RFP No.: 03/01/KMID/2024-ISA

Country: India Issued on: 12/01/2024

# **Request For Proposal**

For Hiring of Agency for Developing three flagship World Solar Annual
Reports on Market, Technology and Investment 2024 and 2025

editions



International Solar Alliance (ISA)
Secretariat, Surya Bhawan, NISE Campus,
Gwal Pahari, Gurugram, Haryana – 122003, India
Website: www.isolaralliance.org

# CONTENTS

 	f Invitation	
	on to Bidders ENERAL PROVISIONS	
1.	Introduction	
2.	Fraud & Corruption, Gifts and Hospitality	
3.	Eligibility	
4.	Conflict of Interests	
	REPARATION OF PROPOSALS	
5.	General Considerations	
6.	Cost of Preparation of Proposal	6
7.	Language	
8.	Documents Comprising the Proposal	
9.	Documents Establishing the Eligibility and Qualifications of the Bidder	
10.	Technical Proposal Format and Content	7
11.	Financial Proposals	7
12.	Proposal Security	7
13.	Currencies	8
14.	Joint Venture, Consortium or Association	8
15.	Only One Proposal	9
16.	Proposal Validity Period	10
17.	Extension of Proposal Validity Period	10
18.	Clarification of Proposal	10
19.	Amendment of Proposals	10
20.	Alternative Proposals	10
21.	Pre-Bid Conference	11
C. S	UBMISSION AND OPENING OF PROPOSALS	11
22.	Submission	11
Emai	l Submission	11
23.	Deadline for Submission of Proposals and Late Proposals	11
24.	Withdrawal, Substitution, and Modification of Proposals	12
25.	Proposal Opening	12
D. E	VALUATION OF PROPOSALS	12
26.	Confidentiality	12
27.	Evaluation of Proposals	12
28.	Preliminary Examination	12

29	9.	Evaluation of Eligibility and Qualification	. 12
30	0.	Evaluation of Technical and Financial Proposals	. 13
3:	1.	Due Diligence	. 14
32	2.	Clarification of Proposals	. 14
33	3.	Responsiveness of Proposal	. 15
34	4.	Nonconformities, Reparable Errors and Omissions	. 15
E.		VARD OF CONTRACT	
3!	5.	Right to Accept, Reject, Any or All Proposals	. 16
36		Award Criteria	
37	7.	Right to Vary Requirements at the Time of Award	. 16
38		Contract Signature	
39	9.	Performance Security	.16
4(	0.	Bank Guarantee for Advanced Payment	.16
4:		, Liquidated Damages	
		Payment Provisions	
		Other Provisions	
		Sheet	
		n Criteria	
		Reference (TOR) for the writing and editing of three "World Solar Annual Reports"	
		le Bidding Forms	
		FOR SUBMITTING SERVICE PROVIDER'S TECHNICAL PROPOSAL	
		Information Form	
		enture/Consortium/Association Information Form	
		cation Form	
		of Technical Proposal	
		FOR SUBMITTING SERVICE PROVIDER'S FINANCIAL PROPOSAL	

#### Section 1. Letter of Invitation

The International Solar Alliance (ISA) hereby invites you to submit a Proposal to this Request for Proposal (RFP) for the above-referenced subject.

This RFP includes the following documents and the General Terms and Conditions of Contract which is inserted in the Bid Data Sheet (BDS):

Section 1: This Letter of Invitation Section 2: Instruction to Bidders Section 3: Bid Data Sheet (BDS) Section 4: Evaluation Criteria Section 5: Terms of Reference

Section 6: Returnable Bidding Forms

- o Form A: Technical Proposal Submission Form
- o Form B: Bidder Information Form
- o Form C: Joint Venture/Consortium/Association Information Form (Not Applicable)
- o Form D: Qualification Form
- o Form E: Format of Technical Proposal
- o Form F: Financial Proposal Submission Form
- o Form G: Financial Proposal Form

If you are interested in submitting a Proposal in response to this RFP, please prepare your Proposal in accordance with the requirements and procedure as set out in this RFP and submit it by the Deadline for Submission of Proposals set out in Bid Data Sheet.

Please acknowledge receipt of this RFP by sending an email to <a href="mailto:procurement@isolaralliance.org">procurement@isolaralliance.org</a>, indicating whether you intend to submit a Proposal or otherwise. You may send the Technical Proposal and the Financial Proposal files separately. The financial and technical proposal shall be encrypted with different passwords and clearly labelled. Any Amendments to the RFP will be notified on ISA Website. Should you require further clarifications, kindly communicate with the contact person/s identified in the attached Bid Data Sheet as the focal point for queries on this RFP.

ISA looks forward to receiving your Proposal and thank you in advance for your interest in ISA procurement opportunities.

Issued by: Vishal Pratap

Procurement Unit International Solar Alliance

Date: 12.01.2024

# **Section 2. Instruction to Bidders**

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS				
1. Introduction	1.1 Bidders shall adhere to all the requirements of this RFP, including any amendments in writing by ISA.			
	Any Proposal submitted will be regarded as an offer by the Bidder and does not constitute or imply the acceptance of the Proposal by ISA. ISA is under no obligation to award a contract to any Bidder as a result of this RFP.			
2. Fraud & Corruption, Gifts and Hospitality	2.1 ISA strictly enforces a policy of zero tolerance on proscribed practices, including fraud, corruption, collusion, unethical or unprofessional practices, and obstruction of ISA vendors and requires all bidders/vendors observe the highest standard of ethics during the procurement process and contract implementation.			
	2.2 Bidders/vendors shall not offer gifts or hospitality of any kind to ISA staff members including recreational trips to sporting or cultural events, theme parks or offers of holidays, transportation, or invitations to extravagant lunches or dinners.			
	<ul> <li>In pursuance of this policy, ISA <ul> <li>(a) Shall reject a proposal if it determines that the selected bidder has engaged in any corrupt or fraudulent practices in competing for the contract in question;</li> <li>(b) Shall declare a vendor ineligible, either indefinitely or for a stated period of time, to be awarded a contract if at any time it determines that the vendor has engaged in any corrupt or fraudulent practices in competing for, or in executing a ISA contract.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
	2.4 All Bidders must adhere to the UN Supplier Code of Conduct, which may be found at <a href="http://www.un.org/depts/ptd/pdf/conduct_english.pdf">http://www.un.org/depts/ptd/pdf/conduct_english.pdf</a>			
3. Eligibility	A vendor should not be suspended, debarred, or otherwise identified as ineligible by any UN Organization or the World Bank Group or any other international Organization. Vendors are therefore required to disclose to ISA whether they are subject to any sanction or temporary suspension imposed by these organizations.			
	3.2 It is the Bidder's responsibility to ensure that its employees, joint venture members, sub-contractors, service providers, suppliers and/or their employees meet the eligibility requirements as established by ISA.			
4. Conflict of Interests	Bidders must strictly avoid conflicts with other assignments or their own interests, and act without consideration for future work. Bidders found to have a conflict of interest shall be disqualified. Without limitation on the generality of the above, Bidders, and any of their affiliates, shall be considered to have a conflict of interest with one or more parties in this solicitation process, if they:			

- a) Are or have been associated in the past, with a firm or any of its affiliates which have been engaged by ISA to provide services for the preparation of the design, specifications, Terms of Reference, cost analysis/estimation, and other documents to be used for the procurement of the goods and services in this selection process;
- b) Were involved in the preparation and/or design of the programme/project related to the services requested under this RFP; or
- c) Are found to be in conflict for any other reason, as may be established by, or at the discretion of ISA.
- 4.2 In the event of any uncertainty in the interpretation of a potential conflict of interest, Bidders must disclose to ISA, and seek ISA's confirmation on whether or not such a conflict exists.
- 4.3 Similarly, the Bidders must disclose in their proposal their knowledge of the following:
  - a) If the owners, part-owners, officers, directors, controlling shareholders, of the bidding entity or key personnel are family members of ISA staff involved in the procurement functions and/or the Government of the country or any Implementing Partner receiving services under this RFP; and
  - b) All other circumstances that could potentially lead to actual or perceived conflict of interest, collusion or unfair competition practices.

Failure to disclose such an information may result in the rejection of the proposal or proposals affected by the non-disclosure.

4.4 The eligibility of Bidders that are wholly or partly owned by the Government shall be subject to ISA's further evaluation and review of various factors such as being registered, operated and managed as an independent business entity, the extent of Government ownership/share, receipt of subsidies, mandate and access to information in relation to this RFP, among others. Conditions that may lead to undue advantage against other Bidders may result in the eventual rejection of the Proposal.

#### **B.** PREPARATION OF PROPOSALS

- 5. General Considerations
- 5.1 In preparing the Proposal, the Bidder is expected to examine the RFP in detail. Material deficiencies in providing the information requested in the RFP may result in rejection of the Proposal.
- 5.2 The Bidder will not be permitted to take advantage of any errors or omissions in the RFP. Should such errors or omissions be discovered, the Bidder must notify the ISA
- 6. Cost of Preparation of Proposal
- 6.1 The Bidder shall bear any and all costs related to the preparation and/or submission of the Proposal, regardless of whether its Proposal was selected or not. ISA shall not be responsible or liable for those costs, regardless of the conduct or outcome of the procurement process.

7. Language	7.1 The Proposal, as well as any and all related correspondence exchanged by the Bidder and ISA, shall be written in the language (s) specified in the BDS.
8. Documents Comprising the Proposal	<ul> <li>8.1 The Proposal shall comprise of the following documents:</li> <li>a) Documents Establishing the Eligibility and Qualifications of the Bidder;</li> <li>b) Technical Proposal;</li> <li>c) Financial Proposal;</li> <li>d) Proposal Security, if required by BDS;</li> <li>e) Any attachments and/or appendices to the Proposal.</li> </ul>
9. Documents Establishing the Eligibility and Qualifications of the Bidder	9.1 The Bidder shall furnish documentary evidence of its status as an eligible and qualified vendor, using the Forms provided under Section 6 and providing documents required in those forms. In order to award a contract to a Bidder, its qualifications must be documented to ISA's satisfaction.
10.Technical Proposal Format and Content	10.1 The Bidder is required to submit a Technical Proposal using the Standard Forms and templates provided in Section 6 of the RFP.
	10.2 The Technical Proposal shall not include any price or financial information. A Technical Proposal containing material financial information may be declared non-responsive.
	10.3 Samples of items, when required as per Section 5, shall be provided within the time specified and unless otherwise specified by ISA, and at no expense to ISA
	10.4 When applicable and required as per Section 5, the Bidder shall describe the necessary training programme available for the maintenance and operation of the services and/or equipment offered as well as the cost to the ISA. Unless otherwise specified, such training as well as training materials shall be provided in the language of the Bid as specified in the BDS.
11.Financial Proposals	11.1 The Financial Proposal shall be prepared using the Standard Form provided in Section 6 of the RFP. It shall list all major cost components associated with the services, and the detailed breakdown of such costs.
	11.2 Any output and activities described in the Technical Proposal but not priced in the Financial Proposal, shall be assumed to be included in the prices of other activities or items, as well as in the final total price.
	11.3 Prices and other financial information must not be disclosed in any other place except in the financial proposal.
12.Proposal Security	12.1 A Proposal Security, if required by BDS, shall be provided in the amount and form indicated in the BDS. The Proposal Security shall be valid up to thirty (30) days after the final date of validity of the Proposal.
	12.2 The Proposal Security shall be included along with the Technical Proposal. If Proposal Security is required by the RFP but is not found along with the

		Technical Proposal, the Proposal shall be rejected.
	12.3	If the Proposal Security amount or its validity period is found to be less than what is required by ISA, ISA shall reject the Proposal.
	12.4	In the event an electronic submission is allowed in the BDS, Bidders shall include a copy of the Bid Security in their proposal and the original of the Proposal Security must be sent via courier or hand delivery as per the instructions in BDS.
	12.5	The Proposal Security may be forfeited by ISA, and the Proposal rejected, in the event of any one or combination, of the following conditions:
		<ul><li>a) If the Bidder withdraws its offer during the period of the Proposal Validity specified in the BDS, or;</li><li>b) In the event that the successful Bidder fails:</li></ul>
	12.6	i. to sign the Contract after ISA has issued an award; or to furnish the Performance Security, insurances, or other documents that ISA may require as a condition precedent to the effectivity of the contract that may be awarded to the Bidder.
13. Currencies	13.1	All prices shall be quoted in the currency or currencies indicated in the BDS. Where Proposals are quoted in different currencies, for the purposes of comparison of all Proposals:
		a) ISA will convert the currency quoted in the Proposal into the ISA preferred currency, in accordance with the prevailing UN operational rate of exchange on the last day of submission of Proposals; and
		b) In the event that ISA selects a proposal for award that is quoted in a currency different from the preferred currency in the BDS, ISA shall reserve the right to award the contract in the currency of ISA's preference, using the conversion method specified above.
14. Joint Venture, Consortium or Association	14.1	If the Bidder is a group of legal entities that will form or have formed a Joint Venture (JV), Consortium or Association for the Proposal, they shall confirm in their Proposal that: (i) they have designated one party to act as a lead entity, duly vested with authority to legally bind the members of the JV, Consortium or Association jointly and severally, which shall be evidenced by a duly notarized Agreement among the legal entities, and submitted with the Proposal; or on letter head of the <b>parties</b> and (ii) if they are awarded the contract, the contract shall be entered into, by and between ISA and the designated lead entity, who shall be acting for and on behalf of all the member entities comprising the joint venture.
	14.2	After the Deadline for Submission of Proposal, the lead entity identified to represent the JV, Consortium or Association shall not be altered without the prior written consent of ISA.
	14.3	The lead entity and the member entities of the JV, Consortium or Association shall abide by the provisions of Clause 9 herein in respect of submitting only one proposal.

