

THE ENERGY WHITE PAPER: HOW ARE WE DOING?



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<p>1. Government will promote access to affordable energy services for disadvantaged households, small businesses, small farms and community services.</p>	<p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor households, farm worker houses, clinics, and schools are electrified under the INEP for both-Grid and non-grid electricity technologies. ▪ Free Basic Electricity is due for implementation effective 01 July 2003. <p>Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Illuminating paraffin ha been zero-rated for VAT. <p>Coal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disadvantaged households being addressed in the Integrated Clean Household Energy Strategy. ▪ Major gaps could be addressed if a National Clean Coal Technology Programme were to be developed & implemented. (To be read with point 92) ▪
<p>2. Governance of the energy sector will be improved. The relative roles and functions of the various energy governance institutions will be clarified, the operation of these institutions will become more accountable and transparent, and their membership will become more representative, particularly in terms of participation by blacks and women</p>	<p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy Regulator legislation in process <p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESI Regulation Bill in process; ▪ <p>Petroleum & Gas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gas Bill – Gas Regulation ▪ Petroleum Pipelines Bill – Petroleum Regulator

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<p>3. Stakeholders will be consulted in the formulation and implementation of new energy policies, in order to ensure that policies are sympathetic to the needs of a wider range of stakeholder communities.</p>	<p>Renewables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renewable Policy and Renewable Strategy <p>Petroleum & Gas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The relevant and appropriate stakeholders in the liquid fuels industry has been consulted on a continuous basis. ▪ Petroleum Charter <p>INEP and Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Electrification Co-ordinating Committee (NEAC). <p>Coal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gaps could be addressed if a National Clean Coal Technology Programme were to be implemented.
<p>4. Coordination between government departments, government policies, and the different spheres of government will be improved in order to achieve greater integration in energy policy formulation and implementation.</p>	<p>Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuous interaction with relevant government departments and other government agencies has taken place regarding petroleum –related matters <p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EDI Holding Company has taken over from the Defunct EDIRC ▪ Electrification integrated into IDPs of local government structures
<p>5. Government capacity will be strengthened in order to better formulate and implement energy policies.</p>	<p>Renewables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DME – DANCED Capacity Building Progress 4 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved structure and population of the DME staff • Aggressive capacity building • Funded through own and donor funding <p>Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good progress has been made with internship programmes. DME – NORAD Petroleum Policy & Capacity Building Project 6 years. <p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DME-NORAD Programme to support the development of the DME electricity personnel.
<p>6. Government will encourage competition within energy markets.</p>	<p>Gas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active promotion of natural gas as an alternative energy source to coal and electricity. ▪ Provision for a third party access to uncommitted capacity in transmission infrastructure. ▪ Gas trade with neighbouring countries (Sasol Gas from Mozambique early 2004,

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	<p>Namibia to follow)</p> <p>Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Department has embarked on a programme of managed liberalization of the liquid fuels industry. ▪ import restrictions on LPG & Jet fuel removed, others liberalized regional and national guide. <p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESI Restructuring process provides for BEE's, IPP; and the clustering of generators
<p>7. Where market failures are identified government will intervene through transparent regulatory and other carefully defined and time delineated mechanisms, to ensure effective delivery of energy services to consumers.</p>	<p>Energy Efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This remains to be done through Energy Legislation and the EE Policy and Strategy. <p>Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regulations have promulgated or are in the process of promulgation to address perceived market failures in the pricing of LPG and IP <p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The integration of non-grid electricity technologies into the INEP is underway and the DME established non-grid service providers to ensure effective delivery of energy to even remote parts of the country.
<p>8. Government policy is to remove distortions and encourage energy prices to be as cost-reflective as possible. To this end prices will increasingly include quantifiable externalities.</p>	<p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy on electricity pricing is being developed that covers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WEPS ○ movement towards cost reflective tariffs ○ elimination of cross-subsidization in time
<p>9. If subsidies are required these should be implemented transparently.</p>	<p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move towards cost reflectivity • National Electrification Programme subsidies are provided to licensed utilities on the basis average cost per connection. • FBE Programme is funded through fiscus. • Paraffin is zero-rated.
<p>10. Energy taxation will continue to remain an option within government's fiscal policy, but will be exercised with more consideration for the economic and behavioral impacts of such policies.</p>	<p>Gas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each new taxation measure is indeed implemented with more circumspection <p>Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress has been made with the streamlining of fiscal issues relating to liquid fuels in

