



**ASIA LOW CARBON
BUILDINGS TRANSITION
PROJECT**
*Life Cycle Assessment for Transitioning
to a Low-Carbon Economy*

Pathway to Low Carbon Buildings in Cambodia

Policy Landscape, Institutional Frameworks, and Entry Points

September 2025



Supported by:



Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Climate Action



on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag

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**INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|---|
| ALCBT | Asia Low Carbon Buildings Transition |
| BAU | Business As Usual |
| BEAT | Building Emission Assessment Tool |
| BEEDG | Building Energy Efficiency Design Guidelines |
| CamGCGB | Cambodia Guidelines and Certification for Green Buildings |
| CCM | Common Carbon Metric |
| EAC | Electricity Authority of Cambodia |
| EDC | Electricité Du Cambodge |
| EPDs | Environmental Product Declaration |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| LCB | Low Carbon Buildings |
| LTS4CN | Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality |
| MEF | Ministry of Economy and Finance |
| MISTI | Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology, and Innovation |
| MLMUPC | Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction |
| MME | Ministry of Mines and Energy |
| MOE | Ministry of Environment |
| MOI | Ministry of Interior |
| NCAP | National Cooling Action Plan |
| NCBTR | National Council for Building Technical Regulation |
| NCEE | National Committee for Energy Efficiency |
| NCSD | National Council for Sustainable Development |
| NDCs | Nationally Determined Contributions |
| NEEP | National Energy Efficiency Policy |
| PDP | Power Development Plan |
| PPCA | Phnom Penh Capital Administration |
| RGC | Royal Government of Cambodia |
| sqm | square meters |

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INTRODUCTION

Cambodia's economy has experienced steady growth over the past decade, contributing to rapid urbanization. This has led to a surge in energy demand and associated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The building sector is a major contributor to this demand as well as emissions. Despite Cambodia's clear goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, policies on low carbon buildings (LCB) remain underdeveloped.

This technical report analyses current policy landscape and institutional framework, identifies existing gaps, and provides recommendation on actionable policy tools to promote LCB in Cambodia. In this report, the LCB is defined as an approach to minimize the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the building sector encompassing embodied and operational carbon, which aligns with the overall objective of the Asia Low Carbon Buildings Transition (ALCBT) project.



Photo: Aerial view of buildings in Phnom Penh (Photo Credit: Hun Keoveasna)

1. Background

Globally, buildings account for 32% of total energy demand in 2023 (UNEP & GlobalABC 2025). In the same year, CO₂ emissions from building operations and construction reached a record high, representing 34% of the total global emissions (UNEP & GlobalABC 2025). According to the IEA's World Energy Outlook 2024 report, energy consumption in building sectors is projected to increase slowly at under 1% annually to reach 132 EJ by 2030; however, electricity consumption in buildings will rise significantly, both as a share of energy consumed and in absolute terms, with electricity use in buildings is expected to increase by 40% by 2030 and 50% by 2050 (International Energy Agency 2024). GHG emissions from the building sector are projected to continue rising, driven by the significant upward trend of building stock in the Asia Pacific region and other emerging economies. [Figure 1 and 2](#) (International Energy Agency 2022) illustrate sector-wise energy consumption and GHG emission in Cambodia, respectively.

