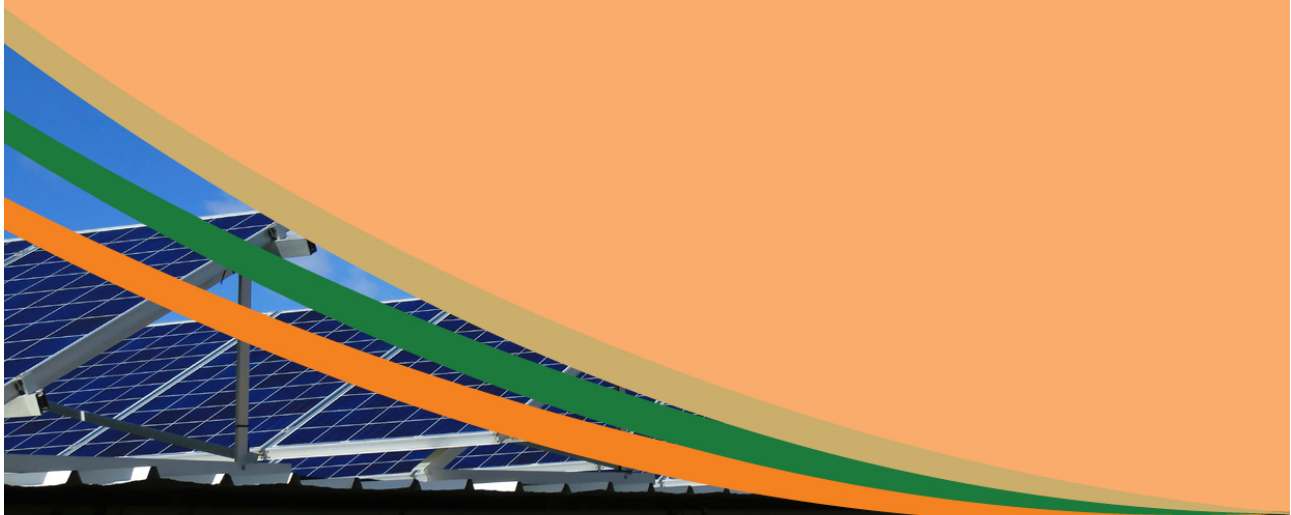


**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN UNDER SECTION 11 (1)
OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998
(ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)**

**(EIP: 2020/2021-2024/2025)
4th Edition**

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMPETITION



the dtic
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Trade, Industry and Competition
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

the dtic - together, growing the economy

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List of Acronyms

the dtic	: The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
EIP	: Environmental Implementation Plan
IEE	: Industrial Energy Efficiency
NCPC- SA	: National Cleaner Production Centre of South Africa.
PCCCC	: Presidential Climate Change Coordinating Commission
UNFCCC	: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNEP	: United Nations Environmental Programme

Definition of Terms.

The following definitions and concepts apply within the context of this document.

Activities-This refers to “activities” as defined in section 1(1) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), and must be construed to reflect policies, programmes, plans and projects.

Benefit- Benefit in this document refers to the direct and/or indirect positive effects and spin-offs on the environment.

Capacity- Capacity implies **the dtic**’s capacity in terms of people and budget to perform the priority functions to ensure effective implementation and functioning of the mechanisms, systems, and procedures for coordination in accordance with the principles of cooperative governance as provided in the Constitution and the National Environmental Management Act. This means all resources required to and/or available to achieve the priority functions of cooperative environmental governance. They are the human and the budgetary resources, mechanisms, procedures, etc. to be applied to ensure effective cooperation. A projection of financial and personnel availability is to be made to facilitate the implementation of identified mechanisms, management systems and procedures for cooperative governance. Departments must realistically identify incapacities and inadequacies in resource availability.

Cooperation- Cooperation implies cooperative governance as provided in Chapter 3 of NEMA and sections 41 and 146(3) of the Constitution. It ensures that the environment is managed in an effective, transparent, accountable, and coherent manner by all involved within **the dtic** and its family of institutions. It ensures that all involved exercise their powers and perform their functions in a manner that does not encroach on the geographical, functional, or institutional integrity of the others but promotes mutual trust and good faith by informing one another and consulting one another on matters of common interest and adhering to agreed procedures to avoid duplication and non-performance.

Coordination- Coordination implies defining the requirements of effective cooperative governance to ensure clarity regarding environmental jurisdiction and elimination of duplication of functions in different spheres of government departments and all stakeholders in the provinces as envisaged in section 41(1) (h) (iv) and section 24(7)(g) of NEMA.

Environment- This refers to the definition of “environment” reflected in NEMA, and means the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of: The land, water and atmosphere of the earth; Micro-organisms, plant and animal life; Any part or combination of (a) and (b) and the interrelationships among and between them; and The physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being.

Environmental Management- This refers to the provision of an integrated approach to environmental assessment, management and decision making, with the aim of promoting sustainable development and the equitable use of resources. Integrated Environmental Management provides for a democratic, participatory, holistic, sustainable, equitable and accountable approach.

