

South Africa's capacity to monitor and report on GHG emissions

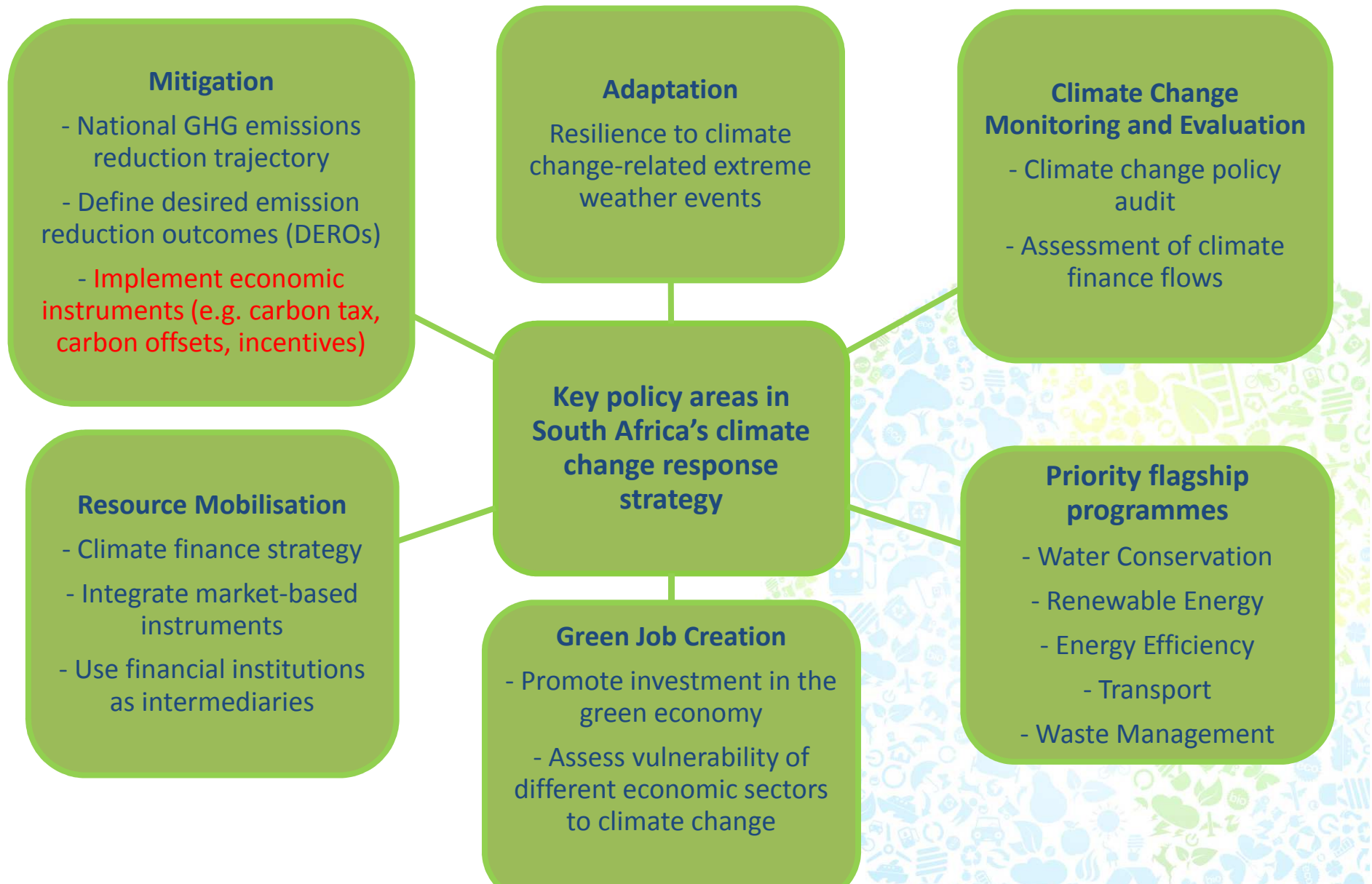
THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE POLICY



