

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY NEWS on EMAIL (SENSE) number 22

Welcome! SENSE is a service of the Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Partnership (SECCP), a project of Earthlife Africa Johannesburg in partnership with WWF, Denmark.

SENSE is a monthly publication, edited by Claire Taylor. We welcome any feedback and submissions. Also let us know if you wish to be removed from this list, know someone else who should be receiving SENSE, or if you'd like to receive our separate Climate Change email newsletter, CCEN.

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1. SECCP News

Note from new SENSE Editor

By Claire Taylor

As Elin Lorimer wrote in the last SENSE, I have taken over from her as Information Co-ordinator and editor of SENSE.

I have some experience in information management, as I was Information co-ordinator at Gun Free South Africa for a number of years. As part of the GFSA team, I worked to strengthen policies around gun control, and change people's attitudes towards guns – and in the process learned many valuable communication, lobbying, advocacy and networking skills.

I hope to use these skills as well as learn new skills in my new job at SECCP. I'm very lucky to be taking over from Elin, who has established a very firm foundation from which I can build – including developing a very accessible and appealing format for SENSE. One thing that I would like though is to hear from you the readers, so if you have any comments, or sustainable energy news that you think other people should know about, please send it this way. Happy reading!

‘Renewable Energy means More Jobs’ finds study

By Claire Taylor.

Using renewable energy means more jobs. So finds a study commissioned by SECCP into the employment potential of renewable energy in South Africa.

With government’s current plans to provide electricity there’s no basis to expect more jobs, but if government generates just 15% of our total electricity in 2020 using Renewable Energy Technology, it will create 36 400 new jobs without taking any jobs away from coal-based electricity.

The study looks at the number of people that could be employed to generate 267 terra watts an hour – the amount of electricity that SA is predicted to need in 2020.

The research findings are especially striking when placed against the backdrop of thousands of job losses in the electricity sector in the last 20 years. In this time, 70 000 jobs have been lost (130 108 to 59 987) even though the amount of electricity generated increased by over 60% between 1980 and 2000.¹

The current trend of decreasing jobs while increasing electricity output can be reversed through investing in Renewable Energy Technology,” says Richard Worthington, the Project Co-ordinator of SECCP. “The findings are clear – if you invest in renewables you get jobs.”

Renewable Energy Technologies considered in the research include energy from solar thermal, photovoltaic, wind and biomass (such as wood and agricultural waste).

“Apart from the environmental benefits, the study clearly establishes the social benefits of using renewable energy to supply electricity. As such, it obliges the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) to firstly, create the regulatory environment that will lead to investments in renewable energy, and secondly, to force parastatals like Eskom to invest much more money in clean renewable energy technology, instead of throwing good money after bad as it continues to develop dirty conventional energy technologies” says Worthington.

Good news for workers, and good news for the environment.

For copies of the research, contact SECCP or visit www.agama.co.za

Report on meetings

Claire Taylor and Richard Worthington

SECCP has had a slightly frantic new year that culminated in a week of meetings 23 – 27 February. The SA civil society Energy Caucus met first, followed by an African preparatory workshop for Bonn renewables 2004, with many participants staying on for the second meeting of the Southern African Regional Climate Action Network (SARCAN), for which SECCP currently provides secretariat and co-ordination functions. The central meeting and all travel arrangements were co-hosted by ELA Jhb and the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

SA Civil Society Energy Caucus

“The future is renewable” is the message from delegates who attended the second Energy Caucus meeting (23rd and 24th February) as they endorsed the CURES Declaration.

¹ Policies and Measures for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in South Africa (2003), Energy and Development Research Centre

The CURES – Citizens United for Renewable Energy and Sustainability – Declaration is a starting point for NGOs across the world as they lobby their governments in preparation for a definitive International Conference on Renewable Energies to be held in Bonn, Germany later this year.

