

IVM Institute for Environmental Studies

Mapping the Institutional Architecture of Global Energy Governance

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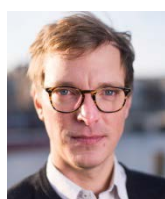
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Preface

This technical report is a deliverable of the CONNECT project (Coping with Fragmentation: Assessing and Reforming the current Architecture of Global Environmental Governance), funded by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NOW) under grant number 016.125.330. CONNECT (1) takes stock of the existing level of fragmentation across a number of issue-areas in global environmental politics (including climate change; biodiversity; marine governance and fisheries; forestry); (2) explains the causes of fragmentation of global governance architectures based on a carefully designed set of variables; (3) analyses the implications of fragmentation across different scales of governance (i.e. international, regional and domestic levels); and finally, (4) suggests policy responses to increased fragmentation. Each analytical step is accompanied by a number of technical reports that explain the methodologies developed for data-gathering and analysis. All data presented in this report is accurate as of September 5, 2017. For more information and access to deliverables under CONNECT, please visit: www.fragmentation.eu.

1 Introduction

Access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy is key to a well-functioning modern society and a vital component to sustainable development (e.g. Cherp et al., 2011; Kimoon, 2011, p. 3; Roehrkasten, 2015). Energy is required for fulfilling our basic needs and for our daily activities, our economic processes heavily rely on energy input, and access to energy lifts people out of poverty.

The current global energy system however faces three pressing challenges (e.g. Cherp et al., 2011; Florini & Sovacool, 2011; Karlsson-vinkhuyzen et al., 2012). First, the rapidly rising energy demand in the face of an exponentially growing world population. Second, the strong need to limit the impacts of energy consumption and production on the environment and most urgently the climate. Third, the lack of access to basic energy services for billions of people. Since these challenges are in many ways transboundary, effective global energy governance is of paramount importance.

Institutional fragmentation hampers efforts to build an effective global energy governance architecture (e.g. Dubash & Florini, 2011; Escribano, 2015; Leal-Arcas & Filis, 2013). Different energy sources and several critical challenges exist that “are dealt with by different bureaucratic silos and analysed by separate groups of experts and policy-makers” (Roehrkasten, 2015, p. 101). Consequently, scholarly literature has argued that so far global governors have failed to effectively address these complex and interconnected energy challenges in an integrated and coordinated manner (e.g. Dubash & Florini, 2011; Florini & Sovacool, 2011).

Similarly, understanding the fragmented nature of global energy governance remains challenging. As a first step, a significant body of literature has focused on mapping the institutional structure of global energy governance, resulting in various mapping exercises with strikingly different results (Van de Graaf & Colgan, 2016). The studies identify different numbers of global governors varying from six (Kerebel & Keppler, 2009) to 50 (Sovacool & Florini, 2012). Additionally, while some focus exclusively on oil and gas (Kerebel & Keppler, 2009), others target renewable energy sources (Barnsley & Ahn, 2014; Roehrkasten, 2015). Finally, whereas some merely include intergovernmental organizations (Wilson, 2015), others also include non-governmental organizations, multilateral financial institutions and hybrid entities (Sovacool & Florini, 2012).

In an attempt to bring these different studies together and to bridge the different energy sources, energy-related challenges and forms of governance, this technical report presents a novel mapping of global energy governance. It presents a data-set and initial descriptive statistics that can be used for further analysis of fragmentation and institutional complexity of global energy governance. The mapping operationalizes a heuristic framework for global governance architectures developed by Abbott and Snidal (2009a), complemented by the notion of a regime complex introduced by Keohane and Victor (2011). Since there is no central data repository for global energy-related institutions, data collection relied mainly on desk research, surveying academic literature, reports and online data collections.

The report is structured as follows: after an introduction with background information on global energy governance, the report provides an overview of key concepts and definitions that are needed to understand the methodology. Thereafter, the mapping of the global energy governance architecture is presented, after which the results and analysis will be briefly discussed. The report concludes with some final remarks and recommendations for further research.

2 Concepts and definitions

A “governance architecture” can be conceptualized in similar terms as “regime complexes” (Keohane & Victor, 2011; Orsini, Morin, & Young, 2013; Raustiala & Victor, 2004), or “institutional landscape” (Shkaruba & Kireyeu, 2013). For the purpose of this study we use the term governance architecture initially proposed by Biermann and colleagues as an “overarching system of public and private institutions that are valid or active in a given issue area of world politics” (Biermann, Pattberg, Van Asselt, & Zelli, 2009, p. 15).

Energy is in this report considered a policy domain. A “policy domain” is a socially constructed “component of a political system that is organized around substantive issues” (Burstein, 1991) and their constituent parts as “issue areas”, “sharing inherent substantive characteristics which influence how they are framed and dealt with” (ibid). By mapping the governance architecture across policy domains, this report describes the various transnational and international institutions, all “different in their character (organizations, regimes, and implicit norms), their constituencies (public and private), their spatial scope (from bilateral to global), and their subject matter (from specific policy fields to universal concerns” (Biermann et al., 2009, p. 16). All the transnational and international energy governance institutions included in this mapping fall within a collective, albeit fragmented, governance architecture as they share a clear governance goal related to the issue area of energy (e.g. to secure the availability of energy sources, to tackle energy-related impacts on the environment and climate, or to ensure universal access to basic energy services).

3 Mapping the global energy architecture

The mapping procedure comprises two steps: 1) Compiling a database containing the governance institutions active at the time of mapping, and 2) visualising the overall architecture by means of a governance triangle (illustrating the architecture by type of actors = zone) and a governance decagon (visualising by governance function = role). This section outlines the methodologies underpinning each step.

3.1 Criteria

Constructing a governance architecture database that enables comparison across architectures, demands clear and unambiguous selection criteria of institutions. Across the data collections undertaken as part of the CONNECT project, we apply four criteria outlined by Widerberg, Pattberg, & Kristensen, 2016. Institutions are included that are: (i) international and/or transnational, which not only have the (ii) intentionality to steer policy and the behaviour of their members or a broader community, but also explicitly mention the (iii) common governance goal, and have (iv) significant governance functions.

The governance goal central to global energy governance is to tackle the three urgent challenges the global energy system is currently facing. Therefore, it can be divided into three elements. The first is to secure the availability of energy sources at an affordable price (i.e. energy security). The second is to tackle energy-related impacts on the environment and most urgently the climate (i.e. environmental sustainability). The third is to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy (i.e. energy access).

3.2 Governance triangle

To visualize actor dynamics in the global energy governance architecture, we situate the institutions fitting our criteria in a “governance triangle” (Abbott, 2012; Abbott & Snidal, 2009b, 2009a). Here, institutions are positioned according to their constituent actors, members and participants vital to the institution’s rules and norms. We distinguish between three categories of actors: Public, Firm and Civil Society Organization (CSO). These three categories include all participants in transnational and international governance (see the table below).

Table 1 Actors divided into three actor types

Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual states • Collection of states • Cities • Regions • International organizations (IOs)
Firm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses • Investors • Industry associations
CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) • Other Civil Society Organizations (CSO) • CSO networks and coalitions

The governance triangle (Figure 1) is divided into seven zones representing the different combinations of the actor types. Institutions in zones 1-3 are dominated by a single type of actor (public, private or CSO); those in zones 4-6 include two actor types; and those in the central zone 7 involve all three actor types. Additionally, the horizontal shadings divide the triangle into three *tiers*, differentiating the institutions governance setup: *Public tier* (public actors are dominant), *private tier* (firms or CSO actors dominate) and *hybrid tier* (governance is a shared activity between public and private actors in public-private partnerships).

Finally, each institution is colour coded to indicate its role or governance function: *Standards & commitments* (red), *operational* activities (orange), *information & networking* (green) and *financing* (blue). In determining institutions' roles, we only consider the primary activities they employ in pursuing their energy governance goal. Governance functions are not necessarily undertaken on an either/or basis, many institutions engage with several functions simultaneously. In such cases, we include the two main activities. In these cases, we limit our visualization to include the two main functions employed.

Standards & commitments institutions focus on activities such as rule-making, mandatory compliance, measurement standards, information disclosure as well as voluntary and private operation standards. *Operational* schemes engage, for instance, with technology research and development, implementing (pilot) projects, demonstration and deployment, skills enhancement and dissemination of best practices. The latter often also require some degree of standard-setting. *Financing* includes only that specific activity, but in relation to various types of financing. Finally, *information and networking* include institutions focusing on establishing networks and forums and/or sharing information related to, for instance, technical consulting, reporting practices, training, capacity building, practical experience and information services to support local governments.

3.3 Data collection

The CONNECT database of the global energy governance architecture includes both international and transnational institutions.

Three steps were taken to build the data-set. First, we reviewed literature on previous mapping exercises and integrated all listed institutions in the CONNECT database (Colgan, Keohane, & van de Graaf, 2012; Escribano, 2015; Kerebel & Keppler, 2009; Leal-Arcas & Filis, 2013; Lesage, Van de Graaf, & Westphal, 2010; Sovacool & Florini, 2012; Suding & Lempp, 2007; Wilson, 2015). Second, three online databases were assessed including the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA, <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/>), the Climate Initiatives Platform (<http://climateinitiativesplatform.org>), and the Portal on Cooperative Initiatives (<http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7785.php>) (Widerberg & Stripple, 2016). These databases focus primarily on global climate action, though they include a great number of relevant energy-related institutions as well. Third, each institution was scrutinized to ensure compatibility with our criteria as well as accuracy of the coded information.

The data we collected includes: Year of initiation, purpose, governance scope and function, membership data and headquarter location (see Annex I). In some instances, when assessing the institutions' roles and type, the choice is not immediately obvious. This might for instance be because an institution employs more than two functions in meeting its goal. In such cases, the authors have made a final call on how the institutions should be classified.

4 Results and analysis

The second step in mapping the global energy governance architecture is to visualize an initial overview of its composition. The results presented in this section include three visuals, useful to highlight particular aspects of the institutional architecture. First, the governance triangle provides an up to date depiction of the types of initiatives and actors engaged with global energy governance. Second, the decagon, highlights the way these initiatives operate to achieve their governance goals. Finally, a map of headquarter locations and a timeline helps us understand the over-time development of the energy governance architecture as well as its geographical distribution.

Annex I contains the complete database of institutions included in the global energy governance architecture, including acronyms, full names, homepages and year of initiation, membership numbers, headquarter locations plus the information provided in both the triangle and decagon (zone, actors, type and role); and Annex II presents brief descriptions of each institution.

4.1 Global energy governance triangle

The composition and nature of international and transnational energy governance is mapped through the governance triangle in Figure 1. The grey areas divide the triangle into three tiers, Public (top) in which public members govern the institutions, Private (bottom) in which private members govern and Hybrid (middle) where public and private members govern together (see also Section 3.2).

The global energy governance architecture (as of September 2017) includes 128 institutions. The majority of institutions are public. Whereas, 66 of the 84 institutions are purely public, 92 (72%) of institutions include public actors. In comparison, 47 institutions (37%) include firm actors and CSOs are represented in 41 schemes (32%).