- 14.4 The description of the organization of the JV, Consortium or Association must clearly define the expected role of each of the entity in the joint venture in delivering the requirements of the RFP, both in the Proposal and the JV, Consortium or Association Agreement. All entities that comprise the JV, Consortium or Association shall be subject to the eligibility and qualification assessment by ISA.
- 14.5 A JV, Consortium or Association in presenting its track record and experience should clearly differentiate between:
  - a) Those that were undertaken together by the JV, Consortium or Association; and
  - b) Those that were undertaken by the individual entities of the JV, Consortium or Association.
- 14.6 Previous contracts completed by individual experts working privately but who are permanently or were temporarily associated with any of the member firms cannot be claimed as the experience of the JV, Consortium or Association or those of its members, but should only be claimed by the individual experts themselves in their presentation of their individual credentials.
- JV, Consortium or Associations are encouraged for high value, multi-sectoral requirements when the spectrum of expertise and resources required may not be available within one firm.

# 15.Only One Proposal

- 15.1 The Bidder (including the individual members of any Joint Venture) shall submit only one Proposal, either in its own name or as part of a Joint Venture.
- 15.2 Proposals submitted by two (2) or more Bidders shall all be rejected if they are found to have any of the following:
  - a) they have at least one controlling partner, director or shareholder in common; or
  - b) any one of them receive or have received any direct or indirect subsidy from the other/s; or
  - c) they have the same legal representative for purposes of this RFP; or
  - d) they have a relationship with each other, directly or through common third parties, that puts them in a position to have access to information about, or influence on the Proposal of, another Bidder regarding this RFP process;
  - e) they are subcontractors to each other's Proposal, or a subcontractor to one Proposal also submits another Proposal under its name as lead Bidder; or
  - f) some key personnel proposed to be in the team of one Bidder participates in more than one Proposal received for this RFP process. This condition relating to the personnel, does not apply to subcontractors being included in more than one Proposal.

16.Proposal Validity Period	<ul> <li>16.1 Proposals shall remain valid for the period specified in the BDS, commencing on the Deadline for Submission of Proposals. A Proposal valid for a shorter period may be rejected by ISA and rendered non-responsive.</li> <li>16.2 During the Proposal validity period, the Bidder shall maintain its original Proposal without any change, including the availability of the Key</li> </ul>
	Personnel, the proposed rates and the total price.
17.Extension of Proposal Validity Period	17.1 In exceptional circumstances, prior to the expiration of the proposal validity period, ISA may request Bidders to extend the period of validity of their Proposals. The request and the responses shall be made in writing, and shall be considered integral to the Proposal.
	17.2 If the Bidder agrees to extend the validity of its Proposal, it shall be done without any change in the original Proposal.
	17.3 The Bidder has the right to refuse to extend the validity of its Proposal, and in which case, such Proposal will not be further evaluated.
18.Clarification of Proposal	18.1 Bidders may request clarifications on any of the RFP documents no later than the date indicated in the BDS. Any request for clarification must be sent in writing in the manner indicated in the BDS. If inquiries are sent other than specified channel, even if they are sent to an ISA staff member, ISA shall have no obligation to respond or confirm that the query was officially received.
	18.2 ISA will provide the responses to clarifications through the method specified in the BDS.
	18.3 ISA shall endeavor to provide responses to clarifications in an expeditious manner, but any delay in such response shall not cause an obligation on the part of ISA to extend the submission date of the Proposals, unless ISA deems that such an extension is justified and necessary.
19.Amendment of Proposals	19.1 At any time prior to the deadline of Proposal submission, ISA may for any reason, such as in response to a clarification requested by a Bidder, modify the RFP in the form of an amendment to the RFP. Amendments will be made available to all prospective bidders.
	19.2 If the amendment is substantial, ISA may extend the Deadline for submission of proposal to give the Bidders reasonable time to incorporate the amendment into their Proposals.
20.Alternative Proposals	20.1 Unless otherwise specified in the BDS, alternative proposals shall not be considered. If submission of alternative proposal is allowed by BDS, a Bidder may submit an alternative proposal, but only if it also submits a proposal conforming to the RFP requirements. ISA shall only consider the alternative proposal offered by the Bidder whose conforming proposal ranked the highest as per the specified evaluation method. Where the conditions for its acceptance are met, or justifications are clearly established, ISA reserves the right to award a contract based on an

	alternative proposal.
	20.2 If multiple/alternative proposals are being submitted, they must be clearly marked as "Main Proposal" and "Alternative Proposal"
21.Pre-Bid Conference	21.1 When appropriate, a Bidder's conference will be conducted at the date, time and location specified in the BDS. All Bidders are encouraged to attend. Non-attendance, however, shall not result in disqualification of an interested Bidder. Minutes of the Bidder's conference will be disseminated on the procurement website. No verbal statement made during the conference shall modify the terms and conditions of the RFP, unless specifically incorporated in the Minutes of the Bidder's Conference or issued/posted as an amendment to RFP.
C. SUBMISSION ANI	O OPENING OF PROPOSALS
22.Submission	22.1 The Bidder shall submit a duly signed and complete Proposal comprising the documents and forms in accordance with the requirements in the BDS. The submission shall be in the manner specified in the BDS.
	22.2 The Proposal shall be signed by the Bidder or person(s) duly authorized to commit the Bidder. The authorization shall be communicated through a document evidencing such authorization issued by the legal representative of the bidding entity, or a Power of Attorney, accompanying the Proposal.
	22.3 Bidders must be aware that the mere act of submission of a Proposal, in and of itself, implies that the Bidder fully accepts the ISA General Contract Terms and Conditions.
Email Submission	22.4 Email submission, if allowed or specified in the BDS, shall be governed as follows:
	<ul> <li>Electronic files that form part of the proposal must be in accordance with the format and requirements indicated in BDS;</li> </ul>
	b) The Technical Proposal and the Financial Proposal files MUST BE COMPLETELY SEPARATE. The financial proposal shall be encrypted with different passwords and clearly labelled. The files must be sent to the dedicated email address specified in the BDS.
	c) The password for opening the Financial Proposal should be provided only upon request of ISA. ISA will request password only from bidders whose Technical Proposal has been found to be technically responsive. Failure to provide correct password may result in the proposal being rejected.
23.Deadline for Submission of Proposals and Late	23.1 Complete Proposals must be received by ISA in the manner, and no later than the date and time, specified in the BDS. ISA shall only recognize the date and time that the bid was received by ISA
Proposals	23.2 ISA shall not consider any Proposal that is submitted after the deadline for the submission of Proposals.

24. Withdrawal, Substitution, and	24.1 A Bidder may withdraw, substitute or modify its Proposal after it has been submitted at any time prior to the deadline for submission.
Modification of Proposals	24.2 Manual and Email submissions: A bidder may withdraw, substitute or modify its Proposal by sending a written notice to ISA, duly signed by an authorized representative, and shall include a copy of the authorization (or a Power of Attorney). The corresponding substitution or modification of the Proposal, if any, must accompany the respective written notice. All notices must be submitted in the same manner as specified for submission of proposals, by clearly marking them as "WITHDRAWAL" "SUBSTITUTION," or "MODIFICATION"
	24.3 Proposals requested to be withdrawn shall be returned unopened to the Bidders (only for manual submissions), except if the bid is withdrawn after the bid has been opened
25.Proposal Opening	25.1 There is no public bid opening for RFPs. ISA shall open the Proposals in the presence of an ad-hoc committee formed by ISA, consisting of at least two (2) members.
D. EVALUATION OF F	PROPOSALS
26.Confidentiality	26.1 Information relating to the examination, evaluation, and comparison of Proposals, and the recommendation of contract award, shall not be disclosed to Bidders or any other persons not officially concerned with such process, even after publication of the contract award.
	26.2 Any effort by a Bidder or anyone on behalf of the Bidder to influence ISA in the examination, evaluation and comparison of the Proposals or contract award decisions may, at ISA's decision, result in the rejection of its Proposal and may be subject to the application of prevailing ISA vendor sanctions procedures.
27.Evaluation of Proposals	27.1 The Bidder is not permitted to alter or modify its Proposal in any way after the proposal submission deadline except as permitted under Clause 24 of this RFP. ISA will conduct the evaluation solely on the basis of the submitted Technical and Financial Proposals.
	<ul> <li>27.2 Evaluation of proposals is made of the following steps:</li> <li>a) Preliminary Examination</li> <li>b) Minimum Eligibility and Qualification (if pre-qualification is not done)</li> <li>c) Evaluation of Technical Proposals</li> <li>d) Evaluation of Financial Proposals</li> </ul>
28.Preliminary Examination	28.1 ISA shall examine the Proposals to determine whether they are complete with respect to minimum documentary requirements, whether the documents have been properly signed, and whether the Proposals are generally in order, among other indicators that may be used at this stage. ISA reserves the right to reject any Proposal at this stage.
29.Evaluation of	a) Eligibility and Qualification of the Bidder will be evaluated

# Eligibility and against the Minimum Eligibility/Qualification requirements Qualification specified in the Section 4 (Evaluation Criteria). b) In general terms, vendors that meet the following criteria may be considered qualified: c) They are not included in the UN Security Council 1267/1989 Committee's list of terrorists and terrorist financiers. d) They have a good financial standing and have access to adequate financial resources to perform the contract and all existing commercial commitments, e) They have the necessary similar experience, technical expertise, production capacity where applicable, quality certifications, quality assurance procedures and other resources applicable to the provision of the services required; f) They are able to comply fully with ISA General Terms and Conditions of Contract; g) They do not have a consistent history of court/arbitral award decisions against the Bidder; and h) They have a record of timely and satisfactory performance with their clients. i) The consulting firm should provide credentials, through adequate references or documentation, of the following qualifications: j) Current local presence in the ISA focus countries. Past experience of with ISA and/or working with multilateral/international organizations will be an added advantage 30. Evaluation of 30.1 The evaluation team shall review and evaluate the Technical Proposals on Technical and the basis of their responsiveness to the Terms of Reference and other RFP Financial Proposals documents, applying the evaluation criteria, sub-criteria, and point system specified in the Section 4 (Evaluation Criteria). A Proposal shall be rendered non-responsive at the technical evaluation stage if it fails to achieve the minimum technical score indicated in the BDS. When necessary and if stated in the BDS, ISA may invite technically responsive bidders for a presentation related to their technical proposals. The conditions for the presentation shall be provided in the bid document where required. 30.2 In the second stage, only the Financial Proposals of those Bidders who achieve the minimum technical score will be opened for evaluation. The Financial Proposals corresponding to Technical Proposals that were rendered non-responsive shall remain unopened, and, in the case of manual submission, be returned to the Bidder unopened. For emailed Proposals submissions, ISA will not request for the password of the Financial Proposals of bidders whose Technical Proposal were found not

30.3 The evaluation method that applies for this RFP shall be as indicated in the

responsive.

BDS, which may be either of two (2) possible methods, as follows: (a) the lowest priced method which selects the lowest evaluated financial proposal of the technically responsive Bidders; or (b) the combined scoring method which will be based on a combination of the technical and financial score.

30.4 When the BDS specifies a combined scoring method, the formula for the rating of the Proposals will be as follows:

## Rating the Technical Proposal (TP):

**TP Rating** = (Total Score Obtained by the Offer / Max. Obtainable Score for TP) x 100

# Rating the Financial Proposal (FP):

**FP Rating** = (Lowest Priced Offer / Price of the Offer Being Reviewed) x 100

#### Total Combined Score:

**Combined Score** = (TP Rating) x (Weight of TP, e.g. 70%) + (FP Rating) x (Weight of FP, e.g., 30%)

#### 31. Due Diligence

- 31.1 ISA reserves the right to undertake a due diligence exercise, also called post qualification, aimed at determining to its satisfaction, the validity of the information provided by the Bidder. Such exercise shall be fully documented and may include, but need not be limited to, all or any combination of the following:
  - a) Verification of accuracy, correctness and authenticity of information provided by the Bidder;
  - b) Validation of extent of compliance to the RFP requirements and evaluation criteria based on what has so far been found by the evaluation team:
  - c) Inquiry and reference checking with Government entities with jurisdiction on the Bidder, or with previous clients, or any other entity that may have done business with the Bidder;
  - d) Inquiry and reference checking with previous clients on the performance on on-going or contracts completed, including physical inspections of previous works, as necessary;
  - e) Physical inspection of the Bidder's offices, branches or other places where business transpires, with or without notice to the Bidder;
  - f) Other means that ISA may deem appropriate, at any stage within the selection process, prior to awarding the contract.