The endorsement by the South African Civil Society Energy Caucus is just one of hundreds. Its significance lies in the fact that the Caucus is not just one organisation signing on. The Caucus consists of a wide range of groups and organisations including labour and faith groups and community based organisations

The work of the Energy Caucus is guided by 29 defining principles. These were developed at its first meeting in 2003, and include calls for:

- A just transition to sustainable energy, which includes increased employment
- Recognition that access to basic energy services is a human right
- Free energy services for basic needs
- No privatisation of state assets in the energy sector
- A rejection of nuclear power

In addition to endorsing the CURES declaration, three working groups were formed at the 2004 Energy Caucus meeting.

- The Industrial Pollution and CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) Group will look at how communities in South Africa and Mozambique can benefit from the gas now being imported by Sasol from Mozambique, while interrogating any move by Sasol to have the coal to gas conversion project approved for CDM finance, since it is not based on mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and so should not be allowed to divert funds from real energy efficiency and renewable energy projects which need CDM finance to be economically viable under current market conditions.
- The Gender and Energy Group will promote women's participation in energy issues, both in project implementation and decision-making.
- The Energy Policy Group aims at increasing civil society participation in policies, including the Renewable Energy Strategy, Integrated Energy Planning process and the Radioactive Waste Management Policy.

Participants committed to continuing to build and broaden the Caucus as a common platform and mandate for positive social, developmental and environmental change in the energy sector.

An African Bonn prep meeting

Africa became the latest continent to join the call for renewable energy when organisations from 11 African countries endorsed the CURES Declaration for the Bonn Renewables 2004 process.

Civil society representatives from Botswana, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa gathered outside Johannesburg last week to discuss how to implement renewable energy technologies, as well as energy efficiency.

In their discussions, delegates recognised that Africa is one of the continents being hardest hit by unsustainable energy use: through the direct impacts of extractive industries on communities and their resource base (e.g. the Niger delta); through centralised energy development and large-scale projects designed to benefit industry and routinely accompanied by corruption or indirect enrichment of existing elites; through long-term impacts on ecosystems. As a result, we are already seeing crop failures, water shortages, loss of productive land and extreme storms and drought that are the result of climate change.

The meeting ended with the election of a working group to further prepare for the conference in Bonn in June, as well as to propose a follow-up process.

Southern African Regional Climate Action Network

The Southern African Regional Climate Action Network (SARCAN) met in Johannesburg from the 26th to 27th February. Some of the important outcomes of the meeting included the endorsement of the CURES Declaration, and the finalisation of a funding proposal for the network.

For more information see our separate Climate Change email newsletter, CCEN.

What is the CURES Declaration?

The CURES - Citizens United for Renewable Energy and Sustainability - Declaration: 'The Future is Renewable', was developed at an international NGO workshop last year as a starting point for NGO participation in the Renewables 2004 Conference., which will be held under the auspices of JREC – the Johannesburg Renewable Energy Coalition, that emerged from the World Summit held in South Africa in September 2002. The intention of this international event, outside of UN processes, is for willing parties to commit to specific objectives and actions in an initiative that may be brought within the UN system in future.

The Declaration calls for actions by various sections of society, from national and local governments to International Financial Institutions and industries. The CURES targets for an increasing share of finance to be used for sustainable energy projects are similar to recently published recommendations of the Extractive Industries Review (EIR) commissioned by the World Bank, which included a 5-year phase-out of loans for coal and oil development.

The declaration is available in various languages at: www.cures-network.org

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2. SA's sustainable energy progress

Reneging on renewables

Summary of article by Chris Yelland chris.yelland@ee.co.za

Concessionaires in the solar off-grid electrification programme of the Department and Minerals and Energy (DME) paint a bleak picture of delays, bad faith and broken promises by government as they try to implement off-grid renewable energy projects to bring electricity to the "poorest-of-the-poor" in remote and inaccessible rural South Africa.

The programme, announced with fanfare some years ago, received widespread acclaim for its ambition, vision and scope, and attracted significant local and international interest.

