

Interview results

Responded: Name: Mr Tony Golding

Organisation: Department of Minerals and Energy (DME)

Position: Deputy Director: Energy Efficiency

	<u>Category of Strategy</u>	<u>Question</u>	
1	Role of Government	- What is the role of Government in implementing energy efficiency? - Political will to enact legislation - Single most important and critical legislative assistance - Prioritisation of budgets and development agenda (poverty) - Is energy efficiency not a luxury, considering we are yet to attain universal and equitable access?	-Facilitate implementation of energy efficiency measures in the demand sectors of the economy -Initiate "flag-waving" programs to demonstrate programs that have a good effect on industry, the biggest consumer of energy
2	Institutional infrastructures	- What is the single most important institutional infrastructure creation during the implementation of energy efficiency? - Why - Who funds it - Who runs it	-Energy efficiency agency. DME Minister wants it investigated, however National Treasury might be keen to stop proliferation of self-controlling institutions -Some type of agency controlled by advisory board. Day-to-day independent operation -Functions would be to finance projects, information dissemination, monitoring, verification -Energy services companies
3	Energy pricing	- How does the current low electricity pricing affect implementation of energy efficiency? - Role of Eskom monopoly - How can it be corrected	-Always a problem. Complex picture of NER and DME Minister -Conflict of the socio-economic realities addressed by free electricity. Therefore no increase in electricity. The regulator did not approve Eskom's last increases. -Irrespective of energy efficiency, new plants of the future will be more expensive.
4	Energy efficiency Programs	- Which energy efficiency programs should South Africa choose, to drive energy efficiency - What type	-Load shifting demand management. 50% DSM and Energy Efficiency programs. This is the right direction -Government buildings interventions. This sector however does not use the

		- Blanket approach versus targeted interventions - How to enforce - Who manages - Who funds - Who reviews	same amount of electricity as industry. -DSM looks at “low-hanging” fruit – it reduces cost to end-users by load shifting as opposed to energy efficiency. -Eskom plants are base load stations and therefore are more expensive to operate for peaking generation.
5	Publicity and information dissemination	- How should awareness and information dissemination about energy efficiency be implemented: - What (medium chosen) - What (target messages to segmented consumers) - Who - Funding - How critical is it	-Extremely important -Energy Efficiency month in May, monitored actual awareness of energy efficiency before, during and after the period. It found that awareness was high during and after, but that it dropped off significantly thereafter. The lesson was that communication should be continuous. Not too much for people to be blasé, but sustained communication. -In the UK, electric utilities are becoming gas companies by selling consumers gas to shave off the peaks and therefore save energy. .
6	Public and private collaboration	- How should PPP be achieved in aid of energy efficiency - Who leads the effort - How to deal with huge legacy of disparity between level of affluence of society - Is it achievable	-Private sector energy efficiency charter for the private sector to come to the party -Cannot address energy efficiency without private sector involvement -Private industry now realises there's benefits to be had from working with government.
7	Research, Development, Demonstration and testing	- Who should be responsible for R&D in respect of energy efficiency - Who to lead and manage - Who and how to fund - Independence	-National Energy Research Institute being formed. There's good research being done already. -Consultants are coming into South Africa to impart knowledge especially capacity building that went into implementation. -SABS is entirely different and belongs to DTI. It will have to be involved in the development of standards for equipment and appliances. They (SABS) receive a levy from industry to do this as it stands. Work they do is therefore not specific to energy efficiency.
8	Funding	- How should energy efficiency be financed? - Type of funding (Loans, DFI, Grants, Interest rate schemes,	-NER documents propose a funding agency. A CEF equivalent. Solely concerned with funding.

		- Environmental levies) - Incentives? - Tax breaks - Depreciation allowances - Import duties - Research grants	-Levies can be imposed -DME has however not thoroughly thought through the issue of funding -Energy savings sharing mechanism -CDM projects are on the horizon -Tax and other forms of incentivisation (DTI incentives) -DME to investigate which DTI incentives address energy efficiency and in the absence of which, to investigate dedicated energy efficiency incentives -Eskom has committed to fund flag-ship public sector energy efficiency programs -Three-year medium term expenditure budget – transfer capital and operational expenditure. Donor agencies are different to government agencies
9	Donor support	- What role should donors play in the implementation of energy efficiency - Capacity building - Sustainability - Funding - Influence on choice of programs - Comprehensive engagement with donors (manage their interventions carefully)	-They are excellent in terms of work carried out thus far. -Capacity building projects (auditing of buildings and standardisation -European versus American approaches of the practice in terms of appliance and equipment. The European approach has won the day in South Africa
10	End post-implementation evaluation	- What role does post-implementation monitoring and evaluation of projects play? - How - Who - When	-DSM has a recognition system. Billiton have said what they have done on their minds in terms of energy efficiency