



**Verified Carbon
Standard**

SCATEC RMI HYBRID CLUSTER

Scatec

Anthesis 

Project title	Scatec RMI Hybrid Cluster
Project ID	5488
Monitoring period	01-July-2025 to 28-February-2026 (Both days inclusive)
Original date of issue	28-February-2026
Most recent date of issue	13-July-2026
Version	2.6
VCS Standard Version	4.7
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PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project

The Scatec RMI Hybrid Cluster Project is a large-scale, grid-connected renewable energy project comprising three adjacent and equivalent project activities forming a single operational hybrid power facility. The Project has a Contracted Capacity of 150 MW (3 x 50MW equivalent project activities) at the Delivery Point. The project integrates solar photovoltaic (PV) generation with battery energy storage system (BESS), managed through a hybrid power plant controller (HPPC), and supplies dispatchable renewable electricity to the South African national grid at the Roodam Switching Station in the Northern Cape Province.

Financial close for the project was achieved on 19-July-2022 [1], with construction activities commencing shortly thereafter. Construction of all major project components, including the solar PV arrays, BESS infrastructure, grid interconnection facilities, and associated balance-of-plant, was completed during 2023. The project achieved Commercial Operation Date (COD) for the first project activity instance on 19-November-2023 [2], marking the start date of the project and the commencement of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction generation. The remaining two project activities reached COD on 26-November-2023 [3] and 9-December-2023 [4], respectively. From these dates onwards, all three project activities have been fully operational and delivering electricity in accordance with the Power Purchase Agreements.

During the monitoring period from 01-July-2025 to 28-February-2026, the project operated continuously as designed, with no material changes to the installed technologies, operational configuration, regulatory and contractual obligations or management systems compared to those described in the registered project description. The solar PV facilities, with a combined installed capacity of approximately 540 MWp (DC), generated renewable electricity, stored in the 1,140 MWh BESS and dispatched to meet grid demand requirements. The HPPC functioned as intended to optimise dispatch and ensure compliance with grid requirements at the point of interconnection. Operations and maintenance activities were carried out by Scatec in line with standard operating procedures, and no significant incidents occurred that adversely affected project performance or monitoring integrity during the monitoring period.

The total GHG emission reductions achieved during the monitoring period from 01-July-2025 to 28-February-2026 amount to 529,007 tCO₂e.

1.2 Audit History

Audit type	Period	Program	Validation/verification body name	Number of years
Validation	19-November-2023 – 18-November-2033	VCS	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.	Ten years (10) non-renewable
Verification	19-November-2023 – 30-June-2025	VCS	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.	1.5 years
Verification	01-July-2025 – 28-February-2026	VCS	SustainCert S.A.	8 Months

1.3 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

Sectoral scope	Scope: 01 - Energy (renewable / non-renewable)
Project activity type	Renewable Energy Project

1.4 Project Proponent

Organization name	Anthesis B.V
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Organization name	Scatec Kenhardt Solar 1 (RF) Proprietary Limited
Contact person	Mohamed Khalpe

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Organization name	Scatec Kenhardt Solar 2 (RF) Proprietary Limited
Contact person	Mohamed Khalpe
Title	VP Asset Ownership & Stakeholder Engagement
Address	5 Buitengracht Street, 20th Floor, Portside Building, Cape Town, 8001, South Africa
Telephone	+27 66 485 7078
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Organization name	Scatec Kenhardt Solar 3 (RF) Proprietary Limited
Contact person	Mohamed Khalpe
Title	VP Asset Ownership & Stakeholder Engagement
Address	5 Buitengracht Street, 20th Floor, Portside Building, Cape Town, 8001, South Africa
Telephone	+27 66 485 7078
Email	mohamed.khalpe@scatec.com

1.5 Other Entities Involved in the Project

There are no other entities involved.

Organization name	NA
Role in the project	NA

Contact person	NA
Title	NA
Address	NA
Telephone	NA
Email	NA

1.6 Project Start Date

Project start date	19-November-2023
Justification	In accordance with Section 3.8 of the VCS Standard (Version 4.7), the project start date is defined as the date on which the project activity began generating greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions. For grid-connected renewable energy projects, this corresponds to the Commercial Operation Date (COD), being the date on which electricity is first delivered to the grid under the Power Purchase Agreement and results in the displacement of baseline grid electricity. The Scatec RMI Hybrid Cluster Project commenced generation of GHG emission reductions on 19-November-2023 [2], being the date on which the first project activity achieved COD and began exporting renewable electricity to the South African national grid.

1.7 Project Crediting Period

Crediting period	☐ <i>Seven years, twice renewable</i> ☒ <i>Ten years, fixed</i> ☐ <i>Other (state the selected crediting period and justify how it conforms with the VCS Program requirements)</i>
Start and end date of first or fixed crediting period	19-November-2023 to 18-November-2033

1.8 Project Location

Project physical location and geographic coordinates	
Physical address	Remaining Extent of the farm Onder Rugzeer Number 168; Division Kenhardt; Northern Cape
Latitude	29 ° 12' 19.55"S
Longitude	21 ° 18' 5.54"E

A KML file has been provided on the VERRA Registry that includes the area of the multiple project activities around this point.



Figure 1: Map showing project location

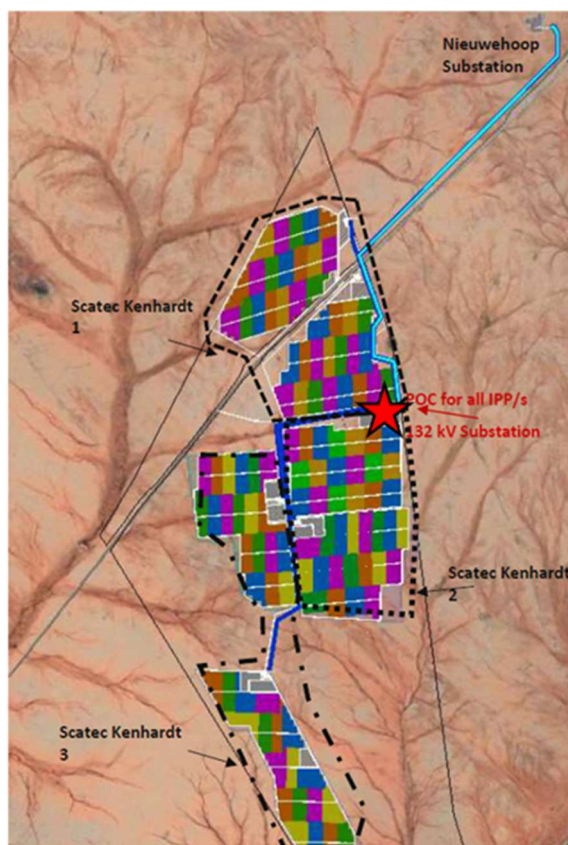


Figure 2: Physical location and layout of the multiple project activities on site

1.9 Title and Reference of Methodology

Type (methodology, tool or module).	Reference ID, if applicable	Title	Version
Methodology	ACM0002	Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources	22.0
Tool	TOOL 01	Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality	7.0
Tool	TOOL 07	Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system	7.0
Tool	VT0011	Electricity System Emission Factors	1.0

Tool	TOOL 23	Methodological tool: Additionality of first-of-its-kind project activities	3.0
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1.10 Double Counting and Participation under Other GHG Programs

1.10.1 No Double Issuance

Is the project receiving or seeking credit for reductions and removals from a project activity under another GHG program?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.10.2 Registration in Other GHG Programs

Was the project registered or seeking registration under any other GHG programs?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.11 Double Claiming, Other Forms of Credit, and Scope 3 Emissions

1.11.1 No Double Claiming with Emissions Trading Programs or Binding Emission Limits

Are project reductions and removals or project activities also included in an emissions trading program or binding emission limit? See the *VCS Program Definitions* for definitions of emissions trading program and binding emission limit.

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.11.2 No Double Claiming with Other Forms of Environmental Credit

Has the project activity sought, received, or is planning to receive credit from another GHG-related environmental credit system? See the *VCS Program Definitions* for definition of GHG-related environmental credit system.

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.11.3 Supply Chain (Scope 3) Emissions

Do the project activities affect the emissions footprint of any product(s) (goods or services) that are part of a supply chain?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.12 Sustainable Development Contributions

The project's core sustainability objective is the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through renewable energy generation. During the current monitoring period, the project

generated 567,605 MWh of clean renewable electricity, displacing emission-intensive grid electricity, and achieving total emission reductions of 529,007 tCO₂e [5].

These outcomes directly support SDG 7.2 (Renewable Energy) by contributing to an increased share of renewables in the energy mix, and SDG 13 (Climate Action) by addressing the urgent imperative to mitigate climate change and its associated impacts. Both SDGs are further reinforced by the project's alignment with South Africa's nationally stated development priority of increasing the share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption, as reflected under SDG indicator 7.2.1.

The project also contributed 581.1 person-months of employment across skilled and unskilled roles in project operations and maintenance, supporting SDG 8.5 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and South Africa's national priority of achieving full and productive employment [6].

Monitoring of SDG contributions is conducted in accordance with the plan set out in this Monitoring Report, encompassing the measurement of renewable energy generation (MWh/year) and the recording of employment data by the project proponents.