Green economy- The definition of the green economy as adopted in the National Development Plan (NPC, 150), is in accordance with the definition originating from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which defines the green economy as “a system of economic activities related to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services that result in improved human well-being over the long term, while not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks and ecological scarcities”

Green jobs- definition of the term ‘green job’ is still in development in South Africa via the Strategy Focus Group under the Economic Sectors & Employment Cluster. The term originated through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) who called for the Global Green New Deal to encourage greener economies, jobs, sustainable growth, and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. Green jobs - include work in agriculture, manufacturing, research and development and services which significantly contributes to preserving or restoring environmental quality; bring about improved ecosystem and biodiversity protection, efficiency in energy and/or water use. Decarbonise the economy, minimise or avoid generation of all waste and pollution; and are decent jobs which cover a wide array of skills, education backgrounds and occupations.

Impact- Impact in this document refers to the direct and/or indirect negative/detrimental effects on the environment of an action.

Institutional arrangements- This refers to a well-defined framework, which encompasses all spheres of government to ensure effective implementation of principles in the Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP). This pertains to both internal and external relationships. External relationships with other stakeholders such as civil society structures, commerce and industry and academia, should be established. The internal relationships within **the dtic** and its family of institutions should be identified (section 13(1)(c) of NEMA).

1 Introduction.

Sustainable development requires that any developmental policy, programme or a plan that is implemented, strikes a balance between the socio-economic and environmental imperatives (United Nations, 2015). The Environmental Implementation Plans (EIPs) describe policies, plans and programmes of departments that have functions, which may have impact on the environment and how the departmental plans will comply with the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998- NEMA) principles and National Environmental Norms and Standards. Like other departments listed in Schedule 1 of this Act, the department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) is expected to participate in this programme. The law requires listed departments to develop an Environmental Implementation Plan and report on its implementation at the end of every financial year for the duration of the plan. This document presents the fourth edition (2020/2021-2024/2025) of the Environmental Implementation Plan for **the dtic**.

2 Background.

The purpose of Environmental Implementation and Management plans as provided for in section 12 of NEMA is to;

- (a) Co-ordinate and harmonise the environmental policies, plans, programmes and decisions of the various national departments that exercise functions that may affect the environment or are entrusted with powers and duties aimed at the achievement, promotion, and protection of a sustainable environment, and of provincial and local spheres of government, in order to minimise the duplication of procedures and functions; and promote consistency in the exercise of functions that may affect the environment;
- (b) Give effect to the principle of co-operative governance in chapter 3 of the Constitution; and
- (c) Secure the protection of the environment across the country.

So, at the thrust of the Environmental Implementation Plan, is the promotion and the implementation of sustainable development principles in policies, strategic plans, programmes, and projects of the listed government departments. It is important to highlight that the plan presented in this document was developed under harsh realities. The COVID 19 pandemic affected smooth development and finalisation of this plan, and may continue in the short term, to impact negatively on the implementation thereof.

The core focus of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition is to support growth in the manufacturing sector through industrial development, job creation, investment, and exports promotion. For many years, the National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF) of 2007 has guided the development and the implementation of the industrial policy in this country. It has been more than a decade since the NIPF was launched. Since its launch, the framework has been implemented

through a series of Industrial Policy Implementation Plans (IPAPs) iterations. In recent years, the re-imagined industrialisation approach has been introduced to the economy by the new government administration. The intention is to boost private sector investment and economic inclusion. The re-imagined approach is characterised by inter-alia, the following:

- ❑ Industrialisation master plans and social compacts for the national economic priority sectors,
- ❑ Innovation- digital economy, developing and diffusing of new technologies,
- ❑ Investment and infrastructure- leveraging private investment and expanding infrastructure,
- ❑ Integration-completion of Africa Free Trade Area to grow investments and exports, and lastly,
- ❑ Inclusion; revitalisation of townships, boosting Small Medium Enterprises, youth, women, and people with disabilities.

3 Means of Information Gathering

The content of this EIP has been informed by:

- ❑ Information collected from the branches of the department. This information was a product of capacity building engagements by the EIP Coordination Team with the branches of the department,
- ❑ Key framework and policy documentation, namely the NIPF,
- ❑ The department's Annual Reports and Annual Performance Plans,
- ❑ Legislated EIP framework,
- ❑ Previous EIP of the department, and those of other Schedule 1 departments, and
- ❑ Other literature that analyses industrial policy, green economy and sustainable development.

4 Impact Assessment.

In the context of this EIP, the focus of **the dtic** will broadly be to support the development of green economy. Green Economy activities include among others, resource efficiency, cleaner production; waste management; energy efficiency; renewable energy and water efficiency, and the procurement of environmental goods and services. Therefore, the incorporation of green economy activities in the department's policies, programmes and plans will signal government's real intention to support industrial transition from traditional methods of production to more sustainable forms of production and development.

5 Monitoring and Evaluation.

The EIP activities will accordingly be included in operational plans of individual units within branches, monitored and evaluated.

6 the dtic's Vision, Mission, Values, Goal, Objectives and Core-themes

6.1 Vision

A dynamic industrial, globally competitive South African economy, characterised by inclusive growth and development, decent employment, and equity, built on the full potential of all citizens.