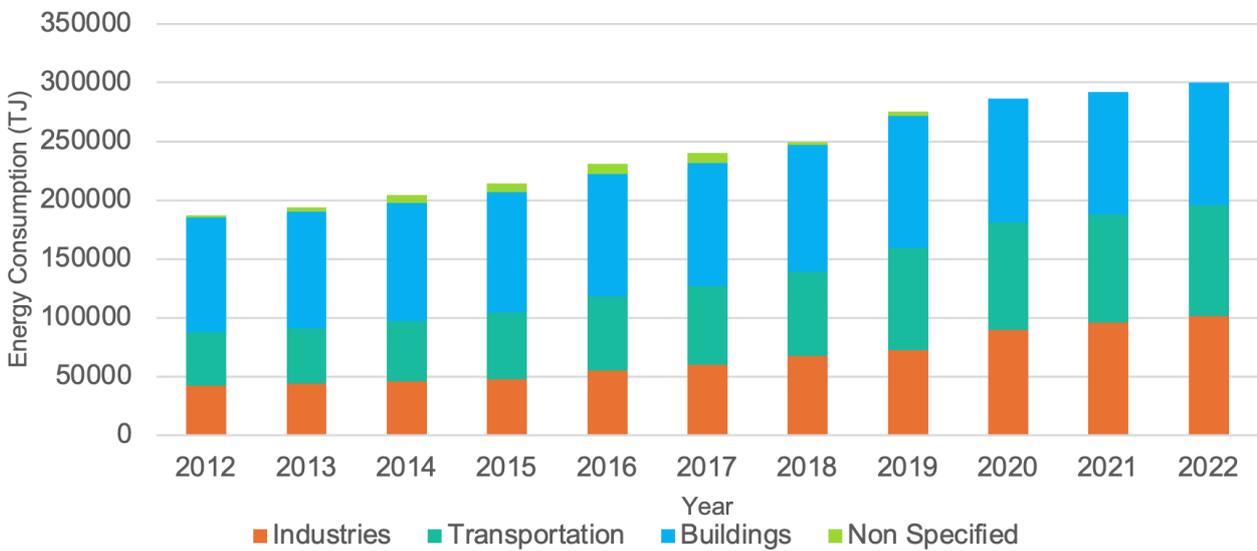


Figure 1: Final Energy Consumption sector-wise in Cambodia



Figure 2: GHG emission sector-wise in Cambodia



Globally, direct and indirect CO₂ emissions from building operations and construction reached a record high, accounting for 34% of total emissions in 2023.



In Cambodia, building floor areas have increased by 400%, expanding from 115 million sqm in 2021 to a projected of 563 million sqm by 2050.

A similar trend is happening in Cambodia, which is experiencing a significant construction boom driven by rapid urbanization, population growth of 1.4% (NIS 2019), and robust GDP growth averaging 7% annually over the past decade (ADB 2024). A recent study conducted by GGGI (Figure 3) reported a 400% increase in the building floor areas, expanding from 115 million square meters (sqm) in 2021 to a projected 563 million sqm by 2050 (GGGI Cambodia 2024). This growth is attributed to an annual increment of 6% in built-up areas for residential and commercial buildings (Research and Markets 2023). Utilizing the energy use intensity (EUI) for residential building that was calculated based on public report of Electricity Authority of Cambodia (EAC 2023), and EUI data for different commercial building typologies (GIZ 2024), Cambodia's building sector is projected to consume almost 35 GWh by 2050. This increase is equivalent to an almost 260% surge in GHG emission compared to the 2021 baseline.

