	Approximately one third of primary energy is consumed in non-industrial buildings such as dwellings, offices, hospitals, and schools where it is utilised for the heating and cooling, lighting and operation of appliances. In terms of the total energy end-use, this consumption is comparable to that used in the entire	1. International Energy Agency Deep Energy Retrofit Business Guide for Public Buildings (2017) (https://iea-annex61.org/files/result	https://www.iea-ebc.org/

		transport sector. Hence the building sector represents a major contribution to fossil fuel use and related carbon dioxide emissions. Following uncertainties in energy supply and concern over the risk of global warming, many countries have now introduced target values for reduced energy use in buildings. Overall, these are aimed at reducing energy consumption by between 5% and 30%. To achieve such a target, international cooperation, in which research activities and knowledge can be shared, is seen as an essential activity. The IEA (International Energy Agency) Energy in Buildings and Community (EBC) Programme carries out research and development activities toward near-zero energy and carbon emissions in the built environment. These joint research projects are directed at energy saving technologies and activities that support technology application in practice. Results are also used in the formulation of international and national energy conservation policies and standards.	s/Subtask_B_BM%20Guide_2017-11-06.pdf)	
International Energy Agency (IEA)	Energy in Buildings and communities programme (EBC)	In recognition of the significance of energy use in buildings, in 1977 the International Energy Agency has established an Implementing Agreement on Energy in Buildings and Communities (EBC-formerly known as ECBCS). The function of EBC is to undertake research and provide an international focus for building energy efficiency. Tasks are undertaken through a series of 'Annexes', so called because they are legally established as annexes to the	Best Practice Guidelines for Using Energy Performance Contracts To Improve Government Buildings (2010) (http://www.ecbcs.org/Data/publications/EBC_Annex_46_ESPC_Best_Practices.pdf)	https://www.iea-ebc.org/

		EBC Implementing Agreement. About IEA The largest benefits arising from participation in EBC are those gained by national programmes, such as leverage of R&D resources, technology transfer, training and capacity-building. Countries lacking knowledge can benefit from the experiences of those with more expertise, thereby avoiding duplicated research efforts. In particular, countries can most easily realise the benefits of participation if their own experts have taken part in projects and have assisted in producing deliverables taking into account their national requirements and priorities. At an individual level, the EBC Programme allows researchers and experts funded by national programmes and industry to pool their collective expertise to produce high quality project outputs. By taking part in the projects, they create and reinforce their own technical networks, the benefits of which remain long after the particular project has formally ended. This does not happen quickly, but over the course of three to five years, these networks of expertise become established as excellent international channels of communication. EBC has currently 26 member countries. All member countries have the right to propose new projects, and each country then decides whether or not to participate on a case by case basis. Most EBC projects are carried out on a 'task shared' basis, in which participating organisations arrange for their own		

		experts to take part. Certain projects are 'cost shared' in which participants contribute funding to achieve common objectives.		
International Energy Agency (IEA)		This paper is the first in a series of publications regarding financial issues and initiatives in energy efficiency. The aim of this study is to survey and briefly evaluate current policies and measures to overcome the financial impediments to the energy efficient function of residential buildings. Although the study outlines policy recommendations, it aims to survey current efforts to encourage efficiency and remaining areas to be addressed rather than the presentation of innovative policy or financial measures.	1. FINANCING ENERGY EFFICIENT HOMES Existing policy responses to financial barriers INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY AGENCE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENERGIE IEA INFORMATION PAPER (2009) (http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.378.4306&rep=rep1&type=pdf) 2. Energy Efficiency, Market Report 2014 (2014) (https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/7495/-Energy_Efficiency_Market_Report-2014IEA_EEMR_2014.pdf.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y) 3. Energy Provider-Delivered Energy Efficiency A global stock-taking based on case studies (2013) (https://www.bcuc.com/	https://www.iea.org/

