

## Pwc Re Private Ppa S

For most Western audiences, Cuba is a touristic paradise stuck in time and virtually detached from world technology networks by the US embargo – anything but a hub of industrial innovation and high value-added biotechnology. However, a closer look reveals more subtle but equally powerful stories that challenge the homogenizing assumptions of conventional economics and open up scope for more sophisticated reflections on Cuban economy and industry. From this kind of enquiry emerges the case of the internationally respected Cuban biotech industry as the most successful case of science and technology policy in the country's economic history. The book takes an interdisciplinary approach, exploring issues such as interdependency, purpose and history as natural constituencies of the innovation process. It also examines the dynamic and crucial role played by the state in the formation of innovative business enterprises. This book will be of interest to academic researchers in the fields of innovation and economic development.

'Children, Their World, Their Education' is more than a ground-breaking report. It is an unrivalled educational compendium. It assesses two decades of government-led reform. It offers a vision for the future. It goes to the heart of what education in a democracy is about.

The Committee's report examines the accountability and management of the UK aid budget by the Department for International Development (DFID) based on its 2004 departmental report (Cm. 6214, ISBN 0101621426) published in May 2004. It comments on the UK's development record over the past year and highlights several areas where the DFID could improve its performance. Conclusions drawn include support for the Government's increased aid budget, the announcement on multilateral debt relief, and the progress being made to increase the poverty focus of the UK's bilateral aid budget. Recommendations include: the departmental report should include more information about the poverty focus of multilateral organisations, such as the EU; the roll-out of the Poverty Reduction Budget Support must be evidence-based; and the DFID should improve its 'traffic light' system for showing progress on its public service agreement targets.

This study provides economic models of the sustainability and affordability of renewable energy support schemes alongside operational advice on how the regulatory design may need to be modified to minimize the impact on the budget and be affordable to the poor, as well as how to identify and fill the financing gap.

The book considers when governments should give guarantees to private investors. After describing the history of guarantees, and the challenges the politics and psychology create for good decisions, the book sets out a principles for allocating risk (and therefore guarantees), techniques for valuing guarantees, and rules to encourage good decisions.

Deep trade agreements (DTAs) cover not just trade but additional policy areas, such as international flows of investment and labor and the protection of intellectual property rights and the environment. Their goal is integration beyond trade or deep integration. These agreements matter for economic development. Their rules influence how countries (and hence, the people and firms that live and operate within them) transact, invest, work, and ultimately, develop. Trade and investment regimes determine the extent of economic integration, competition rules affect economic efficiency, intellectual property rights matter for innovation, and environmental and labor rules contribute to environmental and social outcomes. This Handbook provides the tools and data needed to analyze these new dimensions of integration and to assess the content and consequences of DTAs. The Handbook and the accompanying database are the result of collaboration between experts in different policy areas from academia and other international organizations, including the International Trade Centre (ITC), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and World Trade Organization (WTO). Green Banking is the first guide encompassing all the disciplines necessary to realize renewable energy projects. This book focuses on cost-competitive and mature technologies, and on the processes enabling to develop, finance and execute such utility-scale projects. The book starts with the aspects relevant for every form of renewable energy. It covers essential themes such as the role of renewables amid a changing energy world, the importance of the regulatory regime, its social acceptance and bankability criteria, to name only a few. Chapters describe project financings vehicles for a range of renewable energy technologies including solar photovoltaic power plants, onshore wind farms and offshore wind farms. The book give readers a unique perspective on how renewable energy projects are realized, and is a go-to reference manual for understanding how the different project stakeholders act. All of the articles are provided by authors with an ample experience in renewable energies and many years experience. This book is especially useful for people working in this industry or students willing to get better knowledge out of their field of experience.

