

## SUSTAINABLE ENERGY NEWS on EMAIL (SENSE) number 16

Welcome to the Sixteenth edition of SENSE – Sustainable Energy News by E-mail – a service of the Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Partnership (SECCP), a project of Earthlife Africa Johannesburg, in partnership with WWF, Denmark.

SENSE is published monthly and we welcome any feedback and submissions. SENSE is edited by Elin Oettlé. Please let us know if you wish to be removed from this list or suggest recipients for the list or if you would like to receive our separate Climate Change email newsletter, CCEN.

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## 1. SECCP News

### **Sustainable Energy Workshops**

The SECCP is currently planning a series of workshops on sustainable energy issues, which will be held in various cities around the country between the 11<sup>th</sup> of August and 2<sup>nd</sup> of September. The workshops will be hosted by local organizations that have volunteered for the task, with SECCP funding the workshops and providing inputs. The workshops will be aimed at members of organizations working with sustainable energy or environmental justice issues, and are intended to help build local capacity on sustainable energy issues.

The first workshop will be held in Welkom on Tuesday 12 August, hosted by LEMG, a member of EJNF. This will be followed by a workshop in Kimberley on the 13 August, hosted by the First Peoples of the Northern Cape and two workshops in Cape Town. EJNF Western Cape will be hosting a workshop with local NGOs and CBOs on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August, and another workshop is being currently scheduled with local government officials on the 15<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> August. The local government workshop is being organized by SEA.

Finally, two workshops will be held in Natal, the first in Underberg on the 1<sup>st</sup> September, and the next in Durban on the 2<sup>nd</sup>. The Underberg workshop is being

organized by the Women's Leadership and Training Programme, and the Durban workshop by Earthlife Africa eThekweni.

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Durban

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**The civil society Energy Caucus is formed**

*By Elin Oettlé, SECCP*

On the 31<sup>st</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup> August, a group of more than 30 civil society organizations from a range of contexts met in Cape Town to discuss the formation of an Energy Caucus. The workshop was hosted by Sustainable Energy Africa (SEA) with logistical and financial support from Contact Trust. SECCP assisted by funding an independent facilitator, recording the proceedings and supplementing the transport budget. This workshop followed an initial discussion workshop held in Durban in April this year, when Earthlife Africa eThekweni and GREEN of Pietermaritzburg worked with Contact Trust to revitalize the caucus process initiated around the WSSD. The workshop was a great success, and culminated in the inauguration of the caucus and the definition of the shape, role and guiding principles of this grouping.

The Energy Caucus is essentially comprised of non-profit organizations, including trade unions, who engage with energy issues. With a fairly loose and flat structure, organizations will engage as participants, each maintaining their individual identities in the discussions. The caucus is to be primarily a discussion forum that will enable the development of common positions on various energy issues by the participants, to drive the struggle for a just transition to sustainable energy. The caucus should assist the participants to engage with decision makers and stakeholders and will play a role in networking and information sharing, building on existing relationships and resources.

Although some issues will still require further discussion and refinement, a set of broad defining principles was agreed upon by all the participants. Any organization wishing to participate in the Energy Caucus discussions will have to subscribe to these principles,

which will form the basis for any further articulations. These principles express positions on a range of issues including the recognition of access to basic energy services as a human right, support for sustainable energy and opposition to nuclear energy. A full list of principles will be available once the proceedings of the meeting have been finalized.

## **Synopsis of the SECCP project co-ordinator's input to the Energy Efficiency Workshop**

*By Richard Worthington, SECCP*

The SECCP welcomed the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME)'s commitment to a distinct development path for an Energy Efficiency Strategy, as it now need not be held up by further work required to develop policy for renewable energy. Attention was drawn to the 'Independent PAMs Study', containing detailed consideration of policies and measures for energy efficiency (EE), available from [seccp@earthlife.org.za](mailto:seccp@earthlife.org.za).

The public sector was the theme for the panel SECCP was invited to join and we consider Eskom to still fall into this category. The DME's cautious approach to restructuring was welcomed, due to the risks this process poses to public benefits. Privatisation, in particular, threatens the public benefits achievable through EE, since pursuit of profit is in conflict with reduced electricity (or fuel) sales. Even when a state-controlled entity is charged with improving efficiency, the drive for income (encouraged by the prospect of privatisation) may compromise such a goal. An example may be found in the Eskom approach to water heating.

