



NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LABOUR COUNCIL

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**NEDLAC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE
GREEN PAPER**

1. BACKGROUND

Climate Change caused by global warming is acknowledged as a cross cutting social, economic and environmental issue. Accepted science informs the understanding that global temperature rise must be kept to no more than 2° centigrade above pre-industrial levels in order to avoid dangerous and irreversible climate change. It is also accepted that climate change is already taking place and that there are impacts that will be experienced.

For South Africa, climate change must be addressed in relation to both mitigation – the effort to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere, as well as adaptation which refers to the impacts that climate change has on a range of social, economic and environmental factors.

South Africa is a large emitter of greenhouse gases due to its energy intensity. It is also predicted South Africa would experience the impacts of climate change in a wide range of sectors and economic activities; and in ways that could have serious consequences for economic growth, jobs, livelihoods and also infrastructure.

2. PROCESS AT NEDLAC

- 2.1. Government tabled the National Climate Change Response Green paper at Nedlac on the 20th of January 2011. A joint Task Team was set-up comprising of members from the Trade and Industry and Development Chamber with the purpose of interrogating and critiquing the Green paper. The Task Team agreed that the Nedlac report will take the structure of the headings of the National Climate Change Response Green paper for ease of reference.
- 2.2. The Task Team comprised representatives from Business, Community, Labour and Government from the Trade and Industry Chamber and Development Chamber (A list of representatives attached hereto as Annexure 1).
- 2.3. The Task Team convened meetings on the following dates:
- 2.3.1. 11 February 2011
 - 2.3.2. 11 March 2011
 - 2.3.3. 25 March 2011
 - 2.3.4. 04 April 2011
- 2.4. The following documents were submitted:

Annexure 2:	The National Climate Change Response Green paper
Annexure 3:	Submission by Community
Annexure 4:	Submission by Labour
Annexure 5:	Submission by Business
Annexure 6:	Introduction- submission by Labour
Annexure 7:	Equity Principle- submission by Labour
Annexure 8:	GHG Targets presentation by Government
Annexure 9:	Business response to Government's presentation- Approach to developing Greenhouse emission goals
Annexure 10:	Labour response to Government's presentation on the LTMS- Establishing carbon budget figures
Annexure 11:	Walk-out statement by Community on the process

3. AREAS OF AGREEMENT

3.1. CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1. Constituencies agreed that the introduction needed to be restructured as in its current format it lacked the impact or influence that it should be making, with respect to the magnitude of climate change and the urgent response required to reduce and limit such impacts.
- 3.1.1. Constituencies agreed that the Climate change White paper must be framed to include Governments New Growth Path, Industrial Policy Action Plan and the Green Economy Strategy.
- 3.1.2. Constituencies agreed that Policy coherence was vital, with particular reference to the New Growth Path. Government undertook to include certain elements which would make reference to development and pro-poor issues facing South Africa in the White paper.
- 3.1.3. Constituencies agreed that a carbon budget for the country needed to be developed and that a process towards achieving this needs to be outlined.
- 3.1.4. Constituencies agreed that the wording on the section referring to South Africa's possibility of not receiving International financing will be revisited in an effort to make the section read "neutral versus sceptical"; based on the current International situation. Labour did not object but reserved its view that South Africa should be sceptical.

3.2. CHAPTER 2: THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE OBJECTIVE

- 3.2.1. Constituencies acknowledged the lack of empirical data available under this section with particular reference to making a fair contribution to the global effort and setting goals for carbon emissions reduction. In this regard a process towards goal setting needs to be outlined.

3.3. CHAPTER 3: PRINCIPLES

3.3.1. Constituencies agreed with the six (6) principles articulated in the Green paper, together with an addition of a principle (3.3.2) which should be inserted between the “A people centred approach” principle and the “informed participation” principle. The last paragraph on people centred approach which reads *“In this regard the requirement of social equity and economic sustainability while enhancing environmental stewardship is recognised”* should be deleted.

3.3.2. Equity Principle- *the development of a green and low carbon economy based on the recognition of human rights, social and economic equity, a just transition to increased employment in decent and quality jobs and the integration of human society with ecological systems in which the rights of the environment are respected.*

3.4. CHAPTER 4: THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE STRATEGY

3.4.1. Constituencies acknowledged that there was still work to be undertaken in order to understand the *“business as usual trajectory”*, and the deviation from that trajectory by 2020 and 2025; Government undertook to make the section clearer, more transparent and less ambiguous and to unpack the paragraph that made reference to the 34% by 2020 and 42% by 2025 deviations.