However, the programme may now be proving unsustainable, as government reneges on capital and operating subsidies:

Capital Subsidy

According to original agreements, an off-grid electrification capital subsidy of R3 500 per home solar system installed would be paid to the concessionaires. This money would come from two sources:

- the NER, which had R40-million set aside for this purpose,
- the DME, which had a further R65-million budgeted in the current financial year to kick in when the NER funds ran out.

However, in 2003 the NER heard that the R65-million promised by the DME had been reallocated to Eskom for "ministerial special projects". Industry insiders translate this to mean "making uneconomic grid electrification projects viable to get votes before the upcoming general election". Insiders also indicate that Eskom won't be able to spend this money by March 2004, and about half will therefore be held over for the next financial year, which is highly irregular.

Thus, in order to drag out the capital subsidies from the NER's limited R40-million funds, a maximum of 300 installations per month was placed on the concessionaires from 1 August 2003 until end March 2004, despite protests from those who had been installing systems at a much higher rate.

Then, in early January 2004, the DME formally advised the NER and concessionaires that the promised DME capital funding was committed elsewhere (i.e. to Eskom) and that once the NER money ran out at the end of January 2004 there would be no further capital subsidies until interim contracts were reviewed and a final decision made about the future of the programme.

Operating Subsidy

Further broken promises to concessionaires concern an operating subsidy of R40 per solar off-grid electrified customer per month, promised in terms of the government's policy of Free Basic Electricity. After announcing a poverty alleviation measure of 50 kWh of free electricity per month for grid connected poor customers in 2000, the position of solar off-grid electrified poor rural customers (who receive only 6 kWh electricity per month at a fixed price of R58 per month) was clearly unfair. In 2002, the DME therefore announced an operating subsidy of R40 per month for solar off-grid electrified customers, so reducing the monthly fee-for-service of the home solar systems from R58 to R18.

Precise details of the operating subsidy payment mechanism were still unclear, but the DME urged the concessionaires to drop their fee-for-service to R18 per month and offered them interim funding for this. Most of the concessionaires, including EDF/Total and Nuon/RAPS took the assurances from the DME at face value, accepted the money offered, and reduced their fee-for-service to R18 per month.

For various reasons, including concern about funding sustainability, the Eskom/Shell concessionaire would not accept the interim money from the DME. Eskom/Shell's concern has proved well founded, as it is now seems that the government operating subsidy has dried up, and that no mechanisms are in place to get this money from local government. As a result, both the Nuon/RAPS and EDF/Total concessionaires have put their monthly fee-for-service back up to R58.

Implications of government's renegeing

The concessionaires will clearly suffer significant financial damages, as well as serious damages to their reputation and credibility with suppliers and customers.

It also appears that Eskom is withdrawing from the solar off-grid electrification programme, pulling out of the Eskom/Shell joint venture in the Eastern Cape concession area, and instead providing universal grid access.

All of this adds up to a massive threat to the solar off-grid renewable energy programme, and the risk of imminent failure. If this happens, the major losers will be the poor people in rural areas excluded from grid electricity, the long-term jobs created by the concessionaires, and the reputation of South Africa as a sound investment.

Government's view on renegeing:

According to the *Business Day* (February 13, 2004) Government is reviewing its off-grid renewable energy programme after finding that it does not meet targets. This means that the provision of electricity to remote areas, especially using solar energy technology, will be halted while government seeks other sources of power.

The DME says the failure of the contractors to meet their targets and the failure of the technology to meet the needs of rural people "gives doubts about its sustainability". Nelisiwe Magubane, the deputy director-general responsible for electricity and nuclear energy, says the 6 companies contracted to install the solar systems managed to deliver only 8 000 units in 18 months. The target was 60 000 units – 10 000 per company.

Magubane says that of the R105m allocated to the project, the contractors spent only R20m by August last year. The remaining R85m has been taken back by the treasury, which demands that all unspent funds be returned so that they can be allocated to better-performing projects. According to Magubane, "There is no legal mandate that government is obliged to continue spending taxpayers' money on projects that do not deliver".

Magubane says government will explore other technologies since the photovoltaic Solar Home System does not cover the energy needs of rural areas.