This latest energy sector assessment, strategy, and road map for Indonesia highlights energy sector performance, major development constraints, and government development plans and strategy. This report reviews previous support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and other development partners, and outlines ADB's future support strategy in Indonesia's energy sector. This publication provides energy sector background information for ADB investment and technical assistance operations and will inform ADB's 2016–2019 country partnership strategy for Indonesia.

This publication presents a detailed overview of the current state of the public–private partnership (PPP) environment in the Philippines. In over three decades, the country developed a robust public–private partnership (PPP) enabling framework through the Build-Operate-Transfer Law of 2012 and the PPP Center. Among developing member countries of the Asian Development Bank, the Philippines has a relatively mature market that has witnessed 116 financially closed PPPs. Under the government's 2017–2022 Development Plan that has an infrastructure investment target of \$180 billion, PPPs are expected to play a pivotal role in financing national and subnational infrastructure investments. With a pipeline of 37 PPPs, the government is taking various steps to further improve the environment for PPPs.

This book presents comprehensive coverage of project finance in Europe and North America. The Second Edition features two new case studies, all new pedagogical supplements including end-of-chapter questions and answers, and insights into the recent market downturn. The author provides a complete description of the ways a project finance deal can be organized - from industrial, legal, and financial standpoints - and the alternatives available for funding it. After reviewing recent advances in project finance theory, he provides illustrations and case studies. At key points Gatti brings in other project finance experts who share their specialized knowledge on the legal issues and the role of advisors in project finance deals. Forward by William Megginson, Professor and Rainbolt Chair in Finance, Price College of Business, The University of Oklahoma Comprehensive coverage of theory and practice of project finance as it is practiced today in Europe and North America Website contains interactive

spreadsheets so that readers can input data and run and compare various scenarios, including up to the minute treatment of the cutting-edge areas of PPPs and the new problems raised by Basel II related to credit risk measurement

The book provides readers with a clear understanding of infrastructure challenges, how Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) can help, and their use in practice. Infrastructure bottlenecks are generally considered the most important constraint to growth in many countries worldwide. Historically, infrastructure projects have been financed and implemented by the state. However, owing to the fiscal resource crunch, time and cost overruns, and the general poor quality of publicly provided infrastructure, many emerging market governments, including India, have increasingly adopted PPPs with billions of dollars of investment riding on them. The results have been varied – from spectacular airports like the Delhi International Airport Limited with the associated controversy over land use, to the renegotiation of contracts as in the case of Tata Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project. Illustrating concepts with relevant case studies, the book makes the challenges of PPPs understandable to industry and management practitioners as well as students of management, public policy and economics. It is useful to practitioners wishing to avoid the pitfalls in the tricky terrain of PPPs and policymakers wanting guidance in crafting proper incentives. It also helps students gain a holistic and “applied” understanding of this increasingly important and popular model. “Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in India are currently under stress. A comprehensive treatment of the subject by a long-time and erudite practitioner and a management academic, this book should be useful to students trying to learn the basics, while also being valuable to professionals and policy makers. The book suggests that the Government should hold bidders accountable to their submitted bids, thereby preserving sanctity of contract. This will discourage aggressive bidding which has become a serious and endemic problem. The book also suggests the use of better bidding criteria to mitigate traffic risk in transport projects. Policy makers should pay heed to these suggestions as they consider improvements in the PPP policy regime going forward.”—Arvind Subramanian, Chief Economic Adviser, India/div “For a fast-growing India, infrastructure creation and operation is a great challenge and opportunity. This excellent book combines theory and practice on PPPs, and is very useful for professionals and students alike. With case studies and current developments, the authors bring out issues in India with global experiences as well. A must-read for infrastructure practitioners.”—Shailesh Pathak, Chief Executive (Designate), L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Limited “India’s program of private participation in infrastructure attracted worldwide attention as it became one of the largest programs in emerging markets. As well as the volumes of finance mobilized, it garnered interest because of some of the innovative approaches developed, such as Viability Gap Funding. The Indian PPP story is well captured in this book, which also makes the point that India is seeing project cancellations and failures rise. The authors analyze the factors behind this and point the way to a more robust PPP market that learns from the experiences of the past.”—Clive Harris, Practice Manager, Public-Private Partnerships, World Bank/div

Large international corporations and accountants representing international interests require the most up-to-date information regarding tax issues in countries around the world. Corporate Taxes 2003-2004 provides vital information on the corporate implications of the tax systems of over 120 countries.