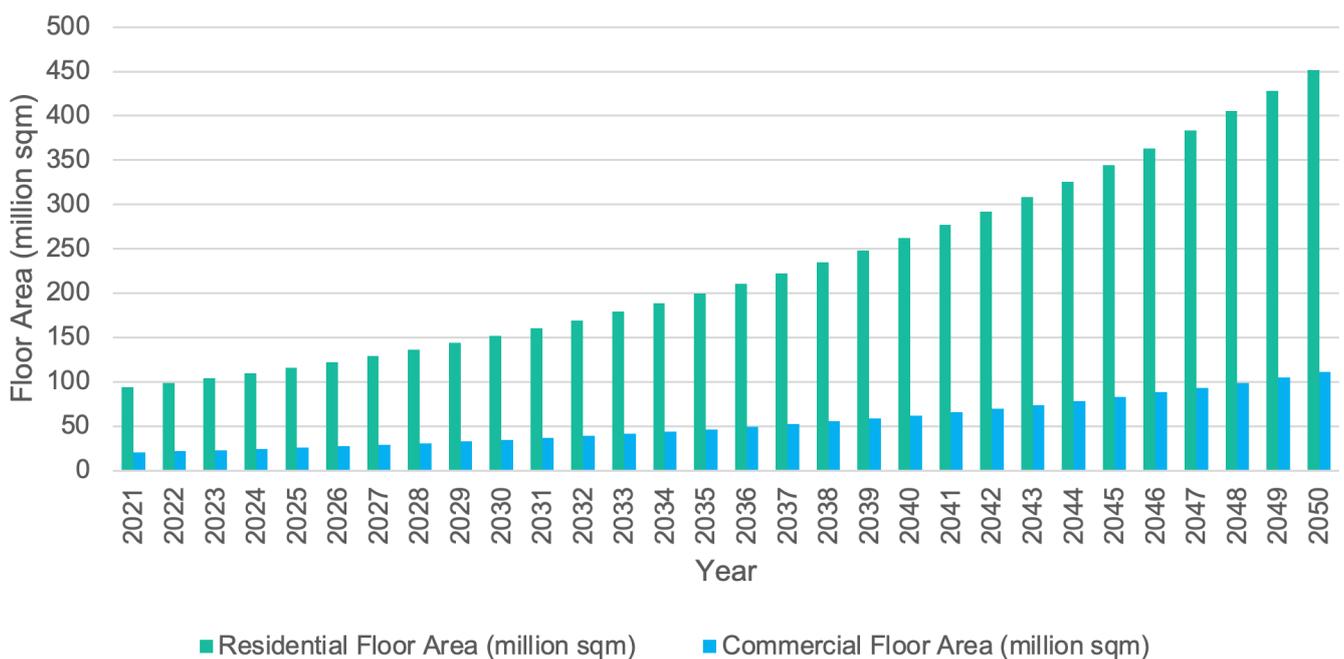


Figure 3: Forecast of Residential and Commercial Building Stock

The rapid expansion of built-up areas in Cambodia will significantly increase energy demand for building operations and constructions. It will also directly contribute to higher GHG emissions from the extraction, production, transportation, and assembly of building materials – commonly referred to as embodied carbon. Cambodia’s revised Power Development Plan (PDP) in 2024 forecasts a doubling of energy demand by 2030 and potentially reach 3.6 to 4 times of 2023 energy consumption (16,573 GWh) by 2040 (MME 2024). In parallel, emissions from Cambodia’s energy sector rose consistently over a six-year period, increasing from 9,073 GgCO₂e in 2016 to 14,875 GgCO₂e in 2022—an increase of 63.95% (MOE 2024). This upward trend is projected to continue, with emissions expected to rise from 33 MtCO₂e in 2030 to 114.2 MtCO₂e by 2050 (MOE Sep 2022).



Photo: Cluster of Air Conditioner Units of a Building in Phnom Penh (Photo Credit: GGGI Cambodia)

2. Policy Landscape towards a Low-Carbon Future

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has set a clear vision of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. To achieve this goal, the RGC aims to reduce GHG emissions by 42%, from 155 MtCO₂e under business-as-usual (BAU) scenario to 90.5 MtCO₂e by 2030, as outlined in its Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) (MOE 2020). While the building sector is not explicitly mentioned in the NDC, the upcoming NDC 3.0 is expected to incorporate GHG emission reduction targets for all sectors, including buildings and construction.

To achieve the emission reduction targets, the RGC has adopted the National Cooling Action Plan (NCAP) (MOE 2022), which promotes the transition to climate-friendly cooling solutions. It has also adopted the National Energy Efficiency Policy (NEEP), which sets an ambitious goal to reduce overall energy consumption by 19% by 2030 – targeting a 34% reduction in residential buildings and 25% reduction in commercial buildings (MME 2022).

However, Cambodia’s policy frameworks for LCB remains at an early stage of development. There is a notable absence of building energy code, green building standards, and financial framework for green investments.



Photo: A participant reading project brochure (Photo Credit: GGI Cambodia)

3. Institutional Framework for Low-Carbon Buildings Development

The key ministries involved in the development of policies for LCB are the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), and the Ministry of Environment (MOE). Each ministry enforces specific regulations per sector, namely the Construction Law (2019), the Electricity Law (2001), and the Environment and Natural Resources Code (ENR Code, 2023). Figure 4 illustrates the interlinkages among key institutions and relevant regulations shaping policy development for LCB in Cambodia.