BMantlana@environment.gov.za



Integrating carbon tax with a broader climate change policy





Carbon Tax Policy Package Progression

Environmental Fiscal Reform Policy paper (2006)

Carbon Tax Discussion Paper (December 2010)

Carbon Tax Policy Paper (May 2013)

Stakeholder Consultation Process (August – December 2013)

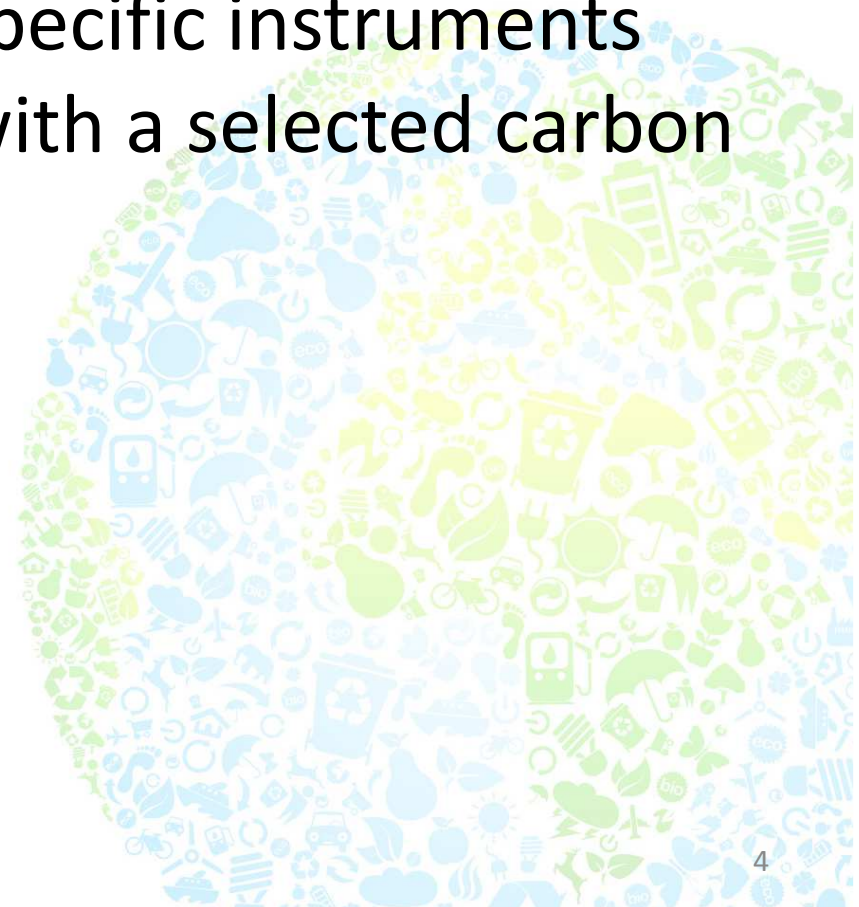
Legislative Process & Technical Alignment (2014 - 2015)

Carbon Tax Implementation (1 January 2016)



Alignment of the carbon tax with sector specific policies

- What are the key sectors being targeted by a carbon pricing instrument?
- What key policies exist in specific instruments and how do they interact with a selected carbon pricing instrument?
- Key sectors considered
 - Electricity sector
 - Liquid fuels sector





Support to the Carbon Tax process

1. Methodological Guidance	Guidance on methodologies, allocation of emission, emission factors, activity data
2. Verification of reported emissions	Using the NAEIS system to verify emissions reported to SARS for Carbon Tax purposes
3. Auditing	Linked to 1, auditing of reported emissions whereby rules for reporting of emissions for the Carbon Tax are not in sync with the NAEIS system



NAEIS Objectives (1/2)

◆ Objectives

- Air Emission Inventory
 - **Goal:** User-friendly and business process collaboration
 - **Sectors:** Industry, Transport, Agriculture/Fishing, Residential, Waste, Land Use/Forestry, Nature Sources
 - **Automation:** Calculate emissions for air pollutants and GHG
 - **Quality:** Maintain accurate and UTD emission inventory