The purely public initiatives include some multilateral agreements such as the Energy Charter Treaty, the Kyoto Protocol and Petrocaribe, trade oriented multilateral organisations including OPEC, G7 and G20, as well as substantial amount of EU and UN related agencies and organisations, e.g. UNFCCC, UNIDO and EUEI. Furthermore, 18 of the public institutions in the energy architecture, comprise entirely or partially of sub-national rather than national actors. Examples of such are Covenant of Mayors (CoM), ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability, Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance (CNCA) and Regions 20 (R20). See Annex I for a full overview of the institutions.

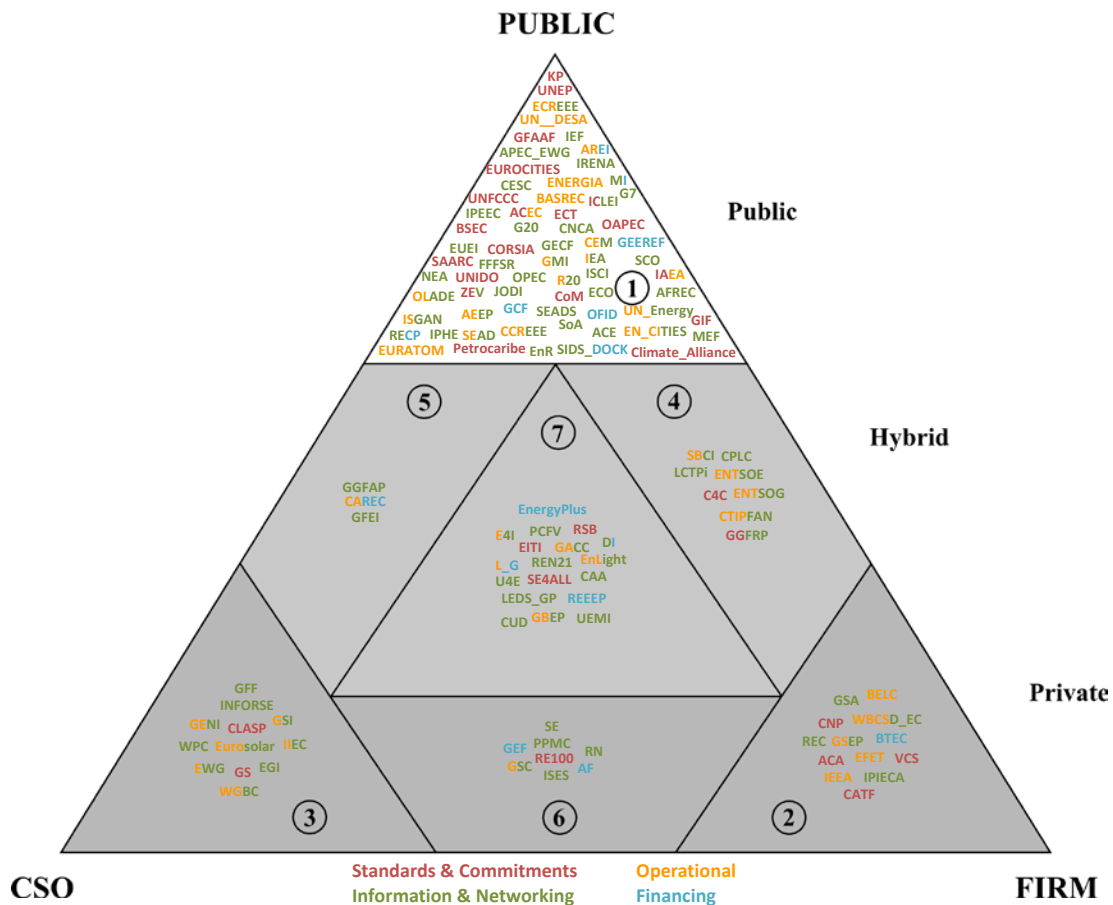


Figure 1 Global energy governance triangle. Based on Abbott and Snidal (2009a, 2009b), Abbot (2012) and Keohand and Viktor (2011)..

4.2 Global energy governance decagon

The governance decagon in Figure 2 visualizes the institutional architecture of global energy governance by dividing initiatives according to their governance functions (roles).

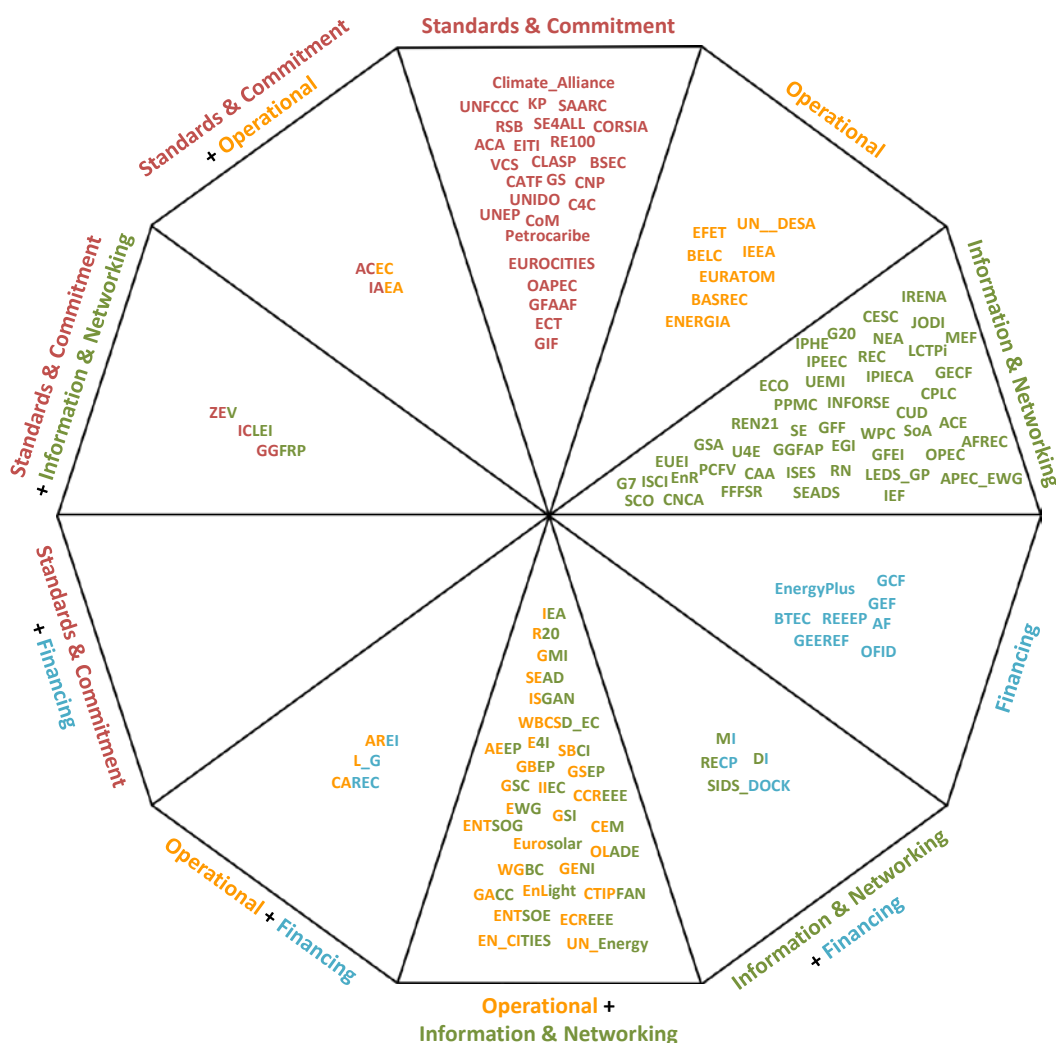


Figure 2 Global energy governance decagon, ordering 128 institutions according to their governance functions (roles).

The decagon serves as an important supplement to the governance triangle, as it indicates the functions different initiatives have in global energy governance. Table 2 summarizes our findings through a cross tabulation of the two figures, thereby providing a deeper understanding of the complexity within the energy governance architecture. Figure 3 visualizes this information, enabling easier comparison regarding the functions institutions apply across the different zones. Information and networking (employed in 83 institutions) is clearly the most common governance function, while operational functions are used by 40 institutions and standards and commitments by 31 institutions.

Table 2 Overview of the global energy governance architecture. A summary of the information provided in the governance triangle and decagon. N = 128.

	Standards & Commitments	Operational	Information & Networking	Financing	Standards & Commitments + Operational	Operational + Information & Networking	Information & Networking + Financing	Standards & Commitments + Information & Networking	Standards & Commitments + Financing	Operational + Financing	Total (Zone)	%
1	15	4	24	3	2	12	3	2	0	1	66	51.5 %
2	4	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	13	10.1 %
3	2	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	12	9.4 %
4	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	8	6.3 %
5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2.3 %
6	1	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	6.3 %
7	3	0	7	2	0	4	1	1	0	0	18	14.1 %
Total (Role)	26	7	46	8	2	29	4	4	0	2	128	100%