Table 1: Sustainable Development Contributions

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime						
1)	7.2	7.2.1 A1 (South African SDG Indicators) – Amount of renewable energy at annual operating capacity	Implemented activities will increase the amount of renewable energy in South Africa	During the 2nd monitoring period, the project displaced approximately 567,605 MWh of emission-intensive grid electricity [5] as shown in the table below: <table><tr><td></td><td>SK1, SK2 and SK3 (MWh)</td></tr><tr><td>Jul – Dec 2025</td><td>424,463</td></tr><tr><td>Jan – Feb 2026</td><td>143,142</td></tr></table> Total: 567,605		SK1, SK2 and SK3 (MWh)	Jul – Dec 2025	424,463	Jan – Feb 2026	143,142	The project activities have displaced a cumulative total of 1,437,605 MWh of emission-intensive electricity since the inception of the operational phase.
	SK1, SK2 and SK3 (MWh)										
Jul – Dec 2025	424,463										
Jan – Feb 2026	143,142										

2)	13.0	Tons of greenhouse gas emissions avoided or removed	The total GHG emissions of the country will be reduced by the ERs and REMs that will no longer be contributing to the country's total GHG emissions. It is expected that the number of GHG emissions will be reduced annually as the project will be verified, confirming that these are no longer emitted to the atmosphere	During the monitoring period, the project displaced approximately 529,007 tCO₂e [5] of emission-intensive grid electricity through the generation of low-emission renewable electricity, as shown below: <table><tr><td></td><td>SK1, SK2 and SK3 (tCO₂e)</td></tr><tr><td>Jul - Dec 2025</td><td>395,600</td></tr><tr><td>Jan - Feb 2026</td><td>133,407</td></tr></table>		SK1, SK2 and SK3 (tCO ₂ e)	Jul - Dec 2025	395,600	Jan - Feb 2026	133,407	The project has displaced approximately 1,795,757 tCO ₂ e of emission-intensive grid electricity through the generation of low-emission renewable electricity since the inception of the operational phase.
	SK1, SK2 and SK3 (tCO ₂ e)										
Jul - Dec 2025	395,600										
Jan - Feb 2026	133,407										

3)	8.5	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	With total unemployment in South Africa having risen from 25.1% to 31.4% over the past decade (2014 to 2025) [7], this SDG target remains a high priority for the country. The country has a target to “achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value by 2030.”	During the current monitoring period, the project created 581.1 direct jobs in people-months ¹ [6]. The employment opportunities provided include skilled roles in technical operations and plant maintenance, as well as unskilled roles such as security and cleaning at the project sites. As per the table below, actual jobs per quarter are presented: <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Total jobs created (people months)</th></tr><tr><td>Jul – Sept 2025 [8]</td><td>307.6</td></tr><tr><td>Oct – Dec 2025 [9]</td><td>273.5</td></tr></table>	Date	Total jobs created (people months)	Jul – Sept 2025 [8]	307.6	Oct – Dec 2025 [9]	273.5	During the operational phase of the project, a cumulative total of 2,062.49 jobs in people months have been created. Over the 10-year operational period, a percentage of the revenue will be dedicated to local communities through socio-economic initiatives. These are monitored and reported upon by the project’s Environmental and Social Advisor and HR team.
Date	Total jobs created (people months)										
Jul – Sept 2025 [8]	307.6										
Oct – Dec 2025 [9]	273.5										

¹ Total employment is reported in people months and represents the cumulative labour input for the monitoring period (Q3 – Q4 2025). Figures for Q1 2026 have not been published by the project proponent. The reported figures are aggregated from cluster-specific monitoring reports, where employment data is recorded separately for each cluster of the Scatec Kenhardt project. Please refer to the respective project monitoring reports for detailed quarterly employment data as referenced in the table.

1.13 Commercially Sensitive Information

No commercially sensitive information has been excluded from the public version of the monitoring report.

2 SAFEGUARDS AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

2.1 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

2.1.1 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholder Identification

The approach adopted in the stakeholder identification process was to contact as many stakeholders as possible through several channels, which included:

- Placing advertisements in a local newspaper, Die Gemsbok on the 18-April-2025.
- Placing a noticeboard at the site and at strategic public locations in the vicinity of the project with a request for feedback. This included local supermarkets, municipality buildings and site access.
- Providing written and email notice to the stakeholders on the register, including surrounding landowners, organs of state and relevant authorities; and
- Requesting stakeholders to recommend other potential stakeholders to include them as members of the stakeholder database (chain referral process).

The stakeholder register is continuously updated as new I&APs are identified and/ or requested to be included or excluded in the database as part of the engagement process. The stakeholder register is maintained by the project's Environmental and Social Advisor.

All stakeholder details were compiled into a database which includes contact details, dates and details of consultations, and a record of all issues raised, and responses provided.

	This database is updated on an on-going basis. Authorities regarded as key stakeholders: - Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DEANC.) - Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF): Directorate Land Use and Soil Management - Northern Cape: Department of Agriculture - Department of Water Affairs (DWA): Deputy Director Lower Orange Water Management Agency (WMA) - South African Heritage Resources Agency - Northern Cape Provincial Heritage: Boswa ya Kapa Bokone - ZF Mgcawu District Municipality - !Kheis Local Municipality - Kai !Garib Local Municipality and - Eskom
Legal or customary tenure/access rights	The legal tenure of the land is private ownership, and a binding lease agreement [10] is in place with the landowners in order to establish the Scatec RMI Hybrid Cluster plant facilities on the land. The lease agreement between the Project and the landowner was entered into on the 6-June-2022.
Stakeholder diversity and changes over time	The project site lies within the !Kheis Local Municipality and key stakeholders that were identified include government agencies, neighboring landowners and residents, local communities, businesses and environmental NGOs. The stakeholders cover a diverse and representative spectrum of all aspects, including race, gender and economic profile in the given area. The economic sector in the local municipality is mainly dominated by agriculture which provides 51.8% of jobs. However, poverty is prevalent in the area, with a recorded unemployment rate of 27.4%. The mining sector is the second-most dominant industry in the broader district municipality of ZF Mgcawu that provides work for local people. The two dominant industries provide

	male-oriented employment opportunities, which causes an uneven distribution of jobs between genders. The Scatec RMI Hybrid Cluster project proponent rolled out an internal Electrical Assistant training programme [11] which provided skills that enable employment in the project for unskilled local community members. There have been no changes in the stakeholder groups involved and affected by the project.
Expected changes in well-being	There are no significant negative impacts anticipated on the well-being of stakeholders. The project's implementation has brought multiple positive impacts such as improved local economic activity, job creation and youth skills development. During the current monitoring period, seven community-centered initiatives were implemented alongside the core project activities to enhance the socio-economic well-being of local community members. Supported by the project's Social and Economic Development Fund, these initiatives target key development areas, including education and training [12], agriculture [13], and skills development [14], thereby contributing to improved livelihoods and community resilience.
Location of stakeholders	The project site is located in the Groblershoop local community (!Kheis Local Municipality), and stakeholders that are most likely to be impacted by the project reside in the surrounding towns and communities of: - Kenhardt - Kai !Garib Local Municipality
Location of resources	The Scatec RMI Hybrid Cluster Project facility is located on the remaining extent of Onder Rugzeer Farm 168, with connection points to the substation on the remaining extent of Portion 3 of Gemsbok Bult Farm 120 within the !Kheis Local Municipality, Northern Cape Province.

2.1.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

Ongoing consultation	The project proponent's appointed Environmental and Social (E & S) Advisor headed the ongoing stakeholder consultation process, hosting community meetings at the local communities, namely the !Kheis and Kenhardt local municipalities. Community members and interested & affected parties were informed about the dates of the consultation meetings held, and in each meeting, project updates were provided by the project proponents' representatives. The communication measures included emails and SMSs communicating the dates of upcoming meetings, as well as public notices placed in public places across the three local municipalities. To ensure that the meetings were accessible to all, the venues for the meetings were the local community halls in Kenhardt and the !Kheis community.
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	During the monitoring period, the stakeholder engagement meetings were held on the following dates in Q4 2025: 24-November-2025 - !Kheis Community [15] 25-November-2025 – Kenhardt Community [16]
Communication of monitored results	The E & S advisor provided the meeting attendees with project updates about the implementation of the community upliftment initiatives associated with the project, namely the Education and Skills Development initiatives [17], LIMA Agricultural Support Programme [13], Community Clubs Programme [18] and the Vocational Skills Development [12] and Health and Safety Training Programme [19]. Each programme lead presented the progress achieved to date, including key activities undertaken and the milestones achieved. An open discussion was facilitated to allow community members to raise questions and provide their own feedback.
Consultation records	All questions raised and inputs received were documented in meeting minutes. [15] [16]
Stakeholder input	The E & S assured the attendees that their feedback would be considered in ongoing implementation and refinement of the initiatives. No concerns or questions were raised

pertaining specifically to the carbon project or the solar power plants; therefore, no project design updates were required based on the stakeholder engagement process.

2.1.3 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Consent	There is a legally binding land lease between the project site's landowners and the operating project proponent for SK1 [10], SK2 [20] and SK3 [21]. No IPs (indigenous peoples), LCs (local communities) or customary rights holders are impacted by the Scatec RMI Project activities.
Outcome of FPIC	The outcome of the process is that the Scatec RMI Cluster Hybrid facility is established on private land for a period of 20 years with the option to renew. No other land resources or communities have been negatively impacted.

2.1.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

Grievances received	Resolution and outcome
No grievances or comments received via either the dedicated Anthesis webpage or the Scatec website or meetings during this monitoring period.	No further action needed

2.1.5 Public Comments

Summary of Comments received	Actions taken
No comments were received as part of the stakeholder consultation or outside the public comment period during this monitoring period.	No further action needed.

2.2 Risks to Stakeholders and the Environment

2.2.1 Management Experience

The Anthesis SA team has significant experience in implementing similar project activities, engaging with communities, project management and environmental and social safeguards aligned with the VCS requirements. Members of the project development team have as a collective, in excess of 50 years' experience in the voluntary carbon market. They have been originating, developing and monetizing carbon credits a company for over 2 decades.

The Scatec RMI operational project proponent has extensive renewable energy project experience in the South African region and globally, including similar Renewable Power facilities in Brazil, Tunisia, Philippines, Honduras, Malaysia, Romania and Egypt among others. The integrated teams are well-positioned to implement and operate the facility and deliver the associated GHG emission reductions into the local market.

No new entities have become involved since the previous verification.

2.2.2 Risk assessment

	Risk identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Natural and human-induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing	No natural and human-induced risks were identified in this monitoring period.	Continuous engagement processes with stakeholders remain in place to identify and address any emerging risks. During this monitoring period, no significant natural or human-induced events occurred that posed a material risk to stakeholder wellbeing. [22]
Risks to stakeholder participation	No risks identified in this monitoring period.	The stakeholder engagement process was conducted and comments received from the stakeholders were properly addressed. No evidence of participation barriers to stakeholders was identified.
Working conditions	No risks related to working conditions were identified in this monitoring period.	All workers and their working conditions are subject to the Basic Conditions of Employment Act of South Africa [23] and labour

		conditions are covered by periodic inspections and compliance to the South African Department of Labour.
Safety of women and girls	No risks related to women and girls were identified in this monitoring period.	The project proponent has taken all measures to ensure the safety of women and girls by implementing various policies as per South African labour [24] and anti-discrimination laws [25].
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	No minors are employed in the project, and the project proponent ensures the safety of minority and marginalized groups as per the South African labour [24] and anti-discrimination laws [25].
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water, generation of waste, and release of hazardous materials and chemical pesticides and fertilizers)	No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	Due to the nature of solar PV technology, there was no noise pollution observed in the operational phase. During the monitoring period, dust suppression is taking place on major access roads as well as work areas, and the dust suppressant used has proven effective in limiting air pollution. [22].