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	<p>conjunction with the Department of Finance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Paraffin VAT Removed
<p>11. Government will work towards and investor-friendly climate in the energy sector through good governance, stable, transparent, regulatory regimes and other appropriate policy instruments.</p>	<p>Energy Regulatory Regime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Petroleum Pipelines Bill ▪ Retail Price Amendment Bill ▪ Depreciation for gas & electricity infrastructure ▪ Energy Bill
<p>12. Government will determine a minimum standard for basic household energy services, against which progress can be monitored over time and will facilitate the widening of access to such a basic level of energy services, including fuels and related appliances.</p>	<p>Renewables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Subject to the Energy Efficiency (EE) Policy and Strategy <p>Electricity The progress on electrification is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menu of electricity service 8A, 10A, 20A, 40A and 60A connection • 50Wp for non-grid supply. • <p>Coal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a draft SA Standard for Low-Smoke Solid Household Fuels (LSSF) <p>Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standards for IP appliances and IP are being developed in conjunction with the SABS <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress on all other fuels has been insufficient.
<p>13. Given increased opportunities for energy trade, particularly within the Southern African region, government will pursue energy security by encouraging a diversity of both supply sources and primary energy carriers.</p>	<p>Gas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sasol Gas from Mozambique will flow in 2004. ▪ Namibia and South African Coast lines. <p>Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investigations into the diversification of liquid fuels such as bio-diesel has been initiated ▪ Wind demonstration Project planned <p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional trade through SAPP; ▪ Increased participation of Eskom Enterprises n the Continent.
<p>14. International and bi-national research activities may be handled as partnerships with local role players, particularly industry as this is where the main potential for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EElectricity, Petroleum and Gas-Bi-national Agreements with International Governments through existing research institutes (PBMR, etc, Renewables, etc), International Committee for Coal Research (ICCR), Renewable Energy Database.

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improvement exists, and should be aligned with national strategic energy research priorities.	
15. The DME will strive to increase the number of black people and women on all policy development structures, forums, parastatal boards, and similar structures. A target of at least 30% women, 50% black participants and 2% disabled persons by the year 2000, is envisaged, in line with the White Paper on Affirmative Action Policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In line with or exceeding provision of existing legislation
16. The DME and energy sector parastatals will promote procurement from and contracting with small and medium enterprises, especially those from the previously disadvantaged communities in order to support BEE.	<p>Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In line with or exceeding provision of existing legislation, (Preferential Procurement Act)
17. The DME may issue guidelines to ensure the use of labor-based methods for energy service provision where appropriate.	<p>Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The maintenance of the service station rationalization plan and the amendments to the Petroleum Products Act <p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BEE and SMME guidelines in electricity sector, in line with or exceeding provision of existing legislation ▪
18. Government will promote the development and implementation of capacity building, education and information dissemination programmes. These programmes will address issues around energy matters, environmental impact and the most appropriate means to meet energy service needs.	<p>Renewables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Energy SETA, Chemical Industry SETA, in line with Skills Development Act.
19. Government will allocate appropriate funding and staffing to undertake and support capacity building, education and information dissemination programmes.	<p>Renewables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DME Communication Strategy roll-out. ▪ Energy SETA, Chemical Industry SETA.
20. Government will develop strategies to reduce energy trade barriers, improve the availability of information required to support energy trade and facilitate investment in the sector.	<p>Renewables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remains to be done for renewable energy ▪ Concessionaires are importing all solar panels <p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SAPP <p>Coal and Gas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of Cross-border gas trade Agreements with Mozambique and Namibia