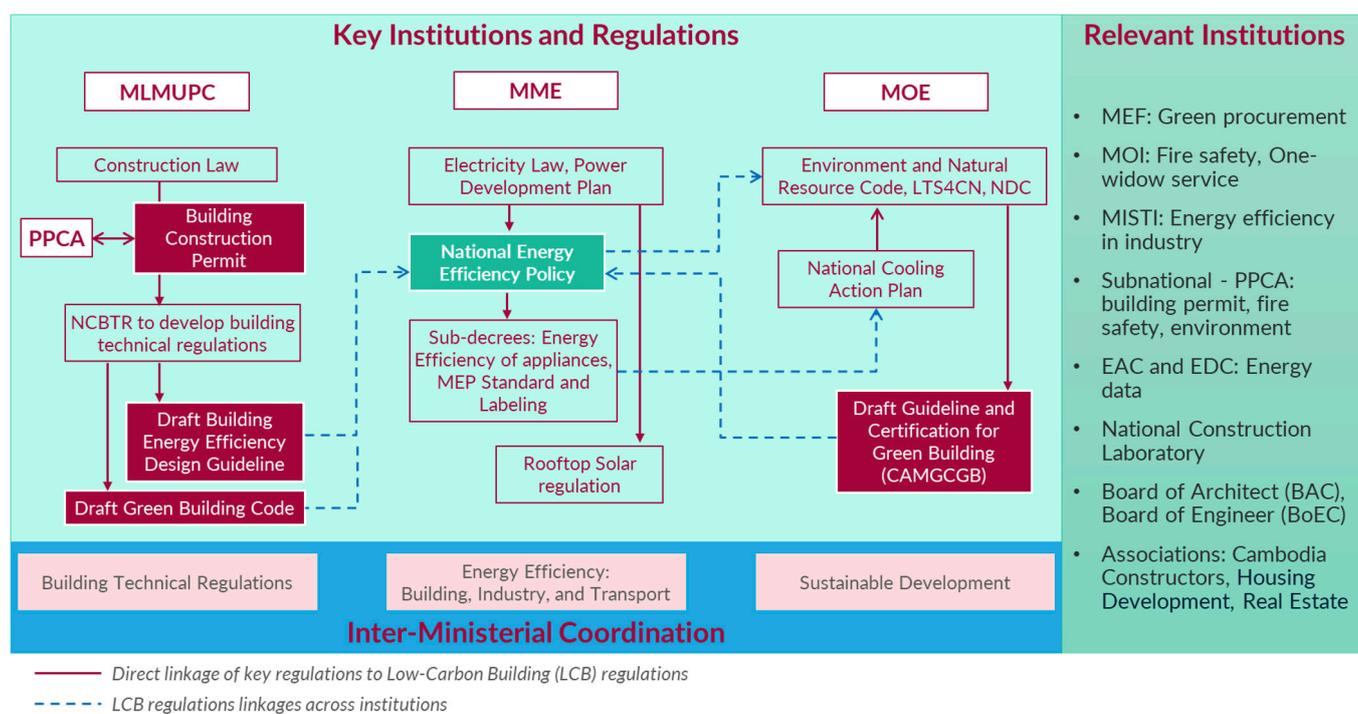


Figure 4: Institutional Framework for Low Carbon Buildings

3.1. Key Ministries, Institutional Roles and Policy Instruments

The Construction Law (2019) mandates MLMUPC to manage Cambodia’s construction sector, with a focus on construction quality, safety, aesthetics, and good environment for sustainable living. In line with this, MLMUPC has adopted and enforced technical regulations through the building construction permit process to improve the construction quality and safety. The National Council of Building Technical Regulation (NCBTR), established by the Construction Law 2019, is tasked with developing national building technical regulations, encompassing aspects of sustainability such as energy efficiency and green building code.



Photo: The front view of the a hotel with green spaces in Phnom Penh (Photo Credit GGGI Cambodia)

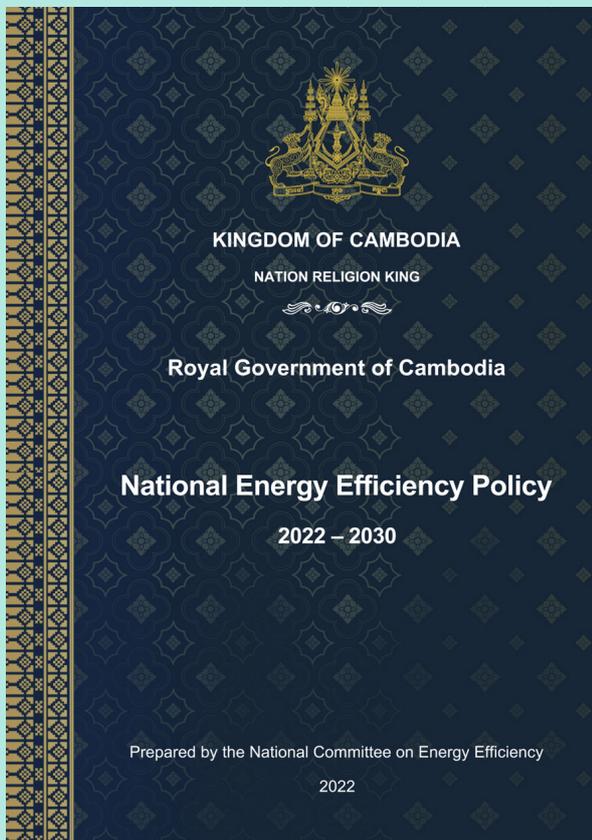
Consequently, the construction and operation of buildings significantly influence national energy consumption and GHG emissions. To address energy use in the building sector, MME has outlined key measures in the NEEP and adopted key regulations, such as the Sub-Decree on Minimum Energy Performance Standards (Royal Government of Cambodia 2023). In addition, MME introduced a rooftop solar regulation (MME 2024) to enable installation of solar energy systems for on-site building consumption. These measures align with and contribute to Cambodia’s Power Development Plan (PDP) and the Electricity Law (2001), which aim to ensure national energy security, affordability, and accessibility.