#### 32. Clarification of

32.1 To assist in the examination, evaluation and comparison of Proposals, ISA

Proposals		may, at its discretion, ask any Bidder for a clarification of its Proposal.
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	32.2	ISA's request for clarification and the response shall be in writing and no change in the prices or substance of the Proposal shall be sought, offered, or permitted, except to provide clarification, and confirm the correction of any arithmetic errors discovered by ISA in the evaluation of the Proposals, in accordance with RFP.
	32.3	Any unsolicited clarification submitted by a Bidder in respect to its Proposal, which is not a response to a request by ISA, shall not be considered during the review and evaluation of the Proposals.
33.Responsiveness of Proposal	33.1	ISA's determination of a Proposal's responsiveness will be based on the contents of the Proposal itself. A substantially responsive Proposal is one that conforms to all the terms, conditions, TOR and other requirements of the RFP without material deviation, reservation, or omission.
	33.2	If a Proposal is not substantially responsive, it shall be rejected by ISA and may not subsequently be made responsive by the Bidder by correction of the material deviation, reservation, or omission.
34.Nonconformities, Reparable Errors and Omissions	34.1	Provided that a Proposal is substantially responsive, ISA may waive any non-conformities or omissions in the Proposal that, in the opinion of ISA, do not constitute a material deviation.
	34.2	ISA may request the Bidder to submit the necessary information or documentation, within a reasonable period of time, to rectify nonmaterial nonconformities or omissions in the Proposal related to documentation requirements. Such omission shall not be related to any aspect of the price of the Proposal. Failure of the Bidder to comply with the request may result in the rejection of its Proposal.
	34.3	For Financial Proposal that has been opened, ISA shall check and correct arithmetical errors as follows:
		a) if there is a discrepancy between the unit price and the line item total that is obtained by multiplying the unit price by the quantity, the unit price shall prevail and the line item total shall be corrected, unless in the opinion of ISA there is an obvious misplacement of the decimal point in the unit price; in which case the line item total as quoted shall govern and the unit price shall be corrected;
		<li>b) if there is an error in a total corresponding to the addition or subtraction of subtotals, the subtotals shall prevail, and the total shall be corrected; and</li>
		c) if there is a discrepancy between words and figures, the amount in words shall prevail, unless the amount expressed in words is related to an arithmetic error, in which case the amount in figures shall prevail.
	34.4	If the Bidder does not accept the correction of errors made by ISA, its

		Proposal shall be rejected.
E. AWARD OF CONT	RACT	
35.Right to Accept, Reject, Any or All Proposals	35.1	ISA reserves the right to accept or reject any Proposal, to render any or all of the Proposals as non-responsive, and to reject all Proposals at any time prior to award of contract, without incurring any liability, or obligation to inform the affected Bidder(s) of the grounds for ISA's action. ISA shall not be obliged to award the contract to the lowest priced offer.
36.Award Criteria	36.1	Prior to expiration of the proposal validity, ISA shall award the contract to the qualified Bidder based on the award criteria indicated in the BDS.
37.Right to Vary Requirements at the Time of Award	37.1	At the time of award of Contract, ISA reserves the right to vary the quantity of services and/or goods, by up to a maximum twenty-five per cent (25%) of the total offer, without any change in the unit price or other terms and conditions.
38.Contract Signature	38.1	Within fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt of the Contract, the successful Bidder shall sign and date the Contract and return it to ISA. Failure to do so may constitute sufficient grounds for the annulment of the award, and forfeiture of the Proposal Security, if any, and on which event, ISA may award the Contract to the Second Ranked Bidder or call for new Proposals.
39.Performance Security	39.1	A performance security, if required in BDS, shall be provided in the amount specified in BDS. Within fifteen (15) days of the contract signature by both parties. Where a performance security is required, the receipt of the performance security by ISA shall be a condition for rendering the contract effective.
Advanced Payment no advance payment(s) (i.e., payments without having rece outputs). If an advance payment is allowed as per BDS, and exceed the total contract price, or USD 30,000, whichever is less, the Bio		Except when the interests of ISA so require, it is ISA's preference to make no advance payment(s) (i.e., payments without having received any outputs). If an advance payment is allowed as per BDS, and exceeds 20% of the total contract price, or USD 30,000, whichever is less, the Bidder shall submit a Bank Guarantee in the full amount of the advance payment.
41.Liquidated Damages	41.1	If specified in BDS, ISA shall apply Liquidated Damages resulting from the Contractor's delays or breach of its obligations as per the Contract.
42.Payment Provisions	42.1	Payment will be made only upon ISA's acceptance of the work performed. The terms of payment shall be within thirty (30) days, after receipt of invoice and certification of acceptance of work issued by the proper authority in ISA with direct supervision of the Contractor. Payment will be affected by bank transfer in the currency of contract.
43.Other Provisions	43.1	In the event that the Bidder offers a lower price to the host Government (e.g. General Services Administration (GSA) of the federal government of the United States of America) for similar services, ISA shall be entitled to

- same lower price. The ISA General Terms and Conditions shall have precedence.
- 43.2 ISA is entitled to receive the same pricing offered by the same Contractor in contracts with the United Nations and/or its Agencies. The ISA General Terms and Conditions shall have precedence.
- 43.3 The United Nations has established restrictions on employment of (former) UN staff who have been involved in the procurement process as per bulletin ST/SGB/2006/15
  <a href="http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\_doc.asp?symbol=ST/SGB/2006/15">http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\_doc.asp?symbol=ST/SGB/2006/15</a> &referer
- 43.4 Termination: Either Party may terminate the Contract for cause, in whole or in part, upon thirty (30) days' notice, in writing, to the other Party.
- 43.5 ISA may terminate the Contract at any time by providing written notice to the Contractor in any case in which the mandate of ISA applicable to the performance of the Contract or the funding of ISA applicable to the Contract is curtailed or terminated, whether in whole or in part. In addition, unless otherwise provided by the Contract, upon sixty (60) day's advance written notice to the Contractor, ISA may terminate the Contract without having to provide any justification therefor.
- 43.6 Penalties: If the contractors fails to complete the works within the time specified in the contract, the supplier will pay the procuring entity liquidated damages for each calendar day of delay (1%) of the price of the contract, up to a maximum percentage of the final price of the contract. The procuring entity will be entitled to deduct any liquidated damages from the supplier's outstanding invoices, if any.

# **Section 3. Bid Data Sheet**

The following data for the services to be procured shall complement, supplement, or amend the provisions in the Request for Proposals. In the case of a conflict between the Instructions to Bidders, the Data Sheet, and other annexes or references attached to the Data Sheet, the provisions in the Data Sheet shall prevail.

BDS No.	Ref. to Section 2	Data	Specific Instructions / Requirements
1	7	Language of the Proposal	English
2		Submitting Proposals for Parts or sub-parts of the TOR (partial bids)	Not Allowed
3	20	Alternative Proposals	Shall not be considered
4	21	Pre-proposal conference	Will not be conducted
5	10	Proposal Validity Period	90 days
6	14	Bid Security	NIL
7	41	Advanced Payment upon signing of contract	Not Allowed
8	42	Liquidated Damages	Will be imposed as follows:  Provide details below if "Will be Imposed" is selected, otherwise delete the below  0.1% of contract price per day of delay  Max. number of days of delay 15, (1.5% of contract amount) after which ISA may terminate the contract.
9	40	Performance Security	Not Required
10	18	Currency of Proposal	Indian National Rupees or United States Dollar

11	31	Deadline for submitting requests for clarifications/ questions	3 days before the submission deadline
12	31	Contact Details for submitting clarifications/question s	Focal Person in ISA: Procurement Unit E-mail: <a href="mailto:procurement@isolaralliance.org">procurement@isolaralliance.org</a> Address: International Solar Alliance, 3rd Floor, Surya Bhawan, NISE Campus, Gwal Pahari, Gurugram, Haryana - 122003, India
13	18, 19 and 21	Manner of Disseminating Supplemental Information to the RFP and responses/clarification s to queries	Direct communication to prospective Proposers by email
14	23	Deadline for Submission	February 5, 2024- 7.00 PM (Indian Standard Time)
14	22	Allowable Manner of Submitting Proposals	☐ Submission by email
15	22	Proposal Submission Address	E-mail: procurement@isolaralliance.org
16	22	Electronic submission (email) requirements	<ul> <li>Format: PDF files only</li> <li>File names must be maximum 60 characters long and must not contain any letter or special character other than from Latin alphabet/keyboard.</li> <li>All files must be free of viruses and not corrupted.</li> <li>Password for financial proposal must not be provided to ISA until requested by ISA</li> <li>Max. File Size per transmission: 5 MB</li> </ul>
17	27 36	Evaluation Method for the Award of Contract	Combined Scoring Method, using the 70%-30% distribution for technical and financial proposals respectively  The minimum technical score required to pass is 70%.
18		Expected date for commencement of Contract	February 20, 2024

19		Maximum expected duration of contract	The contract will be for a period of 24 Months
20	35	ISA will award the contract to:	One or more Proposers, depending on the following factors: Only one contract will be awarded to the organisation for delivering entire scope of work
21	39	Type of Contract	ISA will award one contract
22		Join venture/Consortium	Not allowed
23		Other Information Related to the RFP	[All other instructions and information not yet mentioned so far in this Data Sheet but are relevant to the RFP must be cited here, and any further entries that may be added below this table row]

#### **Section 4. Evaluation Criteria**

#### **Preliminary Examination Criteria**

Proposals will be examined to determine whether they are complete and submitted in accordance with RFP requirements as per below criteria on a Yes/No basis:

- Appropriate signatures
- Power of Attorney
- Minimum documents provided
- Technical and Financial Proposals submitted separately
- Bid Validity
- Bid Security submitted as per RFP requirements with compliant validity period

### **Minimum Eligibility and Qualification Criteria**

Eligibility and Qualification will be evaluated on Pass/Fail basis.

Subject	Criteria	Document Submission requirement
ELIGIBILITY		
Legal Status	Vendor is a legally registered entity.  JV/Consortium/Sub-contract is allowed under this contract	Form B: Bidder Information Form
Eligibility	Vendor is not suspended, nor debarred, nor otherwise identified as ineligible by any UN Organization or the World Bank Group or any other international Organization in accordance with ITB clause 3.	Form A: Technical Proposal Submission Form
Conflict of Interest	No conflicts of interest in accordance with clause 4.	Form A: Technical Proposal Submission Form
Bankruptcy	Not declared bankruptcy, not involved in bankruptcy or receivership proceedings, and there is no judgment or pending legal action against the vendor that could impair its operations in the foreseeable future.	Form A: Technical Proposal Submission Form
QUALIFICATION		
History of Non- Performing Contracts <sup>1</sup>	Non-performance of a contract did not occur as a result of contractor default for the last 3 years.	Form D: Qualification Form

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Non-performance, as decided by ISA, shall include all contracts where (a) non-performance was not challenged by the contractor, including through referral to the dispute resolution mechanism under the respective contract, and (b) contracts that were so challenged but fully settled against the contractor. Non-performance shall not include contracts where Employers decision was

Litigation History	No consistent history of court/arbitral award decisions against the Bidder for the last 3 years.			Form D: Qualification Form
Previous Experience	SI. No.	Criteria	Documents required	Form D: Qualification
	1.	Execution of minimum 3 assignments in last 5 years on assessing global perspective of solar energy for multilateral institutions/banks, central government or private organisations with a contract value of more than USD 50,000.	Provide Copies of work orders	Form (Previous Relevant Experience)
	2.	The Service Provider should have minimum ten years of experience and technical expertise in the field of solar energy.	Provide list of the projects undertaken- with start and completion date	
	3.	The agency should have developed reports on renewable energy assessing progress of more than one county or region.	Provide link of the report	
Financial Standing	Minimu	um average annual turnover of US\$ 500	,000 for the last 3 years	Form D: Qualification Form
		must demonstrate the current soundne g and indicate its prospective long-term		Form D: Qualification Form

Technical Proposal of Bidders who passes the minimum eligibility criteria will be evaluated.

.

overruled by the dispute resolution mechanism. Non-performance must be based on all information on fully settled disputes or litigation, i.e. dispute or litigation that has been resolved in accordance with the dispute resolution mechanism under the respective contract and where all appeal instances available to the Bidder have been exhausted.

