

Stakeholders:

The implementation of the **Just Energy Transition** in South Africa involves a wide range of stakeholders, given its complex and multi-dimensional nature. These stakeholders include public, private, and community actors, each playing a critical role in ensuring the success of the transition. Below are the main stakeholders:

The primary counterparts of this action will consist of the National Treasury (NT) and NT's Government Technical Advisory Centre (GTAC) who will be managing this project as well as the NT-Capacity Development, the South Africa Reserve Bank (SARB) and the SA-TIED project (located at the National Treasury) for the complementary PFM, Climate Change monetary policies and Data Management measures.

Brief overview of the JETP stakeholders:

National Government:

- **Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE):** Responsible for energy policy, regulation, and oversight of the energy sector.
- **Department of Environment, Forestry, and Fisheries (DEFF):** Addresses environmental aspects of the transition and compliance with climate change commitments.
- **National Treasury:** Allocates funding for transition projects and manages international financing agreements. Hosts the NT-SDF.
- **Department of Public Enterprises (DPE):** Oversees state-owned enterprises, such as Eskom, which is central to the energy transition.
- **Department of Trade, Industry, and Competition (DTIC):** Supports industrial development aligned with the JET.
- **Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities** leads on socio-economic transformation and implementation of the empowerment and participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities.

Provincial and Local Governments to facilitate implementation at regional and municipal levels, particularly in coal-dependent provinces like Mpumalanga and others.

State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs):

- Eskom: Plays a pivotal role in transitioning from coal-based energy to renewable sources and managing the social impacts on workers.
- Transnet: May be involved in energy-related logistics and infrastructure adjustments.
- Other SOEs: Development finance institutions like the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) provide financial and technical support.

Private Sector

Energy Companies

- Renewable energy developers and companies investing in solar, wind, and other clean technologies.
- Companies operating coal mines and fossil fuel plants, which need to transition to sustainable practices.

Financial Institutions

- Local and international banks, financial intermediaries and investment funds that finance renewable energy projects.
- Multilateral organizations, such as the EIB, European DFIs WB and AfDB, which provide concessional loans and grants for JET projects.

Industries Affected by Transition

- Coal mining and energy-intensive industries (e.g., steel, cement, chemicals) that need to adapt to the new energy landscape.
- Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) that will be part of the supply chain for renewable energy development and that respect the guiding principle on business and human rights⁴

4 https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinessshr_en.pdf