2.3 Respect for Human Rights and Equity

2.3.1 Labor and Work

	Risks identified ²	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Discrimination	No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	The project proponents have formal human resource and labor policies as per the Basic

² The identified risks and commensurate mitigation or preventative measure(s) for forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking, must be inclusive of staff and contracted workers employed by third parties.

		Conditions of Employment Act of South Africa [23].
Sexual harassment	No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	The project proponents have formal human resource and labor policies as per the Basic Conditions of Employment Act of South Africa [23].
Gender equity in labor and work	No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	The project proponents have formal human resource and labor policies as per the Basic Conditions of Employment Act of South Africa [23].
Forced labor	No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	The project proponents have formal human resource and labor policies as per the Basic Conditions of Employment Act of South Africa [23].
Child labor	No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	The project proponents have formal human resource and labor policies as per the Basic Conditions of Employment Act of South Africa [23].
Human trafficking	No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	The project proponents have formal human resource and labor policies as per the Basic Conditions of Employment Act of South Africa [23].

2.3.2 Human Rights

Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	The project proponent adheres to international and national human rights laws and the Bill of Rights entrenched within the Constitution of South Africa [26]. Risks related to human rights were assessed during the EIA process.

2.3.3 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

No risks were identified in this monitoring period.

Risks identified	Mitigation(s) or preventative measure taken
No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	No heritage sites have been found on the site. [22]

2.3.4 Property Rights

Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	All property rights are covered by the legally binding lease agreements that cover land tenure, and no at-risk communities were involved or affected by the project's development.

2.3.5 Benefit Sharing

As stated in Section 2.3.4, the project does not impact on property rights as the land is privately owned and has been secured via a lease agreement; therefore, there is no Benefit Sharing Agreement.

Summary of the benefit sharing plan	As stated in Section 2.3.4, the project does not impact on property rights as the land is privately owned and has been secured via a lease agreement; therefore there is no Benefit Sharing Agreement.
Benefit sharing during the monitoring period	N/A

2.4 Ecosystem Health

	Risk identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken during the monitoring period
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	The project appointed an Environmental Officer who conducted induction training for all workers in the project, and posters for environmental awareness are

		maintained at the project site. Physical rehabilitation of disturbed areas had been completed during the monitoring period. [22]
Soil degradation and soil erosion	No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	The EMPr [27] addressed the risk of soil degradation by implementing the removal of at least 300mm of topsoil prior to construction, which was stockpiled and used within 6 months to avoid erosion and sedimentation [22]. During the monitoring period, topsoil was used for rehabilitation and vegetative regrowth has occurred [22].
Water consumption and stress	No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	The project's Environmental Officer ensured the registration of the onsite borehole with the Department of Water and Sanitation for water supply during the operational phase. The volume of water abstracted was monitored daily to limit water consumption . [22]

2.4.1 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered species

Species or habitat	Plant species that have been identified in the project site are the Aloe dichotoma and the Aloe claviflora which are protected under the provincial Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act [28]. As part of the requirements for an Environmental Authorisation to develop the project in this site, a permit [29] was acquired to continue development with the implementation of a mitigation measure to map the tree species and exclude them from the project boundary.
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	The project site is located in an area that falls within the Bushmanland Arid Grassland which is poorly conserved,

	despite the presence of drainage lines and wetlands that provide habitats for riparian vegetation and fauna. The EMPr [27] incorporated a sensitivity map to identify all the areas needed for habitat connectivity, which were excluded from the project development and remain undisturbed during the operational phase.
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	Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Habitats for rare, threatened, and endangered species	No risks were identified in this monitoring period. ECO noted indigenous tree species that required revegetation during the monitoring period.	Quiver trees and aloes that were located within the project area were relocated to a designated transplant area which was clearly demarcated and remains undisturbed in the operational phase [22].
Areas for habitat connectivity	No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	The project demarcation was compliant with excluding sensitive riparian habitats by implementing buffer zones and fencing off the development area. At the time of the environmental audit during the monitoring period, physical rehabilitation of disturbed areas was completed [22].

2.4.2 Introduction of species

The EMPr [27] contains management interventions and mitigation measures for controlling alien invasive species that may occur on the site. No species have been introduced as a direct part of the project activities.

The following existing alien species are located in the project area.

Existing invasive species	Mitigation measures to prevent the spread or continued existence of invasive species
<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i>	- Pre-construction clearance of all exotic vegetation on site was conducted. No alien invasive plants were noted on site during the monitoring period, and site disturbance did not result in the growth of new alien plants [22].

<i>Datura ferox</i>	- Pre-construction clearance of all exotic vegetation on site was conducted. A site investigation conducted during the operational phase noted no alien invasive plants, and the site disturbance did not result in the growth of new alien plants [22].
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	- Pre-construction clearance of all exotic vegetation on site was conducted. A site investigation conducted during the operational phase noted no alien invasive plants, and the site disturbance did not result in the growth of new alien plants [22].

	Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Invasive species	No risks were identified in this monitoring period.	No alien invasive plants were noted on site during the site investigation conducted post-construction. [22]

2.4.3 Ecosystem conversion

	Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Ecosystem conversion	N/A	This project is not an ARR, ALM, WRC or ACoGS project.

3 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

3.1 Implementation Status of the Project Activity

The Scatec RMI Hybrid Cluster (the "Project") which has multiple locations or project activity instances with three equivalent project activities located adjacent to each other on a single operational site,

Project Details

Contracted Capacity [MW]	150 MW (3 x 50MW equivalent project activities)
Design Auxiliary Consumption of the Facility [MW]	Solar, 0.72 MW. Battery, 2.25 MW
No. of PV clusters	3 clusters with 2 sections in each.

PV Module type	JAM72D30-545 (540, 545, 550 Wp)																
PV Inverter units	2,232																
PCS Inverter units	180																
Transformers Details	Make: Actom Description: 132Kv to 33Kv power transformer Rating: 60 – 80 MVA																
Voltage connection level:	132 kV																
Energy meter details	The measuring and monitoring equipment is supplied by a combination of OEM suppliers, including Sneider Electric, Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories (SEL), Landis+Gyr and ABB, and was installed by competent instrumentation Technicians and OEMs. Energy meter details: <table><thead><tr><th>Station</th><th>Meter Nos.</th><th>Meter Model / Type</th><th>Accuracy Class</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>SK1 [30]</td><td>62753356, 62753360</td><td>ZMD402CT 3x230 3x1(2)A 50Hz CL0.2S</td><td>Active: 0.2 Reactive: 0.5</td></tr><tr><td>SK2 [31]</td><td>62753359, 62753325</td><td>ZMD402CT 3x230 3x1(2)A 50Hz CL0.2S</td><td>Active: 0.2 Reactive: 0.5</td></tr><tr><td>SK3 [32]</td><td>62753358, 62753357</td><td>ZMD402CT 3x230 3x1(2)A 50Hz CL0.2S</td><td>Active: 0.2 Reactive: 0.5</td></tr></tbody></table>	Station	Meter Nos.	Meter Model / Type	Accuracy Class	SK1 [30]	62753356, 62753360	ZMD402CT 3x230 3x1(2)A 50Hz CL0.2S	Active: 0.2 Reactive: 0.5	SK2 [31]	62753359, 62753325	ZMD402CT 3x230 3x1(2)A 50Hz CL0.2S	Active: 0.2 Reactive: 0.5	SK3 [32]	62753358, 62753357	ZMD402CT 3x230 3x1(2)A 50Hz CL0.2S	Active: 0.2 Reactive: 0.5
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SK3 [32]	62753358, 62753357	ZMD402CT 3x230 3x1(2)A 50Hz CL0.2S	Active: 0.2 Reactive: 0.5														
BESS System	The BESS has a combined energy capacity of 1140 MWh, and 225 MW dispatch capacity, at the Delivery Point																

During the monitoring period from 01-July-2025 to 28-February-2026, the Scatec RMI Hybrid Cluster Project operated in accordance with the registered Project Description and applied methodology (ACM0002). All three project activities were operational for the full monitoring period following their respective Commercial Operation Dates in November and December 2023.

The project generated renewable electricity which was exported to the South African national grid and, where applicable, stored and dispatched via the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in line with grid requirements and the Power Purchase Agreements. Operations were conducted under standard operating and maintenance procedures, and the project boundary, installed capacity, and technology configuration remained unchanged during the monitoring period. The BESS was only charged from the renewable energy components of the project, and while there were small backup fossil fuel generators for emergency power, these were not connected and did not feed into the BESS in any way. The BESS is also not fed from grid power as the only input is from the renewable sources. The HPPC and Power management SCADA only allows for flow from RE sources to the BESS - and has (1) no direct input connection from grid and (2) there is a one way step up transformer station as the electricity leaves site and enters the Eskom sub station and is monitored, metered and reported - no Eskom power flows back into the project activity via this line or specifically the BESS or Solar PV modules - the HPPC manages, monitors and controls this. The figure below is an indicative single line diagram of the SCADA instrumentation and flow of electricity from the BESS to the grid indicating no reverse flow.