# **Technical and Financial Evaluation Criteria**

Summ	ary of Technical Proposal Evaluation Forms	Points Obtainable
1.	<ul> <li>Three reports assessing global perspective on solar energy for multilateral institutions/banks, central government or private organisations in the renewable energy sector- 100 Marks</li> <li>For each additional report the bidder will get 20 marks, maximum upto 150 marks.</li> </ul>	150
2.	Proposed Methodology, Approach and Implementation Plan	600
3.	<ul> <li>Management Structure and Qualification of Key Personnel</li> <li>Technology Report         <ul> <li>Team Leaders with graduate degree or equivalent graduate degree or equivalent in engineering/ energy.</li> <li>Team Members with graduate degree or equivalent and five years of experience.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Market Report         <ul> <li>Team Leaders with graduate degree or equivalent graduate degree or equivalent in engineering/ energy/ business/policy.</li> <li>Team Members with graduate degree or equivalent and five years of experience.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	250
	<ul> <li>Team Leaders with graduate degree or equivalent graduate degree or equivalent in finance/ engineering/ energy.</li> <li>Team Members with graduate degree or equivalent and five years of experience.</li> </ul>	
	Total	1000

Sectio	Section 1. Bidder's qualification, capacity and experience		
1.1	References of projects undertaken by the organization on "technology" / "markets and policies" / "finance and insurance" respectively over the last five years	40	
1.2	General Organizational Capability which is likely to affect implementation: management structure, financial stability and project financing capacity, project management controls, extent to which any work would be subcontracted	20	
1.3	Relevance of specialized knowledge. Experience on similar engagements with	40	

	international organisations or associations in at least three continents over the last five years	
1.4	Quality assurance procedures and risk mitigation measures	20
1.5	Organizational Commitment to Sustainability (mandatory weight) -Organization is compliant with ISO 14001 or ISO 14064 or equivalent – 25 points -Organization demonstrates significant commitment to sustainability through some other means- 5 points, for example internal company policy documents on women empowerment, renewable energies or membership of associations promoting such issues	30
	Total Section 1	150

Sectio	n 2. Proposed Methodology, Approach and Implementation Plan for all 3 reports	Points obtainable
2.1	Understanding of the requirement: Have the important aspects of the task been addressed in sufficient detail? Are the various ways of selecting countries and case studies convincing?	80
2.2	Description of the Offeror's approach and methodology for meeting or exceeding the requirements of the Terms of Reference ? How many countries will be looked at for the first year, for the second year ?	80
2.3	Details on how the information shall be collected, controlled, consolidated, presented and delivered in user-friendly ways	100
2.4	Are the various ways of selecting instructive or innovative examples from various countries convincing ?	60
2.5	Do they substantially address a large scope of countries, including developing countries	80
2.6	Assessment of the implementation plan proposed including whether the activities are properly sequenced and if these are logical and realistic, over the two reporting periods (2024 and 2025)	60
2.7	Description of how the second report: 1). will bring additional information: trends during the additional year, new examples, new industrial or research stakeholders, being looked at. 2.) could be re-structured to better integrate additional information if relevant	80
2.8	Demonstration of ability to plan, integrate and effectively implement sustainability measures in the execution of the contract	60
	Total Section 2	600

Section	n 3. Management Structure and Key Personnel		Points obtainable
3.1	Composition and structure of the team proposed. Are the proposed roles of the management and the team of key personnel suitable for the provision of the necessary services?		30
3.2	Qualifications of key personnel proposed		50
3.2 a	Team Leader (3 for all three reports). The agency should identify one focal point among the three Team Leaders to be responsible for the overall assignment and reporting to ISA		80
	- General Experience		
	- Specific Experience relevant to the assignment		
	- Regional/International experience		
3.2 b	Experts (6 for all three reports)		90
	- General Experience		
	- Specific Experience relevant to the assignment		
	- Regional/International experience		
	Tota	al Section 3	250

Kindly provide against each point the reference page number where narration/proof of the response to the point is provided in the bid.

#### Section 5. Terms of Reference (TOR) for the writing and editing of three "World Solar Annual Reports"

### a. Background Information and Project Description

a) The International Solar Alliance (ISA), jointly initiated by the Governments of India and France, was launched during the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in short, the Paris Climate Change Conference, in December 2015. ISA has since transformed into an intergovernmental organization following the entry into force of its Framework Agreement on 6 December 2017, and subsequently held its Founding Conference on 11 March 2018 in New Delhi, India.

The International Solar Alliance (ISA) has hence been conceived as the global platform for cooperation to help achieve the common goals of increasing the use of solar energy in a safe, convenient, affordable, equitable and sustainable manner. At the intersection of various SDGs, particularly SDG7 (ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all) and SDG13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact), ISA works to: improve energy access; accelerate the low carbon energy transition; and ensure energy security.

- b) The International Solar Alliance wishes to release each year end of August at the latest, three documents which will describe the status and the trends of solar energy worldwide:
  - The World Solar Technology Report will deal with all the technological aspects,
  - The **World Solar Market Report** will address the roll-out of the solar technologies in the various regions and countries, depending on the policies, incentives and barriers,
  - The **World Solar Investment Report** will review the investments done into solar assets, the future capital requirements, the main finance and insurance providers, and the tools required to deploy solar systems and services in most countries, including the less developed ones.

These annual reports will provide facts and figures, and summarize the main advances and options to be observed at a global level, using examples and case studies from some countries or companies to illustrate the situation. They will contribute to ISA's mission to help countries, policy leaders and decision-makers in knowing the status and trends of the technologies, markets and investments globally and speeding up their solar transition while getting the best value out of it.

c) This contract will be awarded for a duration of 24 months.

#### b. Scope

#### Introduction

The climate crisis and the transition off fossil fuels should be based on a massive introduction of renewables, especially "variable renewables", such as wind and solar energy. Yes, it means many changes, even disruptions, however more and more detailed studies show that it is the cheapest solution, coming along many positive externalities.

#### Content

These reports aim to make solar energy as the preferred energy source toward near-zero emissions, and to be considered as invaluable points of reference and sources of insight, providing up-to-date

information and therefore assurance, trust and confidence in this fast-moving technology, market and investment environment.

These will be released annually, monitoring and keeping track of the evolutions through appropriate indicators and methodologies, reviewing guidelines and presenting "highlights of the year" and examples to all stakeholders: governments on one hand and communities, corporates, businesses, finance providers, and end-users on the other hand. They should be seen as tools, serving as a basis for dialogue, enabling international collaboration, vital to reach international climate goals.

The World Solar Technology Report will address all technology-related achievements and issues in a broad sense: a review of the current technological situation, the main trends in PV module and system designs, in solar thermal solutions, the various applications, the main stakeholders of the supply chain, alongside with the various aspects of integration, innovation, digitization, circularity and sustainability, and the various infrastructure needed. It will sum up the key figures useful within the two other reports.

The World Solar Market report will cover the deployment trends of these solar technologies: Which markets segments are the most active so far? How the market is likely to transform in near future, depending on the country situations? To which extent solar energy can replace fossil fuels on the long-term? How the political will is influencing the short-term evolutions, depending on commitments, objectives, sectoral targets and therefore standards, regulations or guidelines? How the implementing conditions such as the collaboration among, public-, private-, and social-sector leaders globally and buy-in and support from the end-users should be addressed?

The World Solar Investment Report will survey the transition required into the financial sector: What are the various estimations of the overall investment needed? How to speed up capital reallocation from fossil fuels to solar assets. How financial institutions and institutional investors are prioritising lending for solar? It will also review the risk mitigation solutions, the various ways of decreasing the cost of financing, especially in the debt-burdened countries and the new financial instruments for the many innovative services enabled by this decentralised source of energy.

Each of these reports will be self-standing, with its own introduction, executive summary, and list of references and annexes.

#### c. Approach and Methodology

The following methodology can be proposed, although the bidders may propose additional tasks or activities in line with the prescribed scope and objectives.

- a) Review existing reports on similar topics, with regional or global scopes.
- b) Review existing global baseline and undertake demand and supply gap analysis
- c) Contact key stakeholders such as national and international associations and organisations, big players, as well as NGOs and end-users, to try to capture multiple viewpoints
- d) List the main options (technologies, policies, financing tools), being currently used, or still missing if relevant,
- e) Showcase some key achievements (case studies) and trends. For the second year, the examples, case studies and pictures will of course be different from the previous year.
- f) End up with comprehensive reports. Detailed contents of each of the three reports are given hereafter. The proposed sections are there to review all the parameters, topics, viewpoints to be provided. The structure of the reports may be different for greater clarity, and use catchy titles.

- g) Each of these reports will be self-standing, with its own introduction, 2 or 3 pages executive summary, table of contents and list of references, abbreviations, definitions and annexes. Their core content is estimated at 60 to 90 pages each.
- h) The report is expected to be around 100 pages with pictures, tables, graphs etc. The bidder shall have the copyright of pictures and any other representational materials to be used in the report.
- i) The bidder shall propose during the bidding stage its own outline of the report/s in detail in the methodology section of the proposal including the details given in the scope in the "Detail description of the report". Proposals without detail outline will not be accepted.

#### d. Deliverables and Schedules

- a) Contract signing is expected to happen in Feb 2024.
- b) The main deliverables are the reports, under digital formats: Microsoft Word, a publishing format with which the report will have been designed, plus the Excel spreadsheets of the key figures used in the report. ISA will undertake proof-reading of the document before it is published. The design format should be approved by ISA in advance. The selected contractor will provide the 2024 and 2025 releases of the reports he will have bid for by the last week of August.
- c) A Powerpoint presentation of 10 to 15 slides will present the key highlights of each report.

#### e. Key Performance Indicators and Service Level

- a) The bidder has to produce a quality report/s for publication accepted by ISA.
- b) In case the quality of the report is not acceptable to ISA, the bidder will only be paid for the accepted deliverables.
- c) On assessment of the final version of the first annual report (2024), ISA will decide to continue or discontinue with the bidder for the second annual report to be published in 2025.

#### f. Governance and Accountability

- a) Within the International Solar Alliance, the contractor will report to and seek approval/acceptance of output from the "Knowledge Management" Cluster in ISA.
- b) To achieve the reports, periodic meetings will be organised bi-monthly. A first draft will be released by July 15<sup>th</sup> 2024 (or July 2025 for the second report), with a final draft provided in July, for the final modifications to be ready end of August.
- c) For the selection of countries, applications and case studies, and financial institutions, to focus on, lists will be provided when appropriate to ISA for endorsement.
- d) The contractor should assign a team leader for the preparation of report/s as point of contact for regular communication with ISA.
- e) Each year, three coordination meetings may be decided among all the contractors (in case several are selected) in order to ensure coherence and consistency, especially regarding cost, capacity and investment projections in the future.
- f) IPR for all reports and the right to data gathered will reside with ISA. Copyright provisions for all information and data shall be verified and permission obtained if required.
- g) Data collection, interaction with stakeholders and any other information required for the preparation of this report shall be the sole responsibility of the contractor.

### g. Facilities to be provided by ISA

- If required, ISA can provide letter of introduction to the contractor.
- If required and depending on the availability, ISA may provide existing documents/information. The contractor shall inform ISA in advance (at least 10 days) for any information required. Making information available will be the sole discretion of ISA.

## h. Expected duration of the contract/assignment

Target date of commencement of contract: 20<sup>th</sup> Feb 2024
Target date of completion of contract: 31<sup>st</sup> Dec 2025

# i. Duty Station

The work can be done remotely.

# j. Professional Qualifications of the Successful Contractor and its key personnel

- a) The selected contractor will need to have proven experience into the field of solar energy, at least for the technology and market reports. For the investment report, experience in financing energy efficiency and variable renewables will be considered.
- b) The selected contractor will be used to international reporting, with references on at least 3 continents, if not global. The agency should have written in English at least three reports for international multilateral institutions/ banks, central government or private organisations or associations on solar energy in the last five years.
- c) For the technology reports, the selected contractor will have a team with at least
  - One key expert with 10 years of experience in solar energy with global perspective, the expert will also act as the Team Leader for preparation of the report. The expert should have graduate degree or equivalent in engineering/ energy.
  - Two experts with graduate degree or equivalent in any field with five years of experience in solar energy technology and applications with national or global perspective.
- d) For the market report, the selected contractor will have a team with at least
  - One key expert with 10 years of experience in solar energy market with global perspective, the expert will also act as the Team Leader for preparation of the report. The expert should have graduate degree or equivalent in engineering/ energy/policy/ Business.
  - Two experts with graduate degree or equivalent in any field with five years of experience in solar energy market with national or global perspective.

- e) For the investment report, the selected contractor will have a team with at least
  - One key expert with 10 years of experience in energy efficiency and renewable energy financing. The expert will also act as the Team Leader for preparation of the report. The expert should have graduate degree or equivalent in Finance/ engineering/ energy.
  - Two experts with graduate degree or equivalent in any field with five years of experience on sustainable energy financing each.
- f) The agency should identify one focal point among the three Team Leaders to be responsible for the overall assignment and reporting to ISA.
- g) The bidder should share the CV of the professionals as per the requirement highlighted above.

# k. Timeline and Payment Terms

- a) The contract price is a fixed output-based price regardless of extension of the herein specific duration.
- b) The timeline for submission of the deliverable/s will be as outlined below. The same timeline will be followed if the bidder is submitting proposal for preparation of more than one report.
- The payment will be deliverable based and for each annual report the percentage of payment will be distributed equally between the two annual publications under each category (Market, technology and Investment reports)
- d) The first annual publication (under each category) is expected to be published and distributed in September 2024 and second in September 2025.

	Deliverables	Timeline for the first annual report (From the date of signing of contract)	Timeline for the second annual report	Percentage of Total Price (Weight for payment will be distributed equally for the two annual reports)
1	Submission and acceptance of Inception Report for the annual report	2 weeks	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024	10%
2	Submission and acceptance of the interim draft with structure of the annual report	One Month	30th November 2024	10%
3	Submission and acceptance of the draft report with assessments and findings	15th July 2024	31st May 2025	30%
4	Submission and acceptance of the final report incorporating inputs from ISA and	30 <sup>th</sup> August 2024	30 <sup>th</sup> August 2025	30%

	acceptance			
5	Submission and acceptance of designed report-10 copies and after acceptance from ISA	15 <sup>th</sup> September 2024	15 <sup>th</sup> September 2025	20%
	Total			100%

# 2. Detailed description of each report

# 2.1: The World Solar Technology Report

Solar technologies are undergoing rapid evolution, extending beyond individual solar modules or collectors to encompass entire systems and applications. This annual report aims to spotlight essential statistics, significant accomplishments, diverse technological alternatives, prevailing trends, and persisting challenges. It delves not only into the solar technologies themselves but also examines enabling technologies crucial for seamless integration into local ecosystems. These include digitization, storage systems, grid infrastructures, PV EV charging stations featuring V2G capabilities, and electrolyzers for solar hydrogen production. The minimum required content is presented in a table for convenient reference, with bidders encouraged to propose their unique report outlines in the methodology section, ensuring alignment with the anticipated content and employing engaging titles.

Main sections	Example of content, or more detailed objectives	Dagos
	Example of content, of more detailed objectives	Pages
1 The current state of		
technology (including PV		
and thermal) in main solar		
markets		
Solar production	Quick reminder of the context : Overall PV market scenario,	4 to 6
segments and associated	overall cumulative installation in GW, PV power generation in	
technology, PV	TWh, PV electricity share (more details to be provided in the	
manufacturing scenario	market report)	
today		
	Annual PV production (technology distribution by regions):	
	- by technology (mc and xc-Si share of PV module	
	production, thin-films): absolute and percentage.	
	- By year, over at least a 10 years period.	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	Figures and tables :	
	- Ingots, wafers, cells, and modules shipments per	
	technology, per region (at least North America, Europe,	
	China, Asia, RoW), per countries, per year in MW DC.	
	- Similar figures for inverters, other PV components	
	- Manufacturing capacities per regions, per processing step	
	(from polysilicon to modules), and also per manufacturer	
	(top 10)	
	- Solar thermal collectors / DHW systems	
2 Trends in solar and		
enabling technologies		
Solar cells	- Technologies and lab cell efficiencies over time	2 to 3
	- Lab cell records of the year: mono, multi, and other main	
	or emerging technologies (CIGS, CdTe, Perovskites, CPV)	
	- Trends regarding components and technologies: upcoming	
	technologies such as N-type, P-type, wafer thickness (size	
	166mm and 210mm), silicon usage in g/Wp, bigger Si cells,	

desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry, integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
Efficiency of best lab modules and some commercial technologies: CdTe, multi, mono, bifacial, and best commercial technologies			
technologies: CdTe, multi, mono, bifacial, and best commercial technologies  - Yield comparison among Perc, Perc bifacial, Topcon bifacial and heterojunction  - Trends and new challenges regarding sustainability: material availability, CO2 content  - Other challenges: Lead in soldering, Fluorine in back sheet, etc.  - Manufacturing: Manufacturing trends, regional insights and job created/MW of cell and module capacity  - Trackers: technologies, costs, market share - Inverters:  - Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends  - Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years)  - Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - The abilian large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agrivolture, industry, selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures inclu		Junction (HJT)), bifacial monocrystalline silicon, etc.	
rommercial technologies  - Yield comparison among Perc, Perc bifacial, Topcon bifacial and heterojunction  - Trends and new challenges regarding sustainability: material availability, CO2 content  - Other challenges: Lead in soldering, Fluorine in back sheet, etc.  - Manufacturing: Manufacturing trends, regional insights and job created/MW of cell and module capacity  BOS components  - Trackers: technologies, costs, market share - Inverters:  - Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or rybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends  - Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years)  - Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy  - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and mu	Solar modules	- Efficiency of best lab modules and some commercial	3 to 4
- Yield comparison among Perc, Perc bifacial, Topcon bifacial and heterojunction - Trends and new challenges regarding sustainability: material availability, CO2 content - Other challenges: Lead in soldering, Fluorine in back sheet, etc Manufacturing: Manufacturing trends, regional insights and job created/MW of cell and module capacity  BOS components - Trackers: technologies, costs, market share - Inverters: - Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends - Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years) - Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries) - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries) - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry, other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		technologies: CdTe, multi, mono, bifacial, and best	
bifacial and heterojunction  Trends and new challenges regarding sustainability: material availability, CO2 content  Other challenges: Lead in soldering, Fluorine in back sheet, etc.  Manufacturing: Manufacturing trends, regional insights and job created/MW of cell and module capacity  Trackers: technologies, costs, market share Inverters:  Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends  Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV): efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy  The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  PV systems: trends  Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems  Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		commercial technologies	
bifacial and heterojunction  Trends and new challenges regarding sustainability: material availability, CO2 content  Other challenges: Lead in soldering, Fluorine in back sheet, etc.  Manufacturing: Manufacturing trends, regional insights and job created/MW of cell and module capacity  Trackers: technologies, costs, market share Inverters:  Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends  Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV): efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy  The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  PV systems: trends  Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems  Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		- Yield comparison among Perc, Perc bifacial, Topcon	
- Trends and new challenges regarding sustainability: material availability, CO2 content - Other challenges: Lead in soldering, Fluorine in back sheet, etc Manufacturing: Manufacturing trends, regional insights and job created/MW of cell and module capacity  BOS components - Trackers: technologies, costs, market share - Inverters: - Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends - Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years) - Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries) - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry, - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and chert types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
material availability, CO2 content  Other challenges: Lead in soldering, Fluorine in back sheet, etc.  Manufacturing: Manufacturing trends, regional insights and job created/MW of cell and module capacity  Trackers: technologies, costs, market share Inverters: Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		The state of the s	
- Other challenges: Lead in soldering, Fluorine in back sheet, etc Manufacturing: Manufacturing trends, regional insights and job created/MW of cell and module capacity  - Trackers: technologies, costs, market share - Inverters: - Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends - Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years) - Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		,	
etc Manufacturing: Manufacturing trends, regional insights and job created/MW of cell and module capacity  - Trackers: technologies, costs, market share - Inverters: - Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends - Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years) - Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agrivoltatics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		•	
BOS components  - Manufacturing: Manufacturing trends, regional insights and job created/MW of cell and module capacity  - Trackers: technologies, costs, market share - Inverters: - Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends - Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years) - Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCDE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry, lintegration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		j	
and job created/MW of cell and module capacity  - Trackers: technologies, costs, market share - Inverters: - Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends - Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years) - Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry, etc.  Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
BOS components  - Trackers: technologies, costs, market share - Inverters: - Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends - Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years) - Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries) - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry, long other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
- Inverters: - Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends - Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years) - Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry, - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.	POS components		2.2
Review of the various inverter types (micro, string, central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends     Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years)     Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry, - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.	BOS components		2-3
central, bidirectional or hybrid with BESS, etc.), main features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends  • Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years)  • Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy  - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems  - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  10 to to the types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
features (MPPT, multi MPPTs, Arc Fault detectors), usual DC to AC ratios, and trends  • Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years)  • Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy  - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems  - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		,, ,	
usual DC to AC ratios, and trends  Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years)  Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy  The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems  Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
Top 15 inverter manufacturers (annual shipments, trend over 5 years)  Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy  The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems  Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  etc.  Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
trend over 5 years)  Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy  The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems  Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry, other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
grid integration, grid services, self-production and self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy  - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems  - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry, other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		trend over 5 years)	
self-consumption optimisation.  PV Systems: definitions and key figures  - The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		<ul> <li>Trends: technologies, new functionalities regarding</li> </ul>	
PV Systems: definitions and key figures  The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy  The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems  Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		grid integration, grid services, self-production and	
and key figures  most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC or additional space to generate energy  - The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographics in least to pend for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems  - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.		self-consumption optimisation.	
or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy  The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems  Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry, other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.	PV Systems: definitions	- The metrics to be used and their trends (suggestion for the	2-3
or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land space to generate energy  The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems  Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry, other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.	and key figures	most relevant metrics over LCOE for IPV):efficiency, DC, AC	
space to generate energy  The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  PV systems: trends  Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems  Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  Space to generate energy  Explosion of the service evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  2-3  2-3  2-3  2-3  2-3  1-3  1-3  1-3		or additional ones, the energy payback time, the land	
- The performance ratio: evolutions over time or geographies (at least 4 various countries)  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries) - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries) - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
PV systems: trends  - Average material consumption for utility-scale plants and for rooftop systems - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries) - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		· ·	
for rooftop systems  Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  10 to to to to to the types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.	PV systems: trends		2-3
- Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  - Time duration for permitting, for installation (in three countries)  - The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  10 to			- 0
countries)  The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
- The main large-scale system developers active or successful on global auctions (at least top ten) - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  10 to			
successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  Successful on global auctions (at least top ten)  - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.			
- The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  - The value of power is becoming more important than LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off- grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  LCOE: East-West orientations, storage systems, curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off- grid systems, etc.  - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.		, , ,	
curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  curtailment, grid connection cost minimisation, grid services, grid services, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off-grid systems, etc.  - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off- grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  services, self-consumption strategies, remote management for optimal O&M costs, especially for off- grid systems, etc.  - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  management for optimal O&M costs, especially for offgrid systems, etc.  Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
grid systems, etc.  New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  grid systems, etc.  - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
New applications: water, desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry,  - Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
desalination, cooling, green hydrogen, agriculture, industry, integration and multidimensional approaches, providing key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.			
green hydrogen, key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.	New applications: water,	- Selected examples of applications showcasing mainly	10 to
agriculture, industry, other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.	desalination, cooling,	integration and multidimensional approaches, providing	15
	green hydrogen,	key figures including costs: Floating solar, agrivoltaics, and	
	agriculture, industry,	other types of integration such as car roofs, roadways, etc.	
	repurposing of coal power		

plants with solar thermal	<ul> <li>Details on solar irrigation, Cooling, solar mobility, solar parks with flexibility options or RTC capacity, hydrogen (1st report: 5 case studies, 2nd report: &gt; 7 case studies)</li> </ul>	
Enabling technologies: digitalization (smart meters, remote monitoring, open-data), grid infrastructure, storage systems	Related activities in smart distribution and transmission grids, trends in new services, with digital innovation becoming central to achieve decarbonation with energy efficiency, V2G, BESS, prepaid smart meters  (1st report: 5 case studies, 2nd report: > 5 case studies)	3 to 5
Solar thermal applications: residential segment	Residential sector: Solar collectors, PV + Heatpumps (1st report: 3 case studies, 2nd report: > 5 case studies)	3 to 4
Solar thermal electricity, including PV hybridisation	Case studies in Morocco, Chile and UAE. Cost analysis: Capex, Opex, LCoE, etc.	4
The innovation needs and the long-term possible technology evolutions or disruptions	Addressing new applications like clean cooking or new functionalities like anti-theft options, lightweight, flexibility, self-monitoring, open-data. Local customisation	2
	Solar hydrogen : utility-scale (GW) and residential (kW-100 kW) scale	2
<b>3. Costs and prices</b> in the various markets		
Cost and price evolutions on components:  PV cells and modules	<ul> <li>PV cells &amp; modules cost issues: experience curve by technology, commercial prices over the past years</li> <li>Prices issues: volatility (decrease and unprecedented rises)</li> <li>Potential solutions</li> <li>Cost of transportation (a container of freight) to Europe, America or Africa</li> </ul>	2 to 4
PV inverters, Storage systems	Capex, Opex trends	
Prices of most types of systems	<ul> <li>Capex and installed costs for large PV systems (ground-mounted and floating) and medium and small rooftops in at least five selected countries: in Europe, North America, Africa and Asia</li> <li>Cost distribution (modules, inverters, installation, grid connection) and trends, over time (ten years) for PV ground-mounted fixed, one axis tracker, C&amp;I rooftops, residential rooftops</li> <li>Cost of the domestic storage option (few kWh)</li> <li>Cost of a utility-scale grid-connected storage system (2 to 4 hours)</li> </ul>	2 to 4
General trends about PV electricity cost decline and importance of technology evolution and economies of scale	<ul> <li>Past trends:</li> <li>Electricity cost evolution per country over time (ten years)</li> <li>Importance of WACC (examples in at least five countries for: PV ground-mounted fixed, one axis tracker, C&amp;I rooftops, residential rooftops)</li> <li>Cost of a 4-hour storage running at a daily cycle</li> </ul>	3-5

		1
	- Comparison of auction prices evolution in at least 3	
	countries to illustrate the "auction" learning factor	2 + - 2
	Future trends, topics of interest:	2 to 3
	- Which cost optimisation for grid-connection?	
	- Smart home technology to better value solar power and	
	to take advantage of excess midday solar	
	- Ground-mounted solar versus higher-cost roof-mounted	
	solar Equator-oriented versus East-West orientation.	
	- Solar plant operation and maintenance to be optimised,	
	innovating assessment and inspection procedures	
Solar thermal systems	- Costs of several DHW systems, collective installation for	2 to 3
	multihouses buildings or district heating in several regions	
	- Cost of systems for industrial uses in several regions	
Solar thermal electricity	Cost analysis : Capex, Opex, LCoE, etc	1 to 2
4 Madium to long town	The importance of careful transition managements	
4. Medium to long-term	- The importance of careful transition management:	
scenarios for solar	Changing scale and growth readiness	
technology development	Dues and some of least reconstructions are made	
Local manufacturing	Pros and cons of local manufacturing, examples	4 2
Circularity issues		1-2
Green manufacturing	Standards and knowledge to improve use of natural	
	resources, material availability, sustainability issues, design	
	for better circularity	
Higher quality, lifetime	Importance of module selection, guidelines	
Reduce the waste and	Guidelines for greener procurement	
Recycle the EoL products	Moving to a circular economy with high recycling rates	
Ecosystem integration	Reviewing ways of system integration from a better social and	1
	environmental prospective	
5. Stakeholders		
Supply chain	Need for a transparent supply chain for solar manufacturing	1
Cell and module suppliers	Main trends: consolidation versus diversification	1
Developers	Main trends: execution, operation, recycling efforts, etc.)	1
O&M suppliers	Main trends: towards cost reduction	0.5
International relationships,	Stakeholders at global level and policies/regulations to govern	1
Trade conflicts	their interaction/tarde	
	Supporting the industry: local content requirement across the	
	supply chain involving stakeholders at broader level	
R&D & innovation players	- Current situation, public & private funding over time, main	2 to 3
	trends in OECD countries and in some emerging countries	
	- North-South and South-South cooperation, ISA Star-C	
	programme	
Total pages	r - 0	65-85
	1	_ 55 55

### 2.2: The World Solar Market Report

In our pursuit of swift decarbonization, solar energy is increasingly recognized as the predominant source for global electricity and hydrogen production, with anticipated installations ranging from 50 to 100 terawatts in the coming decades. The initial and most straightforward step toward achieving both universal energy access and zero emissions is the widespread deployment of solar infrastructure across all countries and sectors. The World Solar Market Report will monitor regional progress, offering insights into specific countries, and present guidelines and tools for policymakers to stimulate market growth through government incentives or legislated policies. These measures aim to maximize positive impacts on citizens and local economies. The minimum required content is outlined in the table below, while bidders are encouraged to propose their unique report outlines in the methodology section, ensuring alignment with the content and incorporating compelling titles for each section.

Main content	Example of content, or more detailed objectives	Pages
1. The current state of	Global overview	
global PV markets		
Grid connected,	- Current situation	3 to 5
including BAPV,	- Great opportunity further growth, whether ground-mounted,	
BIPV, FPV	floating, on rooftops and buildings, in the agricultural or the	
	transportation sectors.	
	- (1st report: 5 case studies, 2nd report: > 7 case studies)	
Off-grid systems in	Case studies depicting success stories and learnings in off-grid solar	2 to 3
emerging markets	markets	
	(1 <sup>st</sup> report : 5 case studies, 2 <sup>nd</sup> report : > 7 case studies)	
Solar thermal	Evolutions depending on the main applications in a set of various	2-3
systems	regions / countries (1 <sup>st</sup> report : 3 case studies, 2 <sup>nd</sup> report : > 5 case	
	studies)	
Monitoring issues	- Metrics to be used for the various markets: MW DC/AC	2
	- Methodologies to estimate the various markets (key ratios) in	
	various countries	
	- Guidelines for the future	
Main business	Direct investment, third-party financing (pay as a service, PPAs, etc.),	2-3
models	grants for some niche markets, performance-based grants	
2. Segmentation of		
the global markets		
PV installation	- Annual and cumulative (10 years), per region/ country (at least:	4 to 6
worldwide	China, Japan, India, rest of Asia, Germany, Rest of Europe, North	
	America, LAC, Africa, Middle East, Pacific)	
	- Where relevant, ranking of the top ten markets in each region :	
	America, APAC, Europe, Africa, ME (annual market over ten	
	years, cumulative capacity to date and cumulative	
	capacity/inhabitant)	
	- Comments on top 10 markets + ten illustrative markets in	
	developing countries	
Maps, tables or curves	- PV generation ratio (growth over ten years)	1 to 2

regarding PV	- PV + Wind generation ratio (growth over ten years)	
penetration per	- Total capacity per inhabitant (ranking)	
country (top ten	- Annual capacity growth per inhabitant (growth over ten years)	
OECD, top ten LDCs	- Critical analysis of the installation rate per inhabitant, the market	
and	size dynamics, and the activities by segment or sub-segment,	
SIDS)	concluding remarks	
Grid-connected	- Distribution among residential (individual & communities),	4-6
applications: Size and	commercial & industrial rooftops, ground-mounted and floating	' "
type, technology	applications	
type, technology	• • •	
	- Distribution of systems with and without storage systems	
	- Review of the system size distribution	
	- Evolution in some selected countries: China, Germany, USA,	
	India, Japan	
Off-grid systems:	- Number (or capacity) of minigrids (annual, per region)	4-6
volume, sizes and	- Where off-grid segment is sizable : distribution among solar	
type, applications	lanterns, SHS, minigrids, and productive applications (pumps,	
	cold chains). Indications about business models used per	
	application.	
	- Trends in the off-grid / on-grid distribution ratio. Candidate	
	countries for such analysis could be Cameroon, DR Congo,	
	Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, Myanmar, Nigeria,	
	Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda.	
Solar thermal heating	- Solar thermal installations worldwide, per region (annual,	4
Joial thermal heating		4
	cumulative)	
	- Detailed applications in few countries	
	- Top ten countries: m², and m²/inhabitant, over year.	_
Solar thermal	- Capacity worldwide, per region (annual, cumulative)	4
electricity generation	- Case studies in Morocco, Chile and UAE.	
	- Cost analysis : Capex, Opex, LCoE, etc.	
3. Drivers to solar	Policy framework for optimal solar thermal and PV markets	
markets development	development	
Review of the main	- Examples of existing barriers: Incentives on fossil fuels, passivity	1 to 2
barriers	of society & resistance to change, absence of legal framework,	
	and administrative and bureaucratic barriers, lack of awareness	
	and access to information, passivity and low level of stakeholder	
	support, lack of experience in carrying out social innovation	
	projects, Lack of incentives, lack of appropriate financial tools	
	- At least, two examples of country overcoming previous barriers	
Review of the main	- Review of the main business models per application, with	2 to 3
business models,	generic take-aways regarding past evolution and new trends	2 10 3
incentivizing tools and	On-grid systems : FiTs, full or partial net metering, self-	
drivers	consumption schemes (household, collective for livelihoods,	
	energy communities, etc.), PPAs, auctions, tax exemptions,	
	RPS, etc.	
	<ul> <li>Off-grid systems: Grants, tax reductions, loans, pay as you</li> </ul>	
	go, pay as a service, etc.	
		•

	<ul> <li>Critical review and trend analysis in at least 5 regions</li> <li>Detailed distribution and critical analysis in at least 15 and 30 countries (1st and 2nd report respectively) with a zoom on PPA volumes, auction volumes and prices in various countries over</li> </ul>	
	time	
Market design	Cost analysis of the grid connections in at least 3 countries	1
	- Residential and commercial power pricing structures	1-2
	- Electricity wholesale markets	
	- Review of the main tax treatments in at least 5 countries	
Incentivizing examples		
In established PV	- On buildings, Ground-M, Floating PV, Agric PV, Off-grid	4-5
market	electrification	
	- At least one picture and description per application	
In emerging PV market	- Electrification of cities & suburbs, Edge-of-the-grid and mini-	4-5
	grids towards grid-connected, solar H2, solar cooking	
	- At least one picture and description per application	
	- Developing markets likely to take bigger role to drive global	
	growth: solar energy as a game-changer in geopolitics?	
In decarbonating hard	- Competitiveness of PV solutions across sectors: Power, mobility,	2
to abate sectors	heating and cooling and storage etc.	-
to abate sectors	- The importance of the synergy between PV and EVs: turning	
	both into grid assets, charging stations as future off takers for	
	developers	
	- At least one picture and description per application	
	At least one picture and description per application	
Environmental,	- Main take-aways, guidelines, and trends regarding sustainability	3-5
Economic and Social	issues, economic impacts (imports, job creation, new services	
impacts, geopolitics	and opportunities) and social impacts (safety, resilience, gender	
impacts, geopolities	equality, justice, citizen awareness and participation, citizen	
	investment, etc).	
	- Examples such as benefit schemes offered by energy developers	
	to provide payments to local communities that can be used for	
	reduced energy bills	
	reduced energy bills	
4. Global and regional	Examples of new countries and markets, their main challenges and	1 to 2
forecasts	next milestones for a five year period and over long timespan	1 10 2
At five years	- Region-wise, application-wise, few examples on a selected	5 to
At live years	portfolio of countries, including some emerging markets	10
	- PV installation rate in line with the necessary pace	10
	- Market behaviour : the S curve, how to prevent early flattening	
	_	
	(Germany, Japan)	
	- Evolution of the population without electricity access per region  (Africa, Asia) (1st report : E countries, 2nd report : > 7 countries)	
For 2020, 2040, 2050	(Africa, Asia) (1st report : 5 countries, 2nd report : > 7 countries)	2 + - 「
For 2030, 2040, 2050	- Review of IEA, IRENA, BNEF, LUT and Stanford scenarios	3 to 5
	- TW required for solar power, transportation, and hydrogen by	
	2030, 2040 and 2050 to be on a global near-zero-by-2050 high-	
	renewables path	l

	- Regional distribution (5 regions), Target per inhabitant	
Geopolitical impacts	In some sun-rich countries, markets may go from global to local, as	1
	oil and gas markets could transform to more local or regional markets	
	for power or hydrogen. The net-zero transition provides	
	opportunities to grow domestic industries and reduce imports of	
	commodities like fossil fuels.	
5. Enabling activities	Readiness for the TW annual market, providing guidelines for short	
	and long-term actions	
Training	Need for training across stakeholders (from decision-makers to trainers and installers)	2 to 3
Green procurement	- Summary of the similar section in WSTR + means of	1 to 2
·	implementation. Examples of criteria for green procurement	
	- Approaches in at least 5 countries. China, France, India and 2	
	others.	
Planning and road	Rationale for planning & roadmapping	2 to 3
mapping	<ul> <li>Pathways for a quick solar transition</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Importance of a careful transition management</li> </ul>	
	Activities to be performed: Defining overall targets, objectives, and	1
	specific ones for all sectors or industries, preparing the rules and	
	regulations, the policy framework, providing the certainty to invest in	
	most sectors or to divest from some conventional ones	
	Advantages of long-term planning: attractiveness, coherence, cost	1
	optimization, local content, job creation, etc.	
Key messages for	Hedging against high energy prices, short installation time, more and	1
public awareness and	more designs and products, independence from some infrastructures	
buy-in	and fuel imports, job creation, etc.	
Total pages		60 -
		85

## 2.3: The World Solar Investment Report

A massive investment increase is needed in order to build TW of solar, wind, plus electrolysers, storage systems, smart grids and grid interconnections in order to transition out of fossil fuels.

This **World Solar Investment Report** aims to be **a tool** for policy makers, public finance institutions, and public and private investors to review and monitor the current situation with the proper indicators and **to enable the scaling up of investments** into solar energy applications and the required infrastructure.

This report will start by setting the context of the overall finance needs, and by monitoring how the solar asset share is evolving. It will define what has to be considered as a solar investment (whether human, material or infrastructure), track the key figures and review the various ways to speed up investment in the solar sector:

- From the perspective of the various stakeholders: public and private finance, development banks, institutional investors, local banks, philanthropies and foundations, corporates and businesses, communities and local authorities, entrepreneurs, households, etc. Solar energy is indeed the only energy generating asset that anybody or any entity can purchase or rent and use.
- In all countries even the LDCs.