This title gives private or public sector executives, managers, and financial analysts without a strong background in accounting the tools they need to participate in discussions and decisions on the appropriateness or application of International Financial Reporting Standards. Adopting an Evidence-Based Management (EBM) approach, this book provides the best evidence available on a wide range of topics from Industrial and Organizational Psychology to help managers base their decisions on scientific findings. Drawing on principles and methods first developed by Evidence-Based Medicine, EBM aims to promote the use of scientific knowledge in organizational and managerial decision making. Based on this idea, the book seeks to establish a dialogue between researchers and professionals of the Industrial and Organizational Psychology and Management fields, translating scientific knowledge into useful resources that can be used to inform practitioner’s decisions and interventions in topics such as: Creativity in organizations Optimism and hope Engagement at work Life and career planning Entrepreneurship Innovation in organizations Cultural diversity and inclusion in organizations Social networks Ageing at organizational context Work/life balance Positive rule breaking Expatriation Time pressure, Pacing styles and polychronicity The most straightforward, practical, and makes-perfect-sense guide on the market today, addressing everything from career choice to discovering your true workplace value, to landing that perfect job.

During the 1990s, a new paradigm for power sector reform was put forward emphasizing the restructuring of utilities, the creation of regulators, the participation of the private sector, and the establishment of competitive power markets. Twenty-five years later, only a handful of developing countries have fully implemented these Washington Consensus policies. Across the developing world, reforms were adopted rather selectively, resulting in a hybrid model, in which elements of market orientation coexist with continued state dominance of the sector. This book aims to revisit and refresh thinking on power sector reform approaches for developing countries. The approach relies heavily on evidence from the past, drawing both on broad global trends and deep case material from 15 developing countries. It is also forward looking, considering the implications of new social and environmental policy goals, as well as the emerging technological disruptions. A nuanced picture emerges. Although regulation has been widely adopted, practice often falls well short of theory, and cost recovery remains an elusive goal. The private sector has financed a substantial expansion of generation capacity; yet, its contribution to power distribution has been much more limited, with efficiency levels that can sometimes be matched by well-governed public utilities. Restructuring and liberalization have been beneficial in a handful of larger middle-income nations but have proved too complex for most countries to implement. Based on these findings, the report points to three major policy implications. First, reform efforts need to be shaped by the political and economic context of the country. The 1990s reform model was most successful in countries that had reached certain minimum conditions of power sector development and offered a supportive political environment. Second, countries found alternative institutional pathways to achieving good power sector outcomes, making a case for greater pluralism. Among the top performers, some pursued the full set of market-oriented reforms, while others retained a more important role for the state. Third, reform efforts should be driven and tailored to desired policy outcomes and less preoccupied with following a predetermined process, particularly since the twenty-first-century agenda has added decarbonization and universal access to power sector outcomes. The Washington Consensus reforms, while supportive of the twenty-first-century agenda, will not be able to deliver on them alone and will require complementary policy measures