MOE, as the national focal point for climate change, is responsible for ensuring the environmental sustainability of the building sector, as stated in the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Code (2023). To promote sustainability, MOE has also adopted the NCAP and developed the Guidelines and Certification for Green Buildings (CamGCGB).

Figure 4 illustrates the interlinkages among key regulations, including those still in draft form, and their alignment with the overarching climate objectives in the Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (LTS4CN). It demonstrates the strategic alignment of building policies with national climate goals. In addition to the direct contributions of MLMUPC, MME, and MOE to LCB regulation development, there are also cross-institutional regulatory linkages (represented by dashed lines in the figure). NEEP, serving as a cornerstone for LCB regulations, requires MLMUPC, including NCBTR, to adopt energy-efficient building design guidelines and green building standards such as CamGCGB, in collaboration with MOE and MME. Moreover, derivative regulations under the NEEP contribute to the implementation of the NCAP.

Ultimately, the achievement of targets set forth in NEEP and other regulations will play a critical role in helping Cambodia meet its climate commitments in the building sector. This will require strong and effective interministerial coordination.

The National Energy Efficiency Policy (NEEP), serving as a cornerstone for LCB regulations, requires MLMUPC, including NCBTR, to adopt building energy efficiency design guidelines and green building guidelines, such as CamGCGB, in collaboration with MOE and MME. Therefore, effective interministerial coordination is essential to ensure successful implementation.



3.2. Inter-Ministerial Coordination

To coordinate effectively across government institutions, Cambodia has established key inter-ministerial coordination bodies to drive decarbonization in the building sector. These primary bodies include the NCBTR, the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), and the National Committee on Energy Efficiency (NCEE).

The NCBTR, led by the MLMUPC, was formed in May 2022 following the adoption of Construction Law (2019). It is responsible for developing national building codes and technical regulations, including green building standards. The NCSD, chaired by the MOE, oversees policies related to sustainable development, including the greening of buildings. Meanwhile, the NCEE, established in July 2024 under the leadership of MME, includes a dedicated sub-committee focused on promoting energy efficiency in the building sector.

In addition to the key ministries and inter-ministerial coordination entities, several other public and private institutions influence the policy development of low-carbon buildings in Cambodia. The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is a key ministry in promoting sustainable procurement practices, while the Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology, and Innovation (MISTI) plays an important role in energy efficiency efforts within the industrial sector. Under the management of the Ministry of Interior (MOI), subnational authorities are tasked with critical functions such as issuing building permits for buildings under 3,000 sqm, enforcing fire safety regulations, and providing environmental oversight.

The Electricity Authority of Cambodia (EAC) and Electricite du Cambodge (EDC), together with MME, are responsible for electricity regulations and energy data management. The National Construction Laboratory is mandated to test construction materials, while the Boards of Architects and Engineers (BAC and BoEC) provide professional oversight to ensure adherence to modern Khmer architecture and safety standards. Lastly, private sector associations, representing developers and constructors, play a vital role in the practical implementation of building projects.



Photo: Aerial view of Phnom Penh City (Adobe Stock)

4. Policy Gaps and Entry Points for Low Carbon Buildings Policy Development

As illustrated in [Figure 4](#), the red boxes highlight key entry points for policy development aimed at promoting LCB practices in Cambodia. These entry points build on existing regulations, including those currently in draft or enforcement stages. The first entry point is the building construction permit process enhancement, while the second one focuses on the development and adoption of regulations concerning building energy efficiency and green building standards. Finally, there is a noticeable absence of support mechanisms, particularly the green investment for the building sector.

