

ABSTRACT

South Africa is not mandated by the Kyoto Protocol to respond to the implications of climate change. The purpose of this research is to gain an understanding of why and how South African organisations are voluntarily responding.

This research conducted structured telephonic interviews for the collecting of cross-sectional data. The data were then analysed through exploratory factor analysis and a Kruskal-Wallis significance test.

The results from the normative survey design indicate that organisations are creating Carbon Footprint Management Systems in an attempt to mitigate strategic risks, in anticipation of future regulation and financial gains, and due to an increase in overall environmental innovation and importance. The elements contained within these systems include risk assessment tools, reporting mechanisms and platforms, and long-term strategic interventions.