



# EXISTING POLICIES

Overview of key government policies and strategies relevant for EIP development and implementation in South Africa

## Constitution of South Africa - Bill of Rights

### National Acts

National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act	National Environmental Management Act	National Environmental Management Waste Act	National Environmental Management Air Quality Act	Special Economic Zones Act	National Water Act	Occupational Health and Safety Act	Basic Conditions of Employment Act	Employment Equity Act
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### Policies

Industrial Policy Action Plan	National Preferential Procurement Policy Framework	National Water Resource Policy	Carbon Tax Policy	White Paper on Energy Policy	National Transport Policy	White Paper on Renewable Energy	Trade Policy and Strategy Framework
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### Strategies and Plans

Economic Development	Industrial Development	Social Development	Environment and Resource Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Growth Path Framework</li> <li>• National Development Plan 2030</li> <li>• National Spatial Development Framework</li> <li>• National Strategy for Sustainable Development</li> <li>• National Freight Logistics Strategy</li> <li>• 10 Year Innovation Plan</li> <li>• Green Transport Strategy 2018 - 2050</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial Parks Revitalisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Skills Development Plan 2030</li> <li>• Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment</li> <li>• Expanded Public Works Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Climate Response White Paper</li> <li>• National Waste Management Strategy 2020</li> <li>• National Water Policy</li> <li>• National Water Resource Strategy</li> </ul>

## ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARK IMPLEMENTATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The eco-industrial park (EIP) concept is about creating more resource efficient and cost-effective industrial parks that are more competitive, attractive for investment, and risk resilient.

The uptake of EIPs is rapidly increasing internationally and in South Africa. The transformation of traditional industrial parks into EIPs presents a valuable opportunity to tackle economic, environmental, and social challenges and capture capitalise on opportunities for sustainable industrial development.

The Global Eco-Industrial Parks Programme (GEIPP) demonstrates the viability and benefits of greening industrial

parks by improving resource productivity and economic, environmental, and social performances of businesses.

GEIPP South Africa is implemented from 2021 to 2023 through a collaboration of UNIDO with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) and the National Cleaner Production Centre South Africa (NCPC-SA).

The GEIPP is made possible by funding provided by the Swiss Government through the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs of Switzerland (SECO).



## SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ACTS

National Acts are pieces of legislation that set out standards, procedures and principles that must be followed. It is a means of enforcement of set norms and standards and carries penalties for non-compliance.

Examples of some of the important acts that underpin the sustainability of EIPs are as follows:

- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act 107 of 1998;
- Special Economic Zones Act, Act 16 of 2014;
- Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993;
- Basic Conditions of Employment Act, Act 754 of 1997; and
- Employment Equity Act, Act 55 of 1998.

## POLICIES

Policies outline what government aims to achieve and the methods and principles that will be applied to achieve them. It states the goals of various ministries. While a policy document is not law, it will often identify new laws needed to achieve its goals.

Although the list provided here is not exhaustive, some of the most relevant policies for EIP development in SA are as follows:

- National Industry Policy Framework (NIPF);
- Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme (IPRP);
- National Climate Change Response Policy (NCCRP);
- Carbon Tax Policy Paper;
- National Water Resource Policy; and
- White paper: Energy Policy.

Although these policies address industrial development goals and environmental performance targets, they are not fully aligned and integrated.

## STRATEGIES AND PLANS

Strategies and plans are definitive steps that need to be taken to achieve long-term goals.

Some of the most relevant strategies and plans for EIP development in SA are as follows:

- National Development Plan (NDP);
- Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP);
- The Integrated Resource Plan 2019 (IRP);
- National Waste Management Strategy 2020;
- National Framework for Air Quality Management in the Republic of South Africa; and
- National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan (NSSD).

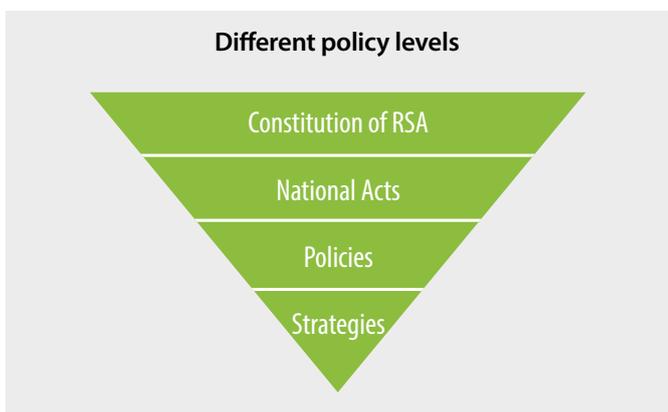
Again, all these strategies aim to address industrial development goals and environmental performance targets. The strategies and plans require integration at operational level.

## EXISTING POLICIES AND STRATEGIES RELEVANT FOR ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARK DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

As part of the GEIPP-SA, a policy review was undertaken, including consultations with relevant stakeholders. The dtic has contributed significantly towards the policy review. The policy review was guided by the Draft Policy Framework for the Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme.

The policy review and inventory assessment were followed by a thorough evaluation of the respective existing policies to identify bottlenecks that might hinder the transition of industrial parks to EIPs.

A top-down approach was followed to identify policies within the South African context that impact the EIP programme. The figure below illustrates the different levels of policies which have been considered.



## THE CONSTITUTION

The environmental right of citizens and the mandate for a green economy in South Africa is derived from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996, Section 24, which enshrines sustainable development in the Bill of Rights.

This right is interpreted to have a two-fold purpose:

- The first part guarantees a healthy environment for every person.
- The second part mandates the State to ensure compliance in both the public and private sectors.



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

EIPs are an important tool for inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and therefore are key for the national progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12.



The development of EIPs can contribute to the above listed SDGs through socially and environmentally responsible industrialisation within the parks. In support of the SDGs, the EIP programme has the following developmental objectives:

- **Support industrial park decision making** by enabling policymakers to identify priorities, develop an effective set of policies, and evaluate the performance of industrial parks;
- **Improve industrial park efficiency** by enabling park developers and operators to design cost-effective and efficient management and operation systems;
- **Enhance industrial park competitiveness**, by enabling improved economic gains from industrial parks, through innovative strategies;
- **Promote industrial park sustainability** by integrating environmental performance requirement priorities at the early industrial park planning stages; and
- **Ensure industrial park inclusiveness**, by supporting the development of inclusive economic activity that empowers the people and communities where parks are located.

## EXISTING POLICY AND REGULATORY GAPS WITH REGARDS TO EIP DEVELOPMENT

From a regulatory perspective, South Africa has some of the world's best environmental and industrial legislation, but it is compartmentalised and lacks integration and coordination.

The figure below outlines the key gaps in the existing policy framework and the broad summary of the proposed solutions to reach desired end state of integration.