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2019 in the subject Business economics - Review of Business Studies, grade: 1,0, Otto Beisheim School of Management Vallendar, language: English, abstract: Long-term effects and transformations due to further increasing greenhouse gas emissions will trigger irreversible and severe consequences for humans, their habitat and the nature. Governments will fail to reach the agreed emission reduction goals with their current measures and are consequently dependent on private sector involvement. This study aims to provide a detailed overview of new business models that reduce the CO2 footprint in heavy-emissions sectors: Power Purchase Agreements, Energy Performance Contracting and Energy-as-a-Service. Various papers, market analysis and companies from multiple industries have been examined. Furthermore, a calculation of the future emissions savings potential for the German and global market is presented for each business model. The findings demonstrate that each analyzed business model is suitable for companies from multiple

sectors with particular characteristics. All instruments are providing improved carbon footprints, while the Energy-as-a-Service approach is predicted to reach the most extensive long-term impact. Based on these results, it is highly recommendable for suitable companies to apply at least one of the presented models to achieve emissions savings. For interested corporations, this thesis can serve as a starting point to critically analyze the suitability of the respective business solutions while understanding their future trends and development potentials. The purpose of this guide is to enhance the chances of effective partnerships being developed between the public and the private-sector by addressing one of the main obstacles to effective PPP project delivery: having the right information on the right projects for the right partners at the right time.

Indonesia is the largest country in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), accounting for around two fifths of the region's energy consumption. Energy demand across the country's more than 17,000 islands could increase by four fifths and electricity demand could triple between 2015 and 2030. While reliance on domestic coal and imported petroleum products has grown, Indonesia has started adding more renewables to its energy mix. The country has set out to achieve 23% renewable energy use by 2025, and 31% by 2050. REmap - the global roadmap from the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) - addresses this challenge, presenting a range of technology and resource options, along with key insights on the opportunities and challenges ahead. As this REmap country report shows, Indonesia could feasibly exceed its current goals and deploy even more renewables. In fact, the country could reach its 2050 target two decades sooner - by 2030.

"This guide can be downloaded from: [www.eere.energy.gov/femp/technologies/renewable%5Fpurchasepower.cfm](http://www.eere.energy.gov/femp/technologies/renewable%5Fpurchasepower.cfm), [www.epa.gov/greenpower/buygreenpower.htm](http://www.epa.gov/greenpower/buygreenpower.htm), [www.thegreenpowergroup.org/publications.html](http://www.thegreenpowergroup.org/publications.html), [www.resource-solutions.org](http://www.resource-solutions.org)."--Verso. t.p.

Controversy shrouds sharing economy platforms. It stems partially from the platforms' economic impact, which is felt most acutely in certain sectors: Uber drivers compete with taxi drivers; Airbnb hosts compete with hotels. Other consequences lie elsewhere: Uber is associated with a trend toward low-paying, precarious work, whereas Airbnb is accused of exacerbating real estate speculation and raising the cost of long-term rental housing. While governments in some jurisdictions have attempted to rein in the platforms, technology has enabled such companies to bypass conventional regulatory categories, generating accusations of "unfair competition" as well as debates about the merits of existing regulatory regimes. Indeed, the platforms blur a number of familiar distinctions, including personal versus commercial activity; infrastructure versus content; contractual autonomy versus hierarchical control. These ambiguities can stymie legal regimes that rely on these distinctions as organizing principles, including those relating to labour, competition, tax, insurance, information, the prohibition of discrimination, as well as specialized sectoral regulation. This book is organized around five themes: technologies of regulation; regulating technology; the sites of regulation (local to global); regulating markets; and regulating labour. Together, the chapters offer a rich variety of insights on the regulation of the sharing economy, both in terms of the traditional areas of law they bring to bear, and the theoretical perspectives that inform their analysis. This book is published in English.