6.2 Mission

- Promote structural transformation, towards a dynamic industrial and globally competitive economy.
- Provide a predictable, competitive, equitable and socially responsible environment, conducive to investment, trade and enterprise development.
- Broaden participation in the economy to strengthen economic development; and
- Continually improve the skills and capabilities of **the dtic** to effectively deliver on its mandate and respond to the needs of South Africa's economic citizens.

6.3 Values

- Operational excellence – service delivery standards, international best practice, Batho Pele Principles, continuous improvement,
- Intellectual excellence – continuous shared learning, innovation, relevant knowledge, and skills improvement; and
- Quality relationships – improved and continuous communication, honesty, respect, integrity, transparency, professionalism, ownership, leadership, teamwork.

6.4 Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goals

- Facilitate the transformation of the economy to promote industrial development, investment, competitiveness, and employment creation,
- Build mutually beneficial regional and global relations to advance South Africa's trade, industrial policy and economic development objectives,
- Facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions to achieve more inclusive growth,
- Create a fair regulatory environment that enables investment, trade and enterprise development in an equitable and socially responsible manner; and
- Promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive, and customer-focused working environment that ensures effective and efficient service delivery.

6.5 Strategic Objectives

- Grow the manufacturing sector to promote industrial development, job creation,

- investment, and exports,
- Improved conditions for consumers, artists and opening of markets for new patents players; and
- Strengthened capacity to deliver on **the dtic** mandate.

6.6 Core themes

the dtic has clustered its work based on core themes, which collectively seek to promote a more effective and co-ordinated approach to implementation of **the dtic**'s strategic objectives.

- **Industrial Development** – Focuses on the development and implementation of the Re-imagined Industrial Policy, which seeks to promote long-term industrialisation, private sector investment, inclusion, and industrial diversification. Furthermore, it aims to expand production in value-added sectors, places emphasis on more labour-absorbing production and services sectors and the increased participation of historically disadvantaged individuals in the economy.
- **Trade, Export, and Investment** – Focuses on increasing levels of international trade, foreign direct investment, and economic co-operation on regional, continental, and international levels. This thematic area also aims to encourage global competitiveness of exports and beneficiation of products, expand market access and develop programmes to encourage trade and investment activities. It further seeks to provide strategic direction in terms of South Africa's trade position in multilateral fora, such as the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), Southern African Development Community (SADC) and World Trade Organisation (WTO).
- **Broadening Participation** – Focuses on developing interventions and strategies that broaden the participation of previously marginalised groups in the mainstream economy. This thematic area also aims to align the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) policy with the country's industrial policy and legislative frameworks, upscale and accelerate delivery of programmes to bolster economic empowerment among previously disadvantaged individuals, the women and the youth.
- **Regulation** – Focuses on the development and implementation of a coherent, predictable and transparent legislative and regulatory framework, which facilitates easy access to redress and creates a fair and competitive business environment in South Africa.
- **Administration and Co-ordination** – Focuses on the effective co-ordination and implementation of the Department and its group of specialised agencies' programmes, as well as integration of **the dtic**'s work into government's broader targets.

- ❑ **Competition-** Focuses on creating efficiency in the economic activity thus increasing welfare of consumers and society.

7 **Strategic Alignment with the National Development Plan.**

The NDP is being implemented through 5-year implementation plans, which were consolidated into 7 priorities of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework 2019-24. The work of **the dtic** is primarily reflected in priority 2: Economic Transformation and Job Creation and priority 7: A Better Africa and World.

8 **Local obligations in respect of environmental management and governance**

This section discusses some of the legislative and institutional frameworks that inform, guide, and promote sustainable development in South Africa.

8.1 Constitution (Act No.108 of 1996)

Constitution of South Africa (Act No.108 of 1996) enshrines human rights, including human dignity, justice and fairness, and democratic governance. It also guarantees the right to an environment that is not harmful to health or well-being, and the right to have the environment protected while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

8.2 National Environmental Management Act (Act No.107 of 1998)

The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) and other departments listed in Schedule 1 of NEMA are required in terms of section 11(1) of this Act to develop EIPs.

8.3 Carbon Tax Act (Act No.15 of 2019)

The stated objective of the Carbon Tax is for South Africa to meet its climate commitments under the 2015 Paris Agreement in line with the National Climate Change Response Policy and National Development Plan. Also, it is supposed to channel businesses to adapt and transition to low carbon alternatives (i.e., behaviour changing). The tax came into effect in June 2019.

8.4 Climate Change Bill, 2018.

The main objective of this bill is to build South African's effective climate change response and the long-term, just transition to a climate-resilient and lower-carbon economy and society in the context of an environmentally sustainable development framework.