Market rules workshop [or shirkshop] for RE?

Claire Taylor

Recognising that getting green energy into the power market needs special rules and regulations, the DME appointed an electricity consultant, SAD-ELEC, to examine ways in which to integrate and promote renewables.

Various stakeholders were invited to a DME/ SAD-ELEC workshop on 2 March 2004 "to present and discuss the market rules and governance for the formulation of Renewable Energy Market Rules." Over two of the three hour workshop was spent going through the document that had been circulated before. Very briefly, the document

- identifies the barriers to renewable energy technology
- looks at issues of **network access and network usage**. Renewables are typically located within a distribution network. As such, they require access to the network, and the right to transport energy over the network.
- Identifies two methods of getting **market access** for renewables. In the first method, renewables are given a priority place in the market, typically though 'feed in' tariff obligations. Otherwise renewables are expected to perform within a normal market arrangement, although financial support may be given through green

certificates or subsidies. Case studies are given to illustrate the options available and their implications.

- Finally, the paper makes a number of **recommendations**, including that:
 - The introduction of RETs onto the SA market be done through legislation
 - In the short-term, SA facilitate the entry of renewables into the market through power purchase agreements with a “suitable counter party”, be this either Eskom or a Service Operator.
 - In the longer-term, the option of feed-in tariffs is identified as the “most effective mechanism,” where the Service Operator is the contracting agent

While the DME must be commended for recognising that special rules will need to be developed to introduce green energy into the power market, the process of developing these rules is open for criticism:

- While there was much presenting of information at the workshop, there was very little discussion. When SAD-ELEC very proudly displayed its timeline plotted activities it seemed that the workshop was nothing more than an output required of them – something that can be ticked off as having taken place, with no analysis of the quality of interaction and discussion.

Further, the document is based on a number of flawed assumptions or assertions, most notably:

- The message that costs of renewable energy technologies are much higher than conventional technologies. What about environmental and health costs, job losses and climate change? The on-going refusal to take account of externalised costs in energy planning is inconsistent with the objective of developing market rules to rationalise the market. Research commissioned by DME last year indicates that even with very conservative valuation of externalities, in the electricity supply industry “..six-and-a-half times more than the 2013 target for renewable energy would be less expensive today than coal-based energy” (Grosskopf, 2004), in terms of over-all cost to the economy.
- The claim that the RET target set by government is “ambitious”. Firstly, the target of 10 000 GWh by 2013 is ambiguous – parliament last year approved a target that was clarified, in the White Paper, as: “*This is equivalent to replacing two (2x 660 MW) units of Eskom's combined coal fired power stations.*” Such units would generate about 10 000 GWh per annum, yet DME officials insist that the target is cumulative, i.e. to source 10 000 GWh from renewables between now and end 2013. Secondly, even the more progressive interpretation would give a target for additional renewable energy in 2013 that is about 1.6% of annual energy consumption in 2000 (and less than 1% of primary supply).
- That the electricity generated through RET must be grid connected. When this concern was raised by delegates at the workshop, the response from SAD-ELEC was that their brief from DME was to focus on grid-electrification. Which is great – but when will issues relating to market rules for off-grid renewable energy projects to bring energy services to the poorest-of-the-poor in remote and inaccessible rural areas be addressed?
- Further, the paper bases its recommendations on five case studies – all in developed countries – Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the UK. While Australia was included in the presentation, it isn't mentioned in the document. It would be very useful for SAD-ELEC to consider the experiences of other countries, particularly countries like Australia, that have similar resources and compete with South Africa to achieve low electricity prices for industry.

It's important that assumptions and departure points are clarified up-front. In addition, we hope that the second workshop scheduled for the 3rd week in April is more than a presentation of consultants' findings, where the DME and SAD-ELEC give enough time for real debate and discussion.