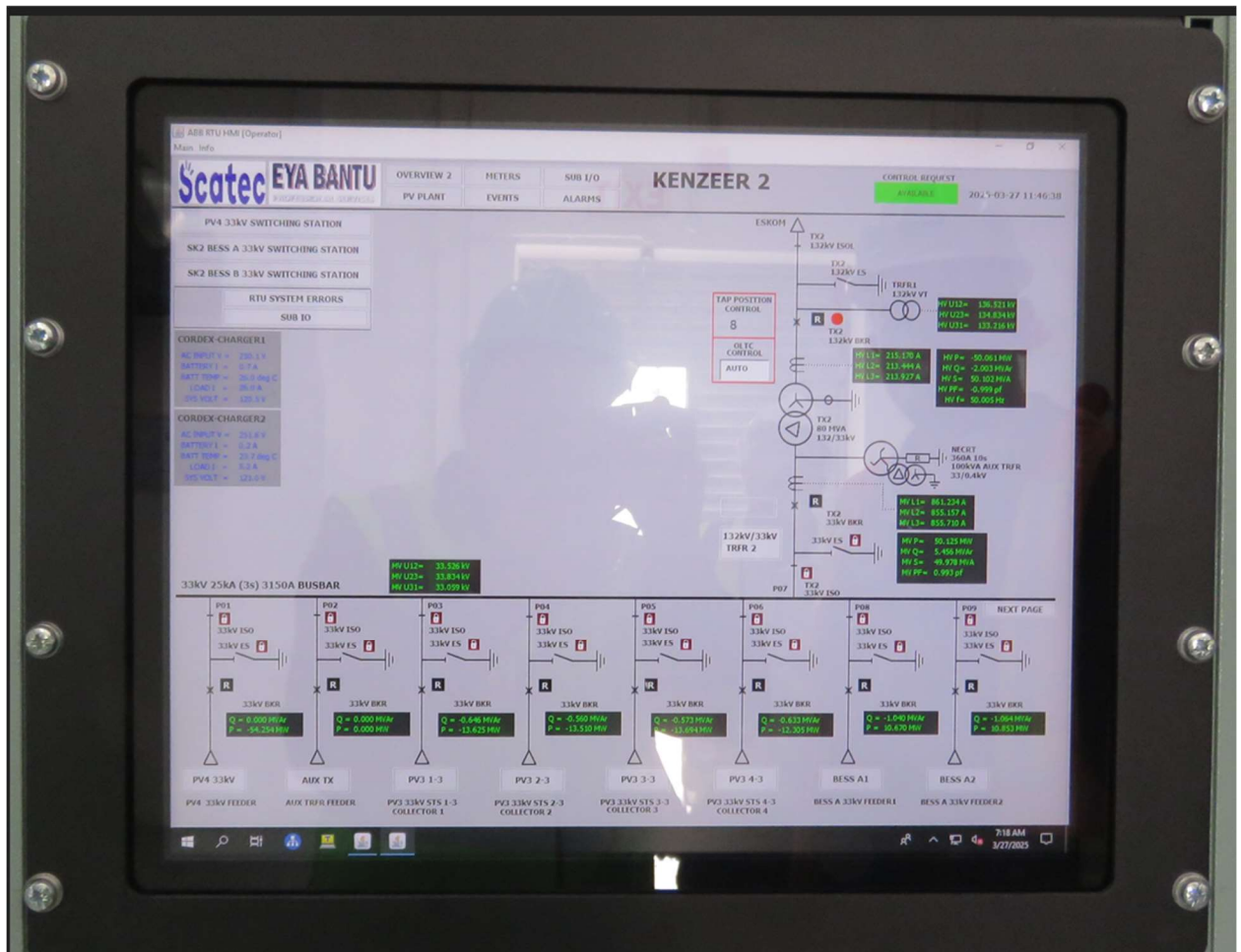


Figure 3: Indicative instrumentation SLD and electricity flow

Routine operational events such as scheduled maintenance activities, minor unscheduled outages, and grid-related curtailment occurred as expected for a large-scale grid-connected facility. These events were managed operationally and did not constitute deviations from the monitoring plan, nor did they affect the integrity of the data collection system. All electricity exported to the grid was measured using calibrated main revenue meters at the point of connection, consistent with the registered monitoring approach. No material data gaps, calibration failures, or monitoring system interruptions occurred during the monitoring period.

While the plant experienced normal operations during the monitoring period, the following abnormal incidents were recorded and managed during the period. There were no incidents in the current monitoring period that impacted GHG emission reduction and monitoring.

Incident	Impact
Lightning strikes leading to trips and localised hardware failure (e.g. PV6 patch panel; PV3 tracker; PV1 patch panel)	Continued risk in electrical storms and lightning. Each incident resulted in limited production loss while incident was repaired
HPPC setpoint instability and plant trips due to software updates or errors.	OEM intervention and faults rectified with preventive actions. Limited production loss.
BESS software issues and capacity testing.	OEM intervention and faults rectified with preventive actions and local capacity knowledge transfer. Limited production loss.
Contractor delays in completing jobs due to travel to remote sites, or capacity issues.	Intervention with contractors to prioritise jobs to minimise and mitigate production loss.
Fibre communication fault on SK1 leading to production loss	Fibre failure and external resource used in holiday period.

No loss events, reversals, or leakage emissions are applicable to this project under the applied methodology. There were no changes that would impact the baseline scenario, additionality determination, or applicability of the methodology.

There were no changes to the project proponent(s), ownership structure, operational control, or other entities involved in the project during the monitoring period. The project continues to be owned and operated by the registered Scatec entities, with Anthesis acting as the carbon project developer.

The project therefore remained fully implemented and operational as per the registered design, and the GHG emission reductions generated during the monitoring period were quantified in accordance with the approved monitoring plan.

Waste Generation and Management

During the current monitoring period, limited replacement of solar PV modules and inverters occurred. The associated waste streams are minimal and are being managed in accordance with the project's waste management plan.

1. Solar Panel Cleaning (O&M Activities)

Routine O&M activities include periodic cleaning of PV modules to maintain performance efficiency. Modules are cleaned at least once annually, with additional cleaning based on soiling level assessments and visual inspections. Cleaning is conducted using a vehicle-mounted module cleaning unit which operates using a dry-cleaning method. This activity does not generate liquid or hazardous waste as no chemicals are used.

2. Inverter Replacement and Waste Handling

All inverters are supplied by Huawei, and in the event of equipment failure, damaged inverter units are collected and replaced with functional units. As such, no inverter waste is retained or disposed of on-site.

3. PV Module Replacement and Waste Management

A small number of damaged PV modules have been identified during the monitoring period. The volume of waste generated is currently minimal. To ensure compliant disposal, the project proponent has initiated engagement with a licensed e-waste management contractor in coordination with Scatec Supply Chain. A site visit has been conducted to assess the waste stream and define appropriate handling, storage, transport and disposal procedures. A formal waste management procedure for PV module disposal is currently under development.

3.2 Deviations

3.2.1 Methodology Deviations

No methodology deviations have been applied during this monitoring period (01 July 2025 to 28 February 2026), nor were any methodology deviations applied during the previous monitoring period (19 November 2023 to 30 June 2025). The project has been implemented and monitored in full conformance with ACM0002 Version 22.0 and applicable tools.

3.2.2 Project Description Deviations

DEVIATION 1 – Removal of parameter BEy from Section 4.1 (Data and Parameters Available at Validation)

Description of Deviation

BE_y (Baseline Emissions in year y) is currently listed in Section 6.1 of the Registered PDMR (Data and Parameters Available at Validation) as a fixed ex-ante parameter. However, BE_y is an output variable that is calculated ex-post during each monitoring period using monitored input data — specifically, the net electricity fed into the grid (EG_{facility,y}) multiplied by the combined margin CO₂ emission factor (EF_{grid,CM,y}) — as per ACM0002 Equation 11:

$$BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} \times EF_{grid,CM,y}$$

Because BE_y is derived from monitored ex-post data (EG_{facility,y}) rather than being a fixed parameter set at validation, its inclusion in Section 4.1 is structurally incorrect and creates confusion. BE_y is an intermediate calculation result reported in Section 5.1 (Baseline Emissions) of the Monitoring Report,

This deviation proposes the removal of BE_y from Section 4.1 of the Monitoring Report. The parameter will continue to be fully quantified, reported, and verified in Section 5.1 (Baseline Emissions), consistent with the methodology and VCS Standard requirements. The proposed deviation does not impact the applicability of the applied methodology, the project additionality, or the appropriateness of the baseline scenario.

3.3 Grouped Projects

This project is not a Grouped Project; hence this section is not applicable.

3.4 Baseline Reassessment

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☐ Yes ☒ No

- No baseline reassessment was required or undertaken during this monitoring period.

4 DATA AND PARAMETERS

4.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

All data and parameters that are fixed ex-ante have been directly replicated from the registered Project Description (PDMR). The tables, parameter descriptions, references, and values are presented as per the PDMR without modification.

Data / Parameter	$EF_{grid,BM,y}$
Data unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Build margin CO ₂ emission factor in year y
Source of data	Calculated using Equation 6, as per TOOL07 “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”
Value applied:	0.764
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The BM was calculated as per option 1 (paragraph 72) of TOOL07 “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”. An ex-ante approach was followed, based on the most recent information available on units already built. The BM will be updated for the second crediting period based on the most recent information available at that time. Capacity additions from retrofits of power plants are not included in the calculation of the build margin emission factor.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	No additional comments

Data / Parameter	$EF_{grid,OM,y}$
Data unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Operating margin CO ₂ emission factor in year y
Source of data	Calculated using Equation 1, as per TOOL07 “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system” Data Sources: Atmospheric Emission License (EAL) reports – Eskom Data Portal
Value applied:	1.099
Justification of choice of data or description of	The simple OM emission factor was calculated as the generation-weighted average CO ₂ emissions per unit net electricity generation (tCO ₂ /MWh) of all generating power plants serving the system, not including low-cost/must-run power plants/units. This means that

measurement methods and procedures applied	only Eskom's coal-based power plants were included in the calculation. The OM was calculated as per option A (paragraph 47.a) of TOOL07 "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system", based on the net electricity generation and a CO₂ emission factor of each power unit.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	No additional comments

Data / Parameter	$EF_{grid,CM,y}$
Data unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Combine margin CO ₂ emission factor in year y
Source of data	Calculated using Equation 7, as per TOOL07 "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system"
Value applied:	0.932
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The combined margin (CM) emission factor ($EF_{grid,CM,y}$) was calculated based on the weighted average CM method (paragraph 81.a) since the data to determine the BM is available. As per VCSVT011, the following weighted values (for solar power generation) were used for w_{OM} and w_{BM}: • $w_{OM} = 0.5$ • $w_{BM} = 0.5$, for the first crediting period and for subsequent crediting periods
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	No additional comments

Data / Parameter	$Share_{LCMR}$
Data unit	Percent (%)

Description	Share of the low cost/must run resources								
Source of data	Determined from electricity generation data reported in Eskom’s annual Integrated Report for 2024 [33] and records published on Eskom’s website [34] for each power station.								
Value applied	Annual LCMR (%) <table><tr><td>2022</td><td>2023</td><td>2024</td></tr><tr><td>21.3%</td><td>23.1%</td><td>23.6%</td></tr></table>			2022	2023	2024	21.3%	23.1%	23.6%
2022	2023	2024							
21.3%	23.1%	23.6%							
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Eskom is South Africa’s national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The data used is shown in the table above.								
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions, using Equation 3.								
Comments	The simple operating margin (OM) can be used where low-cost/must-run resources constitute less than 50 per cent of total grid generation (excluding electricity generated by off-grid power plants) in the average of the five most recent years, determined by using Equation 1 under Approach 1 from section 40 in TOOL 07.								

Data / Parameter	$EG_{LCMR,y}$						
Data unit	MWh						
Description	Electricity generation supplied to the project electricity system by the low cost/must run resources in year y						
Source of data	Determined from electricity generation data reported in Eskom's annual Integrated Report for 2024 [33] and records published on Eskom's website [34] for each power station.						
Value applied	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>$EG_{LCMR,y}$: 2024</td><td>49 751 000</td></tr> <tr> <td>$EG_{LCMR,y}$: 2023</td><td>49 691 000</td></tr> <tr> <td>$EG_{LCMR,y}$: 2022</td><td>48 092 000</td></tr> </table>	$EG_{LCMR,y}$: 2024	49 751 000	$EG_{LCMR,y}$: 2023	49 691 000	$EG_{LCMR,y}$: 2022	48 092 000
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$EG_{LCMR,y}$: 2022	48 092 000						
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Eskom is South Africa's national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The data used is shown in the table above.						
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions, using Equation 3.						

Comments	The simple operating margin (OM) can be used where low-cost/must-run resources constitute less than 50 per cent of total grid generation (excluding electricity generated by off-grid power plants) in the average of the five most recent years, determined by using Equation 1 under Approach 1 from section 40 in TOOL 07.
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Data / Parameter	total _y		
Data unit	MWh		
Description	Total electricity generation supplied to the project electricity system in year y		
Source of data	Determined from electricity generation data reported in Eskom's annual Integrated Report for 2024 [33] and records published on Eskom's website [10] for each power station.		
Value applied	total _y : 2024	210,648	GWh/yr
	total _y : 2023	215,318	GWh/yr
	total _y : 2022	226,226	GWh/yr
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Eskom is South Africa's national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The data used is shown in the table above.		
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions, using Equation 3.		
Comments	The simple operating margin (OM) can be used where low-cost/must-run resources constitute less than 50 per cent of total grid generation (excluding electricity generated by off-grid power plants) in the average of the five most recent years, determined by using Equation 1 under Approach 1 from section 40 in TOOL 07.		

Data / Parameter	Y
Data unit	Year
Description	The most recent year for which data is available
Source of data	Determined from electricity generation data reported in Eskom's annual Integrated Report for 2024 [33] and records published on Eskom's website for each power.

Value applied	2024
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Eskom is South Africa's national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The data used is shown in the table above.
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions, using Equation 3.
Comments	The simple operating margin (OM) can be used where low-cost/must-run resources constitute less than 50 per cent of total grid generation (excluding electricity generated by off-grid power plants) in the average of the five most recent years, determined by using Equation 1 under Approach 1 from section 40 in TOOL 07.

Data / Parameter	$EG_{m,y}$
Data unit	MWh
Description	Net electricity delivered to the grid by power unit m in year y
Source of data	Determined from electricity generation data reported in Eskom's annual Integrated Report for 2024 [33] and records published on Eskom's website [14] for each power station.
Value applied	As per Table 8

	Plant Name	Electricity generated (MWh/yr) 2022	Electricity generated (MWh/yr) 2023	Electricity generated (MWh/yr) 2024
	Arnot	9 085 064	7 530 158	8 353 868
	Duvha	9 822 489	9 555 266	11 787 013
	Hendrina	4 738 179	2 136 620	2 305 812
	Kendal	15 139 746	15 750 630	12 464 364
	Kriel	12 597 519	10 727 877	7 823 567
	Lethabo	22 890 481	21 367 191	21 280 064
	Matimba	23 180 336	23 257 630	18 926 973
	Majuba	19 823 301	15 540 628	18 711 767
	Matla	18 412 664	15 170 449	16 707 442
	Tutuka	8 524 715	7 564 337	6 394 619
	Camden	6 670 341	7 378 745	7 329 029
	Grootvlei	2 445 162	2 416 293	1 638 696
	Komati	608 728	369 330	0
	Kusile	7 992 189	9 119 476	10 262 515
	Medupi	22 637 675	23 246 212	22 626 444
	Acacia	873	1 069	2 406
	Port Rex	937	3 010	4 340
	Ankerlig	953 788	1 332 491	1 588 583
	Gourikwa	870 396	1 681 217	2 038 316
	Total	186 394 583	174 148 629	170 245 818
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Eskom is South Africa's national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The data used is shown in the table above.			
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions, using Equation 4.			
Comments	The generation-weighted average CO ₂ emissions per unit net electricity generation (t CO ₂ /MWh) of all generating power plants serving the system, not including low-cost/must-run power plants is used to determine the simple OM emission factor, using Equation 3 under Option A from section 48 in TOOL 07.			
Data / Parameter	$EF_{EL,m,y}$			
Data unit	tCO ₂ /MWh			

Description	CO ₂ emission factor of power unit m in year y
Source of data	Determined from electricity generation data reported in Eskom's annual Integrated Report for 2024 [33] and records published on Eskom's website [14] for each power station to fulfil the Atmospheric emission license (EAL) requirements.

Value applied	As per Table 8			
	Plant Name	Emission factor 2022 (tCO ₂ /MWh)	Emission factor 2023 (tCO ₂ /MWh)	Emission factor 2024 (tCO ₂ /MWh)
	Arnot	1.05	1.05	1.07
	Duvha	1.07	1.05	1.07
	Hendrina	1.16	1.28	1.13
	Kendal	1.13	1.10	1.15
	Kriel	1.14	1.17	1.22
	Lethabo	1.29	1.33	1.37
	Matimba	1.05	1.03	1.03
	Majuba	1.11	1.18	1.12
	Matla	1.07	1.14	1.10
	Tutuka	1.21	1.16	1.13
	Camden	1.09	1.04	1.11
	Grootvlei	1.19	1.22	1.20
	Komati	1.01	0.98	0.00
	Kusile	1.10	1.01	0.98
	Medupi	0.91	0.87	0.89
	Acacia	1.23	1.18	1.19
	Port Rex	1.51	1.41	1.30
	Ankerlig	0.96	0.96	0.98
	Gourikwa	1.20	1.19	1.18
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement	Eskom is South Africa's national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from			

methods and procedures applied	Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The power plants m are shown in the table above.
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions, using Equation 5.
Comments	The data on fuel consumption and electricity generation is available for the selected m power plants, so Equation 4 under Option A1 from paragraph 49(a) in TOOL 07 is applied.

Data / Parameter	$FC_{i,m,y}$																																																																																																																																				
Data unit	Tonnes																																																																																																																																				
Description	Amount of fuel type i consumed by power unit m in year y																																																																																																																																				
Source of data	Determined from electricity generation data reported in Eskom’s annual Integrated Report for 2024 [33] and monthly records published on Eskom’s website [14] for each power station.																																																																																																																																				
Value applied	As per Table 9 <table><thead><tr><th>Plant Name</th><th>Coal usage (t) 2022</th><th>Coal usage (t) 2023</th><th>Coal usage (t) 2024</th><th>Fuel oil usage (t) 2022</th><th>Fuel oil usage (t) 2023</th><th>Fuel oil usage (t) 2024</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Arnot</td><td>5 186 766</td><td>4 293 316</td><td>4 828 094</td><td>39 812</td><td>41 497</td><td>46 635</td></tr><tr><td>Duvha</td><td>5 732 195</td><td>5 428 210</td><td>6 802 842</td><td>35 245</td><td>48 518</td><td>72 479</td></tr><tr><td>Hendrina</td><td>3 024 981</td><td>1 486 626</td><td>1 426 720</td><td>11 013</td><td>12 319</td><td>9 262</td></tr><tr><td>Kendal</td><td>9 362 475</td><td>9 395 998</td><td>7 712 146</td><td>34 004</td><td>73 937</td><td>113 212</td></tr><tr><td>Kriel</td><td>7 838 445</td><td>6 865 127</td><td>5 183 313</td><td>47 351</td><td>47 431</td><td>56 540</td></tr><tr><td>Lethabo</td><td>16 277 939</td><td>15 646 686</td><td>16 048 047</td><td>10 312</td><td>13 608</td><td>13 252</td></tr><tr><td>Matimba</td><td>13 430 751</td><td>13 179 578</td><td>10 674 314</td><td>13 185</td><td>9 929</td><td>18 175</td></tr><tr><td>Majuba</td><td>11 924 693</td><td>9 831 151</td><td>11 304 146</td><td>107 591</td><td>153 361</td><td>119 808</td></tr><tr><td>Matla</td><td>10 842 908</td><td>9 536 046</td><td>10 147 328</td><td>10 737</td><td>22 639</td><td>19 578</td></tr><tr><td>Tutuka</td><td>5 510 214</td><td>4 697 013</td><td>3 879 070</td><td>98 619</td><td>73 522</td><td>62 137</td></tr><tr><td>Camden</td><td>3 932 224</td><td>4 129 344</td><td>4 402 710</td><td>50 673</td><td>51 602</td><td>56 731</td></tr><tr><td>Grootvlei</td><td>1 544 269</td><td>1 518 602</td><td>1 064 085</td><td>38 483</td><td>59 904</td><td>12 594</td></tr><tr><td>Komati</td><td>335 833</td><td>197 954</td><td>-</td><td>1 700</td><td>800</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Kusile</td><td>4 783 403</td><td>5 035 930</td><td>5 481 821</td><td>39 817</td><td>16 870</td><td>26 640</td></tr><tr><td>Medupi</td><td>11 351 788</td><td>11 181 866</td><td>11 065 548</td><td>35 442</td><td>18 065</td><td>20 489</td></tr></tbody></table> <table><thead><tr><th>Plant Name</th><th>Diesel usage (l) 2022</th><th>Diesel usage (l) 2023</th><th>Diesel usage (l) 2024</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Acacia</td><td>350 693</td><td>414 371</td><td>936 177</td></tr><tr><td>Port Rex</td><td>364 144</td><td>1 093 406</td><td>1 458 236</td></tr><tr><td>Ankerlig</td><td>300 686 482</td><td>418 610 227</td><td>507 827 227</td></tr><tr><td>Gourikwa</td><td>269 555 564</td><td>515 526 621</td><td>622 893 869</td></tr></tbody></table>	Plant Name	Coal usage (t) 2022	Coal usage (t) 2023	Coal usage (t) 2024	Fuel oil usage (t) 2022	Fuel oil usage (t) 2023	Fuel oil usage (t) 2024	Arnot	5 186 766	4 293 316	4 828 094	39 812	41 497	46 635	Duvha	5 732 195	5 428 210	6 802 842	35 245	48 518	72 479	Hendrina	3 024 981	1 486 626	1 426 720	11 013	12 319	9 262	Kendal	9 362 475	9 395 998	7 712 146	34 004	73 937	113 212	Kriel	7 838 445	6 865 127	5 183 313	47 351	47 431	56 540	Lethabo	16 277 939	15 646 686	16 048 047	10 312	13 608	13 252	Matimba	13 430 751	13 179 578	10 674 314	13 185	9 929	18 175	Majuba	11 924 693	9 831 151	11 304 146	107 591	153 361	119 808	Matla	10 842 908	9 536 046	10 147 328	10 737	22 639	19 578	Tutuka	5 510 214	4 697 013	3 879 070	98 619	73 522	62 137	Camden	3 932 224	4 129 344	4 402 710	50 673	51 602	56 731	Grootvlei	1 544 269	1 518 602	1 064 085	38 483	59 904	12 594	Komati	335 833	197 954	-	1 700	800	-	Kusile	4 783 403	5 035 930	5 481 821	39 817	16 870	26 640	Medupi	11 351 788	11 181 866	11 065 548	35 442	18 065	20 489	Plant Name	Diesel usage (l) 2022	Diesel usage (l) 2023	Diesel usage (l) 2024	Acacia	350 693	414 371	936 177	Port Rex	364 144	1 093 406	1 458 236	Ankerlig	300 686 482	418 610 227	507 827 227	Gourikwa	269 555 564	515 526 621	622 893 869
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Duvha	5 732 195	5 428 210	6 802 842	35 245	48 518	72 479																																																																																																																															
Hendrina	3 024 981	1 486 626	1 426 720	11 013	12 319	9 262																																																																																																																															
Kendal	9 362 475	9 395 998	7 712 146	34 004	73 937	113 212																																																																																																																															
Kriel	7 838 445	6 865 127	5 183 313	47 351	47 431	56 540																																																																																																																															
Lethabo	16 277 939	15 646 686	16 048 047	10 312	13 608	13 252																																																																																																																															
Matimba	13 430 751	13 179 578	10 674 314	13 185	9 929	18 175																																																																																																																															
Majuba	11 924 693	9 831 151	11 304 146	107 591	153 361	119 808																																																																																																																															
Matla	10 842 908	9 536 046	10 147 328	10 737	22 639	19 578																																																																																																																															
Tutuka	5 510 214	4 697 013	3 879 070	98 619	73 522	62 137																																																																																																																															
Camden	3 932 224	4 129 344	4 402 710	50 673	51 602	56 731																																																																																																																															
Grootvlei	1 544 269	1 518 602	1 064 085	38 483	59 904	12 594																																																																																																																															
Komati	335 833	197 954	-	1 700	800	-																																																																																																																															
Kusile	4 783 403	5 035 930	5 481 821	39 817	16 870	26 640																																																																																																																															
Medupi	11 351 788	11 181 866	11 065 548	35 442	18 065	20 489																																																																																																																															
Plant Name	Diesel usage (l) 2022	Diesel usage (l) 2023	Diesel usage (l) 2024																																																																																																																																		
Acacia	350 693	414 371	936 177																																																																																																																																		
Port Rex	364 144	1 093 406	1 458 236																																																																																																																																		
Ankerlig	300 686 482	418 610 227	507 827 227																																																																																																																																		
Gourikwa	269 555 564	515 526 621	622 893 869																																																																																																																																		
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Eskom is South Africa’s national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The power plants m are shown in the table above.																																																																																																																																				

Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions, using Equation 5.
Comments	The data on fuel consumption and electricity generation is available for the selected m power plants, so Equation 4 under Option A1 from paragraph 49(a) in TOOL 07 is applied.

Data / Parameter	NCV _{i,y}																																																		
Data unit	GJ/tonne																																																		
Description	Net calorific value of fuel type i in year y																																																		
Source of data	IPCC default factors for coal, heavy fuel oil and diesel , [35] IPCC default factors for coal, heavy fuel oil and diesel , [35]																																																		
Value applied	For coal, fuel oil and diesel as per plant in Table 9																																																		
	<table><tr><th>Plant Name</th><th>Net calorific value coal (GJ/t)</th><th>Net calorific value fuel oil (GJ/t)</th></tr><tr><td>Arnot</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Duvha</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Hendrina</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Kendal</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Kriel</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Lethabo</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Matimba</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Majuba</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Matla</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Tutuka</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Camden</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Grootvlei</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Komati</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Kusile</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr><tr><td>Medupi</td><td>19.29</td><td>40.4</td></tr></table>			Plant Name	Net calorific value coal (GJ/t)	Net calorific value fuel oil (GJ/t)	Arnot	19.29	40.4	Duvha	19.29	40.4	Hendrina	19.29	40.4	Kendal	19.29	40.4	Kriel	19.29	40.4	Lethabo	19.29	40.4	Matimba	19.29	40.4	Majuba	19.29	40.4	Matla	19.29	40.4	Tutuka	19.29	40.4	Camden	19.29	40.4	Grootvlei	19.29	40.4	Komati	19.29	40.4	Kusile	19.29	40.4	Medupi	19.29	40.4
Plant Name	Net calorific value coal (GJ/t)	Net calorific value fuel oil (GJ/t)																																																	
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	<table><tr><th>Plant Name</th><th>Net calorific value Diesel (MJ/l)</th></tr><tr><td>Acacia</td><td>43</td></tr><tr><td>Port Rex</td><td>43</td></tr></table>			Plant Name	Net calorific value Diesel (MJ/l)	Acacia	43	Port Rex	43																																										
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Acacia	43																																																		
Port Rex	43																																																		

	Ankerlig	43
	Gourikwa	43
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Tier 2 NCV (for South Africa) only available for coal. Tier 1 used for other NCVs	
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions, using Equation 5.	
Comments	The data on fuel consumption and electricity generation is available for the selected m power plants, so Equation 4 under Option A1 from paragraph 49(a) in TOOL 07 is applied.	

Data / Parameter	AEG_{total}
Data unit	GWh
Description	Total electricity generation of all power plants directly supplying the system in year y
Source of data	Determined from electricity generation data reported in Eskom's annual Integrated Report for 2024 [33] and records published on Eskom's website [14] for each power station.
Value applied	210,648
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Eskom is South Africa's national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The data used is shown in the table above.
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions
Comments	No additional comments

Data / Parameter	$SET_{5\ units}$
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	In line with VT0011, the set of five power units, including power units registered as VCS or other GHG programs, that started to supply electricity to the grid most recently was identified

Source of data	Determined from electricity generation data reported in Eskom's annual Integrated Report for 2024 [33] and records published on Eskom's website [14] for each power station.												
Value applied	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Plant name</th><th>Commissioning Date</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TWE Golden Valley Wind Power Project</td><td>2021/05/01</td></tr> <tr> <td>GS11949 Small-scale solar electrical programme, South Africa</td><td>2020/12/16</td></tr> <tr> <td>Solar Energy Programme for South Africa</td><td>2019/02/01</td></tr> <tr> <td>Longyuan Mulilo De Aar Maanhaarberg Wind Energy Facility</td><td>2017/10/31</td></tr> <tr> <td>Longyuan Mulilo De Aar 2 North Wind Energy Facility</td><td>2017/10/31</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Plant name	Commissioning Date	TWE Golden Valley Wind Power Project	2021/05/01	GS11949 Small-scale solar electrical programme, South Africa	2020/12/16	Solar Energy Programme for South Africa	2019/02/01	Longyuan Mulilo De Aar Maanhaarberg Wind Energy Facility	2017/10/31	Longyuan Mulilo De Aar 2 North Wind Energy Facility	2017/10/31
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Longyuan Mulilo De Aar Maanhaarberg Wind Energy Facility	2017/10/31												
Longyuan Mulilo De Aar 2 North Wind Energy Facility	2017/10/31												
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Eskom is South Africa's national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The data used is shown in the table above.												
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions												
Comments	This set of power units generate 0.78 % of AEG_{total} in 2024.												

Data / Parameter	$AEG_{set-5-units}$
Data unit	GWh
Description	Annual electricity generation of the set of five power units, excluding power units registered as CDM project activities, that started to supply electricity to the grid most recently, and that comprise 20% of AEG_{total}
Source of data	Determined from electricity generation data reported in Eskom's annual Integrated Report for 2024 [33] and records published on Eskom's website [14] for each power station.
Value applied	1,643
Justification of choice of data or description of	Eskom is South Africa's national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from

measurement methods and procedures applied	Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The data used is shown in the table above.
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions
Comments	This set of power units generated 0.78% of AEG_{total} in 2024.

Data / Parameter	$SET_{\geq 20\%}$																																																																																																																								
Data unit	Dimensionless																																																																																																																								
Description	The set of power units, including power units registered as CDM/VCS project activities, and that comprise 20% of AEG_{total}																																																																																																																								
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Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Eskom is South Africa's national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The data used is shown in Table 12.
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions
Comments	This set of power units generate 20.29% of AEG_{total} in 2024.

Data / Parameter	$AEG_{set \geq 20\%}$
Data unit	GWh
Description	Annual electricity generation of the set of power units, including power units registered as CDM project activities, and excluding those commissioned more than 10 years ago, and that comprise 20% of AEG_{total}
Source of data	Determined from electricity generation data reported in Eskom's annual Integrated Report for 2024 [33] and IPP database [36]
Value applied	42,739
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Eskom is South Africa's national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The data used is shown in Table 9
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions
Comments	This set of power units generated 20.29% of AEG_{total} in 2024.

Data / Parameter	SET_{sample}
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	The set of power units, (between $SET_{5 \text{ units}}$ and $SET_{\geq 20\%}$) that comprises the larger annual electricity generation.
Source of data	Determined from electricity generation data reported in Eskom's annual Integrated Report for 2024 and records published on Eskom's website [14] for each power station to fulfil the Atmospheric emission license (EAL) requirements.

Value applied	No.	Plant name	Commissioning Date	Power Produced in Year: 2024 (MWh)
	Eskom Fleet Plants			
	1	Gourikwa	2007/07/01	2 038 316
	2	Medupi	2015/08/22	22 626 444
	3	Kusile	2017/08/30	10 262 515
	IPP Power Plants			
	4	TWE Golden Valley	2021/05/01	509 303
	5	GS11949 small scale solar electrical programme, South Africa	2020/12/16	22 500
	6	Solar energy programme for south africa	2019/02/01	381 930
	7	Longyuan Mulilo de Aar Maanhaarberg Wind Energy Facility	2017/10/31	290 500
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	16	South African Large scale Grid connected Solar Park Programme	05/04/2012	66
	17	Cookhouse wind farm in South Africa	01/12/2011	1057
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	25	Langa Energy Photovoltaic Solar Energy Facility	2012/03/05	140
	26	Indwe Wind Project	2012/06/01	148
	TOTAL			42 739 622
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Eskom is South Africa's national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The data used is shown in Table 12.			
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions			
Comments	This set of power units generated 42 739 GWh in 2024, comprising 20.29% of AEG _{total} in 2024.			