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	<p>Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Import-Export Policy (2002) revised
<p>21. Government will facilitate active regional cooperation including energy trade, information exchange, capacity building and the training of energy specialists.</p>	<p>Renewables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remains to be done for renewable energy <p>Gas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of Cross-border gas trade Agreements with Mozambique and Namibia <p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in SADC, NEPAD Structures
<p>22. Government will actively pursue the establishment of energy sector cooperation with other countries and international bodies.</p>	<p>Electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eskom enterprises in Africa ▪ International BNC (Funding, Training, Co-operation, Technologies) <p>Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in international forums IEF, JODE, SAPP
<p>23. Government will consider the use of special purpose levies earmarked on the budget to fund regulatory and other agencies, provided additional costs are borne by those benefiting from the activities of the relevant agency, the agency so funded is accountable to government and these levies are managed in a responsible manner that promotes the principles of accountability, transparency and fiscal integrity. These levies will be dedicated to the special purposes for which they were designed while retaining parliamentary responsibility for appropriating the required expenditure.</p>	<p>Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Levy on liquid fuels to promote health and safety proposed.
<p>24. Government will investigate an environmental levy on energy sales, together with appropriate fiscal support for more environmentally benign and sustainable energy options including energy efficiency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Treasury Research on externalities on commodities undertaken.
<p>25. Government will promote access to basic energy services for poor households, in order to ameliorate the negative health impacts arising from the use of certain fuels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Free Basic Energy Policies ▪ VAT exemption on paraffin ▪ Energisation policies underway
<p>26. Government will work towards the establishment and acceptance of broad national targets for the reduction of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Treasury Research on externalities on commodities undertaken. ▪ Energy efficient policy and strategy

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energy-related emissions that are harmful to the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draft Standard for Low-smoke Solid Household Fuel ▪ Energy Bill ▪ Peer Africa Study
27. Government commits itself to the promotion of energy efficiency awareness in households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EE Policy & Strategy development
28. Government commits itself to the promotion of energy efficiency and the development of holistic programmes for industry, mining and commerce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EE Policy+ Strategy
29. The Department of Minerals and Energy will develop a comprehensive energy demand database, which will be available to all interested parties at a reasonable price, if necessary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supply database in existence – no demand database envisaged. ▪
30. Government will facilitate the provision of the necessary resources to establish IEP structures and systems to develop energy policy.	Unit Exists in DME
31. The DME will ensure that an integrated resource planning approach is adopted for large investment decision by energy suppliers and service providers, in terms of which comprehensive evaluations of the economic, social and environmental implications of all feasible supply and demand side investments will have to be undertaken.	<p>Work in progress in respect of the entire energy sector (Item 30 above)</p> <p>Electricity NER will only license new facilities upon the satisfactory completion of an integrated resource plan.</p>
32. The DME will ensure that adequate capacity is available within the Department to implement and oversee the integrated resource planning approach, and will ensure that it is adequately included in the Integrated Environmental Management process as advocated by DEAT.	EE Policy+ Strategy
33. Integrate with Government will promote energy efficiency awareness amongst industrial and commercial energy consumers, and will encourage the use of energy efficient practice by this sector.	Remains to be done and enforced BONESA,
34. Government will establish energy efficiency norms and standards for commercial buildings.	Remains to be done and enforced
35. Government will promote the performance of audits, demonstrations, information dissemination, sectoral analysis and training programmes.	Remains to be done and enforced
36. Government will establish energy efficiency standards for industrial equipment.	Remains to be done and enforced
37. Government will implement an energy efficiency programme to reduce consumption in its installations.	Remains to be done and enforced

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38. A programme of education will be initiated for decision-makers such as designers, financiers, builders and home-owners dealing with the costs and benefits of building dwellings with good thermal performance.	Remains to be done for renewable energy
39. Government will promote the introduction of a domestic appliance labeling programme.	Remains to be done for renewable energy
40. Government will further investigate the establishment of appropriate institutional infrastructure and capacity for the implementation of energy efficiency strategies.	Remains to be done for renewable energy
ENVIRONMENT	
41. Government will seek as a matter of priority to mitigate the negative environmental and health effects of air pollution from coal and wood use in household environments.	Establishment of the DME's Low-Smoke Fuels Programme and Strategy for clean energy for households to reduce air pollution
42. Government will assess the viability of the different strategies e.g. clean coal, thermal improvements, continued electrification, chimney installation, improved ventilation, improved stoves, improved coal and wood burning practices and education programmes in relation to each other with specific emphasis on the overall cost-effectiveness of each strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research work done for renewable energy ▪ Draft Strategy on clean household energy to be assessed includes options from least-cost to most expensive
43. Government will continue to encourage electrification of households using either grid connections or off-grid means, and will monitor the impact of electrification on the number and severity of fires caused by candles and paraffin, in order to establish whether expected reductions materialize.	Research has been done on the costs of burns and fires. However, no work has been done to assess the impact made by electrification on the number and severity of fires etc.
44. Government will develop, introduce and promote safety and performance standards for paraffin stoves.	A draft South African standard has been produced and is at the public enquiry stage (SABS 1906 - Safety of non-pressure paraffin stoves and heaters)
45. Government will require the suppliers of paraffin and related products to the retail sector to introduce safety measures as part of their activities.	Measures such as safety caps for containers have been developed by the Paraffin Safety Association. However, the success of marketing these products through the spaza shops has been less successful. Petroleum Product Act Amendment Bill will allow regulation of
46. Government will monitor and assess the impact of the safety measures undertaken by the petroleum industry and will provide guidance and support to these activities where necessary.	No monitoring by Government of these measures has been undertaken
47. The DME will include explicit environmental considerations into studies regarding energy suppliers and users, and will integrate these results through	Study by Peer Africa

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Integrated Energy Planning.	
48. Government will take primary responsibility for monitoring the pollution resource impacts of bulk energy supply.	DEAT monitors pollution at sites outside power plants
49. Government will monitor international developments and will participate in negotiations around response strategies to global climate change, in order to progressively balance its environmental responsibilities and development interests, along with health related local issues, in these processes.	WSSD, Kyoto Protocol Diesel: Sulphur reduced by 40% Jan 2002 Lead: proposed phase out 2006
50. The DME will follow a “no regrets” approach in the energy sector with regard to the potential global environmental impacts of energy activities.	Kyoto Protocol ratified.
51. The DME will take advantage of opportunities for accessing international funding to assist in re-directing development projects along lines which have more favorable global environmental effects.	This is taking place for projects within the RE Directorate which is accessing GEF funds and DANCED funding. Also natural gas PIAFF funding PEER AFRICA Study
52. The DME will adopt a pro-active approach in communicating with other government authorities on areas of common environmental interest, and will establish mechanisms to address problems from time to time and to disseminate appropriate information. Provincial governments, as the responsible agencies for many environmental governance issues, will receive particular attention in this regard.	DME participation on Durban South Basin Forum
53. The government will ensure supply quality and reliability standards in the electricity supply industry.	The Electrification Directorate with the national Electricity Coordinating Committee has developed a suit of supply options supplied to different supply groups. This approach helps in the achievement of the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing basic services • Provision of other fuels to augment the capacity of basic services where necessary Widening access within acceptable cost parameters
54. The National Electricity Regulator will determine minimum standards for electricity supply to households, industrial, mining, and commercial consumers.	Suite of supply options has been determined
55. Government will consolidate the electricity distribution industry into the maximum number of financially viable independent regional electricity distributors (REDs).	In progress
56. The REDs will be owned by Government. Control of all distribution network assets must pass to the companies and Government will determine appropriate mechanisms for achieving this.	In progress