8.5 National Development Plan (NDP) (2010-2030).

Chapter 5 of the NDP envisages that by 2030, South Africa's transition to low carbon economy will be well underway. In order to realise this vision, NDP states that South Africa

will need long term strategies for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

8.6 Green Economy Accord (2011).

The Green Economy Accord was entered and signed by representatives of labour, government, industry and civil society. It sought to build partnership to among others, create 300 000 new jobs in diverse economic activities such as energy generation, manufacturing of products that reduce carbon emissions, farming activities to provide feedstock for biofuels, soil and environmental management and eco-tourism.

9 Multilateral Agreements on Climate Change and Sustainable Development.

South Africa is an important role player in global climate change negotiations. The country has been part of the many multilateral agreements made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). As a result, this country has shown clear intentions of decoupling its economic growth from environmental degradation and climate change. For instance, South Africa committed itself in Copenhagen to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 34 percent in 2020 and 42 percent by 2025 below business-as-usual growth trajectory (Environmental Affairs 2011).

9.1 Paris Agreement 2015.

South Africa is one of the parties that signed Paris Agreement. Paris Agreement (PA) can potentially improve global responses to anthropogenic climate change. Governments and business have largely accepted Paris Agreement. By design, this agreement is bottom up because it allows parties to nationally determine their own climate change response measures. It aims to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels. It encourages the pursuit of efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognising that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. On the other hand, South Africa's Nationally determined Contributions (NDCs) pledge on mitigation follows the Peak, Plateau and Decline (PPD) trajectory for GHG emissions reduction trajectory starting from 2020 (DEA, 2015).

9.2 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Sustainable development can be explained as the synthesis of environmental and socio-economic objectives into single coherent development framework (United Nations, 2012). South Africa is one of the countries that adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Sustainable Development Goals that directly relate to the work of **the dtic** are goals 8 and 9. Goal 8, targets that globally and by 2030, there must be a sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Paragraph 8.4 of

this goal specifically underscores the importance of global resource efficiency in production and consumption. In other words, economic growth must be decoupled from environmental degradation.

Goal 9, targets to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusiveness and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation. This goal emphasises the retrofitting of industries to make them sustainable with increased resource efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and process.

10 Alignment of industrial policy and environmental policy.

Despite having been an active stakeholder to both the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for more than two decades, South Africa remains amongst the highest contributors to global carbon emissions because of its large reliance on fossil-fuel based energy resources. In line with the positions of the Africa Group and the Group of 77 (G77 and China), South Africa has however pledged to peak its Green House Gas (GHG) emissions between 2020 and 2025 at 34% and 42% respectively, below a business-as-usual trajectory. It would then plateau for approximately a decade and decline in absolute terms thereafter; subject to the adequate provision of financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building support provided by developed countries (UNFCCC, 2011).

South Africa's GHG emissions are heavily driven by the energy and industry sectors. In 2010, these two sectors respectively accounted for 61% and 19% (80%) of the country's total emissions. If there are no structural GHG emissions reduction reforms that are introduced, the share of heavy industries is expected to rise (DEA, 2013). Moreover, if electricity emissions are allocated to end use sectors, industries then account for 67% (13% for energy) of total emissions; anticipated to climb to 76% by 2050 (9% for energy) (DEA, 2013). Reducing South Africa's GHG emissions is therefore deeply linked to mitigating emissions from local industries.

The relationship between climate change policy and industrial development in South Africa is not yet straightforward, particularly in the short to medium term, and includes a series of potential trade-offs. As the world increasingly moves towards pricing carbon and/or capping emissions, de facto making GHGs an additional factor of production, the integration of both approaches is however unavoidable and vital. South Africa introduced Carbon Tax Act in 2019.

Industrial policy is at the core of economic, social, and environmental sustainability, and the main channel to achieve inclusive green growth and sustainable development. As such, industrial policy is the cornerstone of any successful climate change mitigation policy (Naudé, 2011). Therefore,

green industrial policy unlocks new opportunities for growth which includes the creation of industries that produce environmental goods and services such as renewable energy efficiency technologies, water efficiency and waste prevention and minimisation technologies. In other words, Industrial Policy is the focal point for the transition to green economy, which in turn is a very important pathway to sustainable development.

A self-discovery process, which is positioned at the core of South Africa's industrial policy, could in this respect be a useful tool to align the expectations of both policy frameworks. Self-discovery could result in the development of new, innovative products, and even the redefinition of business models and strategies. Based on the global growth of green industries and services, positioning South Africa as one of the pioneers in the supply of cutting-edge green goods and services could potentially lead to increased employment creation, output, and exports.

South Africa could aim to reach a position of competitive advantage, thus complementing its natural comparative advantage in some low-carbon technologies. In this light, opportunities are presented – particularly in terms of making headway in the knowledge economy – by changes that will have to occur as part of transitioning to more sustainable production and consumption practices.

In addition, maintaining the international competitiveness of domestic companies is deeply intertwined with mainstreaming low-carbon technologies. Also, environmental sustainability of goods and services has become an important source of competitive advantage in the global markets whereas, the lack of it serves as a barrier to trade (Du Plessis, 2015).

Nonetheless, the transition to more sustainable production may reduce the competitiveness of South Africa firms in the short run. That said, not making the transition may also negatively impact such competitiveness on account of South Africa's trading partners potentially using 'green protectionism' against South Africa.