Based on facts and figures, this annual report will provide examples, stories and best practices on how to promote the urgently needed capital shift towards solar investment, looking at several directions :

- Regulation: by decreasing the attractiveness of fossil fuels or by ensuring a strong, convincing investment environment for solar energy
- Fiscal policy: by turning it from an end to a means of achieving a more global objective: energy access, job creation and local manufacturing, trade balance, etc;
- Affordability: by bringing down the financing cost of projects by mitigating the technical and non-technical risks or by engaging more local financial institutions
- Innovation: by developing new banking models and investment vehicles to make solar as affordable as any other commodities, or by proposing innovative products and service: microfinance, blockchain for power exchange, e-tendering platforms for energy infrastructure, securitisation through blockchain, crowdfunding have great potential for complementing traditional financing with regard to such a modular and decentralised source of energy.

The minimum content is summed up in the following table. The bidder shall propose its own outline of the report(s) in detail in the methodology section of the proposal including the details given below. Titles may be more catchy, in accordance with the content of the sections.

Main content		Example of content, or more detailed objectives	
			es
1. Basics around solar sector investment		<ul> <li>Investment costs, prices, business models and main stakeholders</li> <li>Financial interactions among stakeholders</li> </ul>	
Definitions, refe taxonomy	rences and		2

Summary of the key features for investors:  • providing figures all along the value chain  • Explaining the main business models	<ul> <li>Definition of a solar asset: projects, companies (supply chain, developers, services), , accompanying measures, etc.</li> <li>Sustainability criteria, labelling standards, impact assessment criteria, etc.</li> <li>Price evolution per component and segment</li> <li>Possible future developments and investment trends</li> <li>List of advantages key to financial institutions: cost and limited externalities, quick delivery, short investment cycles, rapid rates of growth, resilience to crisis, higher equity returns, local job creation.</li> <li>Importance of demonstrating the sector's contribution towards near-zero emissions</li> </ul>	2-3
Key technical issues ensuring better project bankability	Summary of the main criteria to be looked at, to help in identifying sustainable and unsustainable solar practices	1
Setting the context of the current investment situation worldwide:     Trends of global investments in the energy sector (fossil fuels, renewables, infrastructure)     Trends of climate finance      Volume, share and trend of solar PV and solar thermal	<ul> <li>Setting the context, zooming gradually from global climate and energy finance to solar investments</li> <li>Total climate finance and energy-related investments worldwide: current spending on physical assets and review of the various estimations needed to reach net-zero</li> <li>Fossil fuels subsidies (not integrating environmental costs)</li> <li>Energy as a percentage of global climate finance</li> <li>Share of investment in Renewables</li> <li>Solar PV &amp; solar thermal situation:</li> <li>Renewable investments per year over the last</li> </ul>	2-3
investments in global markets	ten years  Solar investments per year over the last ten years	
3. ISA outlook : Investments needed	As a continuation and in coherence with Section 4	
for the transition towards zero emission	of the Market report about the market outlook:  Upcoming scenario in next 5 years (Considering solar investments)  The probability of achieving 2030, 2050 targets	
Short to medium term: Global and regional forecasts at 5 years in at least 5 regions	Objectives in capital spending on physical assets for the supply chain, various market segments, applications and enabling infrastructures	2-3
Long-term: PV development scenarios - 2030, 2040, 2050, reaching zero emissions	Objectives in capital spending on physical assets for the supply chain, various market segments, applications (including power for H2 production) and enabling infrastructures	3-4

4. Detailing the solar asset investments : where, who, what, how ? Global investments: "Where" : Investment inflows per	- Annual solar investment distribution (along >5	3
regions / countries	years) among minimum 5 regions (Amer, Europe, Middle East and Africa, APAC)  - Absolute figures over time, and relative figures per GDP and per inhabitant, over time  - Regional mapping of finance providers: categorization and take-aways, with a specific section on LDCs	
<ul> <li>"Who": Investment Outflows by stakeholders</li> <li>Bilateral and Multilateral Development Banks,</li> <li>Institutional investors</li> <li>Commercial banks</li> <li>Private investors (international and domestic)</li> <li>Energy producers and suppliers</li> <li>End-users</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Past trends in investments outflows: how much was awarded in the fields of fossil fuels, renewables and solar energy, each year, over the past five years.</li> <li>Under which forms: grants, loans, bonds, etc.</li> <li>Review on the main trends</li> <li>Analysis of the roles, needs and preferences of each funding institution</li> <li>Recommendations for more accurate data collection matching each financier's need</li> </ul>	5-7
Focus on Development Finance Institutions	<ul> <li>Top lenders on solar assets, such as at least:</li> <li>AFD, AfDB, EIB, IDFC, KfW, WB</li> <li>Annual investments over the last 6 years</li> <li>Preferred regions and activities</li> </ul>	
Focus on Commercial Banks	<ul> <li>Top ten banking institutions such as at least:         Sumitomo Corp, Credit Agricole, BNP Paribas,         Mizuho Financial Group, Intesa Sanpaolo,         Societe Generale, Misubishi UFJ Financial         Group, Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, Larsen &amp;         Toubro, Natixis</li> <li>Annual solar investments over the last 6 years.         Preferred regions and activities</li> <li>Role of local commercial banks for local         currency financing.</li> </ul>	
Focus on Institutional Investors	<ul> <li>Pension funds, insurance and reinsurance companies, sovereign wealth funds, foundations and philanthropies</li> <li>Annual solar investments over the last 6 years</li> <li>Preferred regions and activities of the top ones</li> </ul>	
Insights from the private sector : developers	International developers and Local developers; consultations with at least 10 developers to be carried out.	
Insights from the private sector :	Energy producers and suppliers and End-users	

	(la conselect de la companya de la conselection de	
consumers	(households, commercial, industrial); consultations with at least 10 developers to be carried out.	
"What": Investment inflows per	Main focus :	1
activity and tools	<ul> <li>methodologies or recommendations to track and monitor who is financing which activity,</li> <li>analysis and recommendations</li> </ul>	
Project Debt, and equity	Amount of annual funding over >5 years allocated to risk mitigation and to project and corporate finance.	2
Green and sustainable bonds	The main issuers, among banks and corporates Annual volume and share allocated to "energy- related" and "solar" projects	
Exchange traded funds (ETF)	Large inflows currently coming into these instruments: Net inflows of investment into Solar ETFs (or "solar and wind"), share of "solar ETFs", opportunity for a "solar" standard	
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Annual volume and share allocated to "energy-related" and "solar" projects	
Supply chain (manufacturing, service companies) : amount and trends	Amount of funding allocated to strengthening the supply chain, from mining to developers and recycling.	1
VC, merger and acquisition : volume and trends	<ul> <li>Amount of funding allocation to setting up businesses, for utility-scale applications, rooftops, and off-grid companies.</li> <li>Amount of capital redeployed on new opportunities</li> <li>At least one case study on fund-raising for service companies in developed and developing countries respectively</li> </ul>	1-2
R&D, innovation support	Amount of public and private funding allocated to research and innovation, in order to reduce future capital and O&M costs	1-2
In some selected countries:	Zoom in the annual investment flows (large- and small-scale solar systems and enabling infrastructures) into several selected countries, representative of the main challenges	
More in-depth analysis in selected active countries	For instance for the first report, Australia, Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, South Korea, USA, Vietnam-The list of countries will be finalized in consultation with ISA team.	6-10
In-depth analysis among emerging or less developed countries	For instance for the first report : Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Oman,	5- 10

		1
	Senegal, Zambia, Zimbabwe	
	+ 50% more countries in the second report , to be	
	defined later	
Investment per PV market segment	- Absolute and relative figures, per market	2
(or applications, business models)	segment, and versus GDP and access rate to	
	energy.	
	- Risk profiles and business models per market	
	segment	
	- Trend analysis and take-aways	
Established PV market segments,	- Utility-scale and PPAs (Ground-Mounted,	2-4
on-grid	Floating PV, storage systems)	
	- Small-scale solar : Rooftops and self-	
	consumption (industrial, commercial,	
	residential)	
Established PV market segments,	Solar lanterns, SHS, pumps, minigrids	2-3
off-grid	Solar lancerns, 5115, parrips, minigras	
Emerging PV market segments	BIPV, AgriPV, desalination, cold chains, electric	3-4
	mobility, green hydrogen	
Enabling infrastructures (beyond PV	Distribution of investments in enabling	3-4
projects)	infrastructures :	
projecto,	Grid reinforcements to connect all the	
	additional capacity: transmission lines,	
	distribution grids	
	Energy storage investment for utility-scale and	
	customer-sited projects	
	• Smartgrids, smart meters, EVs, electrolysers,	
	etc.	
1	daht 0 amitu/fanCDVa amah ahain) inamana 0	2.4
Investment inflows per activity	debt & equity (for SPVs, supply chain), insurance &	3-4
	risk mitigation, preparedness and technical	
	assistance, research and innovation	
Investment inflows per stakeholder	SPVs, VCs, supply chain (manufacturers, service	3-4
	companies), start-ups (energy access, e-mobility,	
	microgrids, etc.), solar asset management services	
	companies	
5. How to make this happen?		
5.1 Risks and barriers to achieving		
more solar investments		
• List of risks (technological,	Investment-oriented risks : Lack of access to	2-3
project, country, etc)	information needed, liquidity constraint, regulatory	
• Review of the various risk	risk, risk perception etc.	
profiles per market segment and		
(selected) country		
Lack of regulation	Lack of statistics and impact assessments	
	under unified standards, lack of harmonized	
	definition of green finance to ensure	
	commercial sustainability, green bonds	
	1/0	1

Understanding investor expectations or investor reluctance to commit capital to new projects/countries	<ul> <li>Expectations: Market capitalization, dividends or overall liquidity</li> <li>Thematic investment, social impacts</li> <li>Examples of expectations among investors and among countries, mainly emerging countries</li> </ul>	2 - 3
5.2 Enabling investment policies and regulatory frameworks	Listing and reviewing guidelines	
Roles of governments, banks, NGOs, and other stakeholders	<ul> <li>Means of boosting investor interest in solar energy, including through:         <ul> <li>Clear roadmaps</li> <li>legislative landscape (guidelines to be provided: long-term signals, randomly market intervention,)</li> <li>sustainable climate finance and climate-related financial disclosure,</li> <li>taxonomies, green standards, enabling clear connection between green finance and solar projects</li> <li>divestment campaigns</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	3 - 4
Specificities for ISA Member countries : public-private partnerships, Corporate PPAs .	Objectives: promoting solutions and advantages (I.e. way to hedge long-term prices)	2
Specificities for low-income and emerging countries : how to deliver more capital to these countries	Objectives: Overcoming the inability to invest, or fighting underinvestment in advanced solar technologies, attracting more investment, mobilizing a new community of investors and climate finance	2 - 4
How to bring financial support to micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries		1
Climate finance commitments	Updates on the climate finance commitments from developed countries to developing countries taking ques from COP28 announcements: role of solar and it' share	1 - 2
5.3 Innovation in finance and derisking tools	<ul> <li>Expanding the range of climate-finance products and services, for all stakeholders</li> <li>Review of various options</li> <li>Recommendations and examples</li> </ul>	1
Critical review of main financing initiatives	SRMI update, GFANZ, Net Zero Banking Alliance, Asset Managers initiative, Global Alliance for Banking on Values, etc	1
Review of innovative financing tools, and their trends	<ul> <li>Third party financing or vertically integrated finance and energy company, providing guaranteed savings with no initial capex required</li> </ul>	1

	-	Results-based financing Carbon contracts for difference, for improving the economic side Securitising assets using blockchain	
Total pages			65- 85

## **Section 6. Returnable Bidding Forms**

#### FORM A: FORM FOR SUBMITTING SERVICE PROVIDER'S TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

## (This Form must be submitted only using the Service Provider's Official Letterhead/Stationery<sup>2</sup>)

[insert: Location]. [insert: Date]

To: [insert: Name and Address of ISA focal point]

Dear Sir/Madam:

We, the undersigned, hereby offer to render the following services to ISA in conformity with the requirements defined in the RFP dated [specify date], and all of its attachments, as well as the provisions of the General Contract Terms and Conditions:

## A. Qualifications of the Service Provider

The Service Provider must describe and explain how and why they are the best entity that can deliver the requirements of ISA by indicating the following:

- a) Profile describing the nature of business, field of expertise, licenses, certifications, accreditations;
- b) Business Licenses Registration Papers, Tax Payment Certification, etc.
- c) Track Record list of clients for similar services, indicating description of contract scope, contract duration, contract value, contact references;
- d) Certificates and Accreditation including Quality Certificates, Patent Registrations, Environmental Sustainability Certificates, etc.
- e) Written Self-Declaration that the company is not in the UN Security Council 1267/1989 List, UN Procurement Division List or Other UN Ineligibility List.

## B. Proposed Methodology for the Completion of Services

The Service Provider must describe how it will address/deliver the demands of the RFP; providing a detailed description of the essential performance characteristics, reporting conditions and quality assurance mechanisms that will be put in place, while demonstrating that the proposed methodology will be appropriate to the local conditions and context of the work. A broad outline of the report/s is given in the scope of work.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Official Letterhead/Stationery must indicate contact details – addresses, email, phone and fax numbers – for verification purposes

# C. Qualifications of Key Personnel

The Service Provider must provide:

- a) Names and qualifications of the key personnel that will perform the services indicating who is Team Leader, who are supporting, etc.;
- b) CVs demonstrating qualifications must be submitted.
- c) Written confirmation from each personnel that they are available for the entire duration of the contract.