- La controverse entoure les plateformes d'économie de partage, partiellement en raison de leur impact économique. Certains secteurs subissent des contrecoups de manière plus aigüe : les chauffeurs d'Uber font concurrence aux chauffeurs de taxi, ou les hôtes Airbnb rivalisent avec les hôtels. Par ailleurs, Uber exacerberait l'emploi précaire et mal rémunéré tandis qu'Airbnb amplifierait la spéculation immobilière et entraînerait, à terme, une hausse du coût de location. On a tenté de réglementer ce type de plateformes, mais la technologie est telle qu'elle permet aux entreprises d'aisément contourner la réglementation conventionnelle, si bien que les accusations de « concurrence déloyale » fusent de toutes parts, provoquant une remise en question du cadre réglementaire. En effet, de telles plateformes viennent brouiller les cartes, confondant les distinctions convenues entre personnel et commercial, infrastructure et contenu, autonomie contractuelle et contrôle hiérarchique. Cette ambiguïté peut avoir d'importantes répercussions sur le bon fonctionnement de l'appareil réglementaire qui encadre les principes organisateurs du travail, de la concurrence, de l'impôt, de l'assurance, de l'information et de de l'interdiction de la discrimination, sans parler de la réglementation sectorielle spécialisée. Cinq thématiques sont abordées dans cet ouvrage : les technologies de la réglementation; la réglementation de la technologie; les lieux de la réglementation (du local au mondial); la réglementation des marchés; et la réglementation du travail. Les chapitres se conjuguent pour offrir une réflexion d'une gamme d'experts sur la jurisprudence traditionnelle que sur les approches théoriques qui informent et façonnent la réglementation de l'économie du partage. Ce livre est publié en anglais.

This book examines (1) concentration in the market for public company audits, (2) the potential for smaller accounting firms' growth to ease market concentration, and (3) proposals that have been offered by others for easing concentration and the barriers facing smaller firms in expanding their market shares.

Sixteenth in a series of annual reports comparing business regulation in 190 economies, Doing Business 2019 measures aspects of regulation affecting areas of everyday business activity.

Maldives has no proven fossil fuel reserves, but it has abundant renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and ocean (tidal, wave, and ocean thermal), and has the potential to produce green hydrogen fuel using renewable energy. The coronavirus pandemic has impaired Maldives' economy, severely affecting its tourism industry, which is one the country's main economic drivers. The country's recovery will largely depend on the rapid transformation and diversification of its economic activities. Renewable energy offers a promising alternative to fossil fuels as the country embarks on a transformation challenge. This Road Map serves as a guide for Maldives' energy transition—from being powered by costly and polluting fossil fuels to being powered by affordable and efficient renewable and cleaner energy sources.

New Business Solutions to Reduce the CO2 Footprint in Heavy-Emissions Sectors GRIN Verlag

This new guide provides guidance and illustrations regarding the initial and subsequent accounting for, valuation of, and disclosures related to acquired intangible assets used in research and development activities (IPR&D assets). This is a valuable resource for preparers of financial statements, auditors, accountants and valuation specialists seeking an advanced understanding of the accounting, valuation, and disclosures related to acquired IPR&D assets.

This practical application reference provides a resource for those seeking to utilize the innovative methods now available to finance energy projects. The full scope of current project financing practices are fully examined and assessed, including coverage of energy service performance contracting, rate of return analysis, measurement and verification of energy savings, and more. Readers will receive the facts they need to assess a project's payback in advance, anticipate and avoid potential risks and/or hidden costs, and assure that your energy project is an overall economic success. Other topics covered include financing international projects and ESCO's (Energy Service Company's) financing.

Paula Deen meets Erma Bombeck in *The Pioneer Woman Cooks*, Ree Drummond's spirited, homespun cookbook. Drummond colorfully traces her transition from city life to ranch wife through recipes, photos, and pithy commentary based on her popular, award-winning blog, *Confessions of a Pioneer Woman*, and whips up delicious, satisfying meals for cowboys and cowgirls alike made from simple, widely available ingredients. *The Pioneer Woman Cooks*—and with these "Recipes from an Accidental Country Girl," she pleases the palate and tickles the funny bone at the same time.

This manual presents the theoretical foundations to productivity measurement, and discusses implementation and measurement issues.

This study presents options to fully unlock the world's vast solar PV potential over the period until 2050. It builds on IRENA's

global roadmap to scale up renewables and meet climate goals.  
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