Comment by Richard Worthington, Project Co-ordinator of SECCP:

The workshop on market rules clarified that, in the short term, a choice has been made to use capital subsidies to stimulate renewable energy development. Indeed it was noted that a subsidy management office is being put in place this year to evaluate projects. The team working on the Market Rules study favour a feed-in tariff as a longer-term option – setting prices to be paid for electricity fed into the grid from renewable energy sources, but note that capital subsidies are the most viable immediate option in the context of on-going restructuring in the electricity sector.

Civil society clearly has considerable work to do in building the case for a grid feed-in law, which has the advantage of providing the investor confidence needed to stimulate substantial financing of renewables. This would also enable the entry of new players (including Black Economic Empowerment and Small and Medium Enterprises) and the participation of communities in renewable energy projects. A complimentary mechanism, following the polluter pays principle and providing a clear market signal that will impact on all players in the energy sector, would be the introduction of pollution charges on emissions of particulates, nitrous-oxides, sulphur-oxides and greenhouse gasses.

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3. Unsustainable Energy

South Africa

Why was nukes summit called off?

Combination of articles in Business Day and Cape Times, February 19, 2004

Environmental organisations and trade unions have hit out at the parliament's decision to call off a nuclear energy summit and believe the move is linked to sensitive talks currently taking place between South Africa and a French nuclear company.

The summit, organised by the parliamentary portfolio committee on Environmental Affairs and Tourism and scheduled for the 16th and 17th of February **was** called off only days before it was due to take place. It was being held to focus on the future of nuclear energy in SA, and had been designed to give both the pro- and anti-nuclear lobby a chance to voice their opinions.

The reason parliament gave for its sudden decision to postpone the summit indefinitely was so that parliamentarians could "engage their constituencies with regard to the upcoming election".

However, representatives of the Environmental Justice Networking Forum (EJNF), an organisation of over 400 non-government groups, said they suspected there was a connection between the cancellation of the nuclear summit and a "desperate last attempt" on the part of SA to find a foreign investor to help fund Eskom's proposed Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR) for Koeberg.

A high-level South African delegation, with representatives from Eskom and the Department of Trade and Industry, were holding meetings with senior executives of the Areva company in Paris to negotiate possible French involvement in the PBMR project.

Since the US company Exellon pulled out of the project, Eskom has been looking for another foreign partner.

"The summit would have given civil society an opportunity to voice their concerns. The question is why was it cancelled at the same time that France and South Africa are in sensitive negotiations, when it seems that French money will be put into the PBMR?" Asked Liz McDaid, on behalf of Earthlife Africa Cape Town and the EJNF at a meeting organised by Cosatu.

Representatives of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) also expressed their opposition to SA's expansion of the nuclear industry and their disquiet at the cancellation of the summit.

Theo Ferreira, spokesman for the PBMR company, dismissed allegations that Eskom or the PBMR company had pressured the parliament to drop the nuclear summit. "There is no way that either company requested the parliament to do so. We were looking forward to the summit," Ferreira said. He confirmed that Eskom was in negotiations with Avera, the holding company of Framatome, which built the Koeberg nuclear power station. "We have been talking to them for over a year now and they have indicated very strongly that they want to become involved in the PBMR," Ferreira claimed.

Meanwhile, Cosatu, NUM and EJNF promised to continue their opposition to the development of a PBMR at Koeberg.

Moosa says appeals against PBMR will take time

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Environmental Minister Valli Moosa says that evaluating appeals he has received against the construction of a prototype Pebble Bed Modular Reactor will take time. He told journalists that it is rather an "involved and complicated" matter to attend to.

R12bn price-tag put on power-station demothballing

Creamer Media's Engineering News, February 6-12 2004

The recommissioning of 3 mothballed Eskom power stations to replace SA's fast dwindling excess capacity will cost R12 billion, and the 1st 2 generating units at 1 of the stations could come on stream as early as next year.

The R12bn price-tag is much lower than the cost of building new stations with the combined capacity of more than 3 500MW.

At the end of the demothballing of Camden, Grootvlei and Komati power stations, Eskom will have an additional generation capacity of 3 612MW. The 3 stations each will have an operating life of 15 to 20 years, and an availability above 85%.