An energy service needs approach would dictate using the heat available on the site where hot water is needed, through solar water heating (SWH), with electricity as nothing more than a back-up – as happens in many countries with far less sunshine than our own. Eskom prefers its customers to have electric geysers with ripple-control (allowing remote-controlled interruption of electricity to a geyser), as this allows them to shave peak consumption, thus avoiding over-loading or under-supplying the system, with the minimum reduction in total electricity sales. Thus a demand side management intervention touted by the utility as part of its efficiency programme, is effectively a barrier to the greater efficiency available through energy conservation by SWH.

Provided that any electric back-up to a SWH system is on a timer, such systems can make far greater reductions in peak consumption (which drives the development of additional generation capacity), while also maximising savings for the household or building management. The utility or regulator could provide incentive for such practice through time-of-use tariffs (charging a higher rate during peak periods).

While SWH is a renewable energy technology, it is generally neglected in this category. It is often classified as energy conservation, which is part of efficiency, so SWH should also be considered within an EE Strategy. A distinct target should be set for deployment of SWH (such as half a square metre per person within 10 years) and it should be mandatory for public buildings, 'RDP' houses and all homes over a certain value. A special financing mechanism (e.g. through DBSA) should be set up to make SWH affordable to low-income households.

Since water heating accounts for about one third of household energy use, any state support for SWH would be off-set by reduced impacts of coal use, i.e. it would not be a subsidy so much as a corrective market mechanism. [SWH can also be used for space heating – an application to which Highveld winter is particularly well suited. If full life-cycle costs and the benefits of such a heating system were compared to the marginal

benefits from use of “cleaner coal”, there may be less enthusiasm to try to include “cleaner coal” under the banner of EE.]

The input also made a case for introduction of high-occupancy vehicle lanes (HOVL) on highways, including as an alternative to adding lanes. Reserving a ‘fast’ lane for vehicles with 3 or more occupants gives an advantage to public transport and encourages ridesharing – with great potential for fuel savings. Public sector employers are well placed to encourage ridesharing, and require a minimum participation, as many employees have the same work place and hours. Fewer drivers per day should also deliver a less fatigued and more efficient workforce. Public sector vehicle fleets are also a logical place to start implementing fuel-efficiency standards.

As the opening addressed referred to fuel-efficient driving practices promoted by DME, attention was drawn to potential savings through careful use of air conditioning (AC) in cars thus equipped: turning the AC off once the vehicle is comfortable. Using AC for more than 5 minutes in each half hour is an expensive waste of fuel. All public-sector drivers should be instructed to adopt this practice.

### **FOEI Africa meeting**

*By Richard Worthington, SECCP*

Earthlife Africa (ELA) is a member of **Friends of the Earth International (FOEI)** and was represented by Richard Worthington at a meeting of African members in Togo in July. In addition to considering issues of South-North relations within FOEI, the meeting drafted a campaigns action programme, focusing on NEPAD and with an initial focus on energy.

For example, FOE Cameroon will be preparing a case study of the privatization of their national energy utility and resulting deterioration of services. They will also prepare a report on local impacts of the Chad-Cameroon pipeline. ELA will be inviting Eskom to share information about their plans under the banner of NEPAD, including a proposed/contemplated African Energy Fund and specifics of the 'long value chain' projects that are said to accompany grid extensions.

FOE Africa has an on-going interest in the spread of projects supported by international financing institutions (IFIs) and is anxious to encourage a greater share of energy spending and a better financing regime for renewable energy technologies and projects that deliver benefits at the local level. Members in Nigeria are still addressing the immediate impacts of oil extraction and all African members share an interest in building capacity for adaptation to climate change.

## **2. SA’s sustainable energy progress**

### **National Energy Efficiency Week**

*By Elin Oettlé, SECCP*

In an effort to raise awareness and promote greater efficiency in energy use the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME), Eskom, and the National Electricity Regulator hosted the National Energy Efficiency Week from the 21-25 July this year. The week included the launch of several Integrate Energy Centres around the country, site visits in local communities and workshops.

Eskom focused chiefly on individual customers and customer awareness, emphasizing their residential load-management and energy efficiency programs to shift and reduce energy use. Eskom now claims to be pursuing energy efficiency with growing urgency as their excess capacity begins to run out. Peak load demand is of particular concern

as estimates point to the need for new capacity by 2007, while new base load capacity will be needed by 2010 if developments like the Pechiney Aluminium Smelter at Coega come on-line.