4.1. Building Construction Permit

All building construction activities in Cambodia require a Construction Permit (Royal Government of Cambodia 1997), issued by MLMUPC, the Phnom Penh Capital Administration (PPCA), provincial authorities, or district/khan authorities, depending on the building's floor area, as presented in [Table 1](#) (Royal Government of Cambodia 2020).

Table 1: Building Construction Approval by Different Authority per Floor Area

| Approving Agency | Floor Area |
|--|-----------------------|
| Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction | > 3000 m ² |
| Phnom Penh Capital Administration or Provincial authorities depending on building location | < 3000 m ² |
| District/Khan authorities | < 500 m ² |

As a well-established and actively enforced regulation, the building construction permit system provides a platform to integrate sustainability requirements, such as energy efficiency, sustainable construction materials, and green building standards. However, sustainability requirements are not incorporated into the process.



Photo: A house under construction in Phnom Penh (Photo Credit: Sonn Sovannaroth)

4.2. Building Energy Efficiency Design Guidelines

In the draft Building Energy Efficiency Design Guidelines (BEEDG), Cambodia has proposed minimum energy efficiency requirements for buildings, aligned with standards from countries in the region with similar climates and technologies, as outlined in Table 2, (Thailand’s Ministry of Energy June 2009), (Vietnam Association of Civil Engineering Environment 2013), and (Singapore’s Building and Construction Authority 2008). However, the Building Energy Efficiency Design Guidelines (BEEDG) remains a draft regulation under the MLMUPC.

Adopting and enforcing the BEEDG is critical for establishing energy efficiency standards for both new and existing buildings. This would entail the implementation of energy audits and the designation of energy managers in designated buildings. This requires streamlined coordination among MLMUPC, MME, and MOE, facilitated through NCEE.

In addition to this crucial step, the BEEDG must be harmonized with existing regulations, including sub-decrees on minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for appliances and air pollution. On the technical aspect, the current draft of the BEEDG does not yet address several important elements such as integrating renewable energy systems, implementing automated building controls, regulating exterior lighting limits, and promoting sustainable building materials. These elements present opportunities for strengthening the guidelines to ensure a more comprehensive and future-proof approach to building energy efficiency in Cambodia.

Table 2: Building Minimum Energy Efficiency Requirement in Different Countries

| Parameter | Cambodia | Thailand | Vietnam | Singapore |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Overall Thermal Transferred Value | < 50 W/m ² | ≤ 30 - 50 W/m ² | ≤ 60 W/m ² | ≤ 50 W/m ² |
| Roof Thermal Transferred Value | < 25 W/m ² | ≤ 10 - 15 W/m ² | ≤ 25 W/m ² | ≤ 50 W/m ² |
| Lighting Power Density (by building types) | 12 - 18 W/m ² | 12 - 18 W/m ² | 12 - 14 W/m ² | 12 - 15 W/m ² |
| Air Conditioning | Minimum energy performance standards | | | |
| Ventilation | Natural ventilation and ASHARE 62.1 and 62.2 | | | |



Photo: Construction materials (Photo Credit: Sourng Bunna)

4.3. Green Building Standards

Cambodia's green building initiative is in its early stages, lagging behind other Southeast Asian countries. Currently, only international certification systems such as LEED (GBIG 2025) and EDGE (IFC 2025) are in use. Although MOE has drafted CamGCGB, and NCBTR is in the process of outlining a national green building code, the timelines for finalization and adoption remain uncertain. To address this gap and accelerate the shift toward sustainable construction, the immediate implementation of a green building certification system, alongside a minimum compliance system, is critical.



Photo: Energy assessment in a building in Phnom Penh (Photo Credit: GGGI Cambodia)

4.4. Green Investment for Promotion of Low Carbon Buildings

Sustainable financial framework for LCB development is largely absent in Cambodia, as are other important supporting mechanisms, namely the monitoring frameworks and certified LCB professionals. Despite the Law on Investment (Royal Government of Cambodia 2021) emphasizing on energy transition, green technology, climate adaptation and mitigation, and initiative to develop Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund (ADB 2022), no significant operational fund specifically for LCB or green building promotion has yet materialized in Cambodia. Moreover, while the government has introduced incentive schemes for energy transition, such as import tax reduction for electric vehicles (Pisei December 4, 2023), comparable incentives for LCB has yet to be established.