◆ Expected Benefits

- Regulatory Support
 - Effectiveness of current air programs for human health protection
 - References for future air permit review
 - Data to help AQM policy-makings to promote energy efficient and clean manufacturing
- Climate Change Policy & Public Awareness
 - Compliance with the provisions of the National Climate Change Response Policy (NCCRP)
 - Meet international reporting regulations



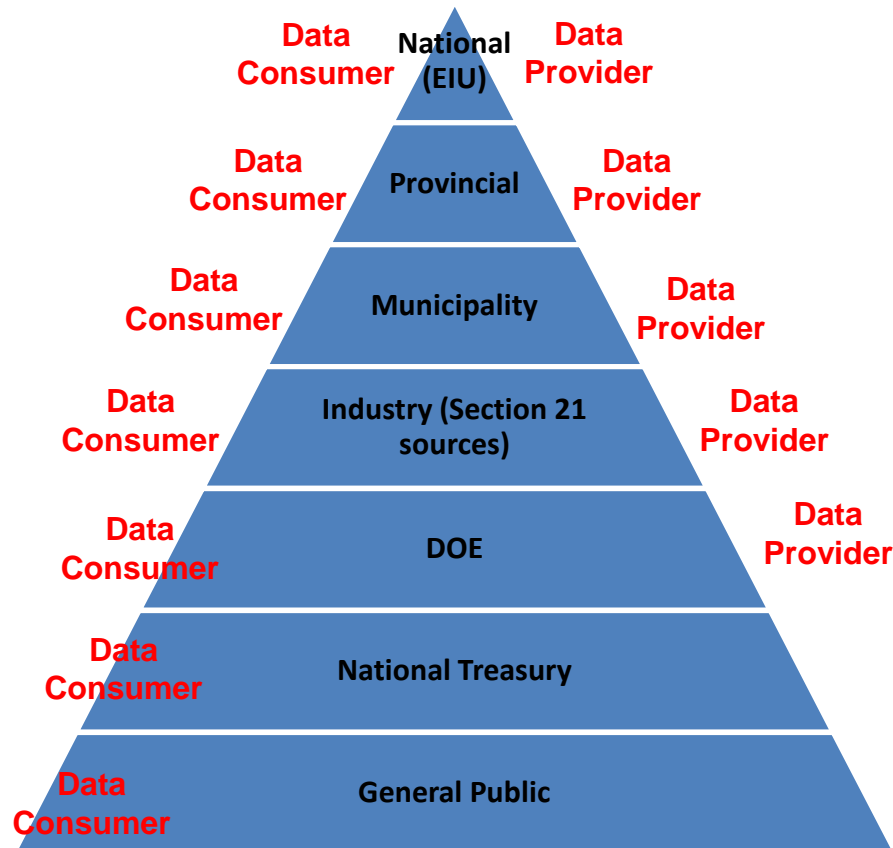
NAEIS Project Objectives (2/2)

◆ What pollutants are included in NAEIS?

Pollutant	South Africa NAAQS	NAEIS Capability
1. Criteria Pollutants		
▪ PM, SO ₂ , NO _x , CO, Benzene, Dust, Lead	Yes	Yes
• Other metals (Arsenic, Cadmium, Nickel, etc.)		Yes
2. Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)		Yes
3. Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)		Yes
4. Green House Gasses (GHGs)		Yes

Who uses NAEIS?

User



Usage Scenarios

Create facility, register facility user, initiate "Master List", assist report, confirm, audit and review national emission inventory.

Create facility, register facility user, approve/publish "Master List", audit/review provincial emission inventory. Enter non-point source emissions.

Create facility, register facility user, approve/publish "Master List", audit/review municipal emission inventory. Enter non-point source emissions.