3.4.2. Constituencies agreed that the point that related to the transition to a low carbon economy needed to be a separate point to facilitate greater clarity.

3.5. POLICY APPROACHES AND ACTIONS

3.5.1. General

3.5.1.1. Constituencies agreed that an overarching comment on climate change should be placed at the start of the sections of adaptation sectors and mitigation sectors.

3.5.1.2. Constituencies agreed that there needed to be Policy coherence in the White paper.

3.5.1.3. Constituencies agreed that for practical purposes it is not necessary to repeat, restate or duplicate the existing mandates of Government departments however, where relevant, Policy coherence and alignment should be addressed.

3.5.2. Key adaptation Sector- Water

3.5.2.1. Constituencies agreed that management of water sharing in circumstances of scarcity requires transparency in relation to the pricing of water used by different consumers.

3.5.2.2. Constituencies agreed that Climate change resilience should be taken into account in building infrastructure in the appropriate location(s).

3.5.2.3. Constituencies agreed that the White paper should reference rigorous monitoring, proper management and allocation of resources and transparency for cost and pricing for this stressed sector in relation to Climate change.

3.5.2.4. Constituencies noted Government's statement that 6.1 in the Green paper was drafted with the intention of not reiterating current policy as some Departments were in the process of reviewing their own Policies and agreed that the intention should be reflected in the White paper.

3.5.3. Key adaptation Sector- Agriculture

3.5.3.1. Constituencies agreed that the section should make food security the driving objective in order to make a significant impact on how best to protect and sustain natural resources in relation to climate change.

- 3.5.3.2. Constituencies agreed that consideration would be given to including a statement in the White paper, which will refer to the matter of food miles and their impact; refer to the strategies i.e. production that will be used locally for food miles.
- 3.5.3.3. Constituencies agreed that the issue of finding alternative crops and encouraging or enforcing crop switching is crucial. Further it was agreed that climate change considerations should not be used to undermine legislation in respect of GMO experimentation.
- 3.5.3.4. Constituencies agreed that in order for Agriculture to compete with the sectors in terms of cost efficiency in reducing Green House Gas Emissions, consideration be given to an inclusion of the carbon sequestration and displacement potential be investigated.

3.5.4. Key adaptation Sector- Human Health

- 3.5.4.1. Constituencies agreed that the language in the section will be reviewed to avoid any ambiguity and/or misinterpretation.
- 3.5.4.2. Constituencies noted Government's statement that the Department of Health was reviewing the section.
- 3.5.4.3. Constituencies agreed that the White Paper should reflect the need for a robust health system in order to be able to deal with Climate change related health challenges.

3.5.5. Key mitigation Sector- Energy

- 3.5.5.1. Constituencies agreed that this section mainly focussed on electricity and that the section should address all sources of energy and its alternatives.
- 3.5.5.2. Constituencies noted the research that was referred to in the Green Paper and agreed that the research would be made available once concluded.

- 3.5.5.3. Constituencies agreed that the move to a low carbon economy needed to be quantified so that the implications could be assessed, this assessment will be included in further work yet to be completed.
- 3.5.5.4. Constituencies agreed that there was a need to understand the amount of carbon space allocated to the electricity sector in the context of the implications for other sectors.
- 3.5.5.5. Constituencies agreed that the carbon tax is not confined to the energy sector and it should therefore be addressed in a general financial section.
- 3.5.5.6. Constituencies agreed that there needed to be clarity on the financial instruments as carbon-related taxes are already in existence.
- 3.5.5.7. Constituencies agreed that there was a need to examine modernising, and reform of the grids to include more decentred transmission, and even off-grid options.
- 3.5.5.8. Constituencies agreed that energy efficiency had to be mandatory in new buildings and that a mechanism should be put in place to promote energy efficiency in existing buildings.
- 3.5.5.9. Constituencies agreed that there was no denying that there was energy poverty in South Africa and that the White paper had to acknowledge this.

3.5.6. Key mitigation Sector- Industry- Commerce and Manufacturing

- 3.5.6.1. Constituencies agreed that industry categorisation should be aligned with the categories identified in the IPCC guidelines for GHG inventories in the first instance.
- 3.5.6.2. Constituencies noted that clarity on how Government was going to assist Industry in the transition to a low carbon economy was work in progress and would be captured in the White Paper.