Investment in Cambodia's construction sector has been consistently strong; for example, over USD 5.5 billion in investment projects approved during first 10 months of 2024 (Friel January 1, 2025). However, those investment projects are rarely earmarked for LCB investments, which are hindered by four main investment barriers, namely financial, government (regulation), technical, and cultural and market barriers (On and Techapeeraparnich; 2021). To bridge the financing gap for LCB development, the ALCBT has introduced Green Finance Network (GFN) and building taxonomy to address those barriers by facilitating green bond issuance, structuring risk-sharing mechanisms, and supporting the development of dedicated green financing products for the building sector.

4.5. Embodied Carbon Reduction for Low Carbon Buildings

Embodied carbon - the emissions associated with materials and construction processes over a building's entire lifecycle, plays a significant role in a building's total carbon footprint. This includes emissions from raw material extraction, manufacturing, transport, installation, maintenance, and disposal (UNEP & GlobalABC 2021). In developing countries like Cambodia, managing embodied carbon in the building and construction sector is both an environmental necessity and an economic opportunity. With rapid urbanization and infrastructure expansion underway, ensuring the sustainability of construction practices is vital.

Embodied carbon can account for a significant portion of a building's total carbon footprint. UNEP (2024) reports that carbon embodied materials like steel and cement made up 18% of global building related emissions. As operational carbon emissions continue to fall with grid decarbonization, embodied emissions is set to remain high without mitigation, especially in fast-growing economies (UNEP & GABC 2024). In Cambodia, where the sector relies heavily on high-carbon materials such as cement and steel, policies that promote low-carbon alternatives can help reduce costs, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and lower the environmental burden. Encouraging the use of locally available, sustainable materials like bamboo or compressed earth bricks can improve material security and reduce dependency on imported products, especially as fuel and transportation costs rise.



Photo: The construction of the new National Bank of Cambodia (Photo Credit: Vuthy Va)

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policies can further support this shift by holding manufacturers accountable for the lifecycle emissions of their products. By requiring companies to track, report, and mitigate emissions associated with building materials, EPR policies encourage the adoption of low-carbon production techniques and circular economy practices. A detailed policy report on Embodied Carbon Reduction for Low Carbon Buildings will be published soon.

5. Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to support Cambodia's building sector in advancing toward low carbon development and achieving its 2050 of carbon neutrality vision:

- **Incorporate sustainability requirements into the building permit process** by preparing green building minimum requirements, drawing from established standards like EDGE, LEED, and the draft CamGBGC; and utilizing the building emission assessment tool (BEAT) being developed through the ALCBT project to capture and manage both embodied and operational emissions from buildings with the aim to promote sustainable building design and construction materials. The process enhancement should also involve improving building data collection and analysis. Initially, the minimum requirements could be implemented as part of a voluntary certification scheme linked to the construction permitting process.
- **Establish a sectoral emission baseline and set reduction targets** with clear and achievable measures for the building sector, as part of the upcoming NDC 3.0. The ALCBT project through the subnational building assessment using BEAT is benchmarking emissions from different types of buildings in Cambodia; and at the sectoral level, scenario model towards net zero building sector will support in identifying mitigation measures.
- **Finalize and adopt the Building Energy Efficiency Design Guidelines (BEEDG)** to support NEEP implementation. BEEDG will thereby integrate renewable energy systems, implement automated building controls, regulate exterior lighting limits, and promote sustainable building materials. The guidelines should also set performance benchmarks for embodied carbon.
- **Establish monitoring and reporting mechanisms** to ensure compliance and track progress across both public and private sectors. The common carbon matrix tool, under development by ALCBT project, can be used to consistently track building carbon performance and progress of the building sector towards Cambodia's NDC commitments.
- **Mandating Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs)** for key construction materials (cement, steel, and insulation) to improve transparency in carbon footprints and enable informed material selection. Specific material specifications that promote low-carbon alternatives should be implemented to reduce embodied carbon in Cambodia's construction sector.
- **Develop fiscal and non-fiscal incentives, and financial instruments** to encourage investment in LCB programs and projects. Leveraging on the government's import tax reduction scheme for electric vehicle, direct tax incentives for LCB and green buildings can be emulated. Further, while anticipating full operationalization of the energy efficiency revolving fund, the Green Finance Network (GFN), an initiative under ALCBT, can be a catalyst to bridge the LCB financing gap. This can be achieved through expanding financing networks and developing green bond and loan market earmarked for LCB development. To drive demand for sustainable materials and construction practices, Green Public Procurement (GPP) can be introduced, requiring all publicly funded projects to prioritize low-carbon materials.
- **Introduce awareness raising and comprehensive capacity building programs** to strengthen knowledge, technical capacity, and implementation of low carbon practices among industry professionals, including relevant government officials.
- **Develop a national building code** (in the long term) aligned with the transition toward net-zero buildings, encompassing embodied carbon, energy efficiency, renewable energy integration, water conservation, and waste management.

