



Carbon Protocol of South Africa

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Welcome

To all members: We know it has been a while since we have been in touch. The Carbon Protocol has been working on some restructuring so that we are now well placed to support you through the approaching new era of tighter climate related regulations. Keep watch for more good news on this in future announcements!

NEW!

The Carbon Protocol has a new Eco-Label (Type II) logo platform to be launched before the end of 2016. Watch this space and our website for more details -

www.carbonprotocol.org

What is the Paris Agreement?

December 2015 at COP21 in Paris, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C. This is the world's first truly global climate agreement which will officially enter into force on the 4th November 2016. For the first time in history our world leaders have a framework to reduce emissions and tackle rising temperatures globally.

75 of 197 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement

On 5th October 2016, the threshold for entry into force of the Paris Agreement was achieved, with a start date of 2020. The Paris Agreement will enter into force on 4 November 2016. The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1) will take place in Marrakech in conjunction with COP 22 and CMP 12 (7th to 18th November 2016).

SOUTH AFRICA is not amongst the 75 parties who have currently ratified the Paris Agreement, but have till 21 April 2017 to ratify. Only those countries who have ratified the treaty can vote in negotiations for the next step in the treaty's implementation.

The Paris Agreement is an agreement dealing with greenhouse gases emissions mitigation, adaptation and finance which will start in the year 2020. Pre 2020 signatories to the agreement will develop key rules and processes to implement the Paris Agreement.



Bridge between current policies and climate neutrality:

The Paris Agreement is a bridge between today's policies and climate-neutrality before the end of the century. Governments have agreed to the following key elements:

1. Mitigation: reducing emissions
2. Transparency and global stocktake
3. Adaptation
4. Loss and damage
5. Role of cities, regions and local authorities
6. Support

The Paris Agreement's core aim is to build on the global response to the threat of climate change in keeping a global average temperature rise in this century well below 2°C above the pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5°C. Furthermore, the agreement's intention is to strengthen the capability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.

To reach these aspiring goals appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives.

The Agreement also provides for enhanced transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework.

Airlines Hail Historic Carbon Agreement

The 191 member states of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) have agreed to implement a Carbon Offset and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA).

The agreement was reached by states attending the 39th ICAO assembly, which concluded in Montreal, Canada recently.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) in turn applauded the member states which, under the leadership of ICAO, have achieved what it calls a historic agreement. The agreement involves the implementation of a market-based measure that will support airlines' efforts to stabilise emissions with carbon neutral growth.

"The historic significance of this agreement cannot be overestimated. CORSIA is the first global scheme covering an entire industrial sector. The CORSIA agreement has turned years of preparation into an effective solution for airlines to manage their carbon footprint. Aviation is a catalytic driver of social development and economic prosperity," said Alexandre de Juniac, IATA's director general and CEO.

"This agreement ensures that the aviation industry's economic and social contributions are matched with cutting-edge efforts on sustainability. With CORSIA, aviation remains at the forefront of industries in combatting climate change."

Carbon Offset Administration System (COAS) Stakeholder Consultation Workshop



The Department of Energy together with National Treasury have sent out invites for person to attend one of the stakeholder consultation workshop sessions on the development of the Carbon Offset Administration System (COAS) under the Carbon Offset Scheme in support of the Carbon Tax. The stakeholder consultation workshop sessions will be held in Four Metropolitan Municipalities.

Workshop sessions are grouped as follows:

- 12 October 2016 - Tshwane, Pretoria, Gauteng Province - *Concluded*
- 14 October 2016 - eThekhwini, Durban, KZN Province - *Concluded*
- 19 October 2016 - Cape Town, Western Cape, Province
- 26 October 2016 – Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province

Register Now

Kindly register to participate on one of the workshop sessions (signifying the region of your interest) to Ms. Victoria Kekana, T: 012 406 7659, E: Victoria.Kekana@energy.gov.za

Carbon Protocol of South Africa appoints new Program Manager

As of the 1st October Kevin Tarr-Graham has been appointed as the new program manager for the Carbon Protocol of South Africa. He can be contacted on +27 (0)61 0808 589, info@carbonprotocol.org