South Africa's environmental, climate change and industrial policies had historically been developed in separate fora and understandingly differ in their entry point, prism of analysis and areas of interest, leading to varying interpretations and priorities, and ultimately to a lack of coherence and alignment between implementing agencies and policies.

South Africa's frameworks for industrial development and climate change mitigation vastly overlap, both in terms of policy and institutional arrangements. The same entities are tasked with implementing and merging both national frameworks and their respective objectives. The origin of this misalignment between climate change and industrial policy resides primarily in their individual complexity that arises from competing priorities of each department. Nevertheless, opportunities exist to address areas of misalignment, acknowledge the highly intertwined nature of the two

frameworks and coherently align them to achieve their respective long-term objectives.

The recently (2020) established Presidential Climate Change Coordinating Commission (P4C) provides an all-important platform for the mainstreaming of climate change response in the country. This statutory body deals with, among other things, coherence and policy mainstreaming in the transition to low-carbon economy. It can be argued that the commission can eliminate silo approaches in the development and the implementation of climate change responses.

Both South Africa's industrial policy and climate change policy envision a structural shift in the domestic economy. The NIPF aims to "facilitate the diversification of the South African economy beyond the current reliance on traditional commodities and non-tradable services" (**the dti**, 2007), while the National Climate Change Response White Paper targets "the transition to a climate-resilient, equitable and internationally competitive lower-carbon economy" (DEA, 2011a, p. 11).

The ability of the economy to deeply transform is limited in the short to medium term, due to asset lock-in, the shortage of skills, the need to retrain the workforce, etc. The energy sector will have to undertake the most drastic transformation, with the substitution of coal-based electricity by cleaner sources of energy, such as natural gas, solar and wind energy, and biomass. Industrial sectors, including non-coal mining, will retain their core role in the economy but will be commanded to significantly improve their carbon footprint, essentially through investments in energy efficiency, smart grids, cogeneration and renewable energy. While this transition will require substantial investment, it is expected to increase the strength of the various subsectors in the long run.

The need to understand the cumulative impact of climate change measures and the qualitative shifts and pressures on a country like South Africa is critical. The 'creeping' protectionist measures that are not as obvious as tariff barriers, such as private labelling schemes and the greening of value chains, can ultimately have a significant impact. An in-depth threat analyses at sectoral level related to trade and climate change is needed, as preparation is key to dealing with the associated risks. Instead of focussing on the threats around green protectionism, the focus should be on being prepared to deal with potential threats, which should essentially be factored as issues of risk. The importance of keeping track of how South Africa's trading partners respond to climate change issues, and how this could impact the economy, should not be underestimated.

11 **the dtic's Environmental Implementation Plan Related Activities.**

Environmental-related activities of **the dtic** broadly fall into the following themes. These themes are further elaborated on as shown in Table 1, in the form of specific activities that the departmental branches have committed to implementing during the tenure of the Environmental Implementation Plan under discussion. They are summarised as follows:

- ❑ Industrial development and investment in the Green Economy. This is mainly driven by the Industrial Competitiveness and Growth and the Investment South Africa branches, through policy instruments that include public procurement, industrial finance, incentives, investment promotion and facilitation, and Special Economic Zones (SEZs).
- ❑ Alignment of industrial policy and environmental policy to support a long-term structural change in the economy to break out of commodity dependence and move to a more diversified base with increasing value-addition and export-intensity and a lower carbon and energy intensity.
- ❑ Assistance to industries through the National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) to improve resource efficiency and cleaner production. This also includes energy and water efficiency.
- ❑ Participation in the inter-governmental policy development process to improve the environmental performance of the South African economy e.g., the implementation of Climate Change Mitigation Measures.
- ❑ Financial assistance to companies that invest in new cleaner production processes and equipment.
- ❑ Participation in UNFCCC discussions on trade and climate change.
- ❑ Internal procurement and environmental management practices such as waste management, water, and energy efficiency.

Table 1: Environmental Implementation Plan Targets

Sub-programme /project	Potential environmental impacts	Green Economy objective	Applicable policy and legislative framework	Expected outcomes	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	Performance Indicators
Industrial Competitiveness and Growth.	<p>The major cause of continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable patterns of consumption and production. The negative impacts could on air, water, land, natural resource use.</p> <p>The idea is to enhance positive impacts, taking into consideration the socio-economic and environmental imperatives of RSA</p>	Sustainable patterns of production and competitiveness of industries.	National Development Plan (NDP), National Industrial Participation Framework (NIPF), Master Plans, Re-imagined Industrialisation.	Sustainable patterns of production and competitiveness of industries.	Clothing, Textiles, Leather, and footwear (CTLF)	Draft Circular economy master plan for the CTLF	Continued policy advocacy to enhance the CTFL circular Economy Masterplan. The pilot phase of disposal of goods forfeited to the state by SARS-ongoing. Introduction of disposal and repurposing of public sector uniform to the relevant departments (in accordance with the approved Masterplan).	CTFL Circular Economy Masterplan implementation	CTFL Circular Economy Masterplan implementation	Circular Economy Master Plan on CTLF finalised and implemented.
					Agro-processing:	Establish the Advisory Committee (AC) to manage and guide the implementation process. Launch the food waste and loss voluntary agreement with leading food manufacturers and retailers	Continued policy advocacy to reduce Food Loss and Waste.	Continued policy advocacy to reduce Food Loss and Waste.	Develop a transparent reporting system for Food Loss and Waste (FLW) in collaboration with the CGCSA.	Continued policy advocacy to reduce Food Loss and Waste. Facilitate that food manufacturers and retailers commence with reporting and monitoring of Food Loss and Waste

					Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Plastics and Cosmetics	Continued policy advocacy to improve the incorporation of greening issues in the sectors' plans and programmes	Continued advocacy to enhance the implementation of the Circular Economy as part of Plastics Industry Growth Master Plan	Continued advocacy to enhance the implementation of the Circular Economy as part of Plastics Industry Growth Master Plan	Continued advocacy to enhance the implementation of the Circular Economy as part of Plastics Industry Growth Master Plan.	Number of engagements regarding the implementation of the Circular Economy as part of Plastics Industry Growth Master Plan.
						Identify chemicals greening opportunities for incorporation to Chemicals and Plastics Master Plan.	Advocate for the incorporation of the greening activities in the chemicals and Plastics Master Plan.	Advocate for the implementation of the chemicals greening activities in the chemicals and Plastics Master Plan	Continued advocacy for the implementation of the greening activities in the chemicals and Plastics Master Plan	Chemicals and Plastics Master with greening activities.

					<p>Minerals Processing:</p> <p>Advocate for the introduction of export tax on scrap metal to support domestic availability of affordable scrap metal for steel mills and foundries.</p>	<p>Continued policy advocacy to enhance the beneficiation of mineral resources/ mining materials to green products such as hydrogen fuel cells, batteries and battery storage technologies.</p>	<p>Continued policy advocacy to enhance the beneficiation of mineral resources/ mining materials to green products such as hydrogen fuel cells, lithium-ion batteries, and other battery storage technologies.</p>	<p>Continued policy advocacy to enhance the beneficiation of mineral resources/ mining materials to green products such as hydrogen fuel cells, lithium-ion batteries, and other battery storage technologies.</p>	<p>Number of engagements regarding the beneficiation of mineral resources to green products.</p>	
						<p>Implementation of the export tax on scrap metal</p>	<p>Continued policy advocacy</p>	<p>Continued policy advocacy</p>	<p>Continued policy advocacy</p>	<p>Implementation of Import tax on scrap metal.</p>
					<p>Electro-technical and White Goods:</p>	<p>Engage with industry towards the development of Industry Extended Producer Responsibility scheme</p>	<p>Implementing agreements arrived at, with the industry.</p>	<p>Continue implementing agreed actions, monitoring and reporting progress</p>	<p>Continue implementing agreed actions, monitoring and reporting progress</p>	<p>Engagements with industry on EPR.</p>

					Green Industries: Continue injecting funding and directing work of the national cleaner production centre (NCPC). Progress reporting on the NCPC's business plan.	Continue injecting funding and directing work of the national cleaner production centre (NCPC). Progress reporting on the NCPC's business plan.	Continue injecting funding and directing work of the national cleaner production centre (NCPC). Progress reporting on the NCPC's business plan.	Continue injecting funding and directing work of the national cleaner production centre (NCPC). Progress reporting on the NCPC's business plan.	Continue injecting funding and directing work of the national cleaner production centre (NCPC). Progress reporting on the NCPC's business plan.	Funding availed to the centre and strategic focus areas introduced to the centre.
					Brownbag seminars w.r.t. the EIP targets, use of the departmental EV pool car and others.	Identify topics and hold 1 BB per quarter	Identify topics and hold 1 BB per quarter	Identify topics and hold 1 BB per quarter	Identify topics and hold 1 BB per quarter	Number of Brown Bag seminars conducted.
					Engagement with the OCIO to develop an electronic system for EIP progress reporting	Finalise and implement the electronic system	Continue implementing and monitoring progress with the use of an electronic system	Continue implementing and monitoring progress with the use of an electronic system	Continue implementing and monitoring progress with the use of an electronic system	EIP Portal developed and operationalised.
						Advocate for the incorporation of greening concepts in the development of the Water and Sanitation Industrialisation Master Plan	Advocate for the implementation of the Water and Sanitation Industrialisation Master Plan	Continue to advocate for the implementation of the Water and Sanitation Industrialisation Master Plan	Continue to advocate for the implementation of the Water and Sanitation Industrialisation Master Plan	Number of advocacy engagement regarding the development of 'Green' Water and Sanitation Industrialisation Master plans.