Data / Parameter	$AEG_{set\ sample}$
Data unit	GWh
Description	Annual electricity generation of the set of power units, including power units registered as CDM project activities that comprise 20% of AEG_{total}
Source of data	Determined from electricity generation data reported in Eskom's annual Integrated Report for 2024 [33] and IPP database [36]
Value applied	42,739
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Eskom is South Africa's national electricity utility, responsible for generating electricity, procuring renewable electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and for selling electricity to users. The data used is shown in the table above.
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions
Comments	This set of power units generated >20% of AEG_{total} in 2024.

Data / Parameter	w_{BM}
Data unit	Percentage (%)
Description	Weighting of build margin emissions factor
Source of data	VT0011 Paragraph 86
Value applied	50%
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Default value provided in VT0011
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions, using Equation 7
Comments	Owing to the intermittent and non-dispatchable nature of solar power generation, the weighting of the build margin emission factor is set at 50% for the first crediting period.

Data / Parameter	w_{OM}
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Data unit	Percentage (%)
Description	Weighting of operating margin emissions factor
Source of data	VT0011 Paragraph 86
Value applied	50%
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Default value provided in VT0011
Purpose of data	To calculate baseline emissions, using Equation 7
Comments	Owing to the intermittent and non-dispatchable nature of solar power generation, the weighting of the operating margin emission factor is set at 50% for the first crediting period.

4.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	$EG_{facility,y}$				
Data unit	MWh/Year				
Description	Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project to the grid in year y				
Source of data	Electricity reading meters				
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Measurement data is managed by the project's SCADA system. The measuring and monitoring equipment is supplied by a combination of OEM suppliers, including Sneider Electric, Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories (SEL), Landis+Gyr and ABB, and was installed by competent instrumentation Technicians and OEMs.				
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Continuous monitoring and monthly reporting				
Value applied	Ex-post values for the current monitoring period: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th><th>EG_export (MWh)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jul-2025</td><td>70 069</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	EG_export (MWh)	Jul-2025	70 069
Month	EG_export (MWh)				
Jul-2025	70 069				

	Aug-2025	72 227		
	Sep-2025	61 701		
	Oct-2025	74 027		
	Nov-2025	73 233		
	Dec-2025	73 206		
	Jan-2026	76 469		
	Feb-2026	66 673		
	TOTAL	567 605		
Monitoring equipment	The measuring and monitoring equipment is supplied by a combination of OEM suppliers, including Sneider Electric, Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories (SEL), Landis+Gyr and ABB, and was installed by competent instrumentation Technicians and OEMs			
	Energy meter and their calibration details:			
	Station	Meter Nos.	Meter Model / Type	Accuracy Class Calibration Date
	SK1 [30]	62753356, 62753360	ZMD402CT 3x230 3x1(2)A 50Hz CL0.2S	Active: 0.2 Reactive: 0.5 23-Jan-2023
	SK2 [31]	62753359, 62753325	ZMD402CT 3x230 3x1(2)A 50Hz CL0.2S	Active: 0.2 Reactive: 0.5 23-Jan-2023
QA/QC procedures to be applied	SK3 [32]	62753358, 62753357	ZMD402CT 3x230 3x1(2)A 50Hz CL0.2S	Active: 0.2 Reactive: 0.5 23-Jan-2023
	Metered electricity production will be recorded by the plant on the DCS system. This will be checked against the Eskom meter at the independent switching station. Any discrepancies will immediately trigger fault finding and corrective action procedures. There is also a backup meter both on site and at the switching station which is used as an additional failsafe for QA/QC purposes. All reported electricity generation values will be checked by both Project personnel and Eskom personnel prior to billing and payment.			

Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	Net electricity supplied to the grid by the project plant is directly measured and reported, not calculated.
Comments	No additional comments

Data / Parameter	PE_y
Data unit	tCO ₂ /yr
Description	Project emissions in year y
Source of data	Quantified using Equation 8
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Quantified, not measured
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Monthly
Value applied	0
Monitoring equipment	Quantified, not monitored
QA/QC procedures to be applied	No additional QA/QC would be applied to this equation
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Calculation method	Equation 8
Comments	For all renewable energy power generation project activities, emissions due to the use of fossil fuels for the backup generator can be neglected. This project does not involve geothermal power plants or water reservoirs of hydro power plants; therefore, project emissions for this renewable energy power generation will be zero.

Data / Parameter	ER_y																				
Data unit	tCO ₂ /yr																				
Description	Emission reductions in year y																				
Source of data	Quantified using Equation 9																				
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Quantified, not measured																				
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Monthly																				
Value applied	<table> <tr> <th>Month</th><th>ER (tCO₂e)</th></tr> <tr> <td>Jul-2025</td><td>65 304</td></tr> <tr> <td>Aug-2025</td><td>67 316</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sep-2025</td><td>57 505</td></tr> <tr> <td>Oct-2025</td><td>68 993</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nov-2025</td><td>68 253</td></tr> <tr> <td>Dec-2025</td><td>68 228</td></tr> <tr> <td>Jan-2026</td><td>71 269</td></tr> <tr> <td>Feb-2026</td><td>62 139</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>529 007</td></tr> </table>	Month	ER (tCO ₂ e)	Jul-2025	65 304	Aug-2025	67 316	Sep-2025	57 505	Oct-2025	68 993	Nov-2025	68 253	Dec-2025	68 228	Jan-2026	71 269	Feb-2026	62 139	TOTAL	529 007
Month	ER (tCO ₂ e)																				
Jul-2025	65 304																				
Aug-2025	67 316																				
Sep-2025	57 505																				
Oct-2025	68 993																				
Nov-2025	68 253																				
Dec-2025	68 228																				
Jan-2026	71 269																				
Feb-2026	62 139																				
TOTAL	529 007																				
Monitoring equipment	Quantified, not monitored																				
QA/QC procedures to be applied	No additional QA/QC would be applied to this equation																				
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions																				
Calculation method	Equation 9																				
Comments	The emission reductions determined at validation apply estimates of likely emissions reductions from the proposed project activity during the crediting period, using available ex-ante values. These will be revised during each verification using the actual data recorded (where applicable).																				

4.3 Monitoring Plan

Methods for measuring, recording, storing, aggregating, collating and reporting on monitored data and parameters.

The facility has a TGS Prediktor Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system that ensures plant-wide integration of devices and allows for effective plant operations and monitoring and reporting. Apart from reporting for this project, the data will also be used for reconciliation and checking the billing from the national utility for electricity supplied to the grid. All data and reports will be stored and backed up in accordance with the SCADA system design, this will be done off site and is linked to a Global Operations Centre (GOC) hub remotely. The GOC monitors numerous projects that the PP operates globally. The location of the meters on site is shown below.

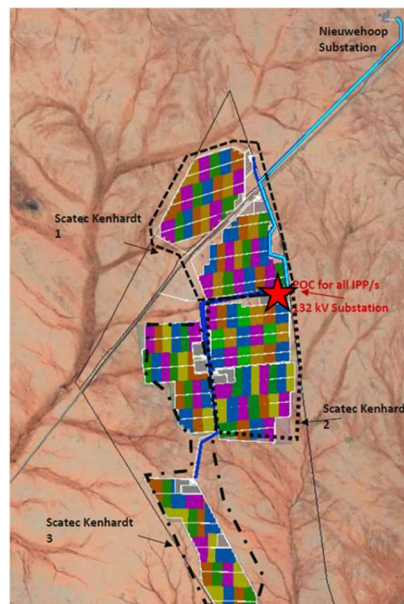


Figure 4: Meter locations on site (indicated by star shape)



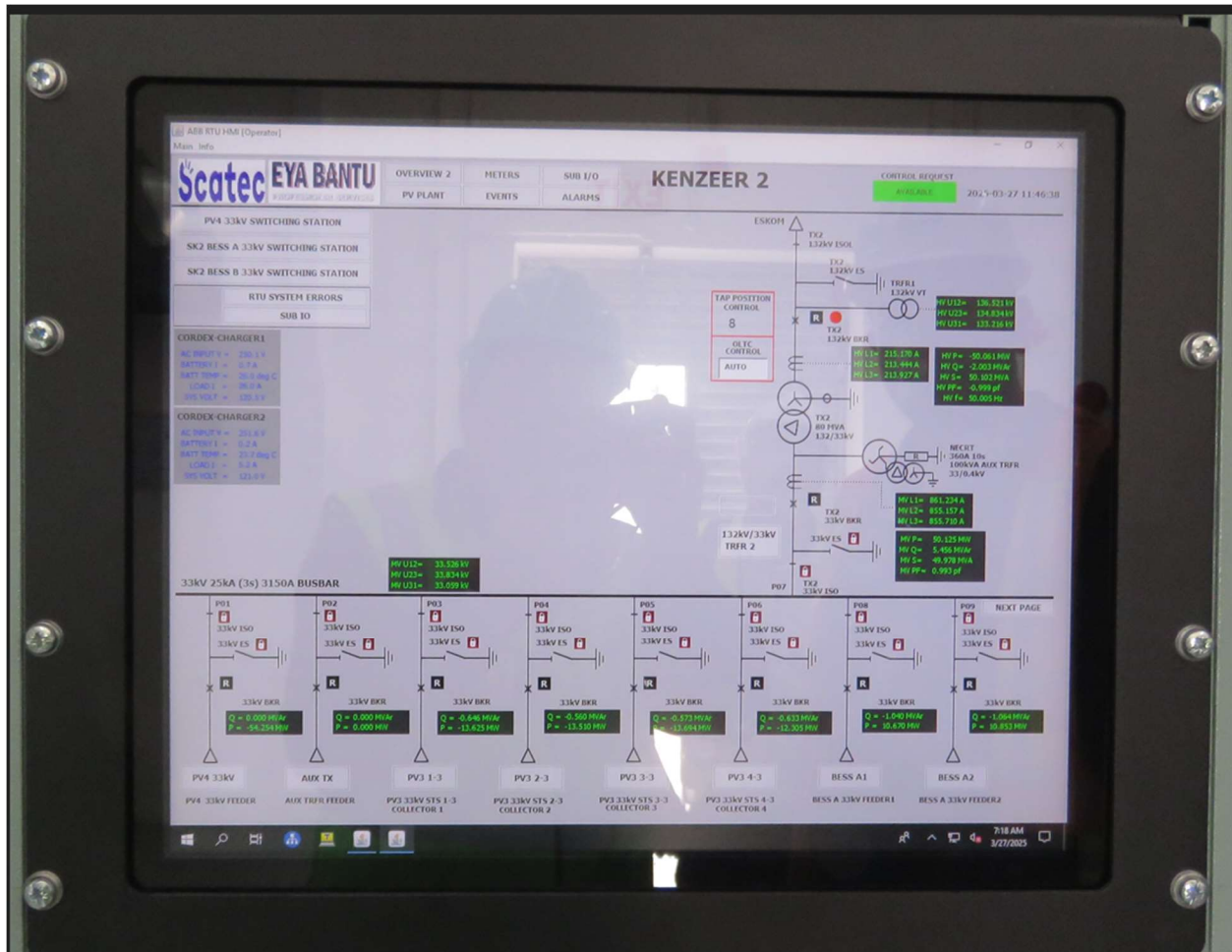


Figure 6: Indicative instrumentation SLD of metering configuration to 132kV

Measurement data is managed by the project's SCADA system. The measuring and monitoring equipment is supplied by a combination of OEM suppliers, including Sneider Electric, Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories (SEL), Landis+Gyr and ABB, and was installed by competent instrumentation Technicians and OEMs:

- Calibration under standard temperature and pressure conditions by OEM
- Installation and electrical connection by a certified external contractor
- Commissioning and final test under project conditions by the internal instrumentation team

The SCADA system includes on-site servers that collect and store time-series data from plant equipment (e.g. inverters, trackers, and metering points). These servers act as the local data historian, retaining data for a limited period (typically a few years), after which older data is overwritten to maintain system performance and storage capacity.