Koeberg refurbishment contract begins next year

Creamer Media's Engineering News, February 20 –26 2004

Designer and supplier of heat exchangers for Eskom's feed heating plants Krisch-Wecam-Engineering is involved in a R5.5m project for Eskom's Koeberg nuclear power station. According to contracts manager Jack Minto, the company received the contract from Eskom for the redesign and retubing of 4 SRI coolers at Koeberg. The station has two 929 MW units onsite, with each unit having 2 coolers. The coolers are used for cooling the nuclear reactor by means of seawater. They were originally designed in France in the 1980s, and consist of brass tubes and bronze tube plates. However, over the years the station hasn't been able to rid the coolers of the sand that

has built up in the pipes from the seawater. The sand has in turn caused a great deal of damage to the coolers.

KWE has convinced Eskom to upgrade to titanium tubes and tube plates – though more expensive they are more resistant to seawater. Eskom wanted to keep the old bronze tube plates, but KWE warned against this as they would not be leak-tight.

Eskom to stay lowest-cost power producer

This Day, February 3, 2004

Eskom has warned that its average production costs would rise in coming years as new capacity is brought on stream, but said it would still remain the world's lowest-cost power producer.

The state-owned company generates about 95% of SA's power needs and is the world's 7th biggest utility by generating capacity, now an installed 42 000 megawatts. The government plans to bring in private interests by selling some 30% of Eskom's generating capacity, to stimulate capacity, competition and faster growth.

Thulani Gcabashe, Eskom's chief executive officer reported that Eskom hoped to import gas from neighbouring countries, as well as hydroelectric power from Cahora Bassa in Mozambique. Additional domestic capacity would come from large-scale solar and wind projects, and from a new pebble-bed modular reactor at Koeberg.

Africa

Mozambique and SA in natural gas deal

Creamer Media's Engineering News, February 6-12 2004

The February arrival in SA of Mozambican natural gas is a signal that SA is intent in joining the international dash for gas. The \$1.2bn project, financed by Sasol up to now, brings natural gas into SA from the Temane and Pande gas fields in Mozambique through a newly constructed 865 km pipeline.

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4. General Sustainable Energy News

Bonn Renewables 2004

The organizers of the intergovernmental conference have requested public involvement in the preparation of issues to be addressed at the Conference. They have invited the public to contribute suggestions and proposals, and help draw up the Conference Issue Paper.

See: <http://www.renewables2004.de/en/cd/forum.asp>

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5. SA Energy Bills

Electricity Supply Industry Regulation Draft Bill

Contact Trust

The draft Bill has been abandoned, but its content has been incorporated into the overarching Energy Supply Industry Regulatory Bill. The broad scope of this bill will

regulate and restructure the Energy Supply Industry (covering both energy generators and suppliers). The Department is currently drawing up a blueprint for restructuring the industry.

Once this framework has been developed, the Department will submit the Energy Supply Industry Regulatory Bill to Cabinet. The Bill must also be consistent with the Pipelines Bill and the Gas Act as Cabinet has decided that there will be only one energy regulator in South Africa and the National Electricity Regulator will be the basis to work from.

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

Energy Draft Bill

Contact Trust

The Department of Minerals and Energy is currently in the process of updating the draft Energy Bill to incorporate various intra-departmental inputs. Once the revisions are completed, the Bill will proceed to cabinet for approval and release for public comment.

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

Integrated Energy Plan (IEP)

Contact Trust

The Integrated Energy Plan has been released and is available at: www.contacttrust.org.za/webdocs/integratedenergyplan.pdf

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

Radioactive Waste Management Policy

Contact Trust

The Minister of Minerals and Energy has announced the extension of the closing date for public consultation on the draft Radioactive Waste Management Policy and Strategy for South Africa.

The date is extended from 31 December 2003 to 30 April 2004. The extension is to allow further opportunity for public consultation meetings and to allow stakeholders more time to interrogate the draft Radioactive Waste Management Policy and Strategy.