- 3.5.6.3. Constituencies agreed that all relevant policies should take climate change considerations into account.
- 3.5.6.4. Constituencies agreed that all relevant existing and future regulatory and financial instruments should be used where and when necessary, to address mitigation.
- 3.5.6.5. Constituencies agreed that consideration would be given to a consolidated reference to a carbon taxation system and emissions trading scheme in the White Paper.
- 3.5.6.6. Constituencies agreed that the matter of “just transition” should be addressed in the White paper.

3.5.7. Key mitigation Sector- Industry - Mining and Mineral resources

- 3.5.7.1. Constituencies agreed that the White paper will reflect accurately the situation in respect of fugitive emissions of methane from coal mines.
- 3.5.7.2. Constituencies agreed that the statement in the Green paper “the burning of coal as a fuel accounts to a bulk of South Africa’s GHG emissions, i.e. over 60% total emissions” will be clarified in the White paper.
- 3.5.7.3. Constituencies agreed that Government would undertake to initiate work in sectors where necessary towards goal-setting but that the overall goal of the Copenhagen Commitment will be stated in the White paper and that certain sectors and key mitigation actions e.g. industrial energy efficiency will be prioritized.

3.5.8. Key mitigation Sector- Industry- Tourism

- 3.5.8.1. Constituencies agreed that the emissions from long and short haul flights should be assessed.

3.5.8.2. Constituencies noted that there will be a workshop by the Department of Tourism on climate change related issues, where they will reassess some matters since the publication of the Green paper and committed to suggest that the matter of internal transport is considered.

3.5.9. Key mitigation Sector- Industry- Transport

3.5.9.1. Constituencies agreed that a stronger statement in relation to climate change is needed.

3.5.9.2. Constituencies agreed that there should be a stronger statement about modal shift, major contributors should be identified and that the sector should be broken down.

3.5.9.3. Constituencies agreed that passenger and freight transport should be separated.

3.5.9.4. Constituencies agreed that a stronger statement on mass transit transport systems should be made, where amongst the issues the matter of transformation will be considered (i.e. taxi industry).

3.5.9.5. Constituencies agreed that there should be reference to coastal shipping for both freight and tourism.

3.5.9.6. Constituencies agreed that the pricing of services needed to be reviewed and that a proper cost analysis needed to be undertaken in determining the various transport options.

3.5.9.7. Constituencies agreed that a detailed analysis was needed in order to investigate the transport sectors' contribution to climate change.

3.5.9.8. Constituencies agreed that town planning is crucial in reducing the impact in this sector.

3.5.9.9. Constituencies noted that the Department of Transport is looking into the various issues closely since the publication of the Green paper.

3.5.9.10. It was agreed that all agreements in this section would be taken into account in the drafting of the White Paper.

3.5.10. Disaster Risk Management

3.5.10.1. Constituencies agreed that the section will be reviewed to ensure that it is not duplicated in section 8.

3.5.10.2. Constituencies agreed that the section should be located under the section that deals with “*adaptation*” in the White Paper.

3.5.10.3. Constituencies agreed that the approach needed to go beyond the Expanded Public Works programme (EPWP) in developing within local Government a stratum of disaster risk management practitioners, who will be placed in a position to promote preventative measures rather than reacting in the event of disasters.

3.5.10.4. Constituencies agreed that disaster management needs to be integrated into all line Departments and sectors; there needs to be a comprehensive disaster management plan with committed Government budgets, and that the capacity of local communities should be built in order to respond to climate change related incidents.

3.5.11. Natural Resources Sectors- *Terrestrial Biodiversity*

3.5.11.1. Constituencies agreed with the contents of the section and further agreed that how the section can be transferred to adaptation would be investigated.

3.5.11.2. Constituencies agreed that there should be greater commitment to increase protection of indigenous forests.

3.5.12. Natural Resources Sectors- *Fisheries*

3.5.12.1. Constituencies agreed that research should be conducted as stated in the Green paper in order to better understand the risks and uncertainties to this sector.

3.5.13. Human Society, Livelihoods and Services- *Human Settlements, Infrastructure and the Built Environment - Urban areas*

3.5.13.1. Constituencies agreed that waste management should be placed under the mitigation sector in the White paper as it is recognised as an independent emissions source and that the relevant section should reflect Government's Policy in respect of waste.

3.5.13.2. Constituencies agreed that in relation to Green retrofitting, there needed to be mandatory regulation for enforcement on new buildings and for a mechanism and plan to be put in place for existing buildings.