Prepare and certify emission reports for all emission sources subject to Section 21

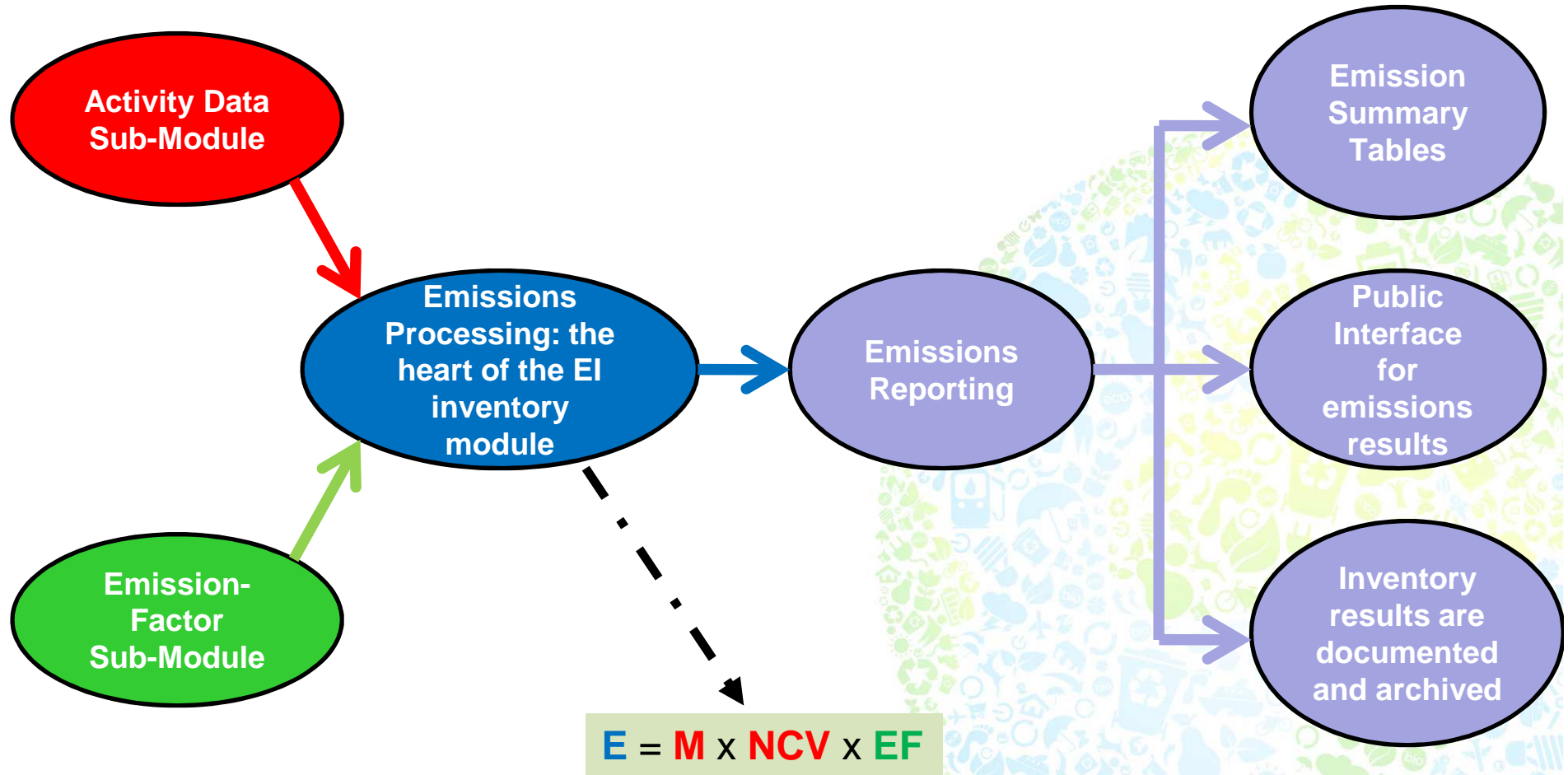
Collaborate with DEA to collect energy data from Industry to support environmental and energy programs

Verify accuracy of carbon tax reports from the industry against the NAEIS emission data to ensure proper tax collection

Use non confidential emission inventory to better understand emission impacts to air quality