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57. Government will implement a legal transitional structure as an interim phase before the end-state model of independent REDs is implemented. The transitional structure will consist of Eskom distribution as well as that of municipal distributors, and will be a separate company for Eskom generation and transmission, including other municipal services.	<p>EDI Restructuring Bill</p> <p>ESI Regulation Bill</p>
58. Licensed privately owned distributors will be allowed to co-exist alongside other public and private distributors to distribute their own generated electricity, subject to approval by the NER.	<p>ESI Restructuring Bill</p> <p>EDI Restructuring Bill</p>
59. The entire industry (generation, transmission and distribution) must move to cost-reflective tariffs, with separate, transparent funding for electrification and other municipal services.	<p>WEPS</p> <p>Electricity Pricing Policy</p>
60. Government will investigate the rights of local authorities with respect to electricity distribution and will propose parameters for the local government- utility relationship (service authority / service provider relationship). If necessary these parameters will be enacted through new legislation and policy implementation such as the proposed Local Government Municipal Systems Bill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constitution ▪ Systems Act ▪ MFM Bill
61. Government will initiate a study which will determine the sensitivity of the competitiveness of different industrial sectors to the price and quality of supply of electricity and will develop a set of differential policies and criteria which could allow choice of supply to those industrial customers where this is a critical issue.	<p>In progress</p> <p>ESI Restructuring</p>
62. For the purpose of funding government will differentiate between electrification addressing backlog and electrification as part of new infrastructure development.	<p>NEAC, INEP provided for</p> <p>Households</p> <p>Mushrooming of informal settlements and limited funds limit the speedy attainment of the universal access to electricity.</p>
63. Government will coordinate the electrification programme, including the following activities: setting of realistic electrification targets, determination of allocation criteria and priority areas for electrification, ensuring allocation and management of funds, financing and subsidization of electrification projects and determination of appropriate mix between grid and off-grid technologies.	<p>Commenced in 2001.</p> <p>Priority Areas are nodal zones (Urban and rural), EC, Limpopo and KZN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of planning (3 year planning in terms of MTEF) ▪ Now submission of Municipalities of Monthly Reports ▪ Underspending by Municipalities ▪ There is a risk of future underfunding to NEF by

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	<p>Example: for 2002/3 financial year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ R34m was not spent at end of financial year ▪ R3, 25m Rolled over ▪ R30m Committed ▪ R10m spent ▪ Balance not yet spent to date
64. Government commits itself to implementing reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to progressively realize universal household access to electricity.	The size of the National Electrification Fund determines the extent of the available resources and the timeframe of achieving universal access
65. The Minister of Minerals and Energy, together with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government will establish rolling five-year national electrification targets on an annual basis.	The Department is in the process of adapting to the MTEF, which is based on a three year rolling plan. MTEF (1yr fixed+ 2yr Rolling Plan)
66. Annual connection targets, and related subsidies will be allocated for off-grid electrification in accordance with the national electrification strategy.	Both grid and non-grid electrification will be funded from the National Electrification Fund
67. Government will establish a National Electrification Fund to provide electrification subsidies.	Establish funded by Fiscus NEF will not be VAT exempt
68. The National Electrification Fund will subsidise a portion of the capital costs of connections made towards meeting electrification targets.	In place and funded from the fiscus
69. Backlog as well as new household electrification connections made under the national electrification programme will receive a standard subsidy and there will be a differentiation in subsidy level on the basis of geographic region, supply technology or any other factor.	In place
70. The Minister of Minerals and Energy will, together with the Minister of Finance, determine the appropriate subsidy level on an annual basis.	In place
71. Allocation of electrification funds will be undertaken in terms of government's criteria for the allocation of electrification subsidies.	NEAC
72. The Minister of Minerals and Energy may delegate responsibility to an appropriate organization or organizations to allocate electrification subsidies and manage the National Electrification Fund in accordance with government's allocation criteria and policies.	The National Electrification Fund is managed from the Department of Minerals and Energy