The DME was also proud to announce the implementation of energy efficiency measures in government buildings. Eskom has put forward R20 million, to be used to cover the costs of conversion and to conduct a full energy audit of the Union buildings. The goal is to eventually have all government-owned facilities upgraded to be energy efficient. The DME has started with its own buildings by converting to more efficient lighting systems, and should achieve savings of up to R1.5 million per annum on electricity bills.

One of the main events was the Energy Efficiency Workshop held on the 24 - 25 July in Mineralia building Pretoria. The first day of the workshop covered a range of topics including energy efficiency in the public sector, in industry and transportation and in housing and the built environment.

On the second day the focus was on appliance labelling for energy efficiency. From this it emerged that South Africa may have its own energy efficiency label by autumn next year, although a successful launch of the label will require a major education and awareness campaign. Various studies have been conducted on the topic since 1991, and have concluded that energy efficiency labelling can reduce the energy use of appliances and consumers can generally recover the cost of improving efficiency through energy savings within the lifetime of the appliance.

A DME official confirmed that an Energy Efficiency Strategy document will be developed independently of the White Paper on Renewable Energy and Clean Energy Development and with public participation – more on this as available.

### **Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) Southern Africa Regional Meeting**

*By Richard Worthington*

The meeting provided an opportunity for representatives from seven SADC countries to share information on their domestic situations and consider potential joint initiatives. Common challenges include lack of human and institutional capacity and weak and/or inconsistent policies and regulations. It was reported that in South Africa the Cabinet Economics Committee had referred the Draft White Paper on Renewable Energy back to DME for cost-benefit analysis of implementing the target. The aim is to re-submit to cabinet in September.

Dr Caton, the Head of Environmental Policy at the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, characterised the over-all objectives of the REEEP as achieving convergence to a global policy framework and facilitating development of concrete action plans and projects amongst participants, including bundling of projects to bring down transaction costs and ease financing.

Four working groups were formed to propose actions. The group on Technology Development proposed drawing up a strategic plan for the region and prioritising technologies most suitable to our countries; a group on Marketing and Service delivery emphasised an energy service needs approach and informing consumers of their options, particularly to promote RE in urban areas; a group on Financing proposed a regional network of institutions to facilitate greater deal-flow and lobbying to influence policy, as well as consideration of mixing various types or sources of funding, such as donor aid to underwrite or leverage foreign direct investment; the Policy and Regulation group concluded that a document is needed to make the case for RE and EE, with

SADC country-specific sections, that should be approved by governments and lead to action plans and strong policy.

The 2-day workshop ended on a somewhat inconclusive note, with no clear picture of who (amongst participants beyond the REEEP Secretariat and supporting 'consultants'/service orgs assisting secretariat) would do what to follow up. Groups nominated representatives to the REEEP but their functions were not defined. Kevin Nassiep (recently seconded from Eskom to the DME as Chief Director: Energy) was nominated by the Policy and Regulation group, and also as the South African representative (kevin.nassiep@mepta.pwv.gov.za).

It remains to be seen if participants, particularly governments and financial institutions, will come forward to drive any of the identified actions. Proceedings and developments will be posted on the website: [www.reeep.org](http://www.reeep.org)

[Richard Worthington participated in an individual capacity. Earthlife Africa / SECCP is not in a position to participate directly as a partner, but will submit inputs e.g. research on the employment potential of RETs in South Africa.]

### **Integrated Energy Centres: New type of service station will take energy to the disadvantaged**

*By Faith Nzimande, DME*

The Department of Minerals and Energy (DME), seeing both the need for assistance and an opportunity to extend the reach of the energy products, sources and services, has responded to the call for rural development by State Departments in the ISRDP document through the Integrated Energy Centres (IeC), through which energy-related services and education will be taken to disadvantaged communities.

The Department has linked up with the Central Energy Fund, Total S.A, the Paraffin Safety Association and Sasol. As a pilot, TOTAL SOUTH AFRICA will adopt seven centres that DME plans to roll out over a two-year period – fashioning them to look like TOTAL service stations while complying with the IeC blueprint. It has been pointed out that low-income earners spend about 25% of their income on energy that is often inefficient, unhealthy and unsustainable.

The IeC concept aims to reduce the energy divide and tackle the underdevelopment of the poor. Most centres will be located in rural areas, and some will be built within community 'clusters' developed by the Department of Public Works (incorporating, inter alia, taxi rank, grocery store, vegetable markets, multi-purpose halls, crèches and government departments offices). Six fully-fledged pilot centres, four in rural areas and two in urban areas, will provide much information of use to subsequent centres.