			Documents/Proceedings/2013/DOC_35375_A2-11_EnergyProviderDeliveredEnergyEfficiency.pdf)	
International Energy Agency (IEA)	World Energy Investment 2019	The World Energy Investment (WEI) report is the world's benchmark for tracking investment trends across the energy sector. Now in its fourth edition, the report continues to enhance its role as a timely and valued analytical tool - with a new look and feel - to help inform decision making by governments, industry and the financial community alike.	1. World Energy Investment 2019 (2019) (https://www.connaissancedesenergies.org/sites/default/files/pdf-actualites/WEI2019.pdf)	https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-investment-2019
European Investment Bank (EIB)	European PPP expertise Centre (EPEC)	The European PPP Expertise Centre's mission is to support the public sector across Europe in delivering better public-private partnerships (PPPs). EPEC was created in 2008 to support Member States of the EU, EU Candidate States and others in their work on PPPs. Today, EPEC's team of experienced PPP professionals, based in the Advisory Services Department of the European Investment Bank (EIB), serves 42 EPEC member organisations. These organisations are typically national or regional PPP units, and other public	1. Guidance on Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings (https://www.eib.org/attachments/epec/epec_guidance_on_energy_efficiency_in_public_buildings_en.pdf)	https://www.eib.org/epec/

		entities in charge of PPPs, as well as the European Commission.		
EBRD		The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) invests in changing lives. Through our projects, business services and involvement in high-level policy reform, we're doing more than ever before across three continents. We now anticipate committing all our activity in 2020/2021 to helping counter the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic.	1. GREEN BUILDING INVESTMENTS (2017) (https://www.ebrd.com/Search.html?inputAll-user=ESCO&inputAll=ESCO&inputAny-user=EPC&inputAny=EPC&inputExact-user=&inputExact=&docsOnly=on&pubs=on&srch-pg=srch&srch-type=all&pg=1&sort=relevant) 2. MUNICIPAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR STRATEGY (2019) (//www.ebrd.com/documents/municipal-infrastructure/municipal-infrastructure-sector-strategy-2012.pdf?blobnocache=true)	https://www.ebrd.com/home
Alliance to Save Energy		Founded in 1977 by a pair of U.S. senators who recognized the enormous opportunity of energy efficiency, the Alliance to Save Energy is a nonprofit, bipartisan alliance of business, government, environmental and consumer leaders advocating for enhanced energy productivity to achieve economic growth, a cleaner environment,	1. ENERGY PRODUCTIVITY PLAYBOOK Roadmaps for an Energy Productive Future (https://www.ase.org/sites/ase.org/files/gaep_playbook-energy-productivity_alliance-to-save-energy.pdf)	https://www.ase.org/

		and greater energy security, affordability and reliability. *Our Vision*: A nation that uses energy more productively to achieve economic growth, a cleaner environment and greater energy security, affordability and reliability. *Our Mission:* To improve energy productivity by: ▪ Leading bipartisan initiatives that drive technological innovation and energy efficiency across all sectors of the economy, through policy advocacy, education, communications, and research. ▪ Convening and engaging in diverse public private partnerships, collaborative efforts and strategic alliances to optimize resources and expand our sphere of influence.		
Alliance to save energy	The Global Alliance for Energy Productivity	The Global Alliance for Energy Productivity, an initiative of the Alliance to Save Energy and Climateworks, launched May 13, 2015 with the goal of doubling global energy productivity. The Global Alliance builds on the success of the Energy 2030 initiative in the United States as well as ongoing energy productivity efforts around the world. By securing new commitments to take action from corporate decision makers and policy leaders, the mission of the Global Alliance is to drive continued global improvements in energy productivity. Although policy challenges vary from region to region, the Global Alliance provides a global, energy productivity-focused framework for the development	1. ENERGY PRODUCTIVITY PLAYBOOK Roadmaps for an Energy Productive Future (https://www.ase.org/sites/ase.org/files/gaep_playbook-energy-productivity_alliance-to-save-energy.pdf)	https://www.ase.org/globalproductivity