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73. The DME will ensure that a national electrification database is established and maintained to assist with the monitoring of progress and the establishment of targets. The DME may request a suitable agency or agencies to undertake this task.	In process
74. Government will evaluate the impact of the national electrification programme and will amend the electrification policy and strategy from time to time as necessary.	In process
75. Cost reflective tariffs will be applied at electricity distributor supply points in due course.	Electricity Pricing Policy in process
76. Regional distributors will establish cost-reflective tariffs for each major customer segment.	Electricity Pricing Policy in process/ REDs not yet in place
77. The NER will regulate domestic electricity tariffs in order to rationalize the large variety of tariffs available in South Africa and ensure that a suite of supply options with progressive capacity-differentiated tariffs and connection fees are available to domestic customers.	In progress
78. Government will support electricity distributors in the establishment and implementation of sensitive but firm strategies to deal with non-payment and energy theft.	Mainly a municipal function Eskom of pre paid technologies Cable theft, meter tampering and electricity theft; for established SARPA (DME participates in SARPA)
79. Government will require the use of integrated resource planning methodologies in evaluating further electricity supply investments and the decommissioning of older power stations.	In progress
80. The entry of multiple players into the generation market will be encouraged.	Remains to be done through ESI Restructuring
81. Government will initiate a comprehensive study on future market structures for the South African electricity supply industry.	Completed – decided on the multi market model
82. In the long term Eskom will have to be restructured into separate generation and transmission companies.	Remains to be done through ESI Restructuring s
83. Government will consider organizationally separating TRI and other relevant technologies support capacities from Eskom and to position them as a national resource for the benefit of the entire ESI.	In progress, through DPE
84. Government will legislate for transmission lines to provide for non-discriminatory open access to uncommitted	In progress ESI Regulation Bill and process

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capacity, transparency of tariffs, and disclosure of cost and pricing information to the NER	
85. Government will facilitate the development of the SAPP to the mutual benefit of all its members.	In progress ESI Regulation Bill
86. Government recognizes that sound governance will be critical to the successful development and operation of the electricity supply industry	In progress ESI Regulation Bill
87. Government will consolidate the electricity regulatory regime by establishing the powers and functions of the NER through clear legislative mandate and by strengthening its capacity to achieve its mandate.	In progress ESI Regulation Bill
88. Government will provide guidelines on the regulatory philosophy and approach which should be adopted by the NER.	In progress ESI Regulation Bill
89. Government will strengthen the DME's capacity to deal with the many electricity policy challenges faced by the country.	In progress
90. Government will fund a National Electrification Fund on budget, from a dedicated electrification levy, the level of which will be determined annually as part of the budgetary process. The levy will initially comprise the implicit surcharge for electrification in the current electricity price structure.	In process
91. The Minister of Minerals and Energy in consultation with the Minister of Finance will annually determine the balance to be retained for commitments of the National Electrification Fund and any surplus to revert back to the fiscus.	In process Funds have been diverted to Eskom areas due to Non-performance of municipalities.
92. Municipalities will be authorized to tax electricity via an excise tax within a limit set by government and monitored by the NER. Regional electricity distributors will collect this tax on behalf of local authorities and will show the tax separately from the electricity consumption portion of the consumer's bill.	Provisions of the Municipal Systems Act REDS not yet in place
93. Government will determine whether any specific customer segments will be excluded from this tax would be phased out over an appropriate period of time.	Provisions of the Municipal Systems Act
94. Government will systematically investigate the implications of taxing electricity and the electricity industry.	In progress

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95. Government will provide focused support for the development, demonstration and implementation of renewable energy sources for both small and large scale applications.	In progress (WP on RE) DBMR, Darling Wind Farm, Hluleka Hybrid/Minigrid, etc.
96. Government will support renewable energy technologies for application in specific markets on the basis of researched priorities.	In progress (WP on RE)
97. Government will facilitate the production and management of woodlands through a national social forestry programme for the benefit of rural households, where appropriate.	DWAF's responsibility - not DME's
98. Government will promote the development and implementation of appropriate standards and guidelines and codes of practice for the correct use of renewable energy technologies.	In progress (WP on RE)
99. Government will establish suitable information systems of renewable energy statistics, where justifiable, and will assist with the dissemination thereof.	Remains to be done DME, Eskom-CSIR Renewable Energy Database