Each centre will be owned by a community-owned co-operative. Those that meet a standard will be accredited by the DME, and can then use the IeC brand name. Capacity building is an important element and various programmes aimed at educating and skilling the beneficiaries are in place to ensure the sustainability of each centre. DME partners will provide funding and business training support, and will be involved in aspects such as the construction of underground storage facilities and the installation of equipment (e.g. packaging of paraffin will be done on-site).

Products supplied to a centre in bulk will be distributed to surrounding villages. Each village will have a vendor who will sell the products on behalf of the centre. This process will ensure that the zero-rating of paraffin, aimed at the poorest as a poverty relief measure, is monitored for impact.

Each Integrated Energy Centre aims to:

- Educate people about the efficient, cost effective, healthy and safe use of energy
- Demonstrate appliances that promote this
- Promote sustainable development lifestyles and values
- Introduce communities to renewable energy solutions
- Influence energy consumption patterns (progression from paraffin to gas, from petrol to diesel, and so on)
- Help budding entrepreneurs who wish to enter the wholesale and retail sector as co-operatives to sell such products.
- Provide information about opportunities that exist for the manufacturing of products such as solar appliances, energy efficient globes, fridge, geysers and general parts – and advertise tenders and business opportunities.
- Create employment opportunities and promote human resource development.

The IeCs will also offer:

- A permanent Energy Exhibition, displaying appropriate technology through items such as energy – efficient light bulbs, solar panels and smokeless stoves.
- An Energy Shop, marketing selected appliances
- Bulk distribution facilities for paraffin and LPG
- A Shovelula Bicycle franchise – a retail concept, brainchild of the Department of Transport, where low cost and reconditioned bicycle are made available, together with information relating to the effective use of petrol.

[This article is presented in slightly abridged form]

### **Gauteng departments convert to LPG**

Three Gauteng provincial departments have led the way this year by converting their vehicles to run on liquid petroleum gas (LPG). So far 210 vehicles have been converted, as part of a provincial initiative to improve local air quality. The new vehicles are not only cleaner, but also cheaper to run, as LPG costs R1 per litre less than petrol. The provincial administrator hopes to lead by example, and encourage others to take up the challenge and convert to LPG.

The benefits of the scheme are largely environmental, as the conversion will greatly reduce the emissions from liquid fuels used in transport. It is estimated that LPG produces 80% less carbon monoxide than petrol, and 40% less than diesel, hydrocarbon emissions are 60% lower than petrol, and 90% lower than from diesel. Nitrous oxide emissions (NOx) from LPG are also 80% lower than from petrol, and 90% lower than diesel. An added advantage for local air pollution, LPG produces no particulates, which form brown haze in polluted areas. It is not only local residents who will benefit, however – the change should also help to lower greenhouse gas emissions, and reduce South Africa's contribution to global climate change.

The Gauteng vehicles are being fitted with converters that allow the driver to switch between petrol and LPG simply by pressing a button. The cost of the conversion is R8000 per vehicle, but at the low fuel prices it is estimated this could be recovered in just over 3 years. LPG, a by-product of petrol production, costs only R2, 77 a litre. LPG retrofits are not novel to South Africa, having been tried and tested around the world. Although there have been some concerns about the safety of some retrofits, these concerns relate to "backyard" conversions, where proper standards are not upheld. The Gauteng vehicles are being fitted with multi-valves, which will allow greater control over the flow of the gas.

The rate of adoption of LPG by the private sector seems largely related to convenience factors. Although there are currently 90 refuelling points in Gauteng, the Provincial administration hopes to see this number grow as more people convert. The growth of LPG conversions will also partly depend on the attitude the liquid fuels sector takes to the development. Hopefully LPG conversions will take us one step closer to a clean environment, and provide a middle step on the road away from fossil fuel dependence.

### **Eskom to conduct viability study on DSM in municipalities**

Eskom is to go ahead with a viability study on demand side management (DSM) for local authorities. Eskom predicts that by applying DSM and energy efficiency, local authorities could save up to 50% (R25- to R30-million) annually on their electricity expenses. This is part of a national project for which Eskom has budgeted R400 million, in the hope of staving off the need to building new generation capacity for a few more years.

### **SEA to host City Energy Strategies Conference**

*Adapted from an article by Sarah Ward, SEA*

In November Sustainable Energy Africa (SEA) will host the City Energy Strategies Conference with the South African Cities Network and the City of Cape Town (in association with ICLEI and SALGA) – see the website

[www.sustainable.org.za/CESConference](http://www.sustainable.org.za/CESConference)

SEA is currently working with the City of Cape Town to develop its City Energy Strategy – the first in South Africa and first in Africa. SEA is a Section 21 organization that aims to promote access to sustainable goods and services for development in South Africa and Africa.

The SEED Programme, one of the projects which SEA has developed and runs, is a national strategy to build capacity, disseminate information and raise awareness. It is funded by DANIDA and the local partner organizations. SEED Advisors, who are young black professionals, are trained and placed in the partner organizations and they and their organizations receive ongoing support from SEED and the SEED Network. The activities include information dissemination, lobbying, training and appropriate demonstration, project management and now policy and strategy development.

A handbook for development practitioners has been published: The Energy Book for urban Development in South Africa by Sarah Ward 2002 – reviews of the book can be seen on [www.sustainable.org.za](http://www.sustainable.org.za) where it can also be ordered.

Contact information:

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Tel (021) 789-2920; fax (021) 789-2954 ; [www.sustainable.org.za](http://www.sustainable.org.za)

### **Fish farm gets solar power**

In June a new solar-powered fish farm was opening in Pietermaritzburg at the site of the old Umgeni Water purification works. HD Hill fish farm employs 16 people, exporting indigenous catfish to European markets. The farm has installed 500 solar panels with a total of 5000kW capacity per day. Environmental Affairs and Tourism Minister Valli Moosa attended the launch and commended the farm on their use of clean sustainable alternatives. The proponents of the project say they aim to open further solar-powered fish farms in Africa under the NEPAD banner.

### **3. Unsustainable Energy**

#### **PBMR submissions deadline extended**

*By Elin Oettlé*

Following a last-minute appeal by the City of Cape Town, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) has extended the deadline for appeals against the Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) approval. The original 30-day appeal period ended on the 25<sup>th</sup> July, but appeals will now be accepted until the 25<sup>th</sup> August 2003. The Department had received at least 15 appeals by the original deadline, along with more than 50 supporting letters from a range of interest groups.

Last month Environmental Affairs and Tourism approved the PBMR project, despite a pending court case with Earthlife Africa's Cape Town branch, which is to challenge the validity of the PBMR EIA. The court case is scheduled for the 9 September, and should proceed if appeals are upheld. The legal challenge could delay a final decision until the end of the year. A National Nuclear Regulator licensing process is still required.

Despite the reprieve, it is still unclear whether the City of Cape Town will lodge an appeal against the PBMR. Despite being vocal in their opposition to the project in the past, complaints have recently been muted, possibly due to national political pressure to accept the PBMR. City of Cape Town officials have recommended to councillors that they appeal the decision, as key aspects were flawed, and the appeal is believed to be likely to succeed.

It PBMR project has been questioned on a number of fronts, with criticisms coming from a range of bodies. The Cape Chamber of Commerce has recently added its voice, calling for a re-evaluation of the economics of the PBMR project in light of more recent developments. On the one hand, there are concerns such as the withdrawal of American partner Exelon, possibly to be followed by British Nuclear Fuels Limited (BNFL). On the other hand, they are pressing for the consideration of alternative energy sources such as natural gas, as the recent finds off the West Coast of South Africa could present a more immediate solution to South Africa's energy problems. The current assessment of the PBMR also excludes various costs such as for decommissioning the sites after their 40-year lifespan and the disposal of nuclear waste.

### **4. General Sustainable Energy News**

#### **Kenya boosts geothermal energy production**

Kenya is leading the way to fulfil the commitment by 10 African countries in April this year to boost geothermal power production to 1000MW by 2020. Kenya has announced that they will be more than doubling their production of clean, renewable geothermal energy this year.

Kengen, Kenya's state-owned electricity producer is to commission a third geothermal power plant by October, which will more than double the country's geothermal capacity. The new plant, Olkaria II, is expected to produce 64 megawatts (MW) of power, compared to the 57MW currently produced from two plants. At the same time firms are being invited to bid for a fourth 60MW plant in September.