		of policies and programs that promote greater economic prosperity and a more secure future across all regions. With guidance from key energy productivity leaders from every region, the Global Alliance engages partners from around the globe to connect policymakers and business leaders in pursuit of this shared goal.		
American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEE)		ACEEE was founded in 1980 by leading energy researchers who were concerned about U.S. dependence on foreign oil. Since then, by significantly improving energy efficiency across all sectors, the United States has halved its energy use relative to the size of the economy. Efficiency now saves more energy each year than the nation uses from any other single energy resource. It also saves money, creates jobs, improves grid reliability, and by reducing harmful emissions, cleans the air and improves people's health.	1. Developing an ESCO Industry in the European Union (https://www.aceee.org/files/proceedings/2004/data/papers/SS04_Panel5_Paper04.pdf)	https://www.aceee.org/
UNECE		The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) was set up in 1947 by ECOSOC. It is one of five regional commissions of the United Nations. The others are the : Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).	1. Development of Energy Service Companies Market and Policies (2013) (http://www.unece.org/uploads/pics/Dev_ESCO.pdf)	https://www.unece.org/info/ece-homepage.html

		UNECE's major aim is to promote pan-European economic integration. UNECE includes 56 member States in Europe, North America and Asia. However, all interested United Nations member States may participate in the work of UNECE. Over 70 international professional organizations and other non-governmental organizations take part in UNECE activities. UNECE's terms of reference have been defined by ECOSOC.		
Deloitte Consulting		**Consulting** **Innovation, transformation, and leadership** If you're ready to innovate and transform your business, Deloitte can help you imagine, deliver, and run your future, wherever you compete, using the latest technologies, from strategy development through implementation. Because impact isn't created alone. Together we can make history.	1. Energy Efficiency in Europe The levers to deliver the potential. (https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/global/Documents/Energy-and-Resources/energy-efficiency-in-europe.pdf)	
Econoler		ECONOLER IS AN INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING FIRM WITH 35 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN THE DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION AND FINANCING OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS.	1. SUPER ESCO An Innovative Approach to Unlock Energy Efficiency Potential (https://econoler.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Econoler-Super-Esco-ANGLAIS_.pdf)	https://econoler.com/en/

UNDP		UNDP works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. We help countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results.	1. Promoting Energy efficiency in buildings: Lessons Learned from International Experience (2009) (http://www3.cec.org/islandora-gb/en/islandora/object/islandora%3A990/datastream/OBJ-EN/view)	https://www.undp.org/
The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)		The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) is an intergovernmental organisation that supports countries in their transition to a sustainable energy future, and serves as the principal platform for international cooperation, a centre of excellence, and a repository of policy, technology, resource and financial knowledge on renewable energy. IRENA promotes the widespread adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy, including bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, ocean, solar and wind energy in the pursuit of sustainable development, energy access, energy security and low-carbon economic growth and prosperity. With a mandate from countries around the world, IRENA encourages governments to adopt enabling policies for renewable energy investments, provides practical tools and policy advice	1. REthinking Energy 2017 (https://www.irena.org/documentdownloads/publications/irena_rethinking_energy_2017.pdf)	https://www.irena.org/

		to accelerate renewable energy deployment, and facilitates knowledge sharing and technology transfer to provide clean, sustainable energy for the world's growing population. In line with these aims, IRENA provides a wide range of products and services, including: ○ Annual reviews of renewable energy employment; ○ Renewable energy capacity statistics; ○ Renewable energy cost studies; ○ Renewables Readiness Assessments, conducted in partnership with governments and regional organisations, to help boost renewable energy development on a country by country basis; ○ The Global Atlas, which maps resource potential by source and by location; ○ Renewable energy benefits studies; ○ REmap, a roadmap to double renewable energy use worldwide by 2030; ○ Renewable energy technology briefs; ○ Facilitation of regional renewable energy planning; ○ Renewable energy project development tools like the Project Navigator, the Sustainable Energy		

