

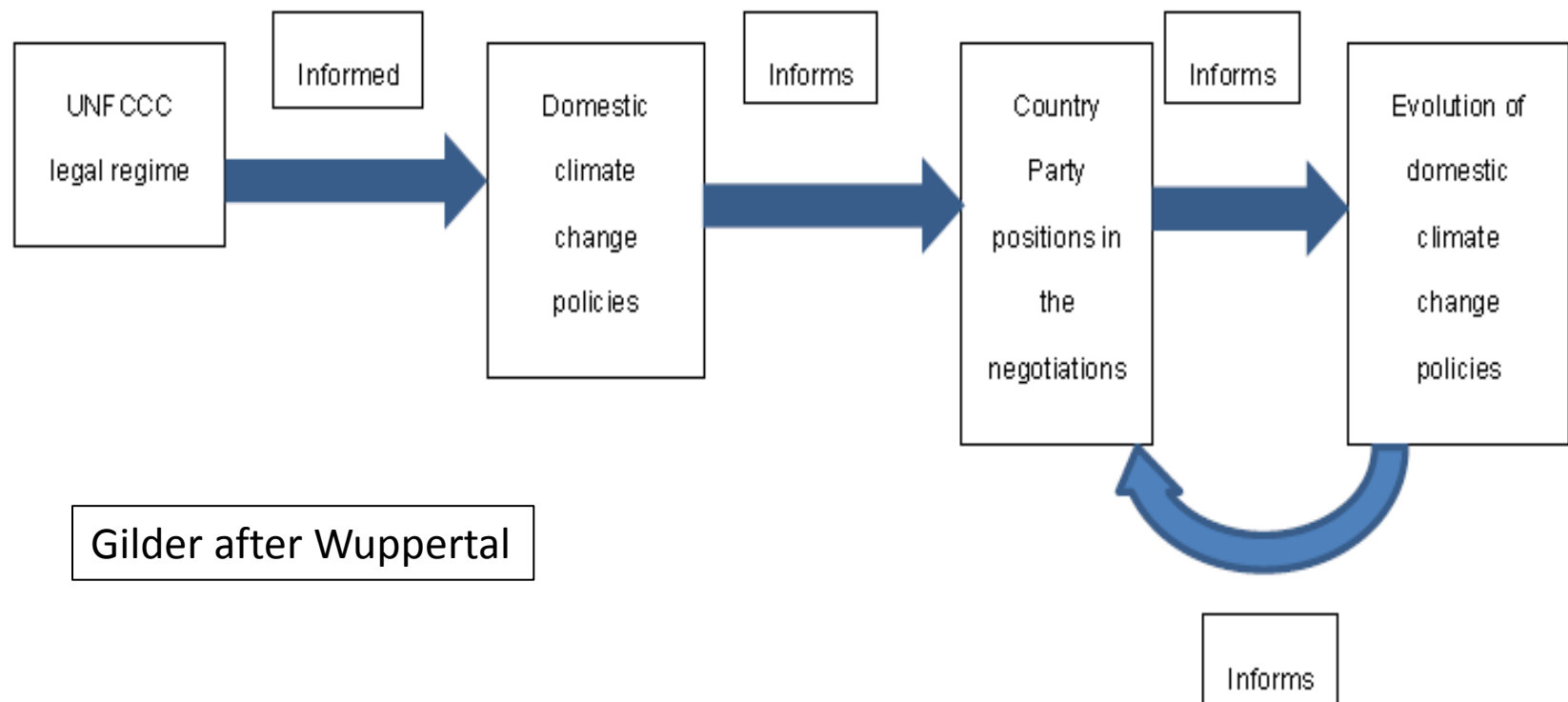
South African Climate Change Policy Perspective

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International and national climate change policy and legal interaction



South African climate change policy

- National Climate Change Response Strategy (September 2004)
- National Climate Change Conference (November 2005)
- Long Term Mitigation Strategy Scenarios (LTMS, 2006 and beyond)
- ANC Polokwane Declaration (December 2007)
- Climate Change Policy Summit (March 2009)
- Green Economy Accord (2010)
- National Climate Change Response Green Paper (November 2010)
- National Climate Change Response White Paper (November 2011)
- Long Term Adaptation Scenarios (LTAS)
- South African Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015)

National Climate Change Policy - Mitigation

Instrument	Comment
Carbon Tax	Treasury / Department of Environmental Affairs Administered by: SARS in association with the DEA?
	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ("tCO ₂ e")
DEROs (sector) & Carbon Budget (installation)	Currently evolving Danger of grandfathering
	Link to GHG Reporting?
Monitoring and Evaluation	GHG Reporting – draft Regulations: in force in early 2016 Separate reporting for the original Kyoto six GHGs National Air Emissions Inventory System ("NAEIS")
Pollution Prevention Plans ("PPPs")	Kyoto six GHGs as priority pollutants Regulatory obligation to draft and implement PPPs
	100 000 tCO ₂ e threshold

LTAS Phase 1 and 2

- DEA, SANBI & GIZ developed the Long-Term Adaptation Scenarios Flagship Research Programme (LTAS).
- Phase 1 2013:
 - water,
 - agriculture,
 - human health,
 - marine fisheries
 - biodiversity sectors.
- Phase 2, 2014: Socio economic considerations, eg for the SADC, food security, settlements, disaster risk management.

SA's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution

- Mitigation and Adaptation elements.
- Conditionality.
- A summary for policymakers.
- Peak Plateau and Decline emissions trajectory (specifically indicates that percentage deviation below baseline is no longer part of policy).
- Objective include: decarbonising the energy sector by 2050:
 - Current coal build seems at odds.
 - Implications for other technologies?

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

- Each Party:
 - prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions; and
 - pursue domestic mitigation measures with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.
- NDCs:
 - Communicated every five years.
 - Informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake – first assessment in 2016.
 - Successive NDCs: must represent a progression beyond the current.
 - Reflect the highest possible ambition in accordance with common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.
 - Devised in accordance with internationally determined criteria.
 - Submitted no later than date of ratification, accession, or approval.
 - INDCs become NDCs upon ratification, accession, or approval.

Paris - implications for policy development

- South African climate change policy development has been informed by the international legal regime = we are in the ballpark.
- Timing of implementation and review of policy – framed by internationally agreed periods:
 - First review: 2018, thereafter every 5 years.
 - Carbon tax in January 2017?
- Prior to 2018 stocktake:
 - Review national climate change policy in light of the Transparency Framework - ensure compliance = this is the legal obligation
- Implement policy and review every 5 years, taking account of need to be increasingly ambitious.

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thank you

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