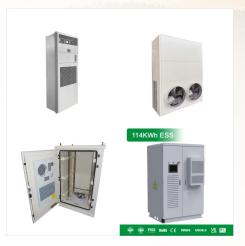


In 2020-2021, in response to the COVID 19 pandemic, South Africa has committed at least USD 637.41 million to supporting different energy types through new or amended policies, according to official government sources and other publicly available information. These public money commitments include: At least USD 637.41 million for unconditional fossil fuels through 7 ???



1 The Legal Framework for Renewable Energy in South Africa Jan Glazewski University of Cape Town glaz@law.uct.ac 1. Introduction Chapter 4 of the White Paper on the Renewable Energy Policy of



South Africa RENEWABLE ENERGY Contributor Cli???e Dekker Hofmeyr Cliffe Dekker Hofmeyr Jerome Brink Director: Tax & Exchange Control | jerome ink@cdhlegal sets the energy policy in South Africa and directs how generation capacity from renewable energy resources is to be developed and procured. NERSA is the custodian





Building on the contributions to the article collection "The Governance of Sustainable Energy Transitions in the Global South ", this editorial offers a sketch for a research agenda on transitions research with a main focus on Africa. Still being ill-defined in its concrete contours, this research agenda engages with the central themes of heterogeneity, politics, and ???



South Africa's amazing renewable energy journey. Foreword Figure 4: Key enabling policy for renewable energy 10 Figure 5: Global electricity generated by Solar and Wind (1965-2013) Source: 2014 BP Statistical Review of World Energy 11 Figure 6: Relative contribution by RE to global primary energy consumption



Currently, the prospects of the coal export markets are deteriorating and South Africa is struggling to meet electricity demand with an ageing fleet of coal power plants (IEEFA, 2019). As costs of renewable energy sources (RES) are decreasing, the sector is expected to further shrink in the years to come (Burton, Caetano, & McCall, 2018; IEA, 2019, IEA, 2020; ???





The Republic of South Africa is one of the leading investors in renewable energy in Africa, despite the widespread perception that the country is trapped in the carbon age due to its high dependence on fossil fuels.



Additionally, Africa is adapting to evolving standards and norms in energy geopolitics, including prioritising renewable energy sources and environmentally friendly practices. 8 Daniel D Bradlow and Elizabeth Sidiropoulos, ed., Values, Interests and Power: South African Foreign Policy in Uncertain Times (Pretoria: Pretoria University Law Press



The Renewable Energy Transition in Africa, Rwanda and South Africa. Specifically developed by IRENA, country case studies show the real-life applicability of power sector transformation and demonstrates how countries can: Build on policy frameworks for just and inclusive transitions.





The South African government's Just Energy
Transition Implementation Plan was launched in
November 2023. It is a roadmap guiding the country
away from reliance on coal-fired power towards



We are committed to supporting South Africa's efforts to mitigate climate change and reduce dependence on fossil fuels by promoting energy efficiency and the adoption of renewable energy sources. Frameworks for decentralized renewable energy systems are being developed through a UNIDO-led initiative, aiming to reduce emissions and enhance



In South Africa, renewable energy is driven by the government's ZAR1.2 billion/year electrification initiatives to provide all households in South Africa with electrical energy. The National Electricity Regulator (NER) as a key driver operates from two main platforms, namely, non-grid electrification projects and hybrid mini-grid systems





The White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa, 1998, is the primary energy policy document, and its aims include the following: increasing access to affordable energy services; improving energy governance by clarifying the roles of energy institutions; stimulating economic development by encouraging competition, pricing



South Africa also offers simplified permissions for smaller renewable energy projects (less than 1MW). The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) has, to date, registered 200 projects under 1 MW in size totalling 94MW. By amending the Electricity Regulation Act and increasing the threshold



South Africa could realistically, and cost-effectively, supply 49% of its electricity mix from renewables by 2030, nearly a third higher than the share to be expected from current plans and policies, the report finds.





This chapter explores how renewable energy can support sustainable development in South Africa. It reviews the literature on four topics: the current and future trends of renewable energy use and production; the factors that influence renewable energy adoption and diffusion; the effects of renewable energy on different aspects of sustainability; and the ???



2. Renewable Energy Is the Key to a Competitive Net-Zero Economy in South Africa. By deploying renewables at scale, South Africa can solve its current energy crisis and restore its economy's competitiveness.



Investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency is important to reduce the negative economic, social and environmental impacts of energy production and consumption in South Africa. Currently, renewable energy contributes relatively little to primary energy and even less to the consumption of commercial energy.





South Africa updated its NDC under the Paris Agreement in 2021 and now has a proposed revised target range of 398 to 510 Mt CO2-eq for 2025, and 398 to 440 Mt CO2-eq for 2030. Policy developments. There have been a number of policy developments to assist South Africa with its energy transition.



The REI4P auction scheme was successful in kick-starting renewables investment in South Africa, and the programme has been hailed a successful model for procurement of utility-scale renewable energy (Ebehard et al., 2014) vestment was rapidly boosted following each successful round, and the costs of renewable energy have declined (Fig. 2).



With the rest of the world transitioning to renewables, the recent R131-billion finance deal at COP26 with developed nations to help SA transition to cleaner and renewable energy sources, and the





entities such as the South African Nuclear Energy Corporation under the Nuclear Energy Regulation and Management program (National Treasury Department, South Africa, 2021). ??? Renewables: Renewable energy subsidies are difficult to estimate, but subsidies will fall as technology costs decline. Our estimates for renewable energy only quantify a



South Africa's National Development Plan, draft Integrated Energy Plan and Renewable Energy White Paper all outline the country's policy foundation for energy transition, "an increased focus on a diversified energy mix that includes renewable energy, distributed generation and battery storage" 120 and a move away from carbon-fuelled energy. The ???



The problem of energy security in much of Africa remains a protracted one. Only about 44.6% of the population in Sub-Saharan (SSA) has access to electricity, and that number is even lower, at 22% in rural areas (World Bank, 2019). The development of abundant renewable energy resources is an opportunity to address both climate change and equitable development ???





The policy instrument most recently introduced in South Africa in support of renewable energy technologies is the Renewable Energy Feed-In Tariff (REFIT). When the scheme first emerged, the national energy regulator Nersa planned for rather low tariff rates subject to annual degression (Table 1).



4 See Paragraph 2 of the White Paper on Renewable Energy of 2003. While South-Africa has a 75% electrification rate, only 55% of the rural population has access to electricity. These communities depend heavily on the traditional use of biomass, which refers to the direct combustion of wood, charcoal, leaves, agricultural residue, and animal/human waste for their ???



discussions at the Africa Renewable Energy
Roadmap work-shop that took place in Abu Dhabi
on 8 June 2015. The workshop Ethiopia, Kenya,
Morocco and South Africa are leading this effort,
while some of Africa's smaller countries including
Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Rwanda and Swaziland have
also set ambitious renewable energy targets





2 Policy opportunities to advance clean energy investment in South Africa 2.1 Policy planning and implementation 2.2 Power market structuring and governance 2.3 Grid availability and permitting 2.4 Incentive mechanisms and renewable energy tariff regime 3 Solutions to accelerate financing for South Africa's clean energy sector Solution 1