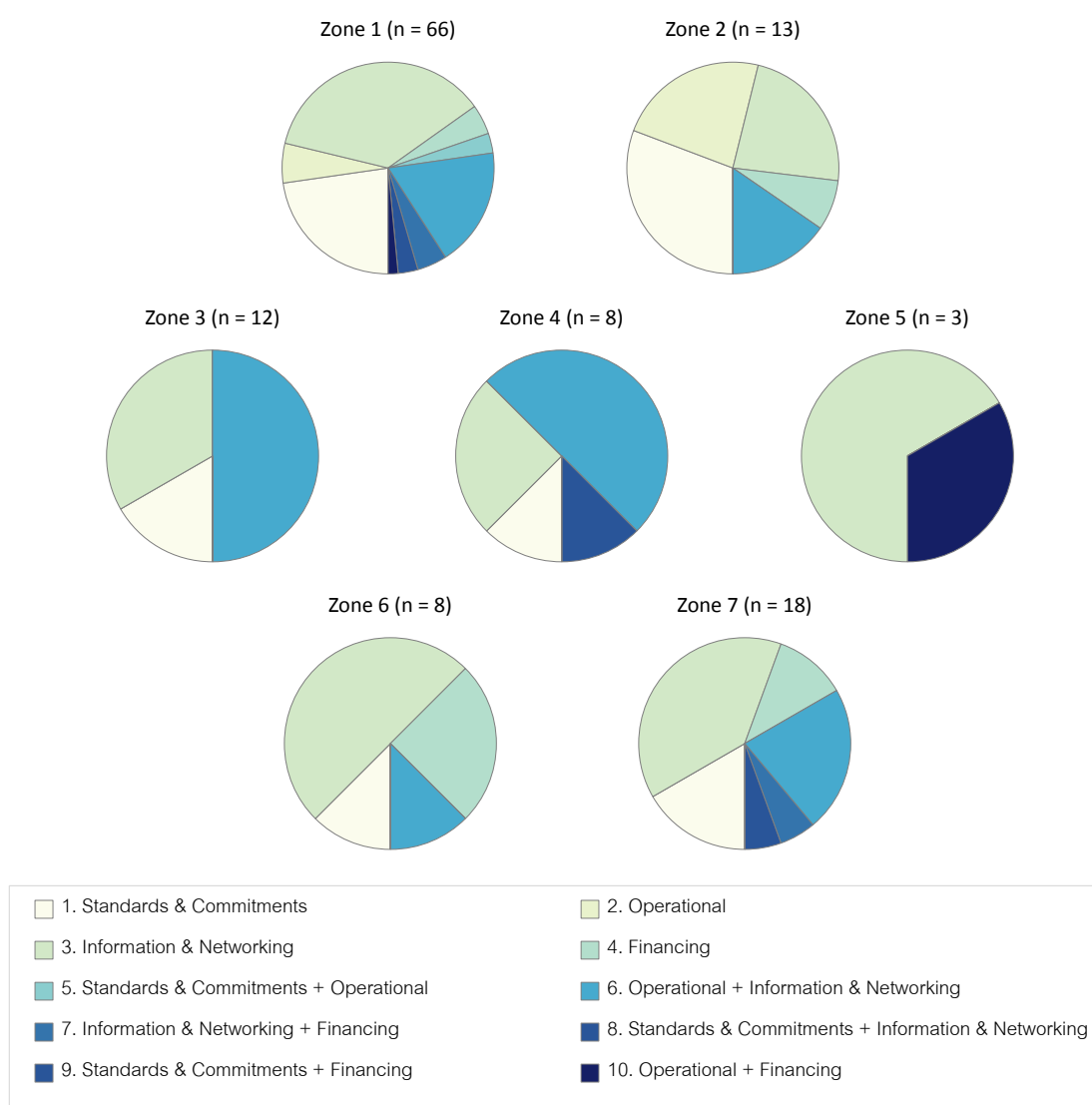


Figure 3 Institutions’ roles across the different zones. Zone 4 is excluded given there are no public-firm institutions in the global energy governance architecture. Note that zone 2 only represents one institution. N = 128.

4.3 Membership

Membership data was manually collected for each of the 128 institutions by scanning relevant websites and documents. Members are defined as participating actors that have a formal position to influence rules, norms and/or performance of an institution. Actors that simply support or collaborate with an institution or ascribe to its values or mission, without having any decision-making power and decisive influence are not included. A member does not have to be directly engaged on a board of directors, or a similar decision making organ, but merely be eligible to join such. In cases where individuals are members due to their position e.g. on a governing board of directors, we include the organization, firm or country they represent. In some instances, there is no clear information on the exact capacity of actors in an institution. Here the authors of this report have made a judgement call as to who should be included.

Similar to Widerberg and colleagues (2016), we apply the following list of assumptions in the collection process (see also Widerberg et al. 2016):

- For institutions engaging with pledges and commitments, only the organising or driving organizations have been included;
- For institutions engaged in certifications and registries, only the organizations with the power to give out or change the certificates have been included, and organizations collecting the data for the registries (e.g. ACA);
- In cases where we have not been able to establish authority due to a networked mode of governance, all participants are considered members (e.g. Climate Alliance of European Cities with Indigenous Rainforest Peoples);
- For institutions where a member can join a decision-making organ such as general assembly, steering committee, board of directors, etc., all members with that privilege have been included (e.g. IPIECA, INFORSE and ISES).

Figure 4 divides members according to zones, which is helpful to situate what types of institutions attract a lot of members. Figure 5 shows an overview of member-types across all the institutions. This gives a clearer picture pertaining to the involvement of public and private actors as it helps us distinguish between the actors within the zones 5-7. The public dimension is divided into the categories *National* (including nation states, government ministries and departments and collection of states e.g. the EU), *Sub-national* (sub-national public actors including states, region and cities) and *IOs* (international organizations such as the UNEP or World Bank). The private segment distinguishes between *Businesses* and *Investors* (e.g. banks and insurance companies), and finally the CSO is divided into *NGOs* and *Research* (universities and research institutes).

We found 16805 public and private members engaged with energy governance across the 128 institutions. When removing duplicate members active in more than one institution, the number is 13637 (See Figure 5). The figures below present an overview of the members across all 128 global energy governance institutions. Considering both total and unique membership counts (see Figure 4 and 5), the dominance of public actors seen in the triangle above is emphasized further. This is due to the inclusion of 9273 sub-national actors, including cities, municipalities, states, regions etc., which make up 68% of all the actors. Almost all of the sub-national actors (99%) come from three institutions, CoM (with 6698 members), Climate Alliance (1715 members) and ICLEI (800 members).

Considering the total counts (Figure 5) there is a substantial number (2873) of national actors. However, this number shrinks to 317 when duplicates are removed. This also goes to show that it is very common for national actors to engage in several initiatives. The most frequently participating countries are Germany (active in 33 institutions), the US (32) France (30), United Kingdom (30), Norway (29) and Russia (29).

Private actors, particularly when considering the unique member counts, also play a prominent part in global energy governance represented by a total of 3947 members across the 128 institutions. These primarily come from CSO organisations and companies, while a small proportion are investors and research institutions. In contrast to national actors, it is not commonly seen that private actors partake in several institutions. Only nine companies partake in three or more institutions and only ten NGOs partake in three or more institutions.

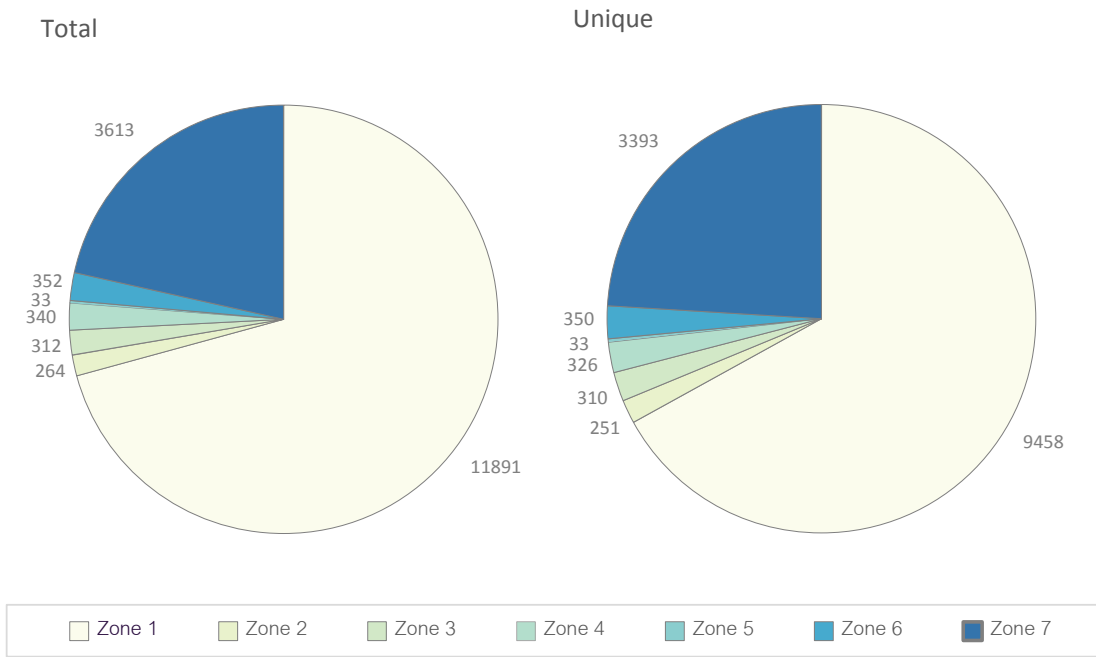


Figure 4 Active governing members in the 128 intuitions across seven zones. Note: The unique counts are calculated on a zone-to-zone basis meaning that there are still potential overlaps between zones. N = 16805 (left) and 14121 (right).

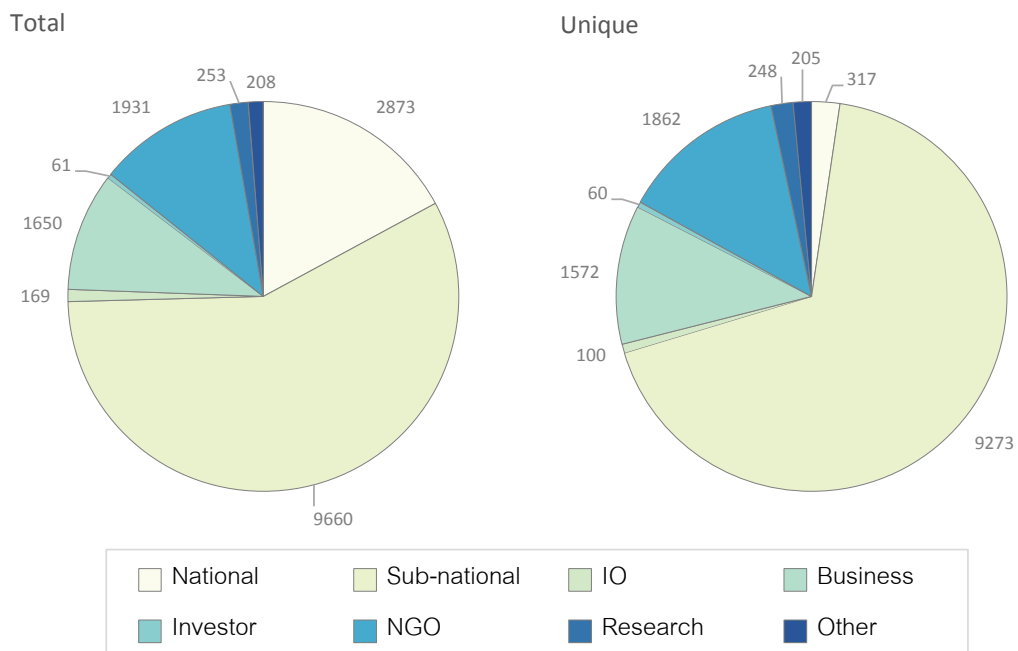


Figure 5 Types of actors involved in transnational and international energy governance. N = 16805 (left) and 13637 (right).

4.4 Year of initiation

The graphs below present data on the institutions' initiation year. The graphs show both the total number of institutions and a comparison between public and transnational schemes. By transnational we refer to all the schemes in zones 2 to 7 of the governance triangle. Although some public institutions that include sub-state actors can also be considered transnational, these fall in the public category for the purpose of this visualization. It should be noted that our data does not account for institutions that might have expired or ceased to operate before 2017.

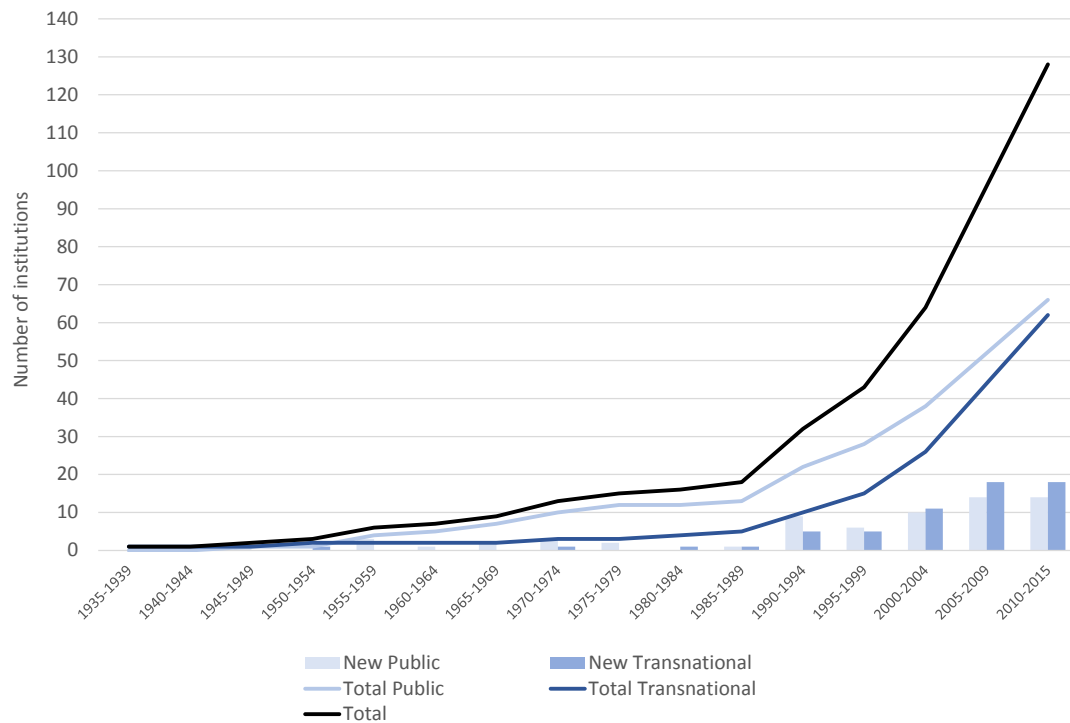


Figure 6 Initiation year of all global energy governance institutions divided into 66 international and 62 transnational institutions. Bars show incremental increases and the lines show the accumulative number of institutions over time. $N = 128$.

4.5 Headquarters locations

Headquarter locations were collected based on the institutions' operational centre. In some cases, the institutions have their own headquarter, in other instances the institutions are hosted by the secretariat of a larger organization such as the World Bank, the EUEI Pdf and the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP). For the few agreements and protocols, we define the headquarter as that of the responsible organization, e.g. UNFCCC in Bonn. Three institutions did not have a permanent headquarter. Of the 125 headquarters, spread across 35 countries, 61% are located in only 6 countries: United States of America (28), France (14), Germany (12), United Kingdom (8), Switzerland (7) and Belgium (7).

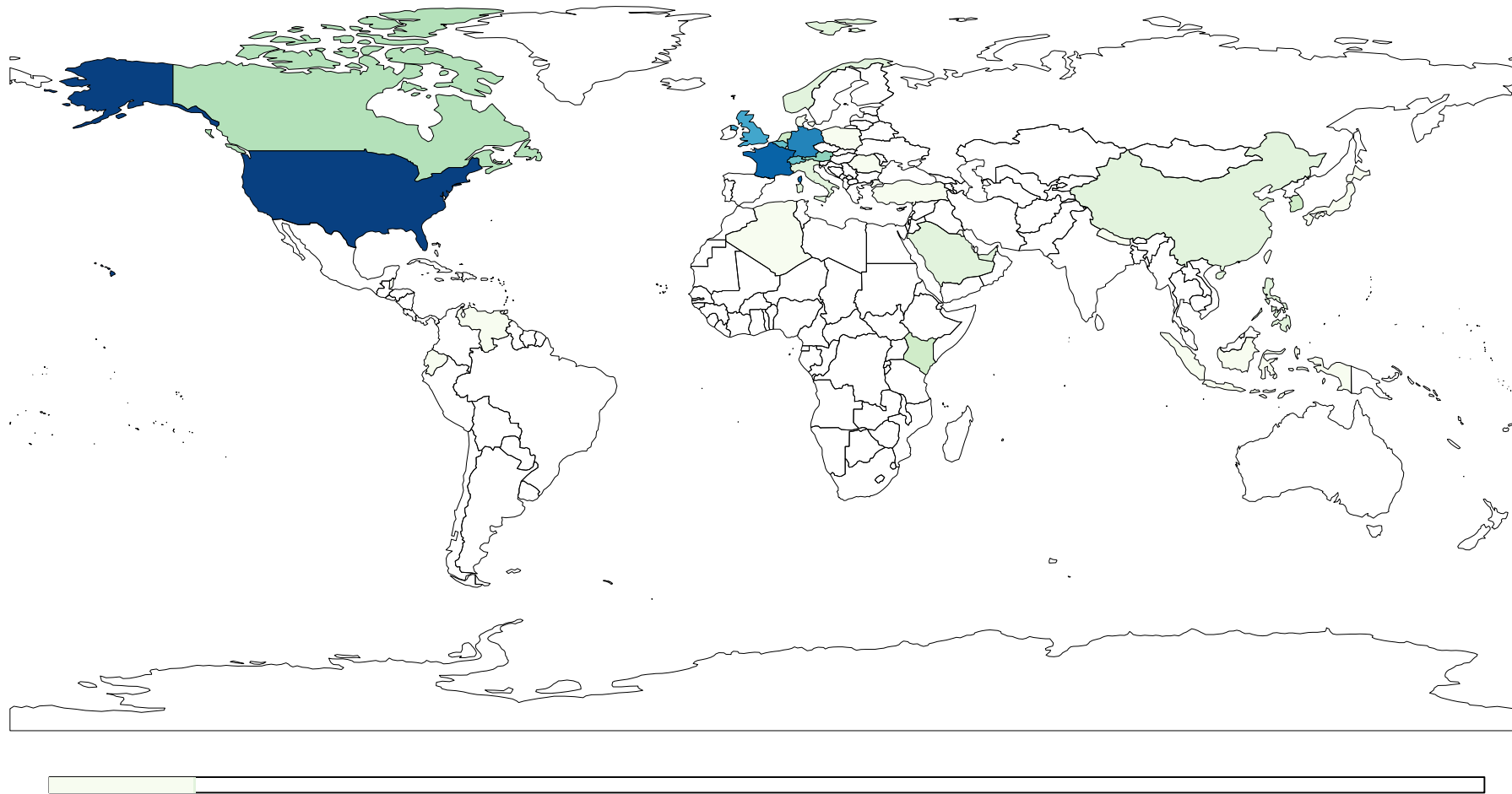


Figure 7 *Headquarter locations of international and transnational energy governing institutions. Three institutions do not have a set headquarter. N = 125.*

5 Final remarks

In this report, we have provided a mapping of the global energy governance architecture as well as a detailed methodology of how it was carried out. The mapping is intended as a basis for assessing the fragmentation of the global energy governance architecture in a way that can be compared to the fragmentation of other issue-areas such as climate change, forestry and fisheries.

We have identified 128 international and transnational institutions, and mapped the types of governing institutions (public, private and hybrid) as well as their modes of operation (roles) in the governance triangle and decagon (Figures 1 and 2). The architecture includes a broad range of institutions, engaging both public and private actors in different constellations and proportions. Although there is a clear majority of purely public institutions, private and hybrid institutions constitute roughly half of the total institutions. Furthermore, aside from sub-national actors, company and NGO members are the largest groups of active members across the architecture. Despite the relatively large number of institutions, the majority of the members are clustered in four large schemes (ICLEI, CoM and the Climate Alliance, see also Annex I). Whereas several governing functions are employed, *Information & Networking* is most significantly represented, followed by *Operational* and *Standards & commitments*.

Although the results presented here are not sufficient to make grand conclusions, they do give some indication as to the fragmentation of global energy governance and provide an essential steppingstone for further research. Given the different picture seen when looking at the number of institutions, the total number of members and the unique number of members, it is difficult to conclude which sector is most dominant in global energy governance.

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Annex A The global energy governance architecture database

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEMATIC FOCUS
1	ACE	ASEAN Centre for Energy	1999	10	Public	Public	3	Multiple themes
1	ACEC	Africa Clean Energy Corridor Initiative	2014	19	Public	Public	5	Energy access
1	AEEP	Africa-EU Energy Partnership	2007	6	Public	Public	6	Energy access
1	AFREC	African Energy Commission	2001	53	Public	Public	3	Multiple themes
1	APEC_EWG	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Energy Working Group	1990	21	Public	Public	3	Multiple themes
1	AREI	Africa Renewable Energy Initiative	2015	6	Public	Public	10	Renewable energy
1	BASREC	Baltic Sea Region Cooperation	1998	11	Public	Public	2	Multiple themes
1	BSEC	Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation	1999	12	Public	Public	1	Multiple themes
1	CCREEE	Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	2015	19	Public	Public	6	Multiple themes
1	CEM	Clean Energy Ministerial	2009	25	Public	Public	6	Multiple themes
1	CESC	Clean Energy Solutions Centre	2009	1	Public	Public	3	Clean technology
1	Climate_Alliance	Climate Alliance of European Cities with Indigenous Rainforest Peoples	1990	1715	Public	Public	1	Energy efficiency
1	CNCA	Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance	2014	20	Public	Public	3	Multiple themes
1	CoM	Covenant of Mayors	2008	6698	Public	Public	1	Multiple themes
1	CORSIA	Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation	2016	1	Public	Public	1	Carbon pricing & trading
1	ECO	ECO Partnerships for Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency	2008	2	Public	Public	3	Multiple themes

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEMATIC FOCUS
1	ECREEE	ECOWAS Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	2008	15	Public	Public	6	Multiple themes
1	ECT	Energy Charter Treaty	1994	54	Public	Public	1	Multiple themes
1	EN_CITIES	Energy Cities	1990	184	Public	Public	6	Multiple themes
1	ENERGIA	International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy	1996	5	Public	Public	2	Energy access
1	EnR	European Energy Network	1991	24	Public	Public	3	Multiple themes
1	EUEI	European Union Energy Initiative	2002	1	Public	Public	3	Multiple themes
1	EURATOM	European Atomic Energy Community	1958	29	Public	Public	2	Nuclear energy
1	EUROCITIES	Eurocities	2008	11	Public	Public	1	Energy efficiency
1	FFFSR	Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform	2010	9	Public	Public	3	Subsidy reform
1	G20	Group of Twenty	1999	20	Public	Public	3	Energy security
1	G7	Group of Seven (formerly G8)	1975	7	Public	Public	3	Energy security
1	GCF	Green Climate Fund	2010	194	Public	Public	4	Finance
1	GECEF	Gas Exporting Countries Forum	2001	12	Public	Public	3	Energy security
1	GEEREF	Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund	2008	1	Public	Public	4	Finance
1	GFAAF	International Civil Aviation Organization Global Framework for Aviation Alternative Fuels	2009	1	Public	Public	1	Transport
1	GIF	Generation IV International Forum	2001	10	Public	Public	1	Nuclear energy
1	GMI	Global Methane Initiative	2010	17	Public	Public	6	Renewable energy
1	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	1957	166	Public	Public	5	Nuclear energy
1	ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability	1990	800	Public	Public	8	Multiple themes

