## DOMESTIC POLICY DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO EMISSIONS TRADING AND CLIMATE POLICY – SOUTH AFRICA

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### CONTEXT

- SA developing country with significant development challenges - poverty, unemployment and high vulnerability to climate impacts
- Climate and development
- Adaptation and mitigation balance
  - Majority of national "Climate" investment required for immediate adaptation priorities related to the poor
  - Close price gap on mitigation



## SOUTH AFRICA'S APPROACH TO MITIGATION

- Recognition that SA must play its part in line with prescripts in Convention
- Take action in way appropriate to national circumstances
- Energy intensive economy coal based
- Long Term Mitigation Scenarios (LTMS) study was done to identify various country mitigation potential scenarios in order to inform policy and action

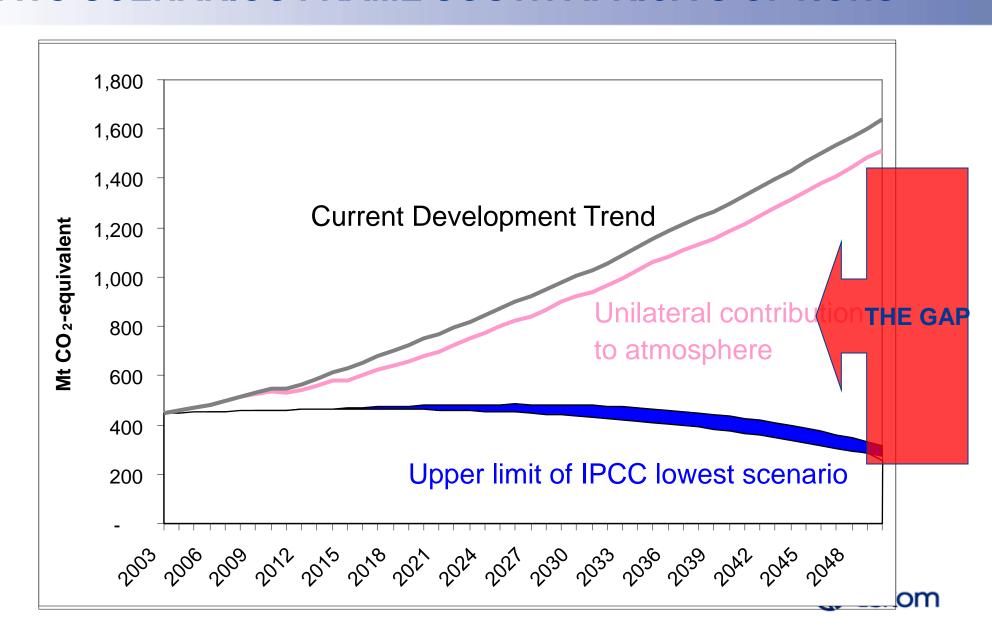


#### LTMS PROCESS

- LTMS was a multi stakeholder, research based scenario process that produced an assessment of country's mitigation potential
- Rigorous, peer reviewed
- Inclusive
- Broad ownership



#### TWO SCENARIOS FRAME SOUTH AFRICA'S OPTIONS



#### SA STRATEGIC ANALYSIS

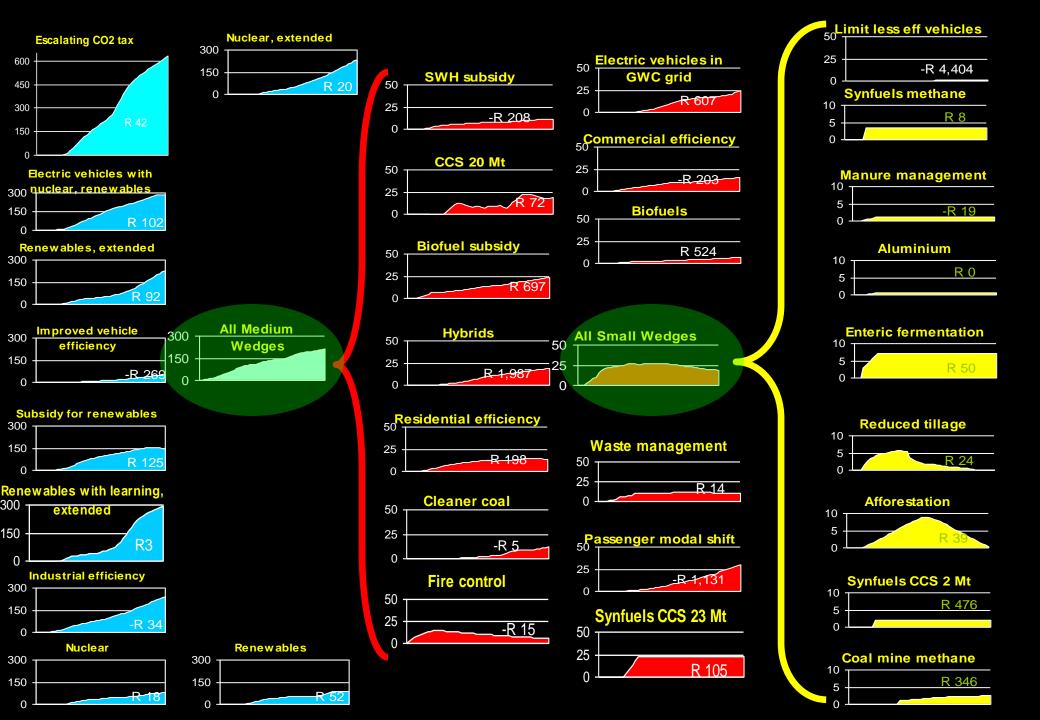
- Energy modelling
  - Markal model, least-cost optimising tool widely used for Integrated Energy Planning
  - Internationally peer-reviewed
- Non-energy modelling
  - Modelling, based on method developed for SA Country Study, based on international literature
- Economy-wide impacts
  - Computable General Equilibrium model, comparative static and dynamic approaches
- Adaptation & Impacts
  - Updating of state-of-the-art knowledge



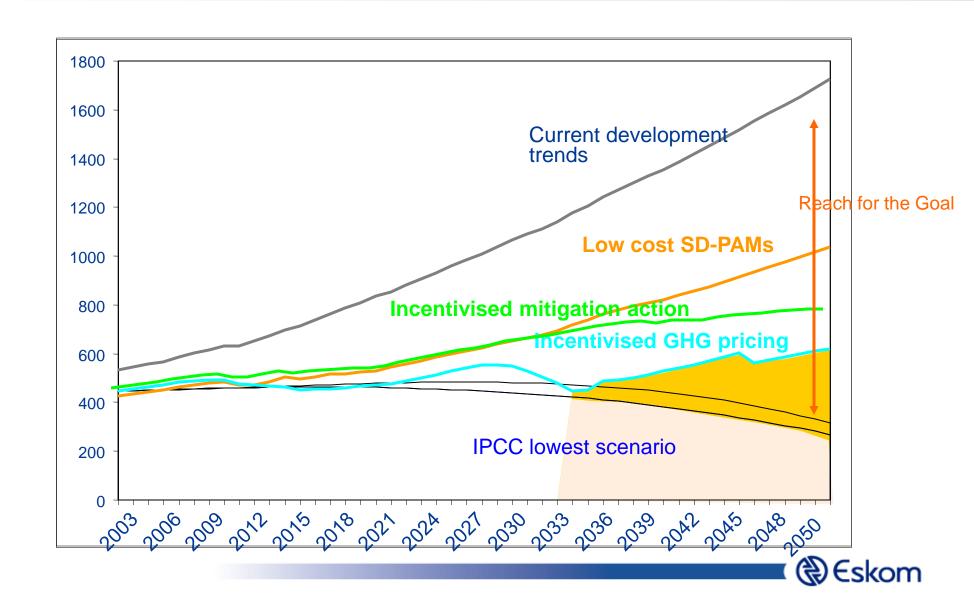
#### **TECHNICAL OPTIONS**

- Used SD PAM's approach
- Calculated as "wedges"
- Mitigation actions with quantification of emission reductions & costs
- Scenarios and underlying research reports available
  - http://www.erc.uct.ac.za/Research/LTMS/LTMS-intro.htm





## FOUR STRATEGIC OPTIONS



## LTMS Conclusions and further work



#### PROPOSED POLICY DIRECTIONS

- LTMS considered by SA Cabinet and 6 broad areas for further work identified
  - Greenhouse gas emission reductions and limits
  - Build on, strengthen and/or scale up current initiatives
  - Implementing the "Business Unusual" Call for Action
  - Preparing for the future
  - Prioritising Vulnerability and Adaptation
  - Integrating and Institutionalising Climate Change work

#### **GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND LIMITS**

- It is proposed that climate change mitigation interventions should be informed by, and monitored and measured against the following "peak, plateau and decline" emission trajectory
  - Greenhouse gas emissions stop growing (start of plateau)
  - Greenhouse gas emissions begin declining in absolute terms (end of plateau)
  - Long-term greenhouse gas emission level reduces to levels required by science



# BUILD ON, STRENGTHEN AND/OR SCALE UP CURRENT INITIATIVES

- Current energy efficiency and electricity demand-side management initiatives and interventions must be scaled-up and reinforced, including setting national targets in line with LTMS
- Study to be undertaken on impact of a carbon tax on the South African economy and also look at a range of economic and fiscal mechanisms.



#### IMPLEMENTING THE "BUSINESS UNUSUAL" CALL FOR ACTION

- Renewable energy sector is key "business unusual" growth sector and set more ambitious national target for renewable energy
- Transport sector is a key "business unusual" growth sector and plan developed to reduce its emissions.
- Government to promote the transition to a low-carbon economy and society and all policy and other decisions that may have an impact on South Africa's GHG emissions.



#### PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

- Increased support for research and development in the field of carbon-friendly technologies – with the focus on the renewable energy and transport sectors.
- Formal and informal forms of education and outreach are used to encourage the behavioural changes required to support the implementation of the climate change response policy.



#### **VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION**

- Ongoing identification of vulnerabilities to climate change across all sectors and spheres of government.
- Integrate adaptation actions into all government plans as a key performance area
- Develop and implement climate adaptation plans with full stakeholder participation



#### INTEGRATING AND INSTITUTIONALISING CLIMATE CHANGE WORK

- Clarify roles and Responsibilities across society
- Climate change response policies and measures are mainstreamed within existing alignment, coordination and cooperation structures inside and outside of Government



## PROCESS GOING FORWARD: 2009 TO 2012

- National Climate Change Response Policy Development Summit
- Sectoral policy development work
- UNFCCC post-2012 negotiations concluded
- National policy updated for implementation of international commitments
- Green Paper published for public comment
- Final National Climate Change Response Policy published
- Policy translated into legislative, regulatory and fiscal package