#### **Compressed air for public transport**

An alternative environmentally friendly public transport system is being developed by MDI, the inventors of the compressed air car. The "MultiCAT" is comprised of a driver module and up to 4 transport modules. As the vehicle will run purely on compressed air and electricity, there will be no direct emissions (the air is in fact purified) and far lower

running costs than fossil fuel-fed buses. The compressed air vehicles can either be hybridised to run on fossil fuel, which will refill the compressed air tanks, or can be charged with electricity to drive the air compression system. The transport system is still in the demonstration phase, and has been exhibited in London and Sao Paulo. For more information see MDI's website: <http://www.theaircar.com/>

## **5. SA Energy Bills**

*With thanks to Contact Trust for keeping us informed of developments*

### **Electricity Distribution Industry Restructuring Draft Bill**

The Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) is currently considering the public comment submitted on the Electricity Distribution Industry Restructuring Draft Bill. The bill is also being assessed in terms of other energy legislation such as the Petroleum Pipelines and Gas Bills, in preparation for the formation of a single Energy Regulator. The Bill should be returned to cabinet late in July. The next step in the restructuring process will be the formation of the Regional Electricity Distributors (REDS).

For more information contact Matthews Bantsijang at (012) 317 9524

### **National Radioactive Waste Management Policy**

The draft National Radioactive Waste Management Policy has been completed by the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME). Due to be submitted to cabinet in July or August this year, it will be published for public comment after receiving approval at this level. The DME will then host a series of public meetings at Koeberg nuclear power station, the South African Nuclear Corporation, Pelindaba and Vaalputs National Radioactive Waste Facility. They hope for finalization early in 2004.

Before the Policy can be finalized, however, a strategy document detailing the implementation of the policy must be completed. The DME has set the ball rolling on this process by initiating a report on the current state of radioactive waste management.

For more information contact Schalk De Waal at 012 317 9283  
or email: [sdw@mepta.pwv.gov.za](mailto:sdw@mepta.pwv.gov.za)

### **Energy Draft Bill**

The draft Energy Bill is currently being updated by the Department of Minerals and Energy to include further intra-departmental input. The new Bill is to cover all aspects of energy supply, conversion and utilization. Once finalized, the bill will be sent to cabinet for approval within the next few months.

For more information contact Tony Surridge at (012) 317 9204 or email:  
[surridge@mepta.pwv.gov.za](mailto:surridge@mepta.pwv.gov.za)

### **Air Quality Management Draft Bill**

The draft Air Quality Management Bill has been amended in light of the various submissions received in May, and is due to be tabled with Parliament by 1 August 2003. The Department has also announced that the costing process is underway. The new Bill is to repeal the 1965 Atmospheric Pollution Act and will include further details on pollution standards, timeframes and mechanisms for compliance.

## **Amendments to the NEMA**

The Amendment to the national Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Chapters 5, 7 and 9 are underway, and the Department is currently working on integrating comments received to date. The First Amendment, involving Chapters 7 and 9, was published on the 3<sup>rd</sup> June for comment, and the deadline for comments was extended until July.

The NEMA Second Amendment to Chapter 5 was published for comment in May, and was accompanied by a series of regional and national stakeholder workshops. The costing for the bill is underway, as well as the final editing & revision of Chapter 5. Due to time constraints the Department may miss the 1 August deadline for submission to Parliament this year.

## **7. Events**

- Sept 8 - 12**                    Sangoco NGO week
- September 1-4**                8th International Conference on Environmental Science and Technology (8 CEST)  
Lemnos Island, Greece  
Contact: Conference Secretariat, University of the Aegean,  
30, Voulgaroktonou str., GR 114 72 Athens, Greece.  
Tel.: +30-10-6492111, 6492120, 6492100  
Fax: +30-10-6492199 E-mail: [cest@gnest.org](mailto:cest@gnest.org)
- September 2-5**                1st European Hydrogen Energy Conference  
Grenoble, France  
Contact: Association Française de l'Hydrogène,  
28 rue Saint Dominique, F-75007 Paris, France.  
Tel: +33 1 5359 0211 Fax: +33 1 4555 4033  
Email: [afhparis@aol.com](mailto:afhparis@aol.com) [www.afh2.org](http://www.afh2.org)  
[http://www.afh2.org/archive/annonce\\_hypo.pdf](http://www.afh2.org/archive/annonce_hypo.pdf)
- September 10 - 14**           WTO 5th Ministerial Meeting  
Cancun, Mexico  
People are mobilising around the world to stop a new round of trade negotiations from being launched and to reduce the powers of the WTO. From an environmental perspective, it is important to look at water, waste and energy services and the relationship between the WTO and Multilateral Environmental Agreements. Full report of meeting available.

A full calendar of energy events for 2003, local and international, is available on request from: [seccp@earthlife.org.za](mailto:seccp@earthlife.org.za)