3.5.13.3. Constituencies agreed that the following issues must be considered in the review of the White paper, which are

- a) Town planning to be sufficiently dealt with and
- b) Local Government's role and mandate in town planning and enforcement

3.5.14. Human Society, Livelihoods and Services- *Human Settlements, Infrastructure and the Built Environment – Rural areas*

3.5.14.1. Constituencies agreed that the section needed to be cross referenced with the issues dealing with water and food security in order to avoid duplication.

3.5.15. Human Society, Livelihoods and Services- *Human Settlements, Infrastructure and the Built Environment – Coastal areas*

3.5.15.1. Constituencies agreed that Government would investigate how this section could best be dealt with in the White Paper given the location of coastal areas as part of large urban areas and the nature of the vulnerability of coastal areas.

3.5.15.2. Constituencies agreed that the Land use Management Bill should take the vulnerability of coastal areas into account as well as improve Government planning legislation and enforce legislation in order to protect this area.

3.5.16. Human Society, Livelihoods and Services- *Human Settlements, Infrastructure and the Built Environment – Waste*

3.5.16.1. Constituencies agreed that the Waste Act should be used to promote mitigation in the waste sector.

3.5.16.2. Constituencies agreed that in order to implement the objectives of the Waste Act, which are to promote, re-use, recycle and recover; there must be a separation of waste at the source.

3.5.16.3. Constituencies agreed that the section should be rewritten in order to make the link to the Waste Act as well as sections that dealt with enforcement in the Act.

3.6. CHAPTER 6- ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.6.1. Constituencies agreed that the Chapter needs to deal with local Government and be coherent in terms of joining the efforts of other Government Departments.

3.7. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COORDINATION

3.7.1. Constituencies agreed that the White paper should be specific in terms of what are the timelines of putting into place the requirements for effective implementation of the Policy.

3.7.2. Constituencies agreed that the role of Cabinet should be clearly spelt out in terms of ensuring that the various departmental responsibilities are being discharged.

3.7.3. Constituencies agreed that there should be a single report on progress of implementing the White Paper on climate change by Government Departments in preference to utilising the 12 outcomes as proposed in the Green Paper.

3.7.4. Constituencies agreed in principle to the establishment of a statutory advisory committee on climate change as opposed to the current institutional arrangement of the National committee on climate change.

3.8. INPUTS AND RESOURCES MOBILISATION- FINANCIAL RESOURCES

3.8.1. Constituencies agreed that the White paper needs to set out a process for accessing funds and for the elements to be clearly set out.

3.8.2. Constituencies agreed that there needs to be a holistic approach in integrating all the Policy instruments to achieve lower carbon emissions as well as to comprehensively review the various potential instruments for potential funding.

3.8.3. Constituencies agreed that funds have to be mobilised within South Africa as well as accessing International funding.

3.8.4. Constituencies agreed that how the Climate change fund will operate should be clearly set out in the White paper.

3.8.5. Constituencies agreed that the Climate finance tracking facility needed to be clarified in the White paper in order to avoid the competitive issues that could be associated with it, as well as clarification of the role of Development Finance Institutions (DFI's).

3.8.6. Constituencies agreed that the approach to a carbon trading scheme, which is currently under investigation by National Treasury needs to be clarified in the White paper.

3.9. INPUTS AND RESOURCES MOBILISATION- HUMAN RESOURCES

3.9.1. Constituencies agreed that the lack of technical skills needs to be addressed and that training is crucial as well as the placing of human resources in areas required for adaptation and mitigation projects.

3.9.2. Constituencies support increasing awareness on related issues, such as health, water and in the education curricula in respect of climate change.

3.9.3. Constituencies supported the research element that will be undertaken to review jobs at risk due to climate change and agreed that opportunities arising from mitigation and adaptation need to be reviewed as part of just transition in the White paper and be clearly set out in the White paper.

3.10. INPUTS AND RESOURCES MOBILISATION- TECHNOLOGY

3.10.1. Constituencies agreed that intellectual property rights be reviewed and clarified in the White paper in an effort to unlock transfer of the most recent technological advances from the developed countries.

3.10.2. Constituencies agreed that the distinction between hard and soft technologies (for example material technologies and knowledge systems) should be removed in the White Paper.

3.10.3. Constituencies agreed that the section should be expanded to consider grids, decentralised options, infrastructure, smart grids, and to also include renewable energy for rural areas as well as the element of electrification; furthermore the White paper should also consider micro technologies for water and energy extension in the rural areas.

3.10.4. Constituencies agreed that an examination of the role of local Government in electricity provision and the development of more decentralised electricity provision under public control would be dealt with under “roles and responsibilities”.

3.10.5. Constituencies agreed that an extra section will be included which recognises indigenous and community knowledge on the climate change response in the White paper.

3.10.6. Constituencies agreed that the latest information on the Technology needs assessment from the various sectors be included in the White paper.

3.11. INPUTS AND RESOURCES MOBILISATION- INFORMATION

3.11.1. Constituencies agreed that the White paper must include details of the mandatory reporting system and that the system must work in parallel with other existing information systems dealing with information on sources of green house gases.

3.11.2. Constituencies agreed that there should be a proper governance process on the data required for the national greenhouse gas inventory i.e. IPCC. Constituencies further agreed that a mechanism to agree emissions factors in the eventuality the IPCC emissions factor is not applicable to South Africa should be established and that timeframes for the work to be undertaken must be developed.

3.11.3. Constituencies agreed that the Annual report should reflect the challenges and remedies associated with the data collected.

3.11.4. Constituencies agreed that the global Research plan needs to be cross referenced to Global change research plan of the Department of Science and Technology.

3.11.5. Constituencies agreed that verification of data needs to be undertaken as well as the implications on climate change need to be considered and investigated.

3.11.6. Constituencies agreed that a proper consultation process on National Communications should be undertaken, so as to allow stakeholders to input in the process.

3.11.7. Business and Labour noted that Government had obtained funding for the development of a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system and that stakeholder interactions will be held on the matter.

3.12. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

3.12.1. Constituencies agreed that the proposed weather systems should be integrated into existing monitoring systems in order to advance South Africa's overall capabilities.

3.12.2. Constituencies agreed that the White paper should clearly set out what is meant by the "keeping a register of climate change" and how it relates to the verification reporting system.

4. AREAS OF DISAGREEMENT

4.1. CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

4.1.1. Labour submitted a reworked Introduction as an indication of how it might look; however Constituencies did not reach agreement. The proposed Introduction is attached hereto as Annexure 6.

4.2. CHAPTER 2- THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE OBJECTIVE

4.2.1. Business does not agree with the Community and Labour proposal of substituting "fair contribution" with "taking a leadership role" in the paragraph that reads "making a fair contribution to the global effort to achieve the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system". Government is of the view that the existing text will not be substituted.

4.3. CHAPTER 4- THE SOUTH AFRICAN CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE STRATEGY

4.3.1. Business was in disagreement with the notion of Labour and Community of increasing the level of South Africa's ambition, which will in turn place South Africa on a moral high ground without understanding the economic implications and believe that the work referred to in 3.4.1, needs to be undertaken before any changes in the national level of ambition should be considered; Labour and community do not contest the need for 3.4.1 but believe that there is currently sufficient information on which to act.

4.3.2. Community opposed the text which stated that "*emissions begin to decline in absolute terms from 2036 onwards*" which suggested that decline needed to wait until 2036 and proposed that the text should read "*emissions begin to decline in absolute terms by no later than 2035*" and Labour agreed with Community.

4.3.3. Community and Labour opposed the notion that the White paper should not contain numbers or a benchmark in absolute terms even though there were uncertainties as it would undermine the objectives of Policy, planning and South Africa's credibility in the International arena.

4.3.4. Community opposed the aspirational goal as there was a need for a clear objective in Policy and planning.

4.3.5. Government stated that its intention is to formulate a process towards goal-setting. Business supports this approach.

4.4. CHAPTER 5- KEY ADAPTATION SECTOR- AGRICULTURE

4.4.1. Labour proposed that there is a need for legal regulation, management and enforcement on how and what is farmed where and Government's approach should not just be to support "the agricultural industries proactive effort to exploit new agricultural opportunities and reduce the impact on existing potential; Business agrees that the agricultural development strategy, which covers these issues should be referenced in the White Paper. Government recorded that the detail of this input will be considered for inclusion in the White paper.

4.5. CHAPTER 5- KEY MITIGATION SECTOR- ENERGY

4.5.1. Labour disagreed with the implication in the Green paper, which Nuclear energy is clean energy and is not problematic for health and the environment. Labour also noted the problems of costs and construction overruns.

4.5.2. Business agrees that the text of the White Paper should reflect the significant challenges associated with the introduction of nuclear power. These include health and environmental considerations, skills required to construct and operate such a fleet and the cost. Labour also believes that the challenges must be fully canvassed given that a decision has already been made in relation to nuclear energy.