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEMATIC FOCUS
1	IEA	International Energy Agency	1974	29	Public	Public	6	Multiple themes
1	IEF	International Energy Forum	1991	72	Public	Public	3	Multiple themes
1	IPEEC	International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation	2009	17	Public	Public	3	Energy efficiency
1	IPHE	International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy	2003	19	Public	Public	3	Clean technology
1	IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency	2009	153	Public	Public	3	Renewable energy
1	ISCI	International Solar Cities Initiative	2003	5	Public	Public	3	Renewable energy
1	ISGAN	International Agreement for a Cooperative Programme on Smart Grids	2010	25	Public	Public	6	Clean technology
1	JODI	Joint Organizations Data Initiative	2001	7	Public	Public	3	Energy security
1	KP	Kyoto Protocol	1997	192	Public	Public	1	Multiple themes
1	MEF	Major Economic Forum	2009	17	Public	Public	3	Renewable energy
1	MI	Mission Innovation	2015	23	Public	Public	7	Clean technology
1	NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency	1958	32	Public	Public	3	Nuclear energy
1	OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	1968	11	Public	Public	1	Energy security
1	OFID	The OPEC Fund for International Development	1976	13	Public	Public	4	Finance
1	OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization	1973	28	Public	Public	6	Multiple themes
1	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	1960	13	Public	Public	3	Energy security
1	Petrocaribe	Petrocaribe	2005	14	Public	Public	1	Energy security
1	R20	Regions 20	2010	48	Public	Public	6	Renewable energy
1	RECP	Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Program	2010	2	Public	Public	7	Renewable energy

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEMATIC FOCUS
1	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	1985	8	Public	Public	1	Energy security
1	SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization	2001	8	Public	Public	3	Energy security
1	SEAD	Super-Efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment Initiative	2010	17	Public	Public	6	Clean technology
1	SEADS	Strategic Energy Advisory and Dialogue Service	2004	1	Public	Public	3	Multiple themes
1	SIDS_DOCK	Small Island Developing States Sustainable Energy and Climate Resilience Initiative	2009	39	Public	Public	7	Multiple themes
1	SoA	Summit of the Americas	1994	35	Public	Public	3	Energy security
1	UN_DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	1948	193	Public	Public	2	Multiple themes
1	UN_Energy	United Nations Energy	2004	21	Public	Public	6	Energy access
1	UNEP	United Nations Environment programme	1972	193	Public	Public	1	Energy efficiency
1	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992	195	Public	Public	1	Multiple themes
1	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	1966	168	Public	Public	1	Multiple themes
1	ZEV	International Zero Emission Vehicle Alliance	2015	14	Public	Public	8	Transport
2	ACA	Airport Carbon Accreditation	2009	1	Firm	Private	1	Transport
2	BELC	Business Environmental Leadership Council	1998	33	Firm	Private	2	Multiple themes
2	BTEC	Break Through Energy Coalition	2015	30	Firm	Private	4	Carbon pricing & trading
2	CATF	Climate Action Takes Flight	2009	2	Firm	Private	1	Transport
2	CNP	Carbon Neutral Protocol	1997	1	Firm	Private	1	Carbon pricing & trading

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEMATIC FOCUS
2	EFET	European Federation of Energy Traders	1999	84	Firm	Private	2	Energy security
2	GSA	Global Solar Alliance	2015	3	Firm	Private	3	Renewable energy
2	GSEP	Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership (formerly E8)	1992	10	Firm	Private	6	Renewable energy
2	IEEA	Carbon Trust International Energy Efficiency Accelerator	2001	1	Firm	Private	2	Energy efficiency
2	IPIECA	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association	1974	61	Firm	Private	3	Energy security
2	REC	Renovate Europe Campaign	2011	36	Firm	Private	3	Energy efficiency
2	VCS	Verified Carbon Standard	2007	1	Firm	Private	1	Carbon pricing & trading
2	WBCSD_EC	World Business Council on Sustainable Development	1992	1	Firm	Private	6	Multiple themes
3	CLASP	Collaborative Labelling and Appliance Standards Program	1999	1	CSO	Private	1	Energy efficiency
3	EGI	Electricity Governance Initiative	2005	20	CSO	Private	3	Energy access
3	EUROSOLAR	Eurosolar	1988	1	CSO	Private	6	Renewable energy
3	EWG	Energy Watch Group	2006	1	CSO	Private	6	Multiple themes
3	GENI	Global Energy Network Institute	1991	1	CSO	Private	6	Renewable energy
3	GFF	Go Fossil Free	2014	1	CSO	Private	3	Finance
3	GS	Gold Standard	2004	1	CSO	Private	1	Multiple themes
3	GSI	International Institute for Sustainable Development Global Subsidies Initiative	2005	1	CSO	Private	6	Subsidy reform
3	IIEC	International Institute for Energy Conservation	1984	1	CSO	Private	6	Multiple themes
3	INFORSE	International Network for Sustainable Energy	1992	186	CSO	Private	3	Renewable energy
3	WGBC	World Green Building Council	2002	36	CSO	Private	6	Energy efficiency

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEMATIC FOCUS
3	WPC	World Petroleum Council	1933	62	CSO	Private	3	Energy security
4	C4C	United Nations Global Compact Caring for Climate	2007	3	Public/Firm	Hybrid	1	Carbon pricing & trading
4	CPLC	Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition	2015	171	Public/Firm	Hybrid	3	Carbon pricing & trading
4	CTIPFAN	Climate Technology Initiative PFAN	2006	11	Public/Firm	Hybrid	6	Clean technology
4	ENTSOE	European Network of Transmission System Operators	2008	42	Public/Firm	Hybrid	6	Clean technology
4	ENTSOE	European Network of Transmission System Operators Forges	2009	45	Public/Firm	Hybrid	6	Clean technology
4	GGFRP	Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership	2002	34	Public/Firm	Hybrid	8	Energy efficiency
4	LCTPi	Low Carbon Technology Partnerships Initiative	2014	3	Public/Firm	Hybrid	3	Clean technology
4	SBCI	United Nations Environment Program Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative	2010	31	Public/Firm	Hybrid	6	Energy efficiency
5	CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation	1997	17	Public/CSO	Hybrid	10	Multiple themes
5	GFEI	Global Fuel Economy Initiative	2009	6	Public/CSO	Hybrid	6	Transport
5	GGFAP	Global Green Freight Action Plan	2015	10	Public/CSO	Hybrid	3	Transport
6	AF	Acumen Fund	2001	1	Firm/CSO	Private	4	Energy access
6	GEF	Global Environment Facility	1991	189	Firm/CSO	Private	4	Finance
6	GSC	Global Solar Council	2015	41	Firm/CSO	Private	6	Renewable energy
6	ISES	Society for Solar Energy	1954	111	Firm/CSO	Private	3	Renewable energy
6	PPMC	Paris Process on Mobility and Climate	2015	2	Firm/CSO	Private	3	Transport
6	RE100	RE100	2014	2	Firm/CSO	Private	1	Renewable energy

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEMATIC FOCUS
6	RN!	Refrigerants, Naturally!	2004	4	Firm/CSO	Private	3	Clean technology
6	SE	Shipping Efficiency	2001	2	Firm/CSO	Private	3	Transport
7	CAA	Clean Air Asia	2001	251	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	3	Transport
7	CUD	Connect Urban Development	2006	2	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	3	Energy efficiency
7	DI	Divest-Invest Global Movement	2014	41	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	7	Finance
7	E4I	Energy for Impact (formerly GVEP)	2005	24	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	6	Energy access
7	EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	2003	635	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	1	Energy security
7	Energy+	International Energy and Climate Initiative	2010	43	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	4	Energy access
7	EnLight	En.lighten	2009	25	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	6	Clean technology
7	GACC	Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves	2010	1924	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	6	Energy access
7	GBEP	Global Bioenergy Partnership	2007	37	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	6	Renewable energy
7	L_G	Lean and Green	2008	1	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	8	Transport
7	LEDS_GP	Low Emissions Development Strategies Global Partnership	2011	25	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	3	Energy access
7	PCFV	Partnership for clean Fuels and Vehicles	2002	75	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	3	Transport
7	REEEP	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership	2002	354	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	4	Renewable energy
7	REN21	The Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century	2005	60	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	3	Renewable energy
7	RSB	The Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels (RSB Standard)	2007	60	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	1	Renewable energy
7	SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All	2011	2	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	1	Energy access
7	U4E	United for Efficiency	2010	29	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	3	Energy efficiency
7	UEMI	Urban Electric Mobility Initiative	2014	25	Public/Firm/CSO	Hybrid	3	Transport