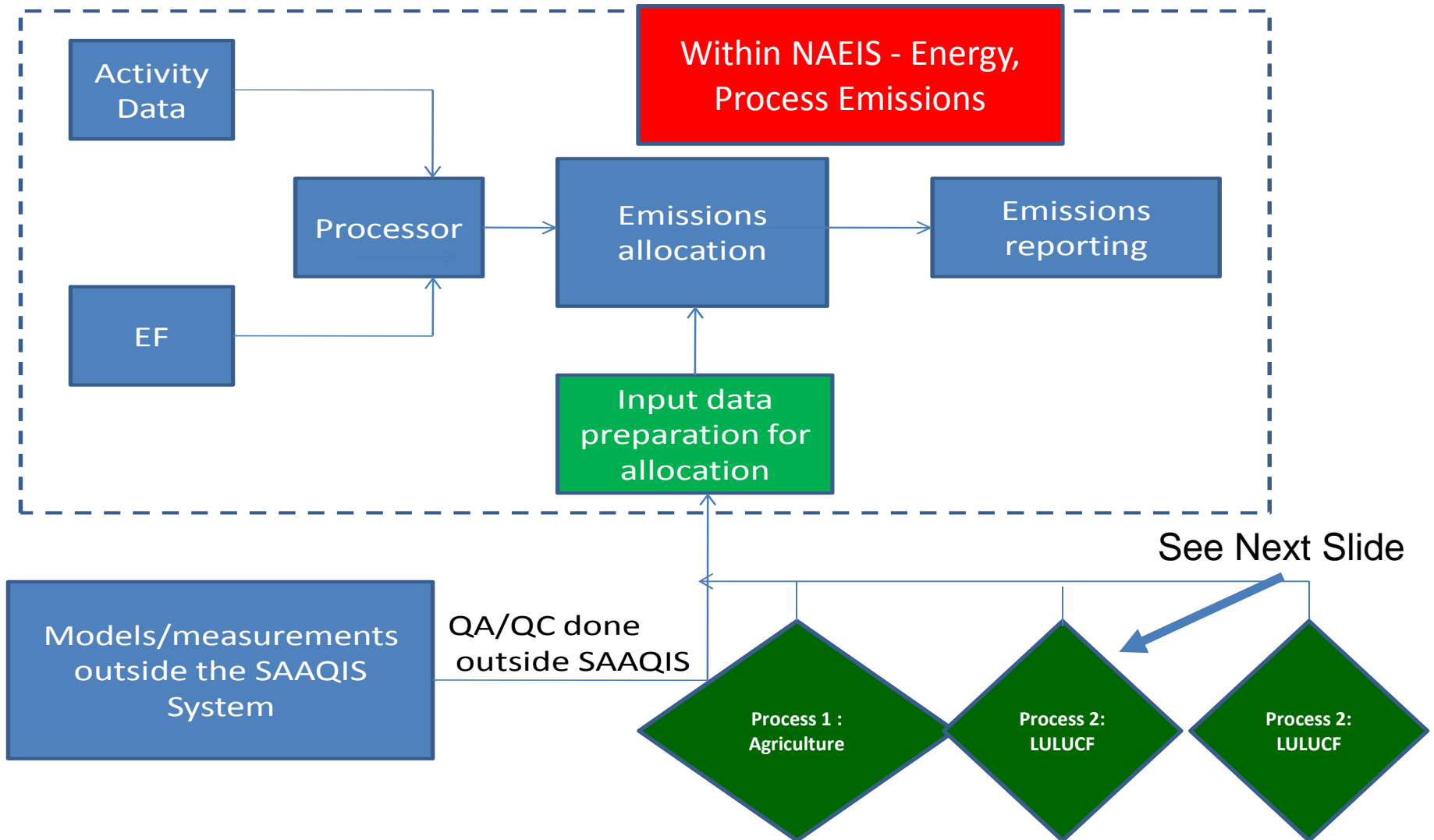


NAEIS System overview

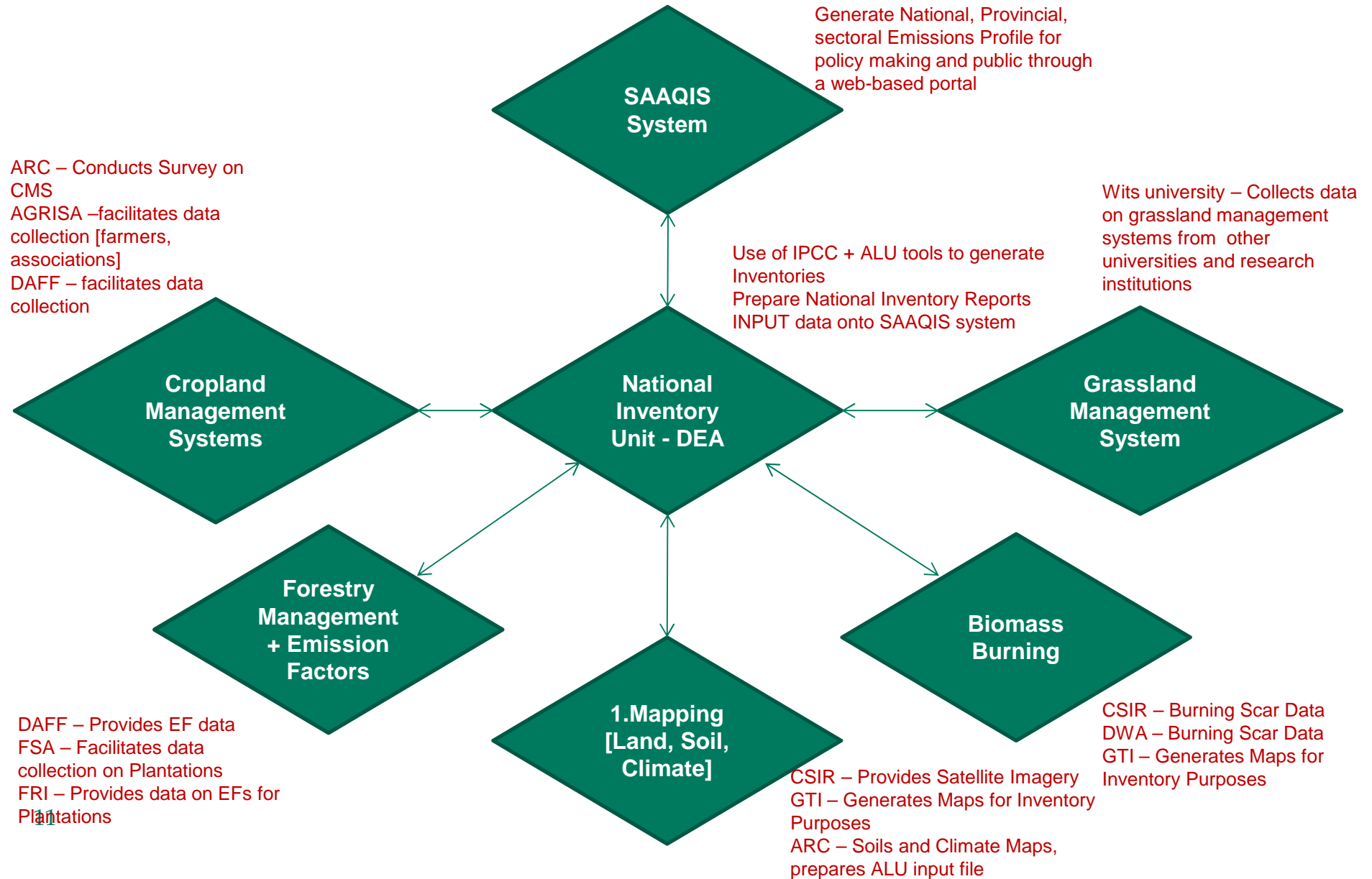


NAEIS and the IPCC sectors

South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS) – GHG Inventory Module



IAs – Process Orientated LULUCF (Process 2)





System Implementation timelines

- System is live as from January 2014
- Reporting period – calendar year
- Mandatory reporting – January 2015
- Reporting regulations – September 2014





Thank You

