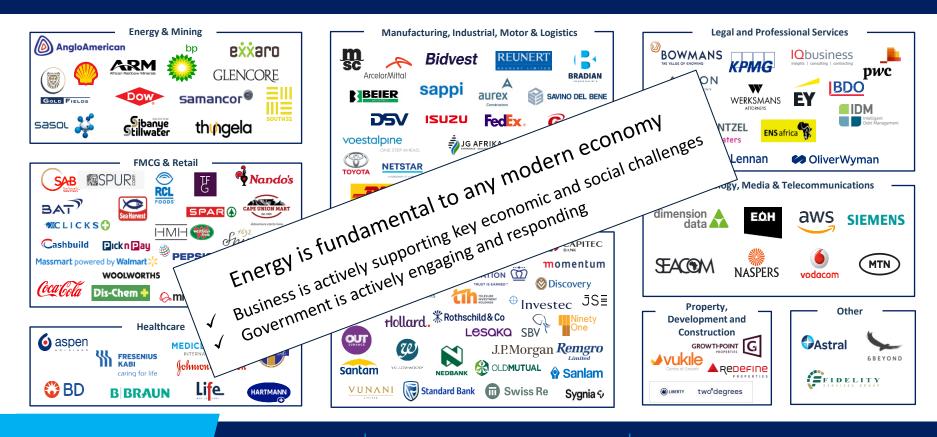
ENERGY COUNCIL OF SOUTH AFRICA

Setting the scene for change



ENERGY COUNCIL

+130 CEOs from leading South African businesses pledge to address the country's key challenges



Key statistics +130 companies

+R11 trillion
Market cap of listed entities

Over 1.3 million employees

Business-government collaboration to deliver the Energy Action Plan







Business participation in key

workstreams

Programme

Governance

Platform(s)





REFORM ENERGY SECTOR Expand the grid Promulgate the ERA to establish a

Bring units back in		(inc. corporate PPA market) Rooftop solar Standard Offer & Cross-Borde		Competitive market Complete the restructuring of Eskom	
EAF & Plant Performance	Legal and Regulation	New Generation	Distribu /Whee		Transmission
Technical supportSkills supportPlanning support	ills support • ERA bill		 Municipal and national wheeling Market formation 		Grid Access Grid Expansion

Decarbonisation and Job creation are two of the most pressing national issues



We must guard against these being positioned as mutually exclusive

The Energy Council strives to provide leadership and create unity in business across the energy sector to support an optimal energy transition pathway for South Africa.

						•
F	UELS	POWER	WHERE MUST WE INVEST?		HOW MUST WE INVEST?	
8			Supply & Technology		- 	SPEED Driven by policy/legislation Climate change is accelerating disruption risk; SA must be a globally responsible participant
6		(2) 200	Demand & Efficiency		>	DIRECTION Driven by technology Technology innovation is driving the direction of investment and market report
			Services & Infrastructure			SCALE Driven by finance Access to finance and affordability will determine the ability to scale-up
		900	Markets & Regulations	_	%	SOCIAL IMPACT Why we exist Positive impact on jobs, youth and communities

Energy Sustainability Risks

- Private sector investment stalls
- New Generation is too slow
- · Lack of holistic system transition



Energy Security Risks

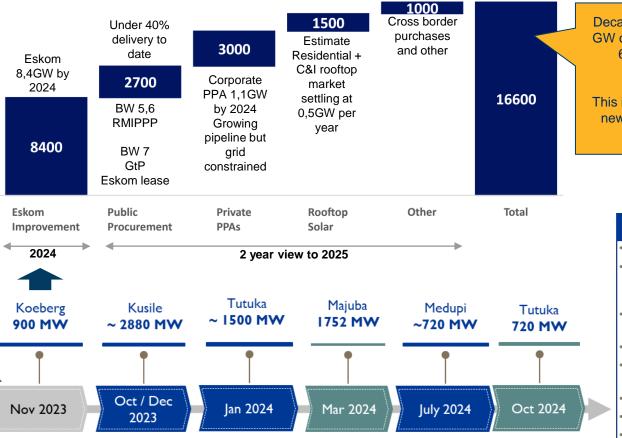
- · Relapse of load shedding
- Investment in Coal stations
- Energy system reliability



Unemployment is our single biggest threat

A positive outlook on load shedding but falling behind on decarbonisation





Decarbonisation to NDC by 2030 will require circa 11 GW of coal decommissioning, to be replaced by circa 60GW of RE + 8GW of BESS + 5 GW GtP + Transmission + Market

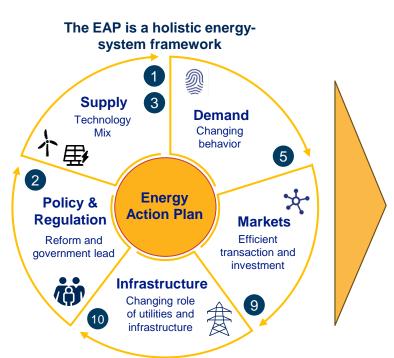
This implies a total system that can sustain 6-8GW of new wind and solar connected per annum, roughly doubling the current rate of development.

Eskom turnaround: Key insights

- Board sub-committee on ops performance
- New Group Exec Gx Bheki Nxumalo as well as numerous changes to strengthen Power Station GM level
- Decentralising planning and procurement.
 Focus on strategic spares and OEMs.
- Focus on priority stations: clear interventions
- Recruitment moratorium lifted; incentive and training programmes re-established.
- Focus on strengthening outage planning
- Budgets committed.
- Lessons learnt e.g. Koeberg

Our energy focus must shift from "adequate generation" to "total system reliability"





Relevant NECOM workstream showing EAP is our only holistic energy system planning structure

Under the Presidential Energy Action Plan, we are advancing steadily towards resolving our energy deficit and putting an end to loadshedding.

To prevent a relapse of loadshedding in the longer-term, we must **significantly scale up new renewable generation**, alongside balancing ancillaries. We must continue to push for **the most rapid decarbonisation plan that is sustainable and achievable.**

The urgency and scale of our system transition amplifies the importance of

- · integrated critical path planning,
- · speed of decision-making, and
- · doubling down on implementation.

We must do this while ensuring energy system reliability and socioeconomic equality are not compromised.