Annex B Description of initiatives in the database

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
ACA	Airport Carbon Accreditation is an independent program to enforce the accreditation criteria for airports on an annual basis. The ACA aims to reduce carbon emissions and to increase airport sustainability.
ACE	The ASEAN Centre for Energy serves as a high-performing institutions, a regional centre of excellence that builds a coherent, coordinated, focused and robust energy policy agenda and strategy for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Centre for Energy, with three roles: an ASEAN Energy Think Tank; a catalyst to unify and strengthen ASEAN Energy Cooperation and Integration; and an ASEAN Energy Data and Knowledge Hub.
ACEC	The Africa Clean Energy Corridor initiative, put forward by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and endorsed by Ministers from countries of the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) and the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) at the fourth IRENA Assembly in January 2014, promotes renewable power to support Africa's economic growth. The initiative calls for accelerated deployment and cross-border trade of renewable power in a continuous network from Egypt to South Africa.
AEEP	Established in 2007 as one of the partnerships under the Joint Africa-EU Strategy, the Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) is a long-term framework for strategic dialogue between Africa and the EU aimed at sharing knowledge, setting political priorities and developing joint programmes on the key energy issues and challenges in the 21st century.
AF	Acumen was incorporated on April 1, 2001, with seed capital from the Rockefeller Foundation, Cisco Systems Foundation and three individual philanthropists. AF's desire was to transform the world of philanthropy by looking at all human beings as members of a single, global community where everyone had the opportunity to build a life of dignity. The organization would invest "Patient Capital," capital that bridges the gap between the efficiency and scale of market-based approaches and the social impact of pure philanthropy, in entrepreneurs bringing sustainable solutions to big problems of poverty.
APEC_EWG	The work of the APEC Energy Working Group (EWG) aims to strengthen energy security; promote energy efficiency and sustainable communities; develop cleaner energy source; and enhance trade and investment in all energy sources to promote economic prosperity.
AREI	The Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) aims at enabling the installation of large-scale renewable energy capacity on the African continent by 2020, which would have a considerable impact on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the continent.
BASREC	BASREC represents a unique and important regional forum for dialogue on energy policy and global climate change issues with an emphasis on the promotion of energy efficiency, the use of renewable energy and other sustainable supply sources.
BELC	The Business Environmental Leadership Council (BELC) was created in 1998 with the belief that business engagement is critical for developing efficient, effective solutions to the climate problem. It believes that companies taking early action on climate strategies and policy will gain sustained competitive advantage over their peers.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
BSEC	The Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) came into existence as a unique and promising model of multilateral political and economic initiative. It aims at fostering interaction and harmony among its members, as well as to ensure peace, stability and prosperity, encouraging friendly and good-neighbourly relations in the Black Sea region, today BSEC serves as a forum for cooperation in a wide range of areas for its 12 Member States: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine.
BTEC	The Breakthrough Energy Coalition is a global group of 28 high net worth investor, committed to funding clean energy companies that are emerging from the initiatives of Mission Innovation, which was announced at the 2015 COP21. The group aims to bolster governmental assistance in renewable energy to 20 billion US dollar.
C4C	UN Global Compact, UNEP and the secretariat of the UNFCCC's initiative to advance the role of business in addressing climate change. It provides a framework for business leaders to implement practical climate change solutions and help shape public policy.
CAA	Clean Air Asia is an international non-governmental organisation that leads the regional mission for better air quality and healthier, more livable cities in Asia. It aims to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions in 1000+ cities in Asia through policies and programs that cover air quality, transport and industrial emissions and energy use. It works with ministries (energy, environment, health and transport), cities in Asia, private sector and development agencies to provide leadership and technical knowledge in the following areas: Air Quality and Climate Change, Low Emissions Urban Development, Clean Fuels and Vehicles and Green Freight and Logistics.
CAREC	The Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program is a partnership of 11 countries and six multilateral development partners working to promote development through cooperation, leading to accelerated economic growth and poverty reduction. By promoting and facilitating regional cooperation in the priority areas of transport, trade facilitation, trade policy, and energy, CAREC helps Central Asian and neighboring countries realize their immense potential in an increasingly integrated Eurasia.
CATF	In 2008, the aviation industry presented the world's first global transport sector climate action framework, based on a set of three global goals, underpinned by four pillars of climate action. The framework set out aims at 1.5% average annual fuel efficiency improvement from 2009 to 2020; stabilising net aviation CO2 emissions at 2020 levels through carbon neutral growth; and reducing aviation's net CO2 emissions to 50% of what they were in 2005 in 2050.
CCREEE	CCREEE aims at improving access to modern, affordable and reliable energy services, energy security and mitigation of negative externalities of the energy system (e.g. local pollution and GHG emissions) by promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency investments, markets and industries in the Caribbean. The center complements and strengthens ongoing national/regional activities in the areas of policy and capacity development, knowledge management and awareness rising, as well as investment and business promotion.
CEM	Global forum to share best practices and promote policies and programs that encourage and facilitate the transition to a global clean energy economy. Its initiatives help reduce emissions, improve energy security, provide energy access, and sustain economic growth.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
CECSC	The Clean Energy Solutions Center helps governments, advisors and analysts create policies and programs that advance the deployment of clean energy technologies. The Solutions Center is an initiative of the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM), a global forum to share best practices and promote policies and programs that encourage and facilitate the transition to a global clean energy economy.
CLASP	CLASP works hand-in-hand with policymakers, governments, technical experts, industry, funding organisations, consumers and consumer groups, and others to improve the environmental and energy performance of the appliances and related systems we use every day, lessening their impacts on people and the world around us.
Climate_ Alliance	Association of cities, municipalities and districts committed to the protection of the global climate, aiming to reduce greenhouse emissions. For this, local climate strategies are developed and implemented, especially in the energy and transport sectors.
CNCA	The Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance (CNCA or "Alliance") aims to address what it will take for leading international cities to achieve these deep emissions reductions and how they can work together to meet their respective goals more efficiently and effectively.
CNP	Market leaders and pioneers in the world of carbon neutral certification and carbon reduction; it provides a robust framework and credible certification that a company, brand or product has reduced their carbon emissions to net zero.
CoM	Mainstream European movement involving local and regional authorities, voluntarily committing to increasing energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources on their territories. By their commitment, Covenant signatories aim to meet and exceed the European Union 20% CO ₂ reduction objective by 2020.
Corsia	Under the Carbon Offsetting Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA), aircraft operators will be required to purchase offsets, or "emission units", for the growth in CO ₂ emissions covered by the scheme. CORSIA aims to address any annual increase in total CO ₂ emissions from international civil aviation above 2020 levels.
CPLC	The Coalition is a voluntary partnership of national and sub-national governments, businesses, and civil society organisations that agree to advance the carbon pricing agenda by working with each other towards the long-term objective of a carbon price applied throughout the global economy. The Coalition will collect the evidence base, benefiting from experience around the world in designing and using carbon pricing, and use this input to help inform successful carbon pricing policy development and use of carbon pricing in businesses.
CTIPFAN	Multilateral public-private partnership, initiated by the Climate Technology Initiative and the UNFCCC, which connects clean energy businesses and projects with private sector financing. Through its network of private sector consultants, it provides targeted professional support and advice and technical assistance to selected projects on the preparation of commercially viable, sustainable and climate friendly business models for introduction to investors.
CUD	It demonstrates how to reduce carbon emissions by introducing fundamental improvements in the efficiency of urban infrastructure through information and communications technology. It was born from Cisco's commitment to the Clinton Global Initiative to participate in helping reduce carbon emissions.
D-I	D-I encourage investors across the public and private sectors and across different types of funds to divest from fossil fuel industries and promote a clean energy future. In 2015 D-I represented over 500 organisations and \$3.4 trillion.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
E4I	E4I (formerly GVEP) believes in a private sector approach to development, utilising donor funding to help businesses succeed and grow. E4I focuses on supporting the development of business models to deliver energy access the enterprise approach, and believes it will result in long-lasting change and sustainable results.
ECO	The mission of the EcoPartnerships initiative is to elevate successful sub-national cooperation models to international prominence, and by doing so, to spur broad replication by their peers in the U.S. and China. The U.S. – China EcoPartnerships program offers subnational organisations from each country a unique opportunity to pair-up and demonstrate breakthrough clean energy, climate change, and environmental solutions.
ECREEE	ECREEE aspires to contribute to the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of West Africa by improving access to modern, reliable and affordable energy services, energy security and reduction of negative environmental externalities of the energy system. ECREEE aims to create favourable framework conditions, and an enabling environment for renewable energy and energy efficiency markets by supporting activities directed at mitigating existing barriers within the technological, financial, economic, business, legal, policy, institutional, knowledge and capacity-building framework.
ECT	The Energy Charter dates back to a political initiative launched in Europe in the early 1990s, at a time when the end of the Cold War offered an unprecedented opportunity to overcome previous economic divisions. Nowhere were the prospects for mutually beneficial cooperation clearer than in the energy sector, and there was a recognised need to ensure that a commonly accepted foundation was established for developing energy cooperation among the states of Eurasia. On the basis of these considerations, the Energy Charter process was born.
EFET	EFET promotes competition, transparency and open access in the European energy sector. It built trust in power and gas markets across Europe, so that they may underpin a sustainable and secure energy supply and a competitive economy. It does so by improving the functionality and design of European gas, electricity and associated markets for the benefit of the overall economy, society and especially end consumers. By developing and maintaining standard wholesale supply contracts and standardising related transaction and business processes. And by facilitating debate amongst TSOs, regulators, policy makers, traders and others in the value chain.
EGI	The Electricity Governance Initiative (EGI) is a global network of civil society organizations dedicated to promoting transparent, inclusive, and accountable decision-making in the electricity sector. EGI facilitates collaboration of civil society, policymakers, regulators, and other electricity sector actors to ensure that sector decisions reflect public interest.
EITI	The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global standard to promote the open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources. The standard seeks to address the key governance issues of the oil, gas and mining sectors.
EN_Cities	European Association of local authorities in energy transition; its objectives are: to strengthen society's role and skills in the field of sustainable energy, to represent people's interests and influence the policies and proposals made by EU institutions in the field of energy, environmental protection and urban policy, and to develop and promote people's initiatives through exchange of experiences, the transfer of know-how and the implementation of joint projects.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
ENERGIA	ENERGIA believes that projects, programs and policies that explicitly address gender and energy issues have better outcomes and improve the livelihood of entire communities. By involving women in the development delivery and use of modern energy, sustainability and adoption rates of these services are enhanced. In order to provide continued support and have gender be part of the developmental process, ENERGIA also creates unique training modules and tools for the energy sector.
Energy+	Led by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the overarching purpose of the Energy+ Initiative is to contribute to providing access to efficient energy services to all by increased development of renewable energy and energy efficiency, and to mitigate energy's impacts on climate. It is an open partnership engaging, in particular countries in the developing world.
EnLight	Initiative by UNEP and GEF to accelerate a global market transformation to environmentally sustainable, energy efficient lighting technologies, as well as to develop strategies to phase-out inefficient incandescent lamps to reduce CO2 emissions and the release of mercury from fossil fuel combustion. It serves as a platform to build synergies among international stakeholders; identify global best practices and share this knowledge and information; create policy and regulatory frameworks; address technical and quality issues; and encourage countries to develop National and/or Regional Efficient Lighting Strategies.
EnR	Initiative by UNEP and GEF to accelerate a global market transformation to environmentally sustainable, energy efficient lighting technologies, as well as to develop strategies to phase-out inefficient incandescent lamps to reduce CO2 emissions and the release of mercury from fossil fuel combustion. It serves as a platform to build synergies among international stakeholders; identify global best practices and share this knowledge and information; create policy and regulatory frameworks; address technical and quality issues; and encourage countries to develop National and/or Regional Efficient Lighting Strategies.
ENTSOE	As the legally mandated body of electricity TSOs at the European level, ENTSO-E's mission is to fulfil its various legal mandates for the benefit of electricity customers, and to leverage its mandated work products to shape future energy policy for the benefit of society. It aims to facilitate secure integration of new generation sources, particularly renewable energy, as well as significantly contributing to the EU's greenhouse gases reduction and renewable energy supply goals.