		Marketplace and the IRENA/ADFD Project Facility. With more than 180 countries actively engaged, IRENA promotes renewable resources and technologies as the key to a sustainable future and helps countries achieve their renewable energy potential.		
BerkleyLab		From the infinite scale of the universe to the infinitesimal scale of subatomic particles, researchers at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory – Berkeley Lab – are advancing the scope of human knowledge and seeking science solutions to some of the greatest problems facing humankind. Scientific excellence and an unparalleled record of achievement have been the hallmarks of this Laboratory since it was founded in 1931. Thirteen Nobel Prizes are associated with Berkeley Lab. Eighty Lab scientists are members of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), one of the highest honors for a scientist in the United States. Fifteen of our scientists have won the National Medal of Science, our nation's highest award for lifetime achievement in fields of scientific research, and one (Arthur Rosenfeld) has received the National Medal of Technology and Innovation. In addition, Berkeley Lab has trained tens of thousands of university science and engineering students who are advancing	1. eProject Builder: Promoting wider adoption of energy savings performance contracts through standardization and transparency (2020) (https://escholarship.org/content/qt7c63d2zm/qt7c63d2zm.pdf?t=q8jmez) 2. Lessons from Europe, North America, and Asia: Financing Models that are Facilitating Building Energy Efficiency at Scale (2017) (https://eta.lbl.gov/sites/default/files/publications/eceee_6-146-17_schlein_final.pdf)	https://www.lbl.gov/

		technological innovations across the nation and around the world. Located on a 202-acre site in the hills above the UC Berkeley campus with spectacular views of the San Francisco Bay, Berkeley Lab is a multiprogram science lab in the national laboratory system supported by the U.S. Department of Energy through its Office of Science. It is managed by the University of California and is charged with conducting unclassified research across a wide range of scientific disciplines. Technologies developed at Berkeley Lab have generated billions of dollars in revenues and thousands of jobs. Savings as a result of Berkeley Lab developments in energy-efficient technologies – from cool roofs to window coatings to appliances – have also been in the billions of dollars. Berkeley Lab was founded by Ernest Orlando Lawrence, a UC Berkeley physicist who won the 1939 Nobel Prize in physics for his invention of the cyclotron, a circular particle accelerator that opened the door to high-energy physics. It was Lawrence's belief that scientific research is best done through teams of individuals with different fields of expertise, working together. His "team science" concept is a Berkeley Lab legacy; today, a deep commitment to inclusion and diversity brings perspectives that inspire innovative solutions.		

Interreg Sudoe	ClimACT	ClimACT Project is currently being drawn up under the priority axis “Low Carbon Economy” from Interreg SUDOE programme.	1. E2.7.2 – Recommendations for Governments for the Adoption of EPC by the Scholar Sector (http://www.climact.net/siteclimact/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Recomendations-for-governments-EPC.pdf)	http://www.climact.net/
Energy Law Journal, Volume 30, No.2 (2009)	Growing the energy efficiency market through third-party financing	This article explores mechanisms for growing the energy efficiency market through third-party financing. First, to evaluate the opportunity for third-party investors, the article outlines the size of the energy efficiency market and highlights certain relevant sectors. The energy efficiency implications of recent and pending legislative stimuli to energy efficiency investing, such as the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 are discussed, as well as the hazards of over-reliance on government funding. Structural challenges to the growth of the market are reviewed as well as promising solutions and current deal structures. Lastly, of particular interest to those seeking financing, a comparison of the appropriate cost of capital for energy efficiency projects is compared to the potential returns available to investors showcasing a significant investment opportunity.	1. GROWING THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY MARKET THROUGH THIRD-PARTY FINANCING (2009) (https://www.eba-net.org/assets/1/6/6-15growing-the-energy-efficiency-market091020.pdf)	https://www.eba-net.org/assets/1/6/6-15growing-the-energy-efficiency-market091020.pdf
International Energy Charter		The International Energy Charter is a declaration of political intention aiming at strengthening energy cooperation between the signatory states and which does not bear any legally binding obligation or financial commitment. ... It maps out common principles	1. CHINA ENERGY EFFICIENCY REPORT Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Environmental Aspects (2018) (https://www.energycha	www.energycharter.org

