



**The International
Tracking Standard
Foundation**

Founder of I-REC

COUNTRY ASSESSMENT REPORT

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

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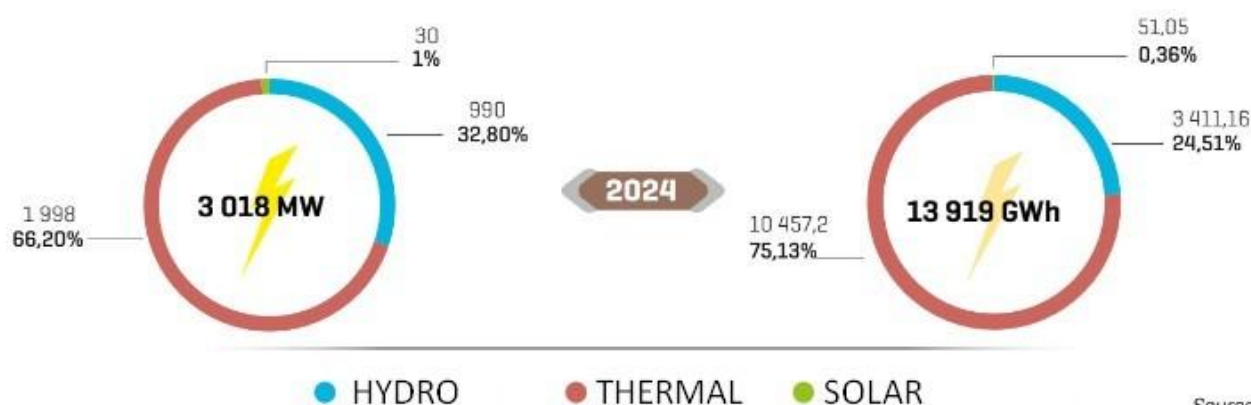
1.1 Country Assessment Report Template

Country Name	Côte d'Ivoire
Introduction	This Country Assessment Report for Côte d'Ivoire, initiated by CI-ENERGIES, evaluates Côte d'Ivoire's readiness to participate in the International Renewable Energy Certificate (I-REC) Standard, highlighting its robust legal framework, growing renewable energy sector, and strong demand for attribute tracking.

1.2 Electrical Generation and Demand

Generation	Technology	Capacity (MW) ¹
	Wind	0
	Hydro	990
	Fossil/Thermal	1,998
	Biomass	0
	Solar	30
	Total	3 018
Demand	Sector	Demand (GWh) ²
	Residential	4,116.95
	Commercial/Service/Public Sector	3,267.78
	Transport / Other non-specified	25.3
	Industrial	3,193.06
	Primary Activities	279.17
	Total	10,882.26

Installed capacity (3,018 MW as of 2024) is primarily managed by CI-ENERGIES and independent power producers (IPPs), with natural gas dominating at 73% of generation. Total demand (10,882 GWh in 2024) is growing at an average annual rate of 7%, driven by industrial expansion and urbanization.



1.3 Electrical Interconnection and Import/Export

Connected	Transmission capacity (MW)	Annual import from	Annual export to country (GWh) ³
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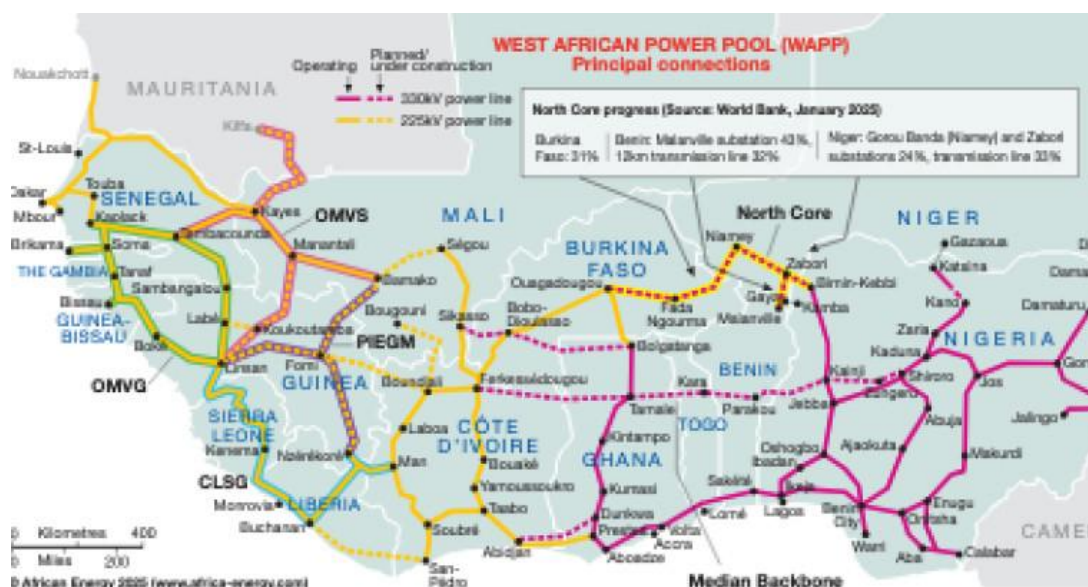
¹ Source : [PACTE NATIONAL ÉNERGIE POUR LA REPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE, 2025]. Weblink: [PACTE NATIONAL ÉNERGIE POUR LA REPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE](#), accessed on 21/02/2026.

² Source: [International Energy Agency, 1990-2023], Weblink: <https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/energy-statistics-data-browser?country=COTEIV>, accessed on 21/02/2026. Conversion factor : 1 TJ = 0,27778 GWh.

country		country (GWh) ³	
Ghana	5,000	376.7	57.1
Burkina Faso	738.54	0	201.96
Mali	600	0	121.14
Liberia	126	0	205.88
Guinea	1,310	0	40.48
Sierra Leone	271	0	103.86

Additional information

Trade volumes are for the year 2024.



West African Power Pool (WAPP) principal connections map⁴

Despite increasing installed capacity, countries interconnected with Côte d'Ivoire often do not have the necessary production own needs. This explains why they import from Côte d'Ivoire, which, unlike them, produces enough for its domestic consumption (in 2024, for example, exports accounted for only 5% of its total production).

This is the case in Sierra Leone, for example, as explained in the country's national energy pact⁵: "Whilst the aggregate supply of grid power is 140 MW⁶, unconstrained demand for household consumption, industrial, and low voltage commercial use is estimated to be around 320 MW and projected to grow to 485 MW by 2030."

Countries therefore often find themselves dependent on imports to meet demand. For this reason, the establishment of the Côte d'Ivoire-Liberia-Sierra Leone-Guinea (CLSG) corridor, enabling interconnection between these countries within the West African Power Pool (WAPP), has been essential.

1.4 Market Structure

The Market structure of the energy sector is based on a positive dynamic driven by the combination of the private and public sectors. The activities of the electricity sector in Côte d'Ivoire are governed by Law No. 2014-132 of March 24, 2014, concerning the Electricity Code, which establishes the liberalization of the activities of production, transmission, distribution, import,

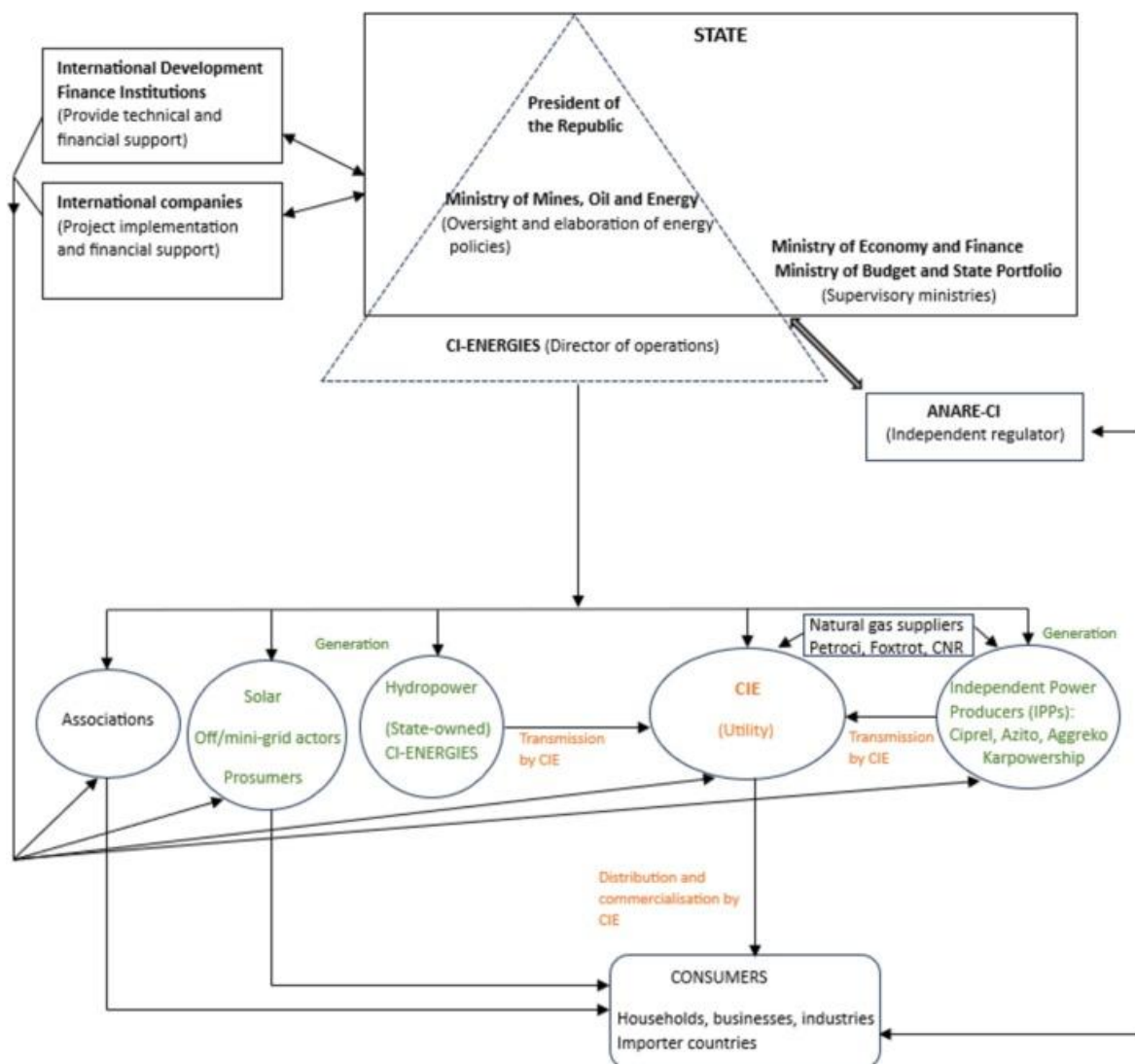
³ Source : [ANARE RAPPORT D'ACTIVITES 2024], Weblink : <https://anare.ci/download/rapport-dactivites-2024/>, accessed on 21/02/2026

⁴ Source : [African Energy], Weblink : <https://www.africa-energy.com/map/west-african-power-pool-wapp-principal-connections-map>, accessed on 10/06/2026.

⁵ Source : [NATIONAL ENERGY COMPACT FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE, 2025]. Weblink: <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/ce215ab7fd4bf5cd190c8ddb32477fa6-0010012025/original/Sierra-Leone-National-Energy-Compact-Mission-300.pdf>, accessed on 21/02/2026.

⁶ Although the official installed capacity is 271 MW, the available capacity does not exceed 140 MW.

export and marketing of electrical energy.



Mapping of main actors in the Ivorian electricity sector⁷

Two public entities operate in the sector on behalf of the state. These are the National Electricity Sector Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ANARE-CI), an independent administrative authority established by decree on October 12, 2016, and the state-owned company responsible for assets, Côte d'Ivoire Énergies (CI-ENERGIES), created by decree no. 2011-472 of December 21, 2011. Six private operators also operate in the sector, including five independent power producers (CIPREL, AZITO Energie, ATINKOU, Aggreko, and EMEA Energy Venture - Karpower) and one private operator managing state-concessed transmission/distribution infrastructures, the Compagnie Ivoirienne d'Électricité (CIE).

The five independent power producers (representing approximately 65% of the installed generation capacity) have BOO (Build, Own, Operate) and BOOT (Build, Own, Operate, Transfer) type contracts with the State⁸. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) allow the sector to leverage the expertise and resources of the private sector to develop and improve the quality and availability

⁷ Source : [A political economy analysis of the electricity sector in Côte d'Ivoire, Wondia Mireille Yeo, 2024] Weblink : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214629624004249>, accessed on 10/06/2026

⁸ Source: [PACTE NATIONAL ÉNERGIE POUR LA REPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE, 2025] Weblink : <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/8878d8c9d9feb9d2d29cc9c3de436c9-0010012025/original/M300-AES-Compact-Cote-divoire.pdf>, accessed on 21/02/2026 (page 17)

of electricity.

Incentive framework for private sector participation:

The 2010 and 2018 decrees relating to the management of financial flows in the electricity sector prioritize payments to energy suppliers before expenditures by public entities (Decree No. 2010-200 of July 15, 2010)⁹, defining the rules.

In 2023, the Ministry of Energy, through the Directorate General of Energy (DGE), undertook the off-grid electrification of 100 settlements in collaboration with the Chinese firm HUAWEI, using modern PV energy storage technology. To this end, a pilot project was carried out in northern Ivory Coast in 2024 and a feasibility study was conducted for the electrification of 100 camps.⁸

To this end, the Government has implemented a partnership system based on tenders using "take-or-pay" contract models. A balanced PPP/Public combination thus allows the electricity sector to react quickly and effectively to the problems and constraints of the sector that may arise (need for reserves or peak production units, etc.) for the management of the supply-demand balance.

Buyers structure:

Since the 2014 Electricity Code, and more precisely Article 6 of the electricity code¹⁰, the activities of generating, transporting, distributing, importing, exporting and marketing electrical energy do not constitute a state monopoly. Thus, IPPs can sell the electricity produced to any buyer other than the state, any third party with the status of "eligible customer" granted by the Ministry in charge of energy¹¹. Only dispatching activities constitute a state monopoly that can be conceded to a single operator.

The sale of an independent producer's energy production to an eligible customer is subject to an energy purchase contract between the two parties. It must state the delivery point for the electricity purchased, the maximum quantity purchased in kWh, the voltage, the purchase price, the terms of invoice payment, the effective date of the contract as well as its duration and the terms of termination¹².

1.5 Responsible Government Department

Institutional Framework

The energy sector is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Petroleum, Energy and Renewable Energies. In addition to the Ministry, concessionary companies have been established to manage the electricity sector.

Regulatory Framework

- National Electricity Regulatory Authority (ANARE-CI): Established by decree (Decree No. 2016-785), it supervises and regulates the sector, ensuring transparency, competition, and consumer protection.
- CI-ENERGIES, a state-owned company responsible for electricity production and management (Decree No. 2011-472).

1.6 Existing/Planned Legislation

The country's legislation provides a positive framework for the development of renewable energy projects, for both private and public sector participation.

⁹ Source: [Decree NO. 2010-200 OF JULY 15, 2010] Weblink: <https://anare.ci/download/decret-n-2010-200-du-15-juillet-2010-portant-definition-des-regles-de-gestion-des-flux-financiers-du-secteur-de-lelectricite/>, accessed on 21/06/2026

¹⁰ Source : [FAO, 2014], Weblink : <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ivc146558.pdf>, accessed on 21/02/2026

¹¹ Yet the market still operates under a single-buyer model, with CI-ENERGIES which remains the sole contractual purchaser of electricity from IPPs.

¹² PPA agreements and templates: Available from ANARÉ or DGE (Directorate General for Energy).

- Electricity Code: The country has an Electricity Code that governs the production, transmission, distribution, and sale of electricity.
- National Electricity Regulatory Authority (ANARE-CI): Established by decree (Decree No. 2016-785), it supervises and regulates the sector, ensuring transparency, competition, and consumer protection.
- CI-ENERGIES, state-owned company responsible for electricity production and management (Decree No. 2011-472).

Although no legislation explicitly recognizes the separability of environmental attributes, the legal framework promotes renewable energy and public-private partnerships, which are compatible with I-REC mechanisms.

The terms and conditions for selling electricity are detailed in Decree No. 2016-783 of October 16, 2016, which sets out the conditions and procedures for selling electricity produced by an independent power producer or surplus electricity produced by a self-producer.

Order No. 065/MPEER/CAB of March 29, 2021, concerns the creation, responsibilities, organization, and operation of the consultation framework for off-grid electrification and establishes a favorable framework for private sector participation in the development of the electricity grid.

In 2024, Côte d'Ivoire established the Carbon Markets Office (CMO), thus creating an institutional framework for regulating and valuing carbon credits. This framework is reinforced by specific provisions in the framework law on climate change and is attached to the Ministry of the Environment¹³.

Besides, the country launched the National Energy Pact in 2025, which is aligned with the 2021–2025 National Development Plan and UN Sustainable Development Goal 7. It aims to accelerate access to energy (100% electricity access by 2030), diversify the energy mix (45% renewable energy by 2030) and strengthen energy efficiency.

Furthermore, to support the development of renewable energies, the National Action Plan for Renewable Energies (PANER) mentions the indicative example of 'green certificates' as a policy lever: a decentralized system of quotas for green certificates sold on the market, also known as Tradable Green Certificates (CVE/TGC). Such quotas could be imposed on electricity production and/or distribution companies (calculated as a percentage of production/sales), and operators could meet these obligations in three ways: (i) by producing their own green electricity, (ii) by purchasing electricity under long-term contracts, and (iii) by acquiring the corresponding Green Certificates on the financial market for a required amount of electricity¹⁴.

1.7 Environmental and Renewable Electricity Legislation

The legislative and regulatory texts in place in Côte d'Ivoire for renewable electricity are considered a major advantage for the sector's development.

- Electricity Code (Law No. 2014-132 of March 24, 2014): This law introduces and promotes the development of renewable energy processing sectors, including solar energy, biomass, hydropower, and wind power.
- National Renewable Energy Action Plan (PANER) for 2016-2030. As described by the Ministry of Environment in the first Biennial Transparency Report, the plan "constitutes an essential strategic framework for the development of renewable energy. By focusing on sustainability, diversifying energy sources and improving access to electricity, PANER aims to address the country's energy challenges while contributing to the fight against climate change". The country thus aims to accelerate the development of renewable energy by providing an incentive-based legislative

¹³ Source: [Ministry of Environment, 2026] Weblink: <https://environnement.gouv.ci/changement-climatique-la-cote-divoire-marque-un-grand-pas-vers-la-gouvernance-du-marche-carbone/>, accessed on 21/02/2026.

¹⁴ Source: [PANER, 2016], Weblink: https://www.se4all-africa.org/fileadmin/uploads/se4all/Documents/Country_PANER/CO%CC%82TE_D%E2%80%99IVOIRE_Plan_d_Actions_National_pour_les_Energies_Renouvelables.pdf (Page 58), accessed on 21/02/2026.

framework, particularly for private investment. Regarding production, transport and distribution, 986 billion FCFA (or 1,625 million USD¹⁵) of private investment was made from 2011 to 2023 and approximately 1,177 billion FCFA (1,940 million USD) is planned for the period 2024-2030.

Although there is no specific mention of using environmental attributes such as I-RECs in current legislation, the use of incentives, such as carbon markets and the mechanisms of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, is clearly defined in the country's revised NDC, with the creation of the Operational Procedures Manual For Participating In Market And Non-Market Carbon Mechanisms In Côte d'Ivoire¹⁵, which was developed by the ministry of environment.

According to recent discussion with the Designated National Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (Carbon Markets Office), the country's carbon market framework under Article 6 is being finalized, including:

- Procedures for ITMOs transfer/adjustments.
- Templates (letters of intent, authorization) and fee schedule.
- Carbon registry

Moreover, the country is putting in place a national strategy for carbon emissions taxation. The first phase (Preparation Phase) will extend over 2026–2027. It will be dedicated to establishing the legal, institutional, and technical foundations of the carbon tax¹⁶, covering:

- Taxes and fees related to petroleum products and energy
- Specific environmental taxes (contributions intended to finance actions to protect biodiversity and combat pollution)
- Instruments related to forestry and mining.

1.8 Existing/Planned Certificate or Support Systems

The country is focusing primarily on direct subsidy mechanisms, public-private partnerships (tax incentives), and pilot projects to encourage green energy production, particularly in solar, biomass, and hydroelectric. There are no existing/planned certificate systems that might impact on or conflict with the use or integrity of issued I-RECs. Indeed, the subsidy and tax incentive mechanisms put in place do not currently offer I-REC opportunities due to the absence of a system that would allow for this type of certificate, although the National Action Plan for Renewable Energy (PANER) indicate that the country is aware of the existence of this type of mechanism as a lever to encourage the development of renewable energy. Furthermore, tender processes (e.g., Scaling Solar) and PPPs do not affect attribute ownership, which can be allocated to producers or buyers.

The U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire have signed a regional energy compact, in partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to provide sustainable and affordable electricity to people and businesses in Côte d'Ivoire and the wider region. Created in December 2025, the establishment of the MCA-Côte d'Ivoire Regional Compact was formalised in 2026 to implement the Regional Energy Compact concluded with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). This compact, endowed with a grant of \$322.5 million (180 billion FCFA), aims to strengthen electricity trade in West Africa and position Côte d'Ivoire as a regional energy hub. To further enhance the region's energy security, the compact will catalyze private financing for a range of projects designed to increase the energy available for trading. By unlocking more diversified energy sources, these projects will reduce Côte d'Ivoire's dependence on foreign sources.¹⁷

Last but not least, I-RECs would complement carbon markets by supporting market-based Scope 2 accounting and renewable electricity claims under international reporting frameworks such as the GHG Protocol, CSRD/ESRS and SBTi.

¹⁵ Source: [Marché carbone en Côte d'Ivoire], weblink: <https://environnement.gouv.ci/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/MUNUEL-DES-PROCEDURES-OPERATIONNELLES-DE-PREPARATION-AUX-MECANISMES-DE-MARCHE-ET-NON-MARCHE-CARBONE-EN-COTE-DIVOIRE.pdf>, accessed on 21/02/2026.

¹⁶ <https://finances.gouv.ci/actualites/65-contenu-dynamique/actualite/1192-strategie-nationale-de-taxation-des-emissions-de-carbone-en-cote-d-ivoire>

¹⁷ <https://ci.usembassy.gov/fr/mcc-cote-divoire-compact-regional-pour-lenergie/>

1.9 Extent of Engagement with Government

The inclusion requirements and benefits Côte d'Ivoire to participate in the I-REC market were outlined by CI-Energies public company to all key sectoral stakeholders: ANARE-CI, the Ministry of Environment (Carbon Markets Office) and Direction of Energy. This country assessment report and a detailed memorandum about the I-REC mechanism, its principles and trends, case studies from neighboring countries and the participation process have been shared with relevant focal points and further explained through video conferences.

Provided that I-RECs would allow Ivorian market entities to claim zero- or low-carbon electricity and further support the local desire to reduce dependence on fossil energies, all willingness to contribute to such an initiative while observing current and future legislation developments has been ensured.

1.10 Expected Response from Government

An I-REC certification would help the country reach its objective when it comes to renewable energy development, as this would first attract private capital investment (private companies), mentioned in official documents (such as the National Action Plan for Renewable Energies and the National Energy Pact) as being essential for the sector's expansion. Secondly, help the government achieve greater potential and opportunities under the West African Power Pool and the Africa Continental Free Trade Area.

Following the above government engagement efforts, an open communication channel is established for review, feedback and suggestions. While no specific inputs have been formalized yet, it is expected that the first Ivorian renewable electricity device registration, targeted by CI-Energies for Soubré hydropower plant, will allow for better understanding and appropriation of all bodies as a concrete business case so that the I-REC concept is integrated practically in the country's upcoming carbon & environmental legislation under Article 6.

1.11 Proposed Restrictions

All issuing entities registered would need to provide official signed invoices and/or reconciled readings against an online monitoring system such as SCADA to support the auditable, reliable verification and issuance of I-RECs. Although this is not mandatory, it is intended to ensure accuracy during verification procedures under the I-TRACK Standard.

1.12 Any Other Relevant Information

RE Market Potential:

The electricity market in Côte d'Ivoire has significant development potential, particularly through renewable energy, with ambitious objectives and concrete projects underway¹⁸:

Reach 42% (26% large and medium hydropower and 16% other renewable energy sources) by 2030 in the energy mix.

¹⁸ Source: [PACTE NATIONAL ÉNERGIE POUR LA REPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE, 2025], Weblink : <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/8878d8c9d9fefb9d2d29cc9c3de436c9-0010012025/original/M300-AES-Compact-Cote-divoire.pdf>, accessed on 21/02/2026

Providing access to electricity to approximately 17 million additional people by 2030, increasing the national access rate (service rate) to 100% from 64% at the end of 2023.

Financial incentives: The National Energy Pact aims to attract a total investment of \$6.56 billion, with an ambitious target of \$2 billion in private investment in electricity access and renewable energy development.

Expanding energy infrastructure at competitive costs: In 2023, the Government developed the Master Plan for Production and Transmission, the Master Plan for Electricity Distribution in Greater Abidjan, and the Master Plan for Electricity Distribution in Inland Cities. The aim is to guide public and private investment. In this regard, the country awarded its first significant competitive tender for two solar power plants in Touba and Laboa, as part of the Scaling Solar initiative, supported by the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The tender resulted in a competitive price of 3.3 euro cents/kWh and demonstrates Côte d'Ivoire's vast potential for investment in renewable energy. Following this success, a second call for expressions of interest for the financing, construction and operation of two solar power plants in Dabakala and Niakara, for a total of 200 MWp, was issued.¹⁹

The Board of Directors of the African Development Bank Group approved, on May 15, 2026, in Abidjan, €103.14 million in financing for Côte d'Ivoire to extend access to electricity to more than 100,000 households and improve the quality of services delivered in 18 regions of the country. The project will electrify 244 rural communities across 18 regions of Côte d'Ivoire, and will also extend, strengthen, and rehabilitate electricity distribution networks in Greater Abidjan, some cities in the interior of the country, and 12 departmental capitals.²⁰

International Frameworks and Mandates:

Export-oriented industries and multinational companies operating in Côte d'Ivoire are increasingly subject to international disclosure requirements, including Scope 2 emissions reporting (indirect emissions from purchased electricity), primarily due to the following factors:

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) – EU: Multinational companies with operations in the EU (or supplying EU markets) must comply with the CSRD, which requires detailed reporting on Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. This includes electricity consumption data and the use of renewable energy certificates (e.g., I-REC or Guarantees of Origin) to substantiate green electricity claims.

FRS S2 and TCFD-aligned climate disclosures increasingly require transparency on electricity consumption, sourcing and associated emissions

Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi): Companies committed to SBTi must report and reduce Scope 2 emissions, often relying on credible energy attribute certificates to support renewable electricity procurement claims.

Sectoral demand for renewable energy certificates:

Demand from industrial and commercial electricity consumers has already emerged, with more than 50,000 MWh of I-RECs redeemed by Côte d'Ivoire beneficiaries since 2022 despite the absence of a registered Ivorian device. Commitments for

¹⁹ Source : [World Bank Group, 2025] <https://blogs.worldbank.org/fr/africacan/la-cote-ivoire-accueille-les-investissements-privés-pour-son-ambitieux-programme-energetique>, accessed on 21/02/2026

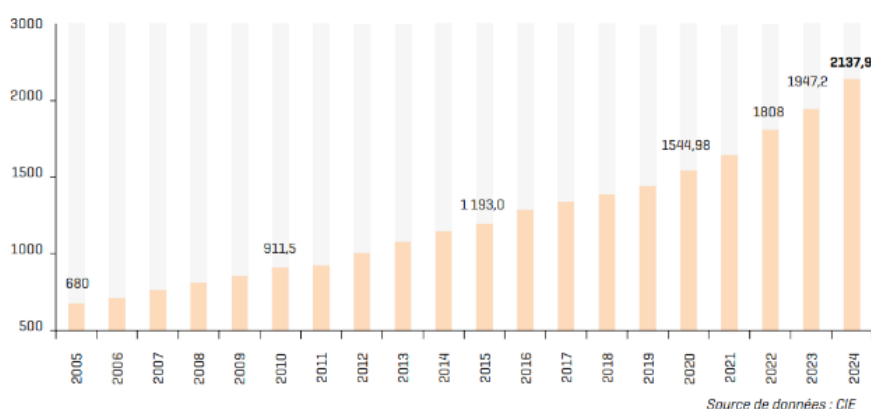
²⁰ <https://www.afdb.org/fr/news-and-events/press-releases/cote-divoire-plus-de-100-000-foyers-raccordes-au-reseau-national-delectricite-grace-au-soutien-de-la-banque-africaine-de-developpement-94208>

significantly higher volumes have been expressed should domestic I-REC supply become available.

Mining: Companies such as Endeavour Mining or Percival disclose Scope 2 emissions in their ESG reports, often using auto-production or PPAs with renewable IPPs to reduce their footprint.

Cocoa and agriculture: Multinationals like Cargill, Barry Callebaut, and Olam (operating in Côte d'Ivoire) report Scope 2 emissions as part of their sustainability commitments and EU/US compliance.

Textiles and manufacturing: Factories supplying EU or U.S. brands (e.g., H&M, PVH) must comply with buyer requirements for carbon footprint disclosure, including Scope 2.



Annual change in peak national gross consumption²¹

As per the National Electricity Sector Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire (ANARE), National peak consumption is increasing by at least 100 MW each year. Over the past five (5) years, peak consumption has increased by an average of 139 MW, with a peak of 191 MW in 2024.

Analysis of political disruptions or market risks:

The country is experiencing strong economic growth, with GDP increasing by 6.5% in 2023 and projected to average 6.4% over the period 2024-2026²². This growth has been accompanied by political stability for several years now. Furthermore, national ambitions, demonstrated through the development of initiatives among which those in the energy sector (particularly those mentioned in the country report), highlight the country's ability to plan for the long term. The increase in private investment, which has, for example, enabled the development of the Touba and Laboa solar power plants mentioned above, is indicative of the country's attractiveness and that of its market.

Regional demand potential:

²¹Source: [National Electricity Sector Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire, 2024], Weblink: [National Electricity Sector Regulatory Authority of Côte d'Ivoire \(ANARE\) - 2024](https://anare.ci/), accessed on 21/02/2026

²²Source: [Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy, 2025], Weblink: <https://energie.gouv.ci/actualite/la-cote-divoire-accueil-les-investissements-privés-pour-son-programme-energetique-ambitieux>, accessed on 21/02/2026

As one of the leading electricity exporters in West Africa and a key participant in the West African Power Pool, Côte d'Ivoire is strategically positioned to contribute to future discussions on regional renewable electricity attribute tracking. The country's extensive cross-border electricity exchanges make it a relevant candidate for the development of future regional approaches to renewable electricity tracking and claims.

Analysis of regulatory risks, including linkages with carbon markets and support systems:

As per its latest Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)²³, Côte d'Ivoire explicitly highlights the importance of mobilizing both domestic and international climate finance, including through Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and voluntary carbon market mechanisms. At present, no regulatory barriers have been identified that would prevent the implementation of a renewable electricity attribute tracking mechanism such as I-RECs.

Carbon credits and renewable energy certificates serve different purposes and address different market needs. While carbon credits represent quantified greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals, I-RECs provide a mechanism to track and substantiate renewable electricity generation and consumption. They also support renewable electricity procurement strategies and market-based Scope 2 reporting under international reporting frameworks.

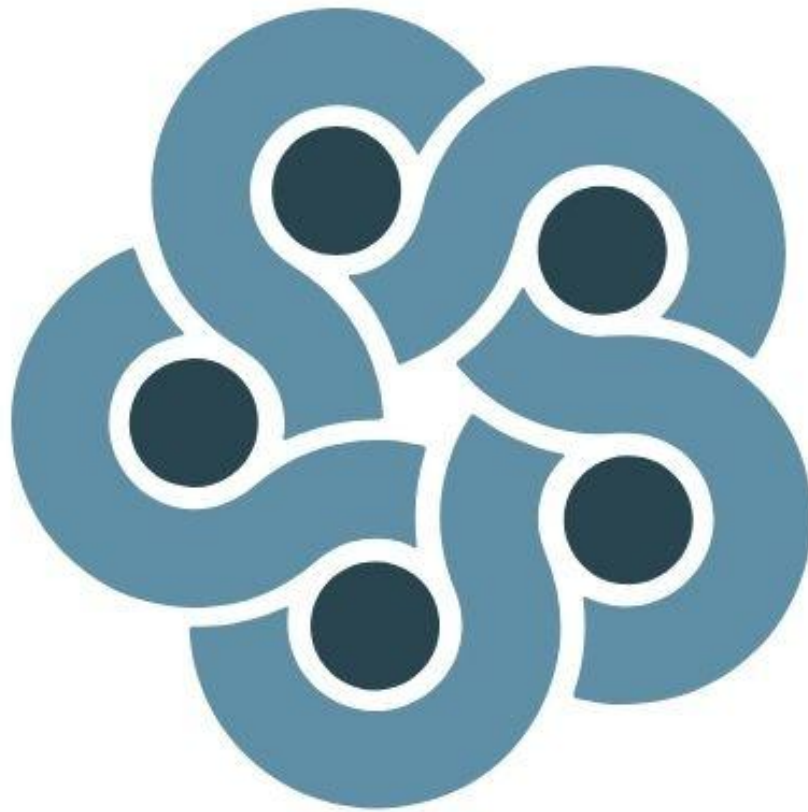
The increasing importance of corporate sustainability reporting, renewable electricity procurement, and climate disclosure requirements is creating demand for renewable energy certificates that cannot be fully addressed through carbon market instruments alone.

Where renewable energy projects participate in both carbon market mechanisms and renewable energy certificate schemes, appropriate transparency and disclosure requirements should be maintained to avoid double counting or double claiming of environmental attributes. Clear governance and claim guidance can ensure the integrity and complementarity of both instruments.

1.13 Author

Organization Name		AERA GROUP	
Signature			
Name (BLOCK CAPITALS)		Nazim Oualane	
DATE	10	06	2026

²³ Source: [Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0, 2025], Weblink: [Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0](#), accessed on 21/02/2026



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