ESG and sustainability reporting

Electricity Emission Factor in Morocco and Scope 2

A half day to choose, justify and document the emission factor for the electricity used at your sites in Morocco. The official sources available and what they measure, the location-based and market-based scope 2 methods, the effect of a renewable electricity contract or self-generation, the difference from CBAM values: you leave with the "electricity" line of your inventory written up and defensible.

Duration : 0.5 day

Objectives

1. Explain the calculation of scope 2 emissions and the weight of electricity in an industrial site's inventory
2. Identify the official Moroccan sources of a grid factor and what each covers: gases, year, scope
3. Apply the location-based and market-based methods of the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance
4. Treat correctly a renewable electricity contract, a certificate of origin or on-site self-generation
5. Document the factor retained so that a customer, a bank or a verifier can retrace it

Programme

Half day

• Scope 2: purchased electricity, emission factor, units, and the boundary with scope 3 (line losses, upstream of fuels)

• Official Moroccan sources: ministry publications and reports submitted to the UNFCCC, what they measure and why their values differ

• Location-based and market-based: contract with a private renewable electricity producer, certificate of origin, self-generation under Law 82-21, no published residual mix

• Why the CBAM default value is not the factor of your carbon inventory

• Workshop: writing the "electricity" line of your register (source, page, year, gases covered, method) and knowledge test

Teaching methods

• Calculation on a year of your electricity invoices

• Guided reading of the official documents that publish a factor for Morocco

• Comparison of two replies to a customer questionnaire, one documented, the other not

• Case of a site combining the grid, a renewable contract and rooftop solar panels

• Final test

Assessment and documents

Knowledge test at the end of the session, follow-up evaluation at D+1. Each participant receives a numbered training certificate, verifiable online; the company receives the training report and the electricity factor documentation sheet prepared during the session.

Bilingual materials for every participant; each classroom course comes with its digital twin on OmniLearn.

Good to know

The course does not give a figure to copy: it teaches how to read the current official sources and justify your choice. For self-generation, see also "Law 82-21: Electricity Self-Generation for Industry".

Practical information

Duration	0.5 day
Audience	CSR, energy and environment managers, management control, people who complete customers' carbon questionnaires
Prerequisites	Notions of the GHG inventory
Group size	Groups of 6 to 12 participants, in-company
Format	In-company, face to face on your site
Language	French, Darija or English; bilingual materials
Funding	OFPPT special training contracts (TFP), GIAC, Maroc PME: we prepare the applications with you, at no extra cost.
Programme customisation	Programme adapted to your procedures, your equipment and your audience

Frequently asked questions

Why not use a factor found in the press or in a foreign database?
Because a figure without a verifiable source makes your inventory open to challenge. The factor must refer to an official document, with its data year, its unit and the gases covered. The course shows where to find these documents and how to note the reference.

Do our factory's solar panels reduce scope 2?
Electricity produced and consumed on site is not purchased: it falls outside scope 2, which retains only electricity bought from the grid or a supplier. The case is worked through in the session with your own consumption.

Do we have to report two results for scope 2?
Under the Scope 2 Guidance, a company that has contractual instruments reports a location-based result and a market-based result. Without instruments, a location-based result is enough. We determine your case together.

Does the factor change every year?
Yes: official publications are updated and some values are provisional. The source retained must be dated, and you should plan when to re-read it and, if necessary, recalculate.