[Name and Signature of the Service Provider's Authorized Person]
[Designation]
[Date]

## **FORM B: BIDDER INFORMATION FORM**

Legal name of Bidder	[Complete]
Legal address	[Complete]
Year of registration	[Complete]
Bidder's Authorized Representative Information	Name and Title: [Complete] Telephone numbers: [Complete] Email: [Complete]
Are you a UNGM registered vendor?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, [insert UGNM vendor number]
Are you an ISA vendor?	□ Yes □ No
Countries of operation	[Complete]
No. of full-time employees	[Complete]
Quality Assurance Certification (e.g. ISO 9000 or Equivalent) (If yes, provide a Copy of the valid Certificate):	[Complete]
Does your Company hold any accreditation such as ISO 14001 related to the environment? (If yes, provide a Copy of the valid Certificate):	[Complete]
Does your Company have a written Statement of its Environmental Policy? (If yes, provide a Copy)	[Complete]
Contact person ISA may contact for requests for clarification during Proposal evaluation	Name and Title: [Complete] Telephone numbers: [Complete] Email: [Complete]
Please attach the following documents:	<ul> <li>Company Profile, which should <u>not</u> exceed fifteen (15) pages, including printed brochures and product catalogues relevant to the goods/services being procured</li> <li>Certificate of Incorporation/ Business Registration</li> <li>Tax Registration/Payment Certificate issued by the Internal Revenue Authority evidencing that the Bidder is updated with its tax payment obligations, or Certificate of Tax exemption, if any such privilege is enjoyed by the Bidder</li> <li>Trade name registration papers, if applicable</li> <li>Local Government permit to locate and operate in assignment location, if applicable</li> </ul>

				subi e co	mitting a Bio untry		local representative, alf of an entity locat	
FORM	C: JOINT VENT	JRE/CONSORTIUM	/ASSOCIATION	INF	FORMATION	FORM		
Name	e of Bidder:	[Insert Name of Bi	idder]			Date:	Select date	
RFP r	eference:	[Insert RFP Refere	nce Number]					
To be o	•	eturned with your P	Proposal if the F	Prop	osal is submit	ted as a	Joint Venture/ Consort	tiun
No		ner and contact info hone numbers, fax r		il	•	-	on of responsibilities ( rvices to be performed	
1	1 [Complete]				[Complete]			
2	[Complete]				[Complete]			
3	[Complete]				[Complete]			
(with Cons RFP p Cont	e of leading par authority to bir ortium, Associat process and, in t ract is awarded, ution)	nd the JV, tion during the	[Complete]					
structi	ure of and the co		and severable	liab	ility of the me	embers (	th details the likely legor of the said joint ventur iation agreement	
shall b		at if the contract is a verally liable to ISA	for the fulfillm	nent			Consortium/Association he Contract.	on
Signa	ture:		Sig	gnat	ure:			
Date			Da	ate:				
Name	e of partner:		Na	ame	of partner:			

Signature:	Signature:
Date:	Date:

## **FORM D: QUALIFICATION FORM**

Name of Bidder:	[Insert Name of Bidder]	Date:	Select date
RFP reference:	[Insert RFP Reference Number]		

If JV/Consortium/Association, to be completed by each partner.

### **Historical Contract Non-Performance**

☐ Contract	non-performance d	id not occur for the last 3 years	
☐ Contract	(s) not performed fo	or the last 3 years	
Year	Non- performed portion of contract	Contract Identification	Total Contract Amount (current value in US\$)
		Name of Client: Address of Client: Reason(s) for non-performance:	

## **Litigation History** (including pending litigation)

☐ No litiga	tion history for the I	ast 3 years	
☐ Litigation	n History as indicate	d below	
Year of	Amount in	Contract Identification	<b>Total Contract Amount</b>
dispute	dispute (in US\$)		(current value in US\$)
		Name of Client:	
		Address of Client:	
		Matter in dispute:	
		Party who initiated the dispute:	
		Status of dispute:	
		Party awarded if resolved:	

## **Previous Relevant Experience**

Please list only previous similar assignments successfully completed in the last 7 years.

List only those assignments for which the Bidder was legally contracted or sub-contracted by the Client as a company or was one of the Consortium/JV partners. Assignments completed by the Bidder's individual experts working privately or through other firms cannot be claimed as the relevant experience of the Bidder, or that of the Bidder's partners or sub-consultants, but can be claimed by the Experts themselves in their CVs. The Bidder should be prepared to substantiate the claimed experience by presenting copies of relevant documents and references.

Project name & Country of Assignment	Client & Reference Contact Details	Contract Value	Period of activity and status	Types of activities undertaken

Bidders may also atto	ach their own Project Da	ta Sheets with mo	ore details for assi	ignments above.
☐ Attached are the S	Statements of Satisfacto	ry Performance f	rom the Top 3 (th	ree) Clients or more.
Financial Standing				
Annual Turnover for	the last 3 years	Year	INR/USD	
		Year	INR/USD	
		Year	INR/USD	
Latest Credit Rating source	(if any), indicate the			

Financial information (in US\$ equivalent)	Historic information for the last 3 years		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
	Information from Balance Sheet		
Total Assets (TA)			
Total Liabilities (TL)			
Current Assets (CA)			
Current Liabilities (CL)			
	Infor	mation from Income State	ment
Total / Gross Revenue (TR)			
Profits Before Taxes (PBT)			
Net Profit			
Current Ratio			

☐ Attached are copies of the audited financial statements (balance sheets, including all related notes, and income statements) for the years required above complying with the following condition:

- a) Must reflect the financial situation of the Bidder or party to a JV, and not sister or parent companies;
- b) Historic financial statements must be audited by a certified public accountant;
- c) Historic financial statements must correspond to accounting periods already completed and audited. No statements for partial periods shall be accepted.

#### **FORM E: FORMAT OF TECHNICAL PROPOSAL**

Please ensure that the information below is adapted in accordance with the technical evaluation criteria included in Section 4. The below sections correspond to the sample criteria included in this template RFP in Section 4]

Name of Bidder:	[Insert Name of Bidder]	Date:	Select date
RFP reference:	[Insert RFP Reference Number]		

The Bidder's proposal should be organized to follow this format of Technical Proposal. Where the bidder is presented with a requirement or asked to use a specific approach, the bidder must not only state its acceptance, but also describe how it intends to comply with the requirements. Where a descriptive response is requested, failure to provide the same will be viewed as non-responsive.

Bidders are requested to adopt the following sections as per the requirement of the evaluation criteria mentioned in section 4 and terms of references explained in section 5

## SECTION 1: Bidder's qualification, capacity and expertise

- 1.1 Brief description of the organization, including the year and country of incorporation, and types of activities undertaken.
- 1.2 Specific organizational capability which is likely to affect implementation: management structure, financial stability and project financing capacity, project management controls.
- 1.3 Relevance of specialized knowledge and experience on similar engagements for fund-raising done in the region/country.
- 1.4 Quality assurance procedures and risk mitigation measures.
- 1.5 Organization's commitment to sustainability.

## SECTION 2: Proposed Methodology, Approach and Implementation Plan

This section should demonstrate the bidder's responsiveness to the TOR by identifying the specific components proposed, addressing the requirements, providing a detailed description of the essential performance characteristics proposed and demonstrating how the proposed approach and methodology meets or exceeds the requirements. All important aspects should be addressed in sufficient detail and different components of the project should be adequately weighted relative to one another.

- 2.1 A detailed description of the approach and methodology for how the Bidder will achieve the Terms of Reference of the project, keeping in mind the appropriateness to local conditions and project environment. Details how the different service elements shall be organized, controlled and delivered.
- 2.2 The methodology shall also include details of the Bidder's internal technical and quality assurance review mechanisms.
- 2.3 Description of available performance monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and tools; how they shall be adopted and used for a specific requirement.
- 2.4 Implementation plan including a Gantt Chart or Project Schedule indicating the detailed sequence of activities that will be undertaken and their corresponding timing.

- 2.5 Demonstrate how you plan to integrate sustainability measures in the execution of the contract.
- 2.6 Any other comments or information regarding the project approach and methodology that will be adopted.

## SECTION 2A: Bidder's Comments and Suggestions on the Terms of Reference

Provide comments and suggestions on the Terms of Reference, or additional services that will be rendered beyond the requirements of the TOR, if any.

## **SECTION 3: Management Structure and Key Personnel**

- 3.1 Describe the overall management approach toward planning and implementing the project. Include an organization chart for the management of the project describing the relationship of key positions and designations. Provide a spreadsheet to show the activities of each personnel and the time allocated for his/her involvement.
- 3.2 Provide CVs for key personnel that will be provided to support the implementation of this project using the format below. CVs should demonstrate qualifications in areas relevant to the Scope of Services.

## Format for CV of Proposed Key Personnel

NAME OF PERSONNEL	[INSERT]
POSITION FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT	[INSERT]
NATIONALITY	[INSERT]
LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY	[INSERT]

	[SUMMARIZE COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SPECIALIZED EDUCATION OF PERSONNEL MEMBER, GIVING NAMES OF SCHOOLS, DATES ATTENDED, AND DEGREES/QUALIFICATIONS OBTAINED.]
EDUCATION/ QUALIFICATIONS	DEGREES/QUALIFICATIONS OBTAINED.
	[INSERT]
PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS	[PROVIDE DETAILS OF PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS RELEVANT TO THE SCOPE OF SERVICES]
	<ul><li>NAME OF INSTITUTION: [INSERT]</li><li>DATE OF CERTIFICATION: [INSERT]</li></ul>

EMPLOYMENT RECORD/ EXPERIENCE	[LIST ALL POSITIONS HELD BY PERSONNEL (STARTING WITH PRESENT POSITION, LIST IN REVERSE ORDER), GIVING DATES, NAMES OF EMPLOYING ORGANIZATION, TITLE OF POSITION HELD AND LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT. FOR EXPERIENCE IN LAST FIVE YEARS, DETAIL THE TYPE OF ACTIVITIES PERFORMED, DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITIES, LOCATION OF ASSIGNMENTS AND ANY OTHER INFORMATION OR PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE CONSIDERED PERTINENT FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT.]
	[INSERT]
	[PROVIDE NAMES, ADDRESSES, PHONE AND EMAIL CONTACT INFORMATION FOR TWO (2) REFERENCES]

nat to the best of my knowledge and belief, these data correctly describe my ses, and other relevant information about myself.
[INSERT]
REFERENCE 2:
[INSERT]
REFERENCE 1:

#### FORM F: FORM FOR SUBMITTING SERVICE PROVIDER'S FINANCIAL PROPOSAL

Name of Bidder:	[Insert Name of Bidder]	Date:	Select date
RFP reference:	[Insert RFP Reference Number]		

We, the undersigned, offer to provide the services for [Insert Title of services] in accordance with your Request for Proposal No. [Insert RFP Reference Number] and our Proposal. We are hereby submitting our Proposal, which includes this Technical Proposal and our Financial Proposal sealed under a separate envelope.

Our attached Financial Proposal is for the sum of [Insert amount in words and figures].

Our Proposal shall be valid and remain binding upon us for the period of time specified in the Bid Data Sheet.

We understand you are not bound to accept any Proposal you receive.

Name:	
Title:	
Date:	
Signature:	
_	

[Stamp with official stamp of the Bidder]

#### FORM G: FINANCIAL PROPOSAL FORM

Name of Bidder:	[Insert Name of Bidder]	Date:	Select date
RFP reference:	[Insert RFP Reference Number]		

The Bidder is required to prepare the Financial Proposal following the below format and submit it in an envelope separate from the Technical Proposal as indicated in the Instruction to Bidders. Any Financial information provided in the Technical Proposal shall lead to Bidder's disqualification.

The Financial Proposal should align with the requirements in the Terms of Reference and the Bidder's Technical Proposal.

## **Financial Proposal**

	Deliverables	Price for 2024 report	Price for 2024 report	Total
1	Submission and			
	acceptance of Inception			
	Report for the annual			
	report			
2	Submission and			
	acceptance of the			
	interim draft with			
	structure of the annual			
3	report			
3	Submission and acceptance of the draft			
	report with assessments			
	and findings			
4	Submission and			
	acceptance of the final			
	report incorporating			
	inputs from ISA and			
	acceptance			
5	Submission and			
	acceptance of designed			
	report-10 copies and			
	after acceptance from ISA			
	Total			
	iotai			

# Currency of the proposal: INR or USD

# **Table 1: Summary of Overall Prices**

	Amount(s)
Professional Fees	All Bidders shall quote only one price with breakdown for 2024 report and 2025 report.
Other Costs (If any)	
Total Amount of Financial Proposal	
(Monthly & Yearly separately)	