The Minister has also welcomed the interest that has been shown by the public on the policy development process. The DME has been conducting public meetings on the draft Radioactive Waste Management Policy and Strategy in Pretoria, Cape Town and at Vaalputs near Springbok in the Northern Cape.

The draft policy can be accessed in English, Xhosa, Isipedi and Afrikaans on <http://www.dme.gov.za> or a hard copy can be obtained from the Department of Minerals and Energy at (012) 3179282.

For more information contact Kanyo Gqulu at (012) 317 9086 or email: kanyo@mepta.pwv.gov.za

Single Energy Regulator

Contact Trust

The Single Energy Regulator Bill will be tabled in Parliament when it reconvenes after the elections.

For more information contact Theunis Burger at (012) 317 9114 or email: burger@mapta.pwv.gov.za

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6. Events

- March 16** **Energy Opportunities Around the World: Global Comparative Risk**
Houston, USA
Contact: Rachael Mark, Eurasia Group
Tel: (+1 646) 424 2512
Fax: (+1 212) 213 3075
E-mail: mark@eurasiagroup.net
Website:
http://www.eurasiagroup.net/pdf/registration_form_031604_01.pdf
- March16-18** **Power Generation World Africa 2004**
Conference with case studies and exhibition
Gallagher Estate, Johannesburg
Contact: Brian Shabangu, Terrapinn
Tel: (011) 463 6001
Fax: (011) 463 6903
E-mail: brian.shabangu@terrapinn.co.za
Website: www.powergenerationworld.com
- March 17 – 19** **Electricity and Mining Africa 2004**
Maputo, Mozambique
Tel: +44 1204 690858
Fax: +44 1204 69516
- March 18 – 19** **3rd European Conference on Green Power Marketing**
Lausanne, Switzerland
Contact: Nicole Giger, European Green Power Marketing GmbH
Tel: (+41 1) 296 8709
Fax: (+41 1) 296 8702
E-mail: info@greenpowermarketing.org
Website: <http://www.greenpowermarketing.org/>
- March 22 - 24** **2004 Green Trading Summit**
New York, USA
Contact: Global-Change Associates
Tel: (+1 212) 316 0223
Fax: (+1 212) 222 0550
E-mail: info@greentradingsummit.com
Website: <http://www.greentradingsummit.com/>
- March 22 - 26** **African Energy Week Congress & Exhibition**
Abuja, Nigeria
Contact: Obi Okuh, ITE Group plc

Tel: (+44 20) 7596 5231
Fax: (+44 20) 7596 5111
E-mail: africa@ite-exhibitions.com
Website: <http://www.africanenergy2004.com/>

March 22 - April 02 Energy for Sustainable Development

Cape Town, South Africa
Contact: IMA International
Tel: (+44 1273) 833 030
Fax: (+44 1273) 833 230
E-mail: post@imainternational.com
Website: <http://www.imainternational.com/>

March 23-25 ENEX New Energy 2004

International fair and congress for renewable energy and energy efficient construction and reconstruction
Fairground Kielce (Polen), Germany
Tel.: 0049 / 71 21 / 30 16 0
Fax: 0049 / 71 21 / 30 16 100
E-mail: redaktion@energie-server.de
Website: www.enex-expo.com

April 19 - 30 CSD-12 Partnerships Fair

New York, UN Headquarters
10am – 1pm, 3pm – 6pm
Contact: The Partnerships Team, CSD Secretariat
Division for Sustainable Development
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations, New York
Fax: +1-212-963 4260
E-mail: beyondwssd@un.org
Website:

http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd12/CSD12_partnerships_fair.htm

April 26 - 28 Restructuring the Energy Sector in Transition Countries

Leipzig, Germany
Contact: Ombiasy GmbH
Tel: (+49 341) 355 20 2-0
Fax: (+49 341) 355 202 99
E-mail: restc@ombiasy.com
Website: <http://www.restc.com/>

A full calendar of energy events for 2004, local and international, is available on request from: seccp@earthlife.org.za