ENTSOG	The role of ENTSOG (the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas) is to facilitate and enhance cooperation between national gas transmission system operators (TSOs) across Europe in order to ensure the development of a pan-European transmission system in line with European Union energy goals.
EUEI	The EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development (EUEI) was established in 2002 as a joint commitment by EU member states and the European Commission to promote the role of energy in development. In light of the evolving institutional landscape in the field of energy and development cooperation (e.g. SE4All, SDG7), the EUEI PDF was asked to assist in the revitalisation of the EUEI. The aim thereby is to enhance exchange, facilitate coordination and optimise the flow of information for coherence, effectiveness and efficiency in European energy development cooperation.
EURATOM	Euratom aims to pursue nuclear research and training activities with an emphasis on continually improving nuclear safety, security and radiation protection, notably to contribute to the long-term decarbonisation of the energy system in a safe, efficient and secure way. By contributing to these objectives, the Euratom Programme will reinforce outcomes under the three priorities of Horizon 2020: Excellent science, Industrial leadership and Societal challenges.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
EUROCITIES	Network of major European cities; they offer members a platform for sharing knowledge and exchanging ideas. They influence and work with EU institutions to respond to common issues that affect the day-to-day lives of Europeans. Their goal is to reinforce the important role that local governments should play in a multilevel governance structure.
EUROSOLAR	EUROSOLAR conducts its work independently of political parties, institutions, commercial enterprises and interest groups and is a registered non-profit organisation. It is dedicated to the cause of completely substituting for nuclear and fossil energy through renewable energy. EUROSOLAR brings together expertise and develops and encourages political and economic action plans. Additionally, it addresses and initiates action at the international level and also the national, regional and local level.
EWG	The Energy Watch Group (EWG) is an independent, non-profit, non-partisan global network of scientists and parliamentarians. The EWG was established in 2006 by an international group of parliamentarians under the direction of the then-member of the German Parliament Hans-Josef Fell against the background that energy policy needs objective information to avoid both the public and private sector misinvestments worth billions.
FFFSR	The FFFSR is an informal group of non-G20 countries working to build political consensus on the importance of fossil fuel subsidy reform. The Friends work internationally within forums such as the G20, APEC, OECD, World Bank, UNFCCC and the UN Sustainable Development Agenda to convince governments of the benefits of reform, and to help them with ways to do it. The friends advocate that reform needs to be ambitious and transparent.
G20	The Group of 20 is an international forum for the governments and central bank governors from 20 countries. Founded in 1999, the G20 aims to discuss policy issues pertaining to the promotion of international financial stability. Additionally it seeks to address issues that go beyond the responsibilities of any one organization.
G7	The Group of 7 is an international forum and was founded to facilitate shared macroeconomic initiatives by its members in response to the collapse of the exchange rate 1971, during the time of the Nixon Shock, the 1970s energy crisis and the ensuing recession. Its goal was fine tuning of short term economic policies among participant countries to monitor developments in the world economy and assess economic policies
GACC	The Global Alliance for Clean Cook stoves (Alliance), hosted by the UN Foundation, is at the forefront of efforts to promote the adoption of clean cooking solutions and spur universal adoption of clean cook stoves and fuels. The Alliance and its partners are working to establish a thriving global market for clean cooking solutions by addressing the market barriers that impede the production, deployment, and use of clean and efficient cook stoves and fuels in developing countries.
GBEP	Partnership that brings together public, private and civil society stakeholders in a joint commitment to promote bioenergy for sustainable development. It focuses its activities in three strategic areas: sustainable development, climate change and food and energy security.
GCF	The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a new global funding mechanism under the UNFCCC, created to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change. GCF helps developing countries limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to climate change. It seeks to promote a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development, taking into account the needs of nations that are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
GEFCF	The Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GEFCF) is an international governmental organization which provides the framework for exchanging experience and information among Member Countries. GEFCF is a gathering of the world's leading gas producers and was set up as international governmental organization with the objective to increase the level of coordination and strengthen the collaboration among Member countries.
GEEAP	Sustainable Energy for All, an initiative led by the UN Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank, has as one of its three objectives for 2030 a doubling of the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. The Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform was established to help reach this objective. It will do so by driving action and commitments by national and sub-national leaders at the country, city, state, region, or sector level. A key deliverable will be Integrated Policy and Investment Roadmaps prepared with committed public and private partners. These Roadmaps will guide project implementation supported by a global network of experts, institutions and businesses.
GEEREF	Advised by the European Investment Bank Group, GEEREF is an innovative Fund-of-Funds catalysing private sector capital into clean energy projects in developing countries and economies in transition.
GEF	The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. Since then, the GEF has provided over \$17 billion in grants and mobilized an additional \$88 billion in financing for more than 4000 projects in 170 countries. Today, the GEF is an international partnership of 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector that addresses global environmental issues.
GENI	GENI's mission is to conduct research and to educate world leaders and the public about the critical viability of the interconnection of electric power networks between nations and continents, with an emphasis on tapping abundant renewable energy resources, what they call 'the GENI Initiative.' Their research shows that linking renewables between all nations will mollify conflicts, grow economies and increase the quality of life and health for all.
GFAAF	The use of sustainable aviation alternative fuels is a key part of the basket of measures under consideration by ICAO Member States to achieve the aspirational goal of stabilising emissions from international aviation at their 2020 levels. ICAO is actively engaged in activities facilitating, on a global basis, the promotion and harmonisation of initiatives that encourage and support the development of sustainable alternative fuels for international aviation.
GFEI	The Global Fuel Economy Initiative (GFEI) exists to assist governments and transport stakeholders promote greater fuel economy. Using the skills and expertise of the GFEI partners, the GFEI Toolkit team are able to establish a baseline in each country; present policy options and case studies; and enable all stakeholders to engage in the policy process.
GFF	GFF is an international network of campaigns and campaigners working toward freeing communities from fossil fuels. While each campaign is independently run and may bring different emphases and asks depending on their local context, the majority of campaigns are asking institutions to: immediately freeze any new investment in fossil fuel companies; divest from direct ownership and any commingled funds that include fossil fuel public equities and corporate bonds within 5 years; and end their fossil fuels sponsorship.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
GGFAP	The goal of the Global Green Freight Action Plan is to enhance the environmental energy efficiency of goods movement in ways that significantly reduce the climate, health, energy and cost impacts of freight transport around the world. Full implementation of the Action Plan will shape a more sustainable global freight sector where goods, materials, and trade flows move with the best available technologies and strategies through an efficient, cleaner and greener, multimodal, global freight supply chain. Performance data and best practices will be shared and exchanged via green freight programs and in ways that enhance efficiency, cost savings, competitiveness, environmental performance, public health, and economic development.
GGFRP	The Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR) is a public-private initiative comprising international and national oil companies, national and regional governments, and international institutions. GGFR works to increase use of natural gas associated with oil production by helping remove technical and regulatory barriers to flaring reduction, conducting research, disseminating best practices, and developing country-specific gas flaring reduction programs.
GIF	The Generation IV International Forum formed a group of senior technical experts to explore areas of mutual interest and make recommendations regarding both research and development areas and processes by which collaboration could be conducted and assessed.
GMI	The GMI is an international public-private initiative that advances cost effective, near-term methane abatement and recovery projects and the use of methane as a clean energy source. Activities of the GMI are focused on reducing informational, institutional, and market barriers to project development by making available tools and resources, providing training and capacity building, conducting technology demonstrations, and offering direct project support.
GS	To receive the stamp of approval, all Gold Standard projects must be implemented following best practice rules, consult with local stakeholders, continually reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve the environment and people's lives. Once certified, their projects are issued credits annually against independently audited climate and sustainable development outcomes. The purchase of these credits – by governments, business, impact investors and individuals – provides on-going funding to project activities.
GSA	The GSA is a community-oriented project initiated by leading trade exhibitions & business conferences in Europe, China, USA, with the purpose of driving the global development of the solar markets and industry. It strives to spread awareness, information and advocacy among the professional community, the decision makers and the general public while promoting solar energy as a mainstream solution for a low-carbon economy.
GSC	The Global Solar Council was established by leading regional and national solar associations. It will unify the entire solar power sector at an international level, share best practices and work collaboratively to accelerate solar electricity deployment worldwide.
GSEP	Not-for-profit organisation whose members are the world's leading electricity companies. It promotes sustainable energy development through electricity sector projects and human capacity building activities in developing and emerging nations worldwide.
GSI	Established in 2005 by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), the Global Subsidies Initiative (GSI) is dedicated to analysing subsidies – transfers of public money to private interests – and how they support or undermine efforts to achieve sustainable development.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
IAEA	The International Atomic Energy Agency is the world's central intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical co-operation in the nuclear field. It works for the safe, secure and peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology, contributing to international peace and security and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.
ICLEI	World's leading network of over 1,000 cities, towns and metropolises committed to building a sustainable future. By helping Members to make their cities and regions sustainable, low-carbon, resilient, ecomobile, biodiverse, resource-efficient and productive, healthy and happy, with a green economy and smart infrastructure, they impact over 20% of the world's urban population.
IEA	The IEA is an autonomous organisation which works to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for its 29 member countries and beyond. The IEA has four main areas of focus: energy security, economic development, environmental awareness and engagement worldwide.
IEEA	The Industrial Energy Efficiency Accelerator (IEEA) works collaboratively with trade associations, sector companies and technology providers to identify innovative opportunities for energy reduction. Working with key stakeholders in each sector they have identified innovations in equipment, processes and product strategy. Their work with fourteen mid-energy intense industry sectors, has identified energy, carbon emissions reduction averaging 29%.
IEF	The IEF is the neutral facilitator of informal, open, informed and continuing global energy dialogue. Recognising their interdependence in the field of energy, the member countries of the IEF co-operate under the neutral framework of the Forum to foster greater mutual understanding and awareness of common energy interests in order to ensure global energy security.
IIEC	The International Institute for Energy Conservation (IIEC) was founded in 1984 to dramatically increase the use of energy efficiency (EE) as an important clean energy approach in developing countries. It aims for progress in EE policy and implementation that has both reduced energy consumption by thousands of MWs and fostered economic development in countries. The IIEC works with stakeholders across all sectors to connect international best practice with the unique needs of the communities in which we operate, combining sound EE and renewable energy policy with hands-on implementation in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and encourage sustainable development.
INFORSE	INFORSE is a global network of independent non-governmental organisations working for sustainable energy solutions to reduce poverty and protect the environment. The aim of INFORSE is to raise awareness and provide advocacy; to build up capacity at local, national and international level; to work for institutional reform; and to support research and development.
IPEEC	Autonomous international forum that provides global leadership on energy efficiency by facilitating government implementation of policies and programs to yield energy efficient gains. It is dedicated to facilitating rapid deployment of clean energy technologies worldwide and promoting information exchange on best practices to facilitate initiatives that improve energy efficiency. It has been identified as the lead coordinating organisation to carry out the G20 Energy Efficiency Action Plan.
IPHE	The IPHE, established in 2003, is an international inter-governmental partnership whose objective is to facilitate and accelerate the transition to clean and efficient energy and mobility systems using fuel cells and hydrogen (FCH) technologies. It provides a forum for sharing information on policies and technology status, as well as on initiatives, codes, and standards to accelerate the cost-effective transition to the use of FCH in the economy.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
IPIECA	IPIECA's vision is for an oil and gas industry whose operations and products meet society's environmental and social performance expectations. Its mission is to develop, share and promote sound practices and solutions; to enhance and communicate knowledge and understanding; to engage members and others in the industry; and to work in partnership with key stakeholders.