4.5.3. Government stated that Cabinet had adopted a nuclear policy for the country but that all relevant legislation need to be complied with including those relating to waste disposal and safety.

4.5.4. There was major concern expressed by Community and Labour at the Cabinet's approval of the IRP to include nuclear power and insufficient renewable energy. Both considered such step to undermine the credibility of the Nedlac consultation process Business noted the concern.

4.5.5. Government noted that there was already a Government Nuclear Energy policy and Cabinets' decision was in keeping therewith.

4.6. CHAPTER 5- KEY MITIGATION SECTOR- INDUSTRY- COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURING

4.6.1. Business and Government proposed for the acceleration of research in carbon capture and storage for all sectors.

4.6.2. Labour and community expressed strong reservation about untested technologies such as carbon capture or coal gasification being promoted. The notion of capturing emission rather than preventing them is a principle problem.

4.7. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COORDINATION

- 4.7.1. Community proposed that a National adaptation fund needs to be established urgently, which community based organisation would have direct access to as contemplated in South Africa's submission to the UNCCC, which Labour supported.
- 4.7.2. Business disagreed with the establishment of such a fund as it believed that such funding should be included in the funding allocated to the various vulnerable sectors.
- 4.7.3. Government does not agree to a separate fund for either adaptation or mitigation. Government stated that a National Green Fund would provide for accommodating for both "adaptation" (as proposed by Community) and "mitigation (as called for by Business).

4.8. CHAPTER 8- INPUTS AND RESOURCES MOBILISATION- FINANCIAL RESOURCES

- 4.8.1. Labour advocates for a Global Tax to be considered, which Community supports along the lines of a financial transfers tax.
- 4.8.2. Business is not in agreement with the proposal of a Global tax.
- 4.8.3. Government is still investigating the implications of such a tax.

4.9. INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS

- 4.9.1. Business and Labour agreed that there should a section on the White paper which dealt with International negotiations; the section will deal with the various processes in place, from Domestic (engagement process with Social partners on the South African position (s) and International (detailing the various forums and how they worked with each other.

4.9.2. Government stated that it did not feel that this was necessary for the white paper given the erratic nature of the international negotiations but agreed that more information on the process towards formulating the South African position needs to be provided albeit not in the White paper.

4.10. PROCESS OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE WHITE PAPER

4.10.1. Constituencies requested clarity on the process to be undertaken on the White Paper.

4.10.2. Constituencies noted the Government report on the process on the White paper however did not agree with the possibility of Constituencies not being afforded an opportunity to comment on the White paper. The process as outlined by Government is as follows;

- i. Cabinet had made a decision for the Green paper to be the comment paper after which the White paper as gazetted by Parliament would become Government policy.
- ii. The draft White paper is scheduled to be finalised in May/June 2011, where after it will be submitted to Cabinet
- iii. Government stated that the draft White paper was expected to be submitted into the Parliamentary process in June 2011 and should it be discovered that the draft diverted significantly from the Green paper, and then an opportunity will be given to Constituencies to comment on the White paper. However if the White paper was satisfactory to Cabinet it will then undergo the parliamentary process.
- iv. Government further stated that they could not make a commitment of engaging on the White paper, however as stated before there was a commitment of reporting back to stakeholders on how Government was going to handle and incorporate the various public comments into the White paper.

5. CONCLUSION

This report therefore concludes considerations at NEDLAC on the National Climate Change Response Green paper. The Report is submitted to the Minister of Environmental Affairs and the Minister of Labour in terms of Section 8 of the NEDLAC Act. No 35 of 1994.

ANNEXURE 1

LIST OF TASK TEAM REPRESENTATIVES

GOVERNMENT	BUSINESS	LABOUR	COMMUNITY
Faried Adams	Alison von Ketelhodt	Bongani Dlamini	Ferrial Adams
Ivor Sarakinsky	David Katz	Chidi Bosile	Gosiame Chobui
Mokgadi Mathekgana	Henro Kruger	Gretchen Humphries	Richard Worthington
Mark Gordon	Laurraine Lotter	Henry Mushonga	Sven Eaton Patrick
Peter Lukey	Sizwe Gcayi	Jane Barret	Tristen Taylor
Tshenge Demana	Stan Pillay	Jeff Rudin	
Xolile Mabusela		John Mawbey	
Zakhele Mdlalose		Jonas Mosia	
		Sibusiso Gumede	
		Sibusiso Mimi	
		Vuyo Ninzi	
		Woody Aroun	
		Tengo Tengela	