		for international cooperation in the field of energy.	rter.org/fileadmin/DocumentsMedia/EERR/EER-China_ENG.pdf)	
French Insititute of International Relations (IFRI)		Founded (1979) and chaired by Thierry de Montbrial, Ifri is the leading independent research and debate institution in France dedicated to the analysis of international issues and global governance. Its director is Thomas Gomart. The institute brings together a multi-national team of fifty collaborators including about thirty permanent professional researchers divided into **10 research units** with a regional focus: *Europe, Russia / NIS, Asia, North America (United States and Canada), Sub-Saharan Africa, Turkey / Middle East* and focusing on cross-cutting issues: *Security and Strategic Affairs, Energy and Climate, Space, Migration and Citizenship.* Ifri's policy-oriented research strives to shed light on international events and put them in perspective. It is primarily useful for **political and economic decision-makers** as well as **academics, opinion leaders**, and **civil society representatives**.	1. The power of China's energy efficiency policies (2018) (https://www.ifri.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/voita_power_china_2018.pdf)	https://www.ifri.org/en
AIMS Press	Green Finance	Green Finance (GF) is an international Open Access journal devoted to publishing peer-reviewed, high quality, original papers in the field of Green finance, Environmental, and Sustainability research and practice. We publish the following article types: original research articles, reviews, editorials, letters, and conference reports.	1. Business and policy models to incentivise utilities to engage with demand-side management (2019) (https://www.aimspress.com/fileOther/PDF/GF/GF-01-01-004.pdf)	https://www.aimspress.com/journal/GF

GIZ		We develop tailor-made solutions to challenging problems for our clients. As a competent service provider, GIZ supports the German Government in achieving its objectives.	1. Energia Solar Termica para procesos industrials en Mexico estudio base de mercado (2018) (https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/EnergiaSolarTermica_02_LOWRES.pdf) 2. Analyse du cadre réglementaire de l'accès au réseau des producteurs d'électricité à partir d'énergies renouvelables en Tunisie (2014) (https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz2014-fr-energies-renouvables-tunisie.pdf) 3. Turkish Building sector executive summary and roadmap (2018) (https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz2019-en-turkish-building-sector.pdf)	https://www.giz.de/en/html/index.html
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)		UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.	1. Risk management for energy efficiency projects in developing countries (2011) (https://www.unido.org/api/opentext/documents/download/9925425/unido-file-9925425)	https://www.unido.org/

United Nation (UN)	UN-Energy	UN-Energy was initiated as a mechanism to promote coherence within the United Nations family of organizations in the energy field and to develop increased collective engagement between the United Nations and other key external stakeholders. Its envisaged role was to increase the sharing of information, encourage and facilitate joint programming and develop action-oriented approaches to coordination. It was hoped that it would develop into a systemwide network open to all and a mechanism by which a range of organizational actors could work with the United Nations to ensure a more coherent approach to addressing energy issues. In August 2007, Kandeh Yumkella, Director-General, United Nations Development Organization (UNIDO) was elected Chair and Olav Kjorven, Assistant Administrator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Vice Chair. Secretariat services are provided by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA).	1. Policies and Measures to realise Industrial Energy Efficiency and mitigate Climate Change (https://inis.iaea.org/collection/NCLCollectionStore/_Public/42/081/42081948.pdf)	http://www.unece.org/fr/energywelcome/quick-links/un-energy.html
Energy Services Association		**About ESAC** Vision		http://energyservicesassociation.ca/

of Canada (ESAC)		Performance-based solutions become the premier choice for energy and infrastructure renewal initiatives, resulting in fiscally and environmentally responsible outcomes. Mission Actively promote government policies and regulatory support for greater use of guaranteed performance based solutions to implement energy efficiency, renewable energy and infrastructure renewal initiatives. <u>Strategic Objectives</u> Develop and advocate adoption of government policy, regulations and programs that enhance the role of performance-based solutions in achieving government's climate change, conservation and economic development objectives. Increase the profile of performance based solutions as well as members of Energy Services Association of Canada in achieving climate change and conservation objectives, particularly by politicians and senior levels of government.	1. Good Debt vs Bad Debt acrossthe public infrastructure space	