6. Way Forward

The Asia Low Carbon Buildings Transition (ALCBT) project, implemented by GGGI and its partners, is supporting Cambodia through the following activities:

- **Conducting energy audits of 250 buildings** in the Phnom Penh region and establish emission baselines using the **Building Emission Assessment Tool (BEAT)**, a standardized metric for assessing and managing carbon emissions in new and existing buildings. This will inform the development of **green building minimum requirements**, such as energy performance indices and embodied carbon standards. The project will also support MLMUPC in establishing a **National certification system based on these standards**.
- **Developing building emission scenarios to 2050**, encompassing BAU, enhanced energy efficiency, and carbon neutrality pathways. These scenarios will support the RGC in understanding emissions from the building sector and identifying mitigation measures. The project supports key ministries in setting emission reduction targets for inclusion in NDC 3.0.
- **Integrating embodied carbon assessment into building practices** by conducting whole life carbon assessments on selected buildings and across building sectors using tools like **BEAT** and **CCMv2**. The project promotes the adoption of Environmental Product Declaration (EPDs) for major building materials, with BEAT providing a platform to access these EPDs. The project will enable standardized carbon accounting and inform mitigation measures to reduce lifecycle emissions in Cambodia’s building sector.
- **Establishing a Green Finance Network (GFN)** to engage financial institutions and raise their awareness on LCB benefits and opportunities to facilitate investments for LCB projects. GFN is envisioned to strengthen financial sector engagement in sustainable finance for the building sector.
- **Delivering a professional training program** on LCB practices and whole life cycle carbon assessment tool at the Institute of Technology of Cambodia, which will contribute to long-term capacity development.
- **Developing an actionable roadmap** outlining steps to be taken before, during, and after the development of the **Green Building Code** for Cambodia.



Photo: Asia Low Carbon Buildings Transition (ALCBT) in Cambodia Project Brochure (Photo Credit: GGGI Cambodia)

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About ALCBT Project

The Asia Low Carbon Buildings Transition (ALCBT) Project is a five-year, multi-stakeholder project that seeks to reduce GHG emissions by catalyzing a nationwide transition towards low-carbon buildings in five Asian countries, namely Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam. Funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) under the International Climate Initiative (IKI), the project is implemented by the Global Green Growth Institute in partnership with the ASEAN Center for Energy (ACE), Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), and HEAT International.

About GGGI

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), headquartered in Seoul, Republic of Korea is a treaty-based international, inter-governmental organization dedicated to supporting and promoting strong, inclusive and sustainable economic growth in developing countries and emerging economies.

About ACE

The ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE) is an intergovernmental organisation within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN) structure that represents the 10 ASEAN Member States' (AMS) interests in the energy sector.

About EESL

Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) is a Super Energy Service Company (ESCO) that seeks to unlock energy efficiency market in India, estimated to at Rs. 74,000 crore that can potentially result in energy savings of up to 20 per cent of current consumption, by way of innovative business and implementation models.

About HEAT International

HEAT International is an independently acting consulting firm with 30 years of experience in the field of climate, heating & cooling, and transport. HEAT's goal is to support countries in their effort to mitigate emissions and to implement transformative pathways towards zero GHG emission solutions.

IKI Independent Complaint Mechanism

Any person who believes they may be harmed by an IKI project or who wish to report corruption or the misuse of funds, can lodge a complaint to the IKI Independent Complaint Mechanism at IKI-complaints@z-u-g.org. The IKI complaint mechanism has a panel of independent experts who will investigate the complaint. In the course of the investigation, we will consult with the complainant so as to avoid unnecessary risks for the complainant. More information can be found [here](#).

ASIA LOW CARBON BUILDINGS TRANSITION

Life Cycle Assessment for Transitioning
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