IRENA	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. It 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.
ISCI	The International Solar Cities Initiative (ISCI) is an international non-profit organisation dedicated to promoting new urban policies, planning and practices that reduce city per capita greenhouse gas emissions to levels consistent with long term climate sustainability as estimated by the IPCC.
ISES	The underlying goal behind the work of ISES is to advance the transition to a renewable energy world. ISES is committed to 100% renewable energy for all used efficiently and wisely. ISES provides key timely information on renewable energy technology and innovation breakthroughs, policy mechanisms and changes, investment strategies and deployment opportunities.
ISGAN	ISGAN creates a mechanism for multilateral government-to-government collaboration to advance the development and deployment of smarter electric grid technologies, practices, and systems. It aims to improve the understanding of smart grid technologies, practices, and systems and to promote adoption of related enabling government policies. ISGAN facilitates dynamic knowledge sharing, technical assistance, and project coordination, where appropriate.
JODI	JODI is made up of six international organisations, APEC, Eurostat, IEA, OLADE, OPEC and UNSD. It took up the challenge to improve the availability and reliability of oil and gas data.
KP	International agreement linked with the UNFCCC which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets.
L_G	L&G has developed a simulation that encourages companies and government bodies to reduce their carbon footprint through taking cost saving measures. Furthermore, the institution provides awards to companies that prove they can reduce emission by 20% over 5 years, and a star upon completion.
LCTPi	With a solid framework and clear agenda, LCTPi is a unique, action-oriented program that brings together companies and partners to accelerate the development of low-carbon technology solutions to stay below the 2°C ceiling. LCTPi has gathered over 150 global businesses with 70 partners to work collaboratively on the climate challenge.
LEDS_GP	LEDS GP aims at reducing GHG emissions while also increasing resilience towards climate change impacts. It does so by linking practitioners and policymakers in regional platforms and work groups that promote low emission development strategies. It has six workgroups working on topics including Agriculture and Forestry, Energy, Finance and transportation.
MEF	17 major economies forum; it is intended to facilitate a candid dialogue among major developed and developing economies, help generate the political leadership necessary to achieve a successful outcome at the annual UN climate negotiations and advance the exploration of concrete initiatives and joint ventures that increase the supply of clean energy while cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
MI	Mission Innovation (MI) is a global initiative of 22 countries and the European Union to dramatically accelerate global clean energy innovation. As part of the initiative, participating countries have committed to double their governments' clean energy research and development (R&D) investments over five years, while encouraging greater levels of private sector investment in transformative clean energy technologies. These additional resources will dramatically accelerate the availability of the advanced technologies that will define a future global energy mix that is clean, affordable, and reliable.
NEA	The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) is an intergovernmental agency that facilitates cooperation among countries with advanced nuclear technology infrastructures to seek excellence in nuclear safety, technology, science, environment, and law. The NEA, which is under the framework of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, is headquartered in Paris, France.
OAPEC	The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) is a regional inter-governmental organization established by an agreement signed in Beirut on January 9, 1968. It recognized the role of petroleum as a principal and basic source of its members' income, and is concerned with the development and prosperity of the world petroleum industry by fostering close and fruitful cooperation among its members.
OFID	The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) is the development finance institution established by the Member States of OPEC in 1976 as a channel of aid to the developing countries. OFID works in cooperation with developing country partners and the international donor community to stimulate economic growth and alleviate poverty in all disadvantaged regions of the world.
OLADE	OLADE aims to contribute to the integration, sustainable development and energy security in the region, advising and promoting cooperation and coordination among its member countries. OLADE is the political and technical-support organisation by means of which its Member States undertake common efforts to achieve regional and sub-regional energy integration.
OPEC	In accordance with its Statute, the mission of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is to coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its Member Countries and ensure the stabilization of oil markets in order to secure an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consumers, a steady income to producers and a fair return on capital for those investing in the petroleum industry.
PCFV	The Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV) is the leading global public-private initiative promoting cleaner fuels and vehicles in developing and transition countries. Established at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002 in Johannesburg, the PCFV brings together 72 organisations representing developed and developing countries, the fuel and vehicle industries, civil society, and leading world experts on cleaner fuels and vehicles. The partners combine their resources and efforts to achieve cleaner air and lower greenhouse gas emissions from road transport by applying fuel quality improvements and proven vehicle technologies in use in leading global auto markets.
Petrocaribe	Petrocaribe is an oil alliance of many Caribbean states with Venezuela to purchase oil on conditions of preferential payment. The alliance was launched on 29 June 2005 in Puerto La Cruz, Venezuela. In 2013 Petrocaribe agreed links with the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA), to go beyond oil and promote economic cooperation.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
PPMC	The PPMC is an open and inclusive platform that actively invites all organizations and initiatives that support effective action on transport and climate change to join in the process. The PPMC was created in early 2015 to strengthen the voice of the sustainable transport community in the UNFCCC process. The PPMC will engage global processes on sustainable development and climate change to ensure that implementation arrangements are conducive for action by the transport sector.
R20	To help sub-national governments around the world to develop low-carbon and climate resilient economic development projects. It aims to help build an effective green deal flow at sub-national level by connecting Regions, Technology and Finance to build sustainable low-carbon projects.
RE100	RE100 contributes to global GHG mitigation through encouraging its members from the private sector to go shift their electricity supply to 100% renewable energy sources. For companies that are not ready for this commitment RE100 helps overcome barriers and develop transparent reporting schemes.
REC	The Renovate Europe Campaign (REC), launched in 2011 is an initiative of EuroACE, the European Alliance of Companies for Energy Efficiency in Buildings. It is the only EU-wide campaign that focusses exclusively on ambitious renovation of the building stock in the EU and is the voice that 'bangs the drum' for energy efficient renovations, taking a technology neutral, integrated and holistic approach to energy efficient renovations.
RECP	The RECP supports market development in a variety of ways. This includes the provision of critical information on African energy markets, identification of concrete project opportunities through on-the-ground scouting activities, matchmaking between project developers, technology suppliers, and service providers for joint project and business development in Africa as well as facilitation of access to finance. In addition to these private sector focused activities, RECP also provides policy advisory services and supports local skills development by working with technical and vocational training institutions and academia.
REEEP	It invests in clean energy markets in developing countries to reduce CO2 emissions and build prosperity. Based on a strategic portfolio of high impact projects, it works to generate energy access, improve lives and economic opportunities, build sustainable markets, and combat climate change.
REN21	Global renewable energy policy multi-stakeholder network that connects a wide range of key actors from Governments, International organisations, Industry associations and Science and academia as well as civil society, to facilitate knowledge exchange, policy development and joint action towards a rapid global transition to renewable energy. It promotes renewable energy to meet the needs of both industrialised and developing countries that are driven by climate change, energy security, development and poverty alleviation.
RNI	Initiative of international companies taking action against global warming and ozone layer depletion. They replace harmful greenhouse gases in our point-of-sales cooling and freezing units with climate-friendly natural refrigerants. The goal is to make them the preferred cooling technology – in a safe, reliable and cost effective manner.
RSB	International multi-stakeholder initiative that brings together farmers, companies, non-governmental organisations, experts, governments, and inter-governmental agencies concerned with ensuring the sustainability of biomass and biomaterial production and processing. Their certification system is based on sustainability standards encompassing environmental, social and economic principles and criteria.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
SAARC	The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. The objectives of the Association are: to promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life; to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region; to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance; to contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems; to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields; to strengthen cooperation with other developing countries; to strengthen cooperation among themselves; and to cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.
SBCI	The United Nation's Environment Programme's Sustainable Building and Climate Initiative (UNEP-SBCI) is a partnership of major public and private sector stakeholders in the building sector, working to promote sustainable building policies and practices worldwide.
SCO	The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is a Eurasian political, economic, and security organisation, the creation of which was announced on 15 June 2001 in Shanghai, China by the leaders of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan; the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Charter was signed in June 2002 and entered into force on 19 September 2003.
SE	ShippingEfficiency.org is an initiative launched by the Carbon War Room and RightShip to increase information flows around the energy efficiency of international shipping and ultimately help reduce the environmental impacts of the world's shipping fleet.
SE4ALL	Global initiative that brings together top-level leadership from all sectors of society – governments, business and civil society - to mobilise action from all sectors of society in support of three interlinked objectives: providing universal access to modern energy services, doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
SEAD	At its core, SEAD is about governments working together to save energy, turning knowledge into action to advance global market transformation for energy efficient products. The SEAD initiative support this effort by providing knowledge an tools; raising awareness; identifying and highlighting technologies; and providing technical expertise.
SEADS	The EUEI PDF offers Strategic Energy Advisory and Dialogue Services (SEADS) to support the development and improvement of energy policies, strategies and regulations in order to create an enabling environment for sustainable energy investments. The EUEI PDF has been a pioneer in supporting policy change to create favourable frameworks for sustainable energy market development in developing countries.
SIDS_DOCK	SIDS DOCK aims to help develop a sustainable energy sector in small islands, providing the foundation for low-carbon economic growth and adaptation to climate change, with the aim of helping small islands achieve by 2033 50% electric power from renewable sources, a 25% decrease in conventional transportation fuel use, and a 25% increase in energy efficiency (using a 2005 baseline).
SoA	The Summits of the Americas are institutionalized gatherings of the heads of state and government of the Western Hemisphere where leaders discuss common policy issues, affirm shared values and commit to concerted actions at the national and regional level to address continuing and new challenges faced in the Americas.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
U4E	U4E contributes to climate governance by encouraging global markets to switch to more energy efficient lighting, equipment and appliances. The institution works under the SE4ALL initiative
UEMI	UEMI aims at phasing out conventional vehicles to be replaced by at least 30% electric vehicles by 2030. Further, UEMI aims to widen the concept of urban sustainability and a 30% GHG emissions reduction in urban areas by 2030. In doing so UEMI is also developing tools to integrate e-mobility into society, to make a 2 degree pathway and to assess the impact of electric vehicles.
UN_DESA	UN DESA's work promotes and supports international cooperation in the pursuit of sustainable development for all. It addresses a range of cross-cutting issues that affect peoples' lives and livelihoods, especially the most vulnerable.
UN_Energy	UN-Energy was initiated as a mechanism to promote coherence within the United Nations family of organisations 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.
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.
UNFCCC	International environmental treaty with the objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system; it provides a framework for negotiating aiming limits GHG emissions.
UNIDO	UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.
VCS	World's leading voluntary greenhouse gas program founded by a collection of business and environmental leaders who saw a need for greater quality assurance in voluntary carbon markets.
WBCSD_EC	The Energy and Climate focus area of the WBCSD provides members with a platform to engage with their peers and stakeholders in energy and climate, to address critical industry issues and to share ways to solutions. The project delivers business input to the design and implementation of the post-Kyoto climate architecture through an active involvement into international processes.
WGBC	WGBC fosters and supports new and emerging Green Building Councils by providing them with the tools and strategies to establish strong organisations and leadership positions in their countries. By driving collaboration and increasing the profile of the green building market, the WGBC works with its member councils to ensure that green buildings are a part of any comprehensive strategy to deliver carbon emission reductions.
WPC	The World Petroleum Council (WPC) is a non-advocacy, non-political organisation with charitable status in the U.K. and has accreditation as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) from the United Nations (UN). The WPC is dedicated to the promotion of sustainable management and use of the world's petroleum resources for the benefit of all.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
ZEV	The International Zero-Emission Vehicle Alliance (ZEV Alliance) is a collaboration of national and subnational governments working together to accelerate adoption of ZEVs. The participants set ambitious, achievable targets for ZEV deployment, take actions to achieve those targets as appropriate in each jurisdiction, act together to achieve individual and collective targets, and encourage and support other jurisdictions in setting and achieving ambitious ZEV targets.