						Develop a Green hydrogen industrial strategy	Advocate for the implementation of a green hydrogen industrial strategy.	Continue to advocate for the implementation of the green hydrogen industrial strategy.	Continue to advocate for the implementation of the green hydrogen industrial strategy.	Green Hydrogen Industrial Strategy developed.
					Aerospace and Defence	Advocate for the integration of the eco - industrial park concepts into the Centurion Village Park.	Continue to advocate for the integration of the eco-industrial park concepts into the Centurion Village Park	Continue to advocate for the integration of the eco - industrial park concepts into the Centurion Village Park	Continue to advocate for the integration of the eco - industrial park concepts into the Centurion Village Park	Number of advocacy engagements about the integration of the eco- industrial park concepts into the Centurion Village Park.
Spatial Economic Development & Economic Transformation:	<p>The negative impacts could be on air, water, land and resource use.</p> <p>These are likely to threaten the socio-economic and environmental sustainability of enterprises (within the SEZs, IDZs and/ or industrial parks) and the wellbeing of communities.</p>	Establish industrial parks according to the international Eco-Industrial Park Framework	Draft Industrial Park Policy Framework.	Industrial Parks that practise cleaner production and resource efficiency	<p>Implement the recommendations of the Eco Parks pilot project Continue further EIP assessments in 5 additional IP's through NCPC</p> <p>EIP principles embedded in IP policy</p>	<p>Introduce EIP assessments to additional 5 IP's in the country</p> <p>Include EIP reporting in application criteria for support to IP's</p>	EIP reporting and plans form part of IP Master plans for all IP's in the IPRP	EIP reporting form part of all industrial parks (including private parks)	EIP plans and reporting form part of all industrial parks (including private parks) in the country	EIP reporting as part of all industrial parks.

Inward Investments Attraction, Facilitation and Aftercare	The major cause of continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable (Brown) patterns of Investments	Sustainable patterns of investments	Economic Reconstruction and Recovery plan – highlights need for a green recovery Investing for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – work undertaken with UNCTAD		Continue attracting new investments in the green economy (year 1 to 5). Current target – R9bn in year 1 (target is slightly different each year)	R8bn year 2	R9bn year 3	R10bn year 4	R8bn year 5	New investments attracted to green economy.
					Monitor and report progress on previous investment projects already committed/ made in these sub-sectors. e.g., clean energy, water, waste, green transport	Report progress as per committed projects on InvestSA CRM	Report progress as per committed projects on InvestSA CRM	Report progress as per committed projects on InvestSA CRM	Report progress as per committed projects on InvestSA CRM	Reports on progress made on previous green projects
					Convert leads in the green economy sectors into investment projects with evidence on the InvestSA CRM system Year 1 – 2 new projects.	2 new projects	3 new projects	4 new projects	5 new projects	Number of leads in green economy that are converted into investment projects.
					Increase focus on investment for the sustainable development goals in line with work undertaken by UNCTAD.	1 new SDG investment project (cross sectoral)	2 new SDG investment projects (cross sectoral)	3 new SDG projects	4 new SDG projects	Number of investment projects focusing on SDGs.

Trade Policy, Negotiations & Cooperation	Incorporation of environmental and climate change performance in trade negotiations	Trade agreements that incorporate environmental performance and climate change.		Climate change conscious trade agreements.	Participate in UNFCCC processes to advance the SA and Africa Group position on Response Measures in relation to climate change. Implementation of 6- year work plan of the Forum on Response Measures	Participate in UNFCCC processes to advance the SA and Africa Group position on Response Measures in relation to climate change. Implementation of 6- year work plan of the Forum on Response Measures	Participate in UNFCCC processes to advance the SA and Africa Group position on Response Measures in relation to climate change. Implementation of 6-year work plan of the Forum on Response Measures	Participate in UNFCCC processes to advance the SA and Africa Group position on Response Measures in relation to climate change. Implementation of 6-year work plan of the Forum on Response Measures	Participate in UNFCCC processes to advance the SA and Africa Group position on Response Measures in relation to climate change. Implementation of 6-year work plan of the Forum on Response Measures	Report on participation in UNFCCC
Industrial Financing Branch.	Enhanced funding of green goods and services.	Enhanced funding of green goods and services		Enhanced awareness of the dtic's contribution to the green economy, allowing gap analysis,		Draw and maintain a list of all green projects funded under the infrastructure programme	Maintain a list of green projects funded, identifying potential areas of intervention	Maintain a list of green projects funded identifying potential areas of intervention	Maintain a list of green projects funded identifying potential areas of intervention.	A list of green projects that are funded by the infrastructure programme

				and implementation of potential interventions.						
	Enhanced production of environmentally friendly goods and services for the local and global markets.	Enhanced awareness of the dtic's contribution to the green economy Enhanced funding support for investment to the green economy		Enhanced investment in the green economy		Review guidelines on existing schemes, ascertaining the manner green thinking/ concepts are incorporated or not.	Incorporate greening as part of qualifying criteria for any new scheme and/ or amendment of existing schemes, e.g. the automotive scheme, the BI, the Critical Infrastructure Grant.	Continue incorporating greening as part of qualifying criteria for any new schemes, and amendment to existing schemes	Continue incorporating greening as part of qualifying criteria for any new schemes, and amendment to existing schemes.	Greening requirements as part of the funding criteria in the schemes.
Office of the Director - General	Improved cooperative image of the department in relation to green economy	Improved cooperative governance image in relation to green economy.		Enhanced green economy profile of the department .	Producing Media Releases to profile the work of the dtic in the Green Economy and companies operating in the Green Economy that have benefited from the dtic's incentives, as well as opportunities available in the Green Economy Also using	Producing Media Releases to profile the work of the dtic in the Green Economy and companies operating in the Green Economy that have benefited from the dtic	Producing Media Releases to profile the work of the dtic in the Green Economy and companies operating in the Green Economy that have benefited from the dtic incentives, as well as opportunities available in the Green Economy.	Producing Media Releases to profile the work of the dtic's in the Green Economy and companies operating in the Green Economy that have benefited from the dtic incentives, as well as		Number of Media releases produced.

