

WEST AFRICA

Cote d'Ivoire

GDP: \$34.3bn

Five-year economic growth rate: 6.6%

Population: 20.8m

Total clean energy investments, 2009-2014: \$69.9m

Installed power capacity: 1.7GW

Renewable share: 2.2%

Total clean energy generation: 185.9GWh

Top energy authority:

Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy

OVERALL RANKING

2014

2015

46 42

OVERALL SCORE

2015

0.71

| PARAMETER | RANKING | SCORE |
|--|---------|-------|
| I. Enabling Framework | 29 | 1.19 |
| II. Clean Energy Investment & Climate Financing | 55 | 0.01 |
| III. Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains | 37 | 1.14 |
| IV. Greenhouse Gas Management Activities | 48 | 0.42 |

SCORE SUMMARY

Cote D'Ivoire scored 0.71 in *Climatescope* 2015, placing it 42nd on the list of countries overall. This represented an increase of four places compared with its position in 2014. The highest score was on Enabling Framework Parameter I.

The country gained three places on Parameter I to rank 29th. The structure of its power sector and its energy access policies helped to prop up its score.

On Clean Energy Investment and Climate Financing Parameter II, Cote D'Ivoire was placed last among the 55 nations, owing to a very low level of investment to date.

The country ranked 37th overall on Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains Parameter III. The presence of a small number of clean energy value chains and service providers helped to prop up its score.

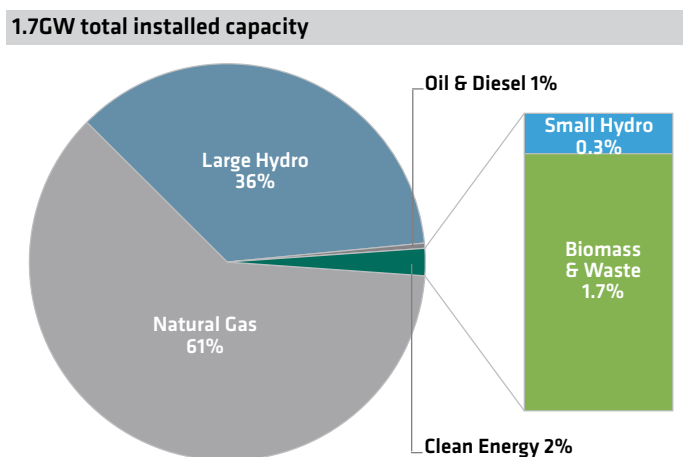
On Greenhouse Gas Management Activities Parameter IV, the country ranked 48th, reflecting some activity in the carbon offsetting category.

For further information, access www.global-climatescope.org/en/country/ivory-coast

OVERVIEW

Cote d'Ivoire's current installed capacity is just over 1.6GW, of which gas makes up 1GW and hydro the remainder. The country's power sector is unusual for the region in that a significant share of electricity is generated by independent power producers (IPPs). The market structure is designed to create a favourable operating environment for IPPs. The Compagnie Ivoirienne d'Electricité (CIE) operates the transmission and distribution grids under an exclusive concession granted by the Ivorian state. The CIE is a private company, in which the government holds a minority stake, and it is responsible for collecting bills from consumers and paying the IPPs under a contractual payment structure.

INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY BY SOURCE, 2014 (%)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Compagnie Ivoirienne d'Electricité

Renewable energy policy is a work in progress. A new electricity law was passed in April 2014, which opens all market segments to competition and makes it possible to feed electricity into the grid. However, the details are still being written. The government agreed in 2012 on an energy sector plan which prioritises investment in large hydro and fossil-fuelled power generation and commits the country to achieving a 5% share of renewables in final energy consumption by 2015, rising to 15% by 2020. This is unlikely to be met, with delays in the drafting of the renewables implementation decrees of the 2014 electricity law.

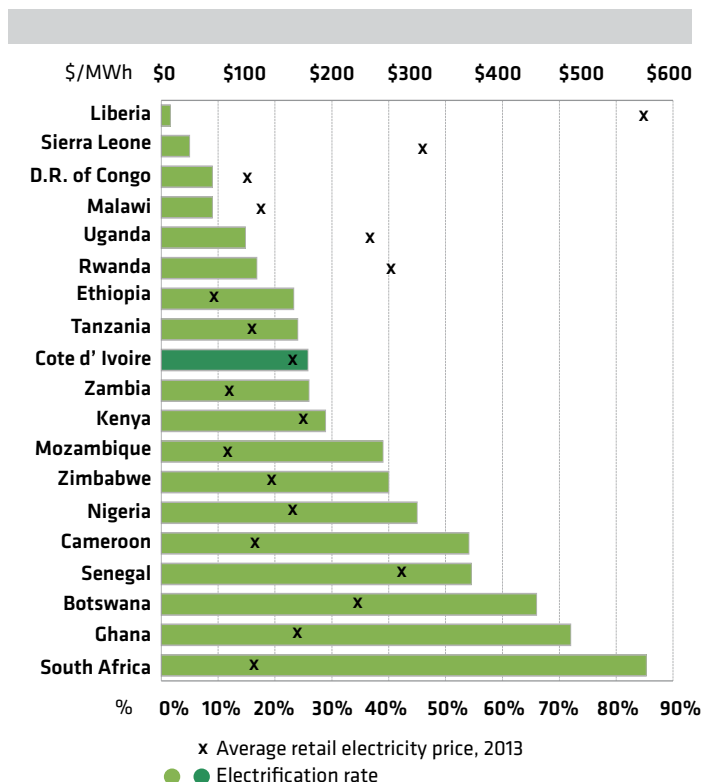
KEY POLICIES

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Energy Target | Renewable energy to constitute 5% of the supply mix by 2015, 15% by 2020 and 20% by 2030. Clean energy investment target of CFA 1,717bn (\$3.2bn in 2012) over 2012-30. |
| Auction | A call for expressions of interest in developing renewable energy projects was held in 2013. Shortlisted projects were asked in July 2014 to prepare tender documentation. |

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance Policy Library

The government's primary policy objective is "electricity for all", which requires increasing generation capacity and extending the electricity grid. Renewable energy plays a part in this programme: the government launched small-scale tenders and is evaluating proposals for mini-grids.

ELECTRIFICATION RATES (%) VS AVERAGE RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES, 2014 (\$/MWh)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

Other than this and a reduced rate of VAT for solar panels, there are no official incentives for renewable energy development. There is significant solar potential in the north of Côte d'Ivoire, but regulations for feeding electricity to the grid are still to be defined. Accordingly, there are no MW-scale or grid-connected plants. Existing solar installations are restricted to a few remote villages, industrial users, and rooftops of wealthier homes.