All data is continuously replicated to a central SCADA database located in Oslo, which is used for remote monitoring, reporting, data extraction, and analysis by the Global Operation Centre in Cape Town.

All data is stored on a server on-site and also loaded onto a firewall protected cloud storage system. All measuring equipment complies with their specified maintenance plans and calibration certificates [30], [31] and [32] are kept on record.

Scatec Kenhardt Project Meter Allocations		
Kenzeer 1 IPP		
	Serial Number	Location
1	62753356	Tariff Metering Panel - 132/33kV Transformer 1 Main
2	62753360	Tariff Metering Panel - 132/33kV Transformer 1 Check
Kenzeer 2 IPP		
	Serial Number	Location
1	62753359	Tariff Metering Panel - 132/33kV Transformer 2 Main
2	62753325	Tariff Metering Panel - 132/33kV Transformer 2 Check
Kenzeer 3 IPP		
	Serial Number	Location
1	62753358	Tariff Metering Panel - 132/33kV Transformer 3 Main
2	62753357	Tariff Metering Panel - 132/33kV Transformer 3 Check

Figure 7: Meter allocations for project monitoring

As per the applied methodology, electricity generation will be measured onsite at the outgoing switching station. This will be monitored on a continuous basis, with a monthly report being aggregated and reported upon. All monitoring and reporting will be done at the GOC unit in the Western Cape. The check meters, owned by the national utility (Eskom), is located at the adjacent Eskom Rooidam 132 kV Switching Station within the perimeter fence which serves as the grid tie-in point. Meters at both locations have a back-up meter installed as a failsafe.

The electrical meters on site, calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, will form part of the planned maintenance schedule for both checking and calibration. Instrument accuracy checks and verification will be conducted by Competent Instrumentation technicians and records kept on site. Calibrations will be conducted by competent technicians qualified under the national SANAS accreditation. The applicable national standard to be applied is SANS 474 [37]. This defines the required frequency of calibration in §4.7.4 for meters greater than 10MVA as being every 5 years. In addition to the SANS 474 national standard, the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) regulates the calibration requirement under Section 12 – Metering. These requirements have been incorporated into the planned operations and maintenance schedules of the facility. While the PPA does not stipulate a calibration

frequency, and places no obligation on the national utility, the project has opted to provide a calibration frequency of a maximum of every 5 years as per the SANS474 national standard. The calibrations are carried out by competent and SANAS accredited third party instrumentation companies and calibration certificates are issued and kept on record.

Organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies of the personnel that will be carrying out monitoring activities.

Data collection, consolidation and results analysis will be undertaken by a team who are adequately trained and competent. They will be responsible for the maintenance (planned and unplanned), checking and arranging calibration for plant equipment. They will also be responsible for maintaining records of calibrations and procurement of any instrumentation equipment that may be required for the operation of the plant. All instrument technicians will be suitably competent and records of their training and qualifications will be maintained by the Human Resources department. Only SANAS qualified organizations will conduct calibrations. These organizations will be part of an approved suppliers list and are also integrated into the certified ISO9001, ISO14001 and ISO45001 management systems.

Procedures for internal auditing and QA/QC

Metered electricity production will be recorded by the plant on the SCADA system. This will be checked against the Eskom meter at the independent Rooidam switching station. There is also a backup meter both on site and at the Rooidam switching station which are used as an additional failsafe for QA/QC purposes. All reported electricity generation values will be checked by both Scatec personnel and Eskom personnel prior to billing and payment. The final reporting checks are conducted off site at the Scatec GOC based in Cape Town.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

5.1 Baseline Emissions

Baseline emissions include only CO₂ emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants that are displaced due to the project activity. The methodology assumes that all project electricity generation above baseline levels would have been generated by existing grid-connected power plants and the addition of new grid-connected power plants. The baseline emissions are to be calculated as follows:

The results obtained are: 529,007 t CO₂, as shown below:

$$BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} \times EF_{grid,CM,y}$$

Equation 1 (ACM0002 Equation 11)

Where:

BE_y	=	Baseline emissions in year y (tCO ₂ /yr)
$EGPJ,y$	=	Net electricity fed into the grid supplied by the project activity in year y (MWh/yr)
$EF_{grid,CM,y}$	=	Combined margin CO ₂ emission factor for grid connected power generation in year y calculated using TOOL07 (t CO ₂ /MWh)

Parameter name	Value	Unit
BE_y	529,007	t CO ₂
$EGPJ,y$	567,605	MWh
$EF_{grid,CM,y}$	0.932	t CO ₂ /MWh

5.2 Project Emissions

As per the approved consolidated Methodology ACM0002, “Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources” (Version 22.0) para 40: “For most renewable energy power generation project activities, $PE_y = 0$. However, some project activities may involve project emissions that can be significant. These emissions shall be accounted for as project emissions by using the following equation:

$$PE_y = PE_{FF,y} + PE_{GP,y} + PE_{HP,y} + PE_{BESS,y} + PE_{PSP,y}$$

Where,

PE_y = Project emissions in year y (t CO₂e/yr)

$PE_{FF,y}$ = Project emissions from fossil fuel consumption in year y (tCO₂/yr)

$PE_{GP,y}$ = Project emissions from the operation of dry, flash steam or binary geothermal power plants in year y (tCO₂e/yr)

$PE_{HP,y}$ = Project emissions from water reservoirs of hydro power plants in year y (tCO₂e/yr)

$PE_{BESS,y}$ = Project emissions from charging of a BESS using electricity from the grid or from fossil fuel electricity generators (tCO₂e/yr)

$PE_{PSP,y}$ = Project emissions from utilizing electricity from the grid for pumping operation of PSP in excess to the production of the renewable power plant operating in coordination with the PSP (t CO₂e/yr)

As the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected solar Power plant and BESS technology with a hybrid power controller and does not involve any project emissions from fossil fuel, operation of dry, flash steam or binary geothermal power plants, and from water reservoirs

of hydro power plants. No charging of the BESS occurred from the grid or from any fossil fuel-based electricity generators during the monitoring period. On-site fossil fuel generators are for emergency backup purposes only. Therefore $PE_{FF,y}$, $PE_{GP,y}$, $PE_{HP,y}$, $PE_{BESS,y}$, $PE_{PSP,y}$ are equal to zero and thus, $PE_y = 0$.

5.3 Leakage Emissions

As per the applied methodology, no other leakage emissions are considered. The emissions potentially arising due to activities such as power plant construction and upstream emissions from fossil fuel use (e.g.: extraction, processing, transport etc.) are neglected

5.4 GHG Emission Reductions and Carbon Dioxide Removals

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO _{2e})	Project emissions (tCO _{2e})	Leakage emissions (tCO _{2e})	Reduction VCU (tCO _{2e})	Removal VCU (tCO _{2e})	Total VCUs (tCO _{2e})
01-Jul-2025 to 31-Dec-2025	395,600	0	0	395,600	0	395,600
01-Jan-2026 to 28-Feb-2026	133,407	0	0	133,407	0	133,407
Total	529,007			529,007		529,007

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/removals	Achieved reductions/removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
01-Jul-2025 to 31-Dec-2025	405,420	395,600	2.42%	Acceptable production variability over the period
01-Jan-2026 to 31-Feb-2026	135,140	133,407	1.28%	Acceptable production variability over the period
Total	540,560	529,007	2.14%	

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Section	Information	Justification
	No Commercially sensitive information was included in this version of the MR	

APPENDIX 2: EVIDENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

1. SDG 8: Productive and decent work for all

REIPPPP Economic Development Monitoring Reports (Scatec Kenhardt 1, 2 & 3, Q2–Q4 2025): These quarterly reports contain the employment records supporting the project's SDG 8.5 contributions, as summarised in Section 1.12. As these reports contain commercially sensitive and confidential information, they have not been attached to this Monitoring Report. These documents have been submitted directly to the VVB for verification purposes.

2. SDG 7 and SDG 13: Renewable Energy and Climate Action

Emission Reductions Calculation – Monthly (ACM0002)

Month	Vintage (Year)	Period start	Period end	EG_export (MWh) (net exported to grid)	EF_grid,CM (tCO ₂ /MWh)	Baseline emissions BE (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions PE (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage LE (tCO ₂ e)	ER = BE - PE - LE (tCO ₂ e)	Notes / QA
Jul-2025	2025	01-Jul-2025	31-Jul-2025	70,069	0.932	65,304	0	0	65,304	
Aug-2025	2025	01-Aug-2025	31-Aug-2025	72,227	0.932	67,316	0	0	67,316	
Sep-2025	2025	01-Sep-2025	30-Sep-2025	61,701	0.932	57,505	0	0	57,505	
Oct-2025	2025	01-Oct-2025	31-Oct-2025	74,027	0.932	68,993	0	0	68,993	
Nov-2025	2025	01-Nov-2025	30-Nov-2025	73,233	0.932	68,253	0	0	68,253	
Dec-2025	2025	01-Dec-2025	31-Dec-2025	73,206	0.932	68,228	0	0	68,228	
Jan-2026	2026	01-Jan-2026	31-Jan-2026	76,469	0.932	71,269	0	0	71,269	
Feb-2026	2026	01-Feb-2026	28-Feb-2026	66,673	0.932	62,139	0	0	62,139	
TOTAL (monitoring period)				567,605		529,007.86			529,007.86	

APPENDIX 3: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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