					Twitter to profile both the work of the dtic's and incentives beneficiaries, as well as opportunities available for exploring in the Green Economy Publicise Green Economy events organised by the department. This is where the dtic's messages and achievements on industry greening and creation of new green industries can be shared.	incentives, as well as opportunities available in the Green Economy		opportunities available in the Green Economy.		
Corporate Management Services Branch	Unsustainable patterns of natural resource use and waste management in the department.	Improved environmental performance in the department's operations		Sustainable practice in the department's operations.		Feasibility study for water and energy conservation	Institute underground water from the existing boreholes and purification for drinking use	Battery storage	Solar PV installation	Installation of Solar PV.
						Installation of sub-meter readings for water and energy with visual dashboards	Installation of LED lighting in office areas. Institute rainstorm water recycling from the existing tank.	Installation of low flow toilets cistern		

					4 ECM Training and awareness sessions.	4 ECM Training and awareness sessions.	4 ECM Training and awareness sessions.	4 ECM Training and awareness sessions.	4 ECM Training and awareness sessions.	Number of ECM Training and awareness sessions conducted
					Issue executive instruction to use the ECM system.	Use of the ECM system.	Use of the ECM system.	Use of the ECM system.	Use of the ECM system.	Executive instruction on ECM system issued.
					Governance Committees' documentation packs filed on Documentum.	Governance Committees' documentation packs filed on Documentum.	Governance Committees' documentation packs filed on Documentum.	Governance Committees' documentation packs filed on Documentum.	Governance Committees' documentation packs filed on Documentum.	Number of documents and packs filed on documentum
					Procurement of energy efficient ICT equipment.	Procurement of energy efficient ICT equipment.	Procurement of energy efficient ICT equipment.	Procurement of energy efficient ICT equipment.	Procurement of energy efficient ICT equipment.	Number of Energy efficient ICT equipment procured.

12 Key and potential Challenges

- ❑ The plan was developed at the time when the COVID-19 virus was causing a serious distraction to the economy and society at large. As a result, the finalisation of this EIP was delayed, leading to some targets (e.g. those falling within the 2020/2021 financial year) not being implemented in time.
- ❑ **the dtic** campus was procured via a Public Private Partnership and thus the implementation of some of the Environmental Implementation Plan targets largely depends on the co-operation of the concessionaire.
- ❑ Lack of financing measures for the identified plans and targets' implementation.
- ❑ Measuring of impact in the context of environmental implementation plans.
- ❑ There is currently limited departmental monitoring and evaluation of the potential environmental impact facing **the dtic**.

13 Conclusion.

This document has given background on the role and priorities of **the dtic**. It highlighted the programmes of the department whose implementation may have an impact on the environment. The document then provided the Environmental Implementation Plan for the period 2020 to 2025, indicating specific activities the department will undertake to manage potential negative impacts of its programmes, policies and plans. It also sets targets and timelines to implement the identified activities. The following points should be noted with respect to this EIP.

- ❑ That, the new EIP is still a bit conservative, since there is no specific budget allocated towards the implementation of all set targets. Instead, the said branches will implement these activities from their usual and existing allocation from the fiscus.
- ❑ The plan is however more ambitious compared to the outgoing 2015-2020 plan, in that it goes beyond the departmental premises, i.e. beyond the internal environmental aspects such as water, energy, waste and resource management. It goes deeper into industrial policy, trade and investment plans, policies and programmes, which therefore reach out to the industry community and other stakeholders.
- ❑ Compliance with EIP can improve **the dtic**'s performance in the transition towards a greener economy and sustainable development in general,
- ❑ It should improve the corporate governance image of the department, extending this to the receiving industry partners, and lastly, continuous consultation between the EIP coordinating unit and affected branches will address potential barriers. This continuous engagement will be facilitated through various platforms including one on one engagement right through to regular brown bag sessions, to raise awareness and build capacity.

14 Acknowledgements

the dtic, would like to extend its appreciation to all the branches of the department that contributed information for the compilation of this plan. Also, inputs and support from the steering committee on the Environmental Implementation and Management Plans that is chaired by the Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Environmental Affairs are highly appreciated. The Environmental Implementation Plan (2020 - 2025) of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition is hereby submitted for gazetting.

15 Signatures

Malebo Mabitje-Thompson

Acting Director-General: Department of Trade, Industry and Competition

Date: