

C0. Introduction

---

C0.1

---

**(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.**

Omnia Holdings Limited is a diversified chemicals group with specialised services and solutions for the agriculture, mining and chemicals industries. Using technical innovation combined with intellectual capital, Omnia adds value for customers at every stage of the supply and service chain. As a group, Omnia creates customer wealth by leveraging knowledge. Omnia differentiates itself from other commodity chemicals suppliers by applying the Group’s intellectual capital and technologies at all key points along its supply and service chains. This enables Omnia to create value throughout, by tailoring products and services to the specific and changing needs of its customers. The sustainability of the business model is strengthened by targeted backward integration through the installation of technologically advanced plants that manufacture core materials such as nitric acid and explosive emulsions. In addition to securing supply, this enables Omnia to improve operational efficiencies throughout the product development and production cycle. Since 1953, Omnia has had its roots in the fertilizer and agriculture industry and has built up an in-depth understanding, not only of its core markets in South Africa, but also in mining, manufacturing and agriculture in Africa. Based in Johannesburg, South Africa and with operations in 18 countries in Africa, including South Africa, and six countries outside of Africa, Omnia has more than six decades’ experience in the business. Additionally, Omnia continues to grow its global footprint, with business units in Australasia, Brazil, and regions such as Europe, South America and South East Asia.

C0.2

---

**(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.**

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Row 1	April 1 2017	March 31 2018	No	<Not Applicable>
Row 2	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Row 3	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Row 4	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

---

**(C0.3) Select the countries/regions for which you will be supplying data.**

- Australia
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Kenya
- Mali
- Namibia
- Sierra Leone
- South Africa
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

C0.4

---

**(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.**

ZAR

C0.5

---

**(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.**

Operational control

C-CH0.7

---

**(C-CH0.7) Which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate in?**

**Row 1**

**Bulk organic chemicals**

- Lower Olefins (cracking)
- Aromatics
- Ethylene Oxide & Ethylene glycol
- Ethanol
- Methanol
- Polymers
- Adipic acid

**Bulk inorganic chemicals**

- Fertilizers
- Nitric acid
- Chlorine and Sodium hydroxide

**Other chemicals**

- Specialty chemicals

**C1. Governance**

---

**C1.1**

---

**(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?**

Yes

**C1.1a**

---

**(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.**

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The Social, Ethics and Risk (SER) committee of the board has the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change related issues within the company. This Committee reports directly to Omnia's Board of Directors, and is chaired by an independent Non-Executive Director and includes the CEO, who has ultimate accountability and responsibility for climate related issues.

**C1.1b**

---

**(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.**

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	The Social, Ethics and Risk Committee, a committee of the Board, has the highest level of direct responsibility for water at Omnia. Omnia's Board is ultimately responsible for the key governance processes and sustainable growth, performance and affairs of the Group. The Board delegates to the Social, Ethics and Risk committee its responsibility for monitoring and managing the Group's sustainability performance, including that of climate related issues. The committee is provided with a quarterly report on SHEQ management, including information on climate and the annual sustainability report. Material operational water issues or incidents are reported to the Board on a risk basis. The Group Executive: Sustainability will brief the Social, Ethics and Risk Committee of the Board, depending on the issue at hand. The governance mechanisms in place at Omnia ensure that the most senior leaders within the business are regularly and accurately informed of the most important climate related risks and opportunities. The responsibility for emission management is delegated down into the organisation. The Group Executive: Sustainability / GM SHERQ has operational responsibility for water who in turn is supported by the divisional SHERQ managers. This assists in driving proactive climate related issue management throughout the business

**C1.2**

**(C1.2) Below board-level, provide the highest-level management position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.**

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	More frequently than quarterly

**C1.2a**

**(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored.**

The responsibility for climate related issues below board level lies with the Group Executive: Sustainability. This is a C-suite position who reports directly to the CEO and the Board. The Group Executive: Sustainability is responsible for overseeing the identification and assessment of climate and water related risks and opportunities. The responsibilities also includes reviewing the environmental policies (including climate and water) before submitting to the board for approval. From a risk perspective the senior risk management committee holds regular risk management meetings (three times per year) to assess the company's risk register. Risks like climate change are discussed during these meetings. This includes both direct risk in operations as well as climate change related risk in supply chain. The senior management risk committee then reports to the Social, Ethics and Risk (SER) committee of the board. At a site level, plants and divisions maintain regular risk registers. This divisional information feeds into a process for developing a Group risk register, which ranks the top 50 risks, and the corresponding mitigation measures for them. At site, all environmental risks are identified and managed using the international standard ISO 14001 as the basis.

**C1.3**

**(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?**

Yes

**C1.3a**

**(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues.**

**Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?**

Other, please specify (Plant and Production Personnel)

**Types of incentives**

Recognition (non-monetary)

**Activity incentivized**

Efficiency target

**Comment**

Plant and Production personnel are recognised for attaining the group's resource efficiency target but this has not yet been formalised into a monetary incentive.

**Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?**

Other, please specify (Plant and Production Personnel)

**Types of incentives**

Recognition (non-monetary)

**Activity incentivized**

Efficiency project

**Comment**

Plant and Production personnel are recognised for identifying and implementing resource efficiency projects but this has not yet been formalised into a monetary incentive. The incentive scheme is being formalised into key performance indicators and will be effective as from the next financial year.

**C2. Risks and opportunities**

**C2.1**

**(C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.**

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	5	In efforts to determine a true and fair representation of the company's GHG emissions, Omnia embarked on a resource efficiency management process to identify key intervention areas during the reporting period at three of our main sites. This process identified areas where significant energy and carbon reductions could be achieved. Opportunities were identified and defined in terms of input cost, payback periods, savings (financial, resource quantity and carbon emissions), and priority level for three sites. This project formed part of the Private Sector Energy Efficiency (PSEE) Programme, funded in part by the NBI and in part by Omnia. Energy savings amounting to more than 360 million kWh were identified. Linked to this process, Omnia devised a Resource Efficiency Plan (focused on energy, water and waste) which sets out objectives, goals, targets, and roles and responsibilities. Since the Group targets were set for a period up to 2019, there is an opportunity for setting more informed and robust targets. The critical need to address will be to re-state the Group's baseline year and limits against which targets will be set and monitored. A key focus of the Group in the determination of the new targets will be to support global goals for sustainable development. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set a sustainable agenda to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all by 2030. The Omnia Group is committed to playing its role in attaining the goals, supporting government and working with stakeholders to create a Better World. The Group therefore intends to build its new performance targets regime on the foundation of the SDGs. Furthermore Science-based Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets are regarded as an important step in a long-term commitment to reducing GHG emissions. Based on this approach it is anticipated that the Group will be able to formulate a set of targets which will be meaningful, effective and achievable.
Medium-term	5	20	Global population growth, combined with improving living standards, has created substantial increases in energy demand which in turn have elevated greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere to record and unacceptable high levels. In response to this challenge, Omnia: • Uses best-in-class technology to reduce the amount of carbon gases emitted from its operations • Continually seeks ways to reduce energy consumption and to optimise the efficiency of existing and future processes that consume energy • Actively supports the drive to develop sources of alternative and renewable energy, such as biofuels
Long-term	20	100	The sustainability strategy has been devised to drive the growth of the business in a sustainable way. Omnia recognises the imperative to manage environmental, social and financial demands and concerns in order to ensure the responsible, ethical and ongoing success of the business. While Omnia's business model is designed for long-term sustainability, the Group continues to fine-tune the model, operating as it does within a broad and evolving context of macro-economic realities and social, regulatory, community and environmental influences.

**C2.2**

**(C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.**

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes

**C2.2a**

**(C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization's frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.**

	Frequency of monitoring	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Row 1	Six-monthly or more frequently	>6 years	Risks are formally identified through three monthly risk management meetings at group level as well as on an ad hoc basis. Risks like the carbon tax are discussed during these meetings. The bulk of our carbon footprint is a result of our operations in South Africa thus the carbon risk is largely specific to South Africa. Division level This approach towards risk is present throughout our business – our plants and divisions maintain regular risk registers, which are monitored and reviewed monthly. Because ours is an integrated business, we consider the interdependence of risks in the different divisions to understand the impact a change in a risk for one division could have on the Group as a whole. This divisional information feeds into our process for developing our Group risk register, which ranks our top 50 risks, and the corresponding mitigation measures for them. At site, all environmental risks (including climate change) are monitored using Impact and Aspect Assessments.

## C2.2b

---

### **(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization's process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.**

Omnia uses an integrated, multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management process. Omnia's approach to risk management is present throughout the business –plants and divisions maintain regular risk registers, which are monitored and reviewed monthly. Because Omnia is an integrated business, the interdependence of risks in the different divisions is considered to understand the impact a change in a risk for one division could have on the Group as a whole. In addition, as a company, the top safety, health and environment risks are monitored. This divisional information feeds into the process for developing the Group risk register, which ranks the top 50 risks and their corresponding mitigation measures. Risks and opportunities are prioritised using Omnia's risk matrix, a 5 x 5 matrix that prioritises risks based on likelihood and impact. This process is aligned with international best practice standards and tools, such as the COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework and the King Code of Corporate Governance for South Africa. Physical, regulatory and reputational risks are identified and assessed on a quarterly basis (i.e. '6 monthly or more frequently') and are considered up to 10 years into the future. The relevant climate related risks form part of the annual risk management plan and the business then plans accordingly. The risk-response decision making process for strategic, operational and project-related risks, including those that are climate related, follows four well-defined processes: 1. Identifying risks; 2 analysing risks and controls to manage identified risks; 3 determining management actions required; and 4. reporting and monitoring.

Omnia defines substantive change within its business to be a change which results in stoppages of direct operations, a significant increase in cost in direct operations or a loss in sales that impacts revenue. From a water perspective this could be due to interrupted water supply that stops production or a significant drought that results in a major reduction in sales of fertilizer, for example. Any significant water impacts that occur in the supply chain (to which the same definition applies) would also result in a substantive change to the business. In terms of financial quantification, an increase in costs or loss in revenue equivalent to 0.5% of forecasted revenue per annum would be regarded as substantive.

## C2.2c

---

**(C2.2c) Which of the following risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?**

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Omnia has an internal legal compliance function to ensure that the company is complying with the necessary legislative, regulatory and policy requirements. The regulations declaring GHGs as priority pollutants were promulgated on 21 July 2017. In terms of these regulations, all companies which engage in a listed activity were required to submit GHG data with the first submission in March 2018. These regulations allow South Africa to accurately quantify its GHG emissions and plot a way forward to reduce emissions in line with the expected outcomes of the Paris Climate Accord. According to GHG regulations, Pollution Prevent Plans need to be submitted in cases where the direct emissions of GHGs exceeds 100 000 tonnes of CO2e. Companies will be liable for a fine of up to R10 million should they not comply with the regulations. Although Omnia's South African direct emissions (Scope 1) are considerably below the threshold of 100 000 tonnes of CO2e and therefore Omnia is not required to submit Pollution Prevent Plans, there is a constant assessment on the regulatory changes as well as company activities that may trigger additional regulatory requirements.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	National Treasury first introduced the possibility of a carbon tax in a discussion document in 2010. Following subsequent policy drafts the National Treasury released the draft carbon tax bill on 2nd November 2015 for public comment. The design still includes a tax rate initially levied at R120 per tonne of CO2e, to increase by 10% annually. The tax is expected to relate to a company's direct (Scope 1) emissions in South Africa. Free allowances (i.e. emissions not subject to the tax) included: i) a basic 60% of annual Scope 1 emissions (accruing until 2020, after which the threshold will be gradually reduced); ii) an amount dependent on a company's emissions relative to a sector benchmark (z-factor); iii) up to 10% 'process' emissions; The 2018 Budget Speech indicated that carbon tax will be implemented from 1 January 2019. Omnia previously undertook a project to investigate and identify resource efficiency opportunities (specifically related to energy, water and waste) at three of our largest sites. The project identified significant areas of energy savings (both related to fuel and electricity), which if implemented will greatly reduce our carbon tax liability. Omnia has also made significant investments into reducing our carbon footprint with a long-term view. These include: Nitrous oxide (N2O) destruction facility within the agricultural division, outsourcing transportation to reduce Scope 1 emissions within the mining division, and the development of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects to subsequently receive Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) (5.2 million CER credits have been generated in the last eight years). The implementation of the two CDM projects, Omnia has reduced its N2O emissions by 90%. Omnia recognises that the projects reduce its Scope 1 emissions and hence the potential carbon tax liability the company may face by continuing with our CDM projects we have significantly reduced our carbon tax liability. Based on our emissions in the reporting period, our current carbon tax liability (based on our Scope 1 emissions) is estimated at approximately R1.2 million. However, if we had not continued with our CDM projects this year, our liability would have been as high as R31 million.
Technology	Relevant, always included	One substantial business decision that was influenced by climate change was the decision to go ahead with our EnviNOx project at our Nitric Acid plants in the absence of regulation mandating us to do so. This is the first project of its kind at Nitric Acid plants in South Africa and on the African Continent. This project uses world-class technology to reduce emissions from our plants. The EnviNOx project has been registered as a CDM project and has, to date, generated 5.2 million carbon credits. This investment and resultant successful project has made the Group the undisputed African leader in reducing greenhouse gases. During the reporting period, this project reduced our carbon emissions by approximately 444 000 tonnes of CO2e. Within the South African industrial context, Omnia is regarded as having set the benchmark for N2O abatement.
Legal	Relevant, always included	The principal matters attended to by the Social, Ethics and Risk committee (SERC) includes among others: • Monitoring the resourcing of the risk, sustainability and legal compliance. In support of the Group's commitment to sustainability and sound environmental management, it focuses on ensuring compliance with the applicable legislation and the requirements associated with licenses, permits and authorisations.
Market	Relevant, always included	The Agriculture division, through its Omnia Nutriology® model, has a full plan to support the pillars of modern, sustainable agriculture. This entails the use of a large team of agronomic specialists supported by competent technological services. This division, among other things: - Invests in programmes that enhance nutrient, water use efficiency and energy efficiency. - Develops and deploys new agronomic techniques and fertilizer products that help increase crop yields. This strategy has already been implemented and is yielding benefits through assisting farmers to reduce their water use and costs and creating revenue and employment opportunities for staff at Omnia.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Omnia is actively identifying areas to cut down on its carbon emissions, including investing in technologies to significantly reduce emissions at our nitric acid plants. Omnia implemented a number of energy efficiency initiatives at our operations during the reporting period, including, for example, energy efficient lighting and steam optimization.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	A climate change-induced change in precipitation patterns and storm activity could pose risks to our operations. For example, fertilizer plants in South Africa (not owned by Omnia) have been significantly affected by periods of intense rainfall, which has had negative consequences on the surrounding environment as well as the day-to-day operations of the plant. Periods of intense rainfall are often associated with hail which also poses a risk to our operations within South Africa. For example, hail activity in Sasolburg toward the end of 2014 damaged our solar system by cracking the solar panels, thereby reducing reduced its electricity output from an average of 111 kWh per day to 88 kWh per day. This led to our Fertilizer facility increasing its reliance (and spend) on grid electricity. As a result of climate change, these events may happen more frequently with adverse implications for our divisions. Intense rainfall also affects logistics, particularly transport logistics and can pose a risk to getting staff and product in and out.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Prolonged drought results in farmers not planting a full crop for a season and this reduces the demand for the Group's agriculture products. The Agriculture division is well placed to advise farmers and assist them in over-coming water shortages whereby increasing the planted crop in dry seasons. Effective planning and managing modern agriculture requires a careful combination of interventions, including the optimum use of chemical fertilizers coupled with appropriate irrigation systems and farm machinery.
Upstream	Relevant, always included	Omnia has now developed a supplier code of conduct which sets out the minimum requirements for our suppliers to comply with, including those related to the environment. Success will be measured by how well our suppliers comply with our new supplier code of conduct.
Downstream	Relevant, sometimes included	The Agriculture division's competitive advantage lies in Nutriology™, which Omnia calls the "science of growing". This is Omnia's business philosophy and involves more than just selling fertilizer to farmers – it is about optimising yield and crop quality for maximum returns while reducing farming and environmental risks.

**C2.2d**

**(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.**

Company level

The Social, Ethics and Risk (SER) committee of the board is responsible for ensuring compliance to risk management processes. A separate senior management risk committee further manages risk and reports to the SER committee. This committee is supported by executive management, including divisional managing directors and technical directors. Material risks are reported to the board. The senior risk management committee holds 3 risk management meetings annually, the second being a workshop to assess the company's risk register. Risks like the carbon tax (transitional risk) are discussed during these meetings. The bulk of the Group's carbon footprint is a result of operations in South Africa thus the carbon risk is largely specific to South Africa. Omnia has an internal legal compliance function to ensure that the company is complying with the necessary legislative, regulatory and policy requirements. Division level This approach towards risk is present throughout the business –plants and divisions maintain regular risk registers, which are monitored and reviewed monthly. Due to the integrated nature of the business, the interdependence of risks are considered in the different divisions to understand the impact a change in a risk for one division could have on the Group as a whole. This divisional information feeds into the process for developing the Group risk register, which ranks the top 50 risks, and the corresponding mitigation measures for them. At site, all environmental risks (including climate change) are monitored using Impact and Aspect Assessments. At the operational level, senior management identifies major risks, introduces an applicable control environment and procedures, and applies risk monitoring. As part of the process of annual monitoring, Omnia has adopted a centralised reporting approach. The Group's three divisions collect relevant environmental data, including information related to carbon footprint aspects, and report these to the Group office.

Risk management is integral to the way business is conducted at Omnia. Following the growth in the last few years the Group has become increasingly aware of the importance of identifying, evaluating, monitoring, prioritising and mitigating risks to ensure that this growth can be sustained. This approach towards risk is present throughout the business –plants and divisions maintain regular risk registers, which are monitored and reviewed monthly. Because Omnia is an integrated business, the interdependence of risks in the different divisions is considered to understand the impact a change in a risk for one division could have on the Group as a whole. In addition, as a company, the top safety, health and environment risks are monitored.

## C2.3

---

### (C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

## C2.3a

---

### (C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

#### Identifier

Risk 1

#### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

#### Risk type

Physical risk

#### Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic: Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns

#### Type of financial impact driver

Increased operating costs (e.g., inadequate water supply for hydroelectric plants or to cool nuclear and fossil fuel plants)

#### Company- specific description

A climate change-induced change in precipitation patterns and storm activity could pose risks to the operations. For example, fertilizer plants in South Africa (not owned by Omnia) have been significantly affected by periods of intense rainfall, which has had negative consequences on the surrounding environment as well as the day-to-day operations of the plant. Periods of intense rainfall are often associated with hail which also poses a risk to operations within South Africa. For example, hail activity in Sasolburg toward the end of 2014 damaged the solar-powered system by cracking the solar panels, thereby reducing its electricity output from an average of 111 kWh per day to 88 kWh per day. This led to the Fertilizer facility increasing its reliance (and spend) on grid electricity. As a result of climate change, these events may happen more frequently with adverse implications for the divisions. Intense rainfall also affects logistics, particularly transport logistics and can pose a risk to getting staff and product in and out. In addition, the business will also be negatively affected should precipitation patterns change in such a way as to result in increased periods of drought. With the recent drought, fertilizer product is not able to get out and trucks of product are forced to wait in a queue. Product can only go out once the rains come, and this used to take place in October but the rainy season is shifting and this is taking place more and more regularly during November, which affects the fertilizer business.

#### Time horizon

Current

#### Likelihood

More likely than not

#### Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

#### Potential financial impact

75000

#### Explanation of financial impact

Should worsening weather result in unplanned discharges into rivers and wetland systems this could result in fines for Omnia. This has not happened in the past at Omnia but remains a risk. Fines could be in the region of R50 000 - R100 000. The increased operational spend on electricity should the solar-powered system at Sasolburg be compromised by hail or bad weather will increase in the face of rising electricity costs and could amount to an additional R5 000/ year on electricity should things escalate. If trucks are not able to offload the cost is R3500 per day. Normally between 6 and 10 vehicles per day are loaded. Hence, the total cost associated with standing time works out to around R21000 -R35000 per facility per day. However, Omnia has good relationships with its transporters and as a result is not liable for these standing time costs. However, should the standing time increase as a result of bad weather it is likely that these costs will be passed on to the company.

#### Management method

Omnia manages potential discharge situations by regularly monitoring and measuring of effluent and constant engagement with the authorities (Department of Water and Sanitation). With regards to standing time, the scheduling of trucks is done 48 hours before the truck can depart, which limits truck standing. There is no cost associated with this management method.

#### Cost of management

#### Comment

---

#### Identifier

Risk 2

#### Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

#### Risk type

Transition risk

#### Primary climate-related risk driver

Policy and legal: Increased pricing of GHG emissions

#### Type of financial impact driver

Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

#### Company- specific description

National Treasury first introduced the possibility of a carbon tax in a discussion document in 2010. Following subsequent policy drafts the National Treasury released the draft carbon tax bill on 2nd November 2015 for public comment. The design still includes a tax rate initially levied at R120 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>e, to increase by 10% annually. The tax is expected to relate to a company's direct (Scope 1) emissions in South Africa. Free allowances (i.e. emissions not subject to the tax) included: i) a basic 60% of annual Scope 1 emissions (accruing until 2020, after which the threshold will be gradually reduced); ii) an amount dependent on a company's emissions relative to a sector

benchmark (z-factor); iii) up to 10% 'process' emissions; and iv) 10% trade exposure allowance and the potential to purchase 5-10% offsets depending on the sector. There is still uncertainty regarding a number of design elements including how the carbon tax will be aligned with other climate change mitigation regulations (e.g. carbon budgets). One of the changes to the previous version of the design includes the intention to have a neutral impact on the price of electricity, i.e. no pass-through impact on electricity prices. There remains significant opposition to the carbon tax, including from within government. If implemented, the scheme is expected to commence in the last quarter of 2017.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-low

**Potential financial impact**

1015000

**Explanation of financial impact**

Based on the current design, the potential direct impact is estimated to be between R230,000 - R1.8 million based on the Scope 1 emissions.

**Management method**

Omnia previously undertook a project to investigate and identify resource efficiency opportunities (specifically related to energy, water and waste) at three of the largest sites. The project identified significant areas of energy savings (both related to fuel and electricity), which if implemented will greatly reduce carbon tax liability. This project has also resulted in the identification of energy-reduction targets which have been introduced for the next reporting period. Omnia has also reduced their electricity consumption in the Fertilizer division through the second nitric acid plant complex. The complex, which became operational in March 2012, includes a power generation turbine operating off waste heat from production that, when the complex is operating at full capacity, can generate 50% of the power needed by both the original and the newly commissioned nitric acid plants at the Sasolburg facility. This reduces the consumption of grid electricity, thereby reducing the carbon tax liability. Omnia is also keeping abreast of developments with regards to the carbon tax through engagement through CAIA, and the Group is undergoing a process to improve reporting on GHG data through the development and rolling out of the SHE Reporting Standard, and associated training. This will help to ensure that the GHG reporting is accurate.

**Cost of management**

1583000

**Comment**

The project to identify energy-reduction initiatives and establish targets cost R690 000, of which Omnia paid 40% (R275 840) and NBI paid 60% through their Private Sector Energy Efficiency Programme. In addition, Omnia spent approximately R893000 on implementation of energy efficiency opportunities in the last reporting period

**Identifier**

Risk 3

**Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?**

Direct operations

**Risk type**

Transition risk

**Primary climate-related risk driver**

Policy and legal: Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations

**Type of financial impact driver**

Policy and legal: Increased operating costs (e.g., higher compliance costs, increased insurance premiums)

**Company- specific description**

The evolving climate change regulatory environment in South Africa (notably carbon taxes and carbon budgets) will require systems for collecting accurate GHG emissions data. The South African National Climate Change Response Policy provides for the mandatory reporting of emissions data. In April 2017 the DEA gazetted the National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulations. This requires data providers to register on the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System (NAEIS). Data providers are then required to submit total greenhouse gas emissions arising from a defined list of activities. Uncertainties include: (i) the threshold for determining different "data providers"; (ii) Boundary approach and other GHG accounting methodology elements; (iii) timing and (iv) establishment of the online GHG data reporting platform.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-low

**Potential financial impact**

**Explanation of financial impact**

It is unclear at this point but it may be that Omnia will be liable for a verification cost to ensure that the data reported through the system is accurate and representative. The actual financial implication of verification is not clear at this point.

**Management method**

During the reporting period, Omnia developed and rolled out a Group SHE Reporting Guideline to improve reporting of GHG-related data and ensure that data reported was accurate and representative. Related to this, Omnia has rolled out training on this Guideline at all of its divisions. The cost of the development, roll out and training associated with the new Group SHE Reporting Guideline was R133 000. This also involved conducting a series of on-site SHE data reviews to ensure that environmental reporting to date is representative. These visits and subsequent reporting cost R288 000.

**Cost of management**

288000

**Comment**



## C2.4

---

**(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes

### C2.4a

---

**(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**

**Identifier**

Opp1

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Products and services

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

**Type of financial impact driver**

Increased revenue through demand for lower emissions products and services

**Company- specific description**

Traditional chemical products are unable to sustain the productivity required in the long term by an increasing world population. Available arable land is declining and is impacted by traditional chemicals, which are reaching their maximum performance levels due to growing resistance built up by plants, insects and plant diseases. During the reporting year, Omnia acquired Oro Agri, a player in the agriculture biologicals ("AgriBio") market. Oro Agri develops and markets patented environmentally friendly, non-toxic and ecologically safe adjuvants, crop protection products, liquid foliar fertilizers and soil conditioners for large scale agriculture applications as well as smaller lawn and garden applications. One of the key applications is water efficiency as it reduces the amount of water farmers need for the same output. In line with the next phase of the "Green Revolution" in the global agriculture sector, the demand for AgriBio products is underpinned by the increasing emphasis on nutrient efficiency and the rising demand for environmentally friendly products to enhance crop performance and improve yields.

**Time horizon**

Long-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-high

**Potential financial impact**

65000000

**Explanation of financial impact**

The acquisition of Oro Agri is anticipated to add approximately \$50million (R650 million) in revenue to Omnia which is calculated based on the most recent revenue figures of Oro Agri.

**Strategy to realize opportunity**

The acquisition of Oro Agri is aligned with Omnia's strategy of being well positioned for the next generation of agriculture products to further enhance yield and optimise crop performance whilst lowering the environmental impact of crop production. Omnia will continue to position itself as a leading Group in the "second green revolution" of the agriculture industry.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

**Comment**

---

**Identifier**

Opp2

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Resource efficiency

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

**Type of financial impact driver**

Other, please specify (Increase in capital availability)

**Company- specific description**

An increase in the trading of certified emissions reductions (CERs) as a means to reduce one's carbon tax liability (and other regulatory liabilities) will be an opportunity for Omnia because significant number of CERs have already been generated through the two CDM projects (Omnia Fertilizer's nitrous oxide Reduction Project – registered on 3 May 2007, and Omnia's N2O Abatement Project II – registered on 30 April 2012). Over the past five years, Omnia has generated more than 4.5 million CERs, and expect to generate an additional 600 000 CERs in the next financial year. No sales revenue was earned this year from the carbon credits as they are being stockpiling while global prices for carbon credits are low.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

---

**Likelihood**

Very likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Potential financial impact**

22500000

**Explanation of financial impact**

At present, Omnia has generated in the region of 4.5 million CERs. At present, the price for CERs is very low at around R5 per CER (US\$ 0.35) but Omnia hopes that there will be progress in this regard.

**Strategy to realize opportunity**

Omnia has a team of people who ensure that the two CDM projects are operating in accordance with the necessary methodology and therefore meeting CDM criteria. The team is also involved in constant monitoring to understand the avoided carbon emissions, and in applying for the verification in order to attain the CERs. In addition, compliance with CDM methodology is closely monitored to ensure that the projects retain their CDM status. R3.3 million was invested during the reporting period to upgrade EnviNOx I to maintain compliance with the CDM methodology and retain CDM status.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

3300000

**Comment****Identifier**

Opp3

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Products and services

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Development of new products or services through R&amp;D and innovation

**Type of financial impact driver**

Better competitive position to reflect shifting consumer preferences, resulting in increased revenues

**Company- specific description**

Climate change is projected to result in changes in precipitation and temperature regimes, which may manifest in an increase in drought and water-scarce conditions. Omnia offers products, services and technologies to maximise yield while minimising water consumption and as a result, such products may become more in demand. The Agriculture division is therefore continuing R&D into and utilising the latest technological advances to minimise water usage. In addition, Omnia has taken steps to become experts in water use in crop production through the Nutriology® centre. Food security is increasingly at risk as land available for agricultural production in traditional agricultural areas shrinks due to urbanisation and mining, water becomes scarcer and changing global weather patterns disrupt agricultural production. These challenges are compelling food producers to produce higher yields from existing resources. Omnia's Agriculture division is at the forefront of efforts to improve food security and crop yields with its unique Nutriology® offering. Nutriology® looks at ways to maximise water use efficiency of plants (i.e. grain yield attained per surface area (kg/ha) with a certain amount of water (mm)) and hence facilitate growth during drought conditions. In addition, Omnia offers a 'precision farming' service to farmers, whereby this resource management concept (including soil, water and nutrients) is used to help improve yields. Omnia helps a farmer to determine a certain soil's yield potential or potential nutrient deficiencies, where agronomists would then recommend a certain amount of a certain fertilizer/ lime to correct any deficiencies in the soil and also to fertilize the crop to achieve a certain yield. This concept assures that growers don't over fertilize (over fertilization can lead to leaching of nutrients into under-ground water or above-ground water resources which has a negative impact on the farmers financial resources as well as environmental resources) or under fertilize for a certain target yield. This is a particularly useful service given changing climatic conditions. The Chemicals division offers several technologies for treating water to make it suitable for drinking, and as a result of changing climatic conditions these technologies may become more sought after.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-low

**Potential financial impact**

86000000

**Explanation of financial impact**

Increased demand for products and services will result in improved financial revenue for the Group but the full implications have not been quantified at this point. The Agriculture Division, responsible for the Nutriology® programme, contributed 49% of Omnia Group's revenue in the last financial year. An increase of just 1% due to increased demand for products and services would translate into an additional R86million

**Strategy to realize opportunity**

Omnia's Agriculture division is at the forefront of efforts to improve food security and crop yields with its unique Nutriology® offering. Nutriology® looks at ways to maximise water use efficiency of plants (i.e. grain yield attained per surface area (kg/ha) with a certain amount of water (mm)) and hence facilitate growth during drought conditions. Omnia invests in R&D through the Nutriology programme in order to further develop and identify products and services that will be of use in a water-scarce and food-insecure world. This involves testing products under different climatic and other conditions to maximise their potential. R200 000 was budgeted for R&D activities related to developing and identifying products and services that will be of use in a water-scarce and food-insecure world. These figures exclude salaries and overheads.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

200000

**Comment**

**(C2.5) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have impacted your business.**

	Impact	Description
Products and services	Impacted	The Agriculture division, through its Omnia Nutriology® model, has a full plan to support the pillars of modern, sustainable agriculture. This entails the use of a large team of agronomic specialists supported by competent technological services. This division, among other things: - Invests in programmes that enhance nutrient, water use efficiency and energy efficiency. - Develops and deploys new agronomic techniques and fertilizer products that help increase crop yields. This strategy has already been implemented and is yielding benefits through assisting farmers to reduce their water use and costs and creating revenue and employment opportunities for staff at Omnia.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Impacted	Water is becoming scarcer, the quality is deteriorating, and the unsustainable rise in water use is rising as a result of expanding populations, increasing standards of living and inefficient agriculture and industry practices. The Chemicals division partners with water users of all sizes, to ensure that water preservation can begin as soon as possible after use. This improves cost efficiencies and sustainability, reduces the burden on local municipalities and water boards and in turn increases the overall availability of clean water.
Adaptation and mitigation activities	Impacted	One substantial business decision that was influenced by climate change was the decision to go ahead with our EnviNOx project at our Nitric Acid plants in the absence of regulation mandating us to do so. This is the first project of its kind at Nitric Acid plants in South Africa and on the African Continent. This project uses world-class technology to reduce emissions from our plants. The EnviNOx project has been registered as a CDM project and has, to date, generated 5.2 million carbon credits. This investment and resultant successful project has made the Group the undisputed African leader in reducing greenhouse gases. During the reporting period, this project reduced our carbon emissions by approximately 444 000 tonnes of CO2e. Within the South African industrial context, Omnia is regarded as having set the benchmark for N2O abatement.
Investment in R&D	Impacted	There is increasing concern about food security as food production may fail to meet the escalating demand caused by global population growth, changing dietary habits in developing economies, increasing urbanisation and the declining availability of water and arable land. In response to this challenge, the Agriculture division has, through its Nutriology™ model, developed a strategy to support the pillars of modern, sustainable agriculture. This entails the use of a large team of agronomic specialists supported by competent technological services and a world-class laboratory located at the Sasolburg factory, to conduct research and development in order to supply advisory and analysis services to customers. We also use research and development to formulate fertilizer products whereby crops will require less water to function effectively (better water-use efficiency)
Operations	Impacted	Water is becoming scarcer, the quality is deteriorating, and the unsustainable rise in water use is rising as a result of expanding populations, increasing standards of living and inefficient agriculture and industry practices. In response to this challenge, Omnia continuously looks for further opportunities to improve and promote the efficient use of water resources by investing in businesses that are water-wise, optimises the Group's own water use by reducing consumption, reusing its resources, improving its quality, managing effluent and limiting pollution.
Other, please specify	Please select	

**C2.6**

**(C2.6) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have factored into your financial planning process.**

	Relevance	Description
Revenues	Impacted	Changes to climate and long-term weather variability impact our fertilizer business (Agriculture Division) as demand for fertilizer declines due to unexpected weather conditions. In FY2018 revenue in the Agriculture division declined by 2.4% on the back of a 2% drop in net volumes sold. South Africa has been experiencing a long period of drought resulting in lower plantings and therefore, fertilizer consumption. In contrast, favourable weather conditions in other large crop producing countries have resulted in excellent production and low international food prices which, together with a stronger exchange rate, translated into low local crop prices.
Operating costs	Impacted	Operating profit improved slightly to R146 million (2017: R143 million) on the back of various operating challenges experienced, specifically relating to supply problems caused by the severe storm that took place in October 2017 at the Durban port, resulting in disruption to activities and congestion that delayed the supply of imported chemicals well into the December holiday period. There were also delays in completing the construction of new bulk chemicals storage facilities in Richards Bay by the third-party operator, which delayed the import of certain products in the current financial year that resulted in higher stock levels at year-end. Omnia will be liable to pay carbon taxes in the near future as the South African carbon tax is set to be promulgated in 2019. We consider this a regulatory risk and is part of our risk management assessment. The carbon tax will effect a minimal impact on the operating costs as it is very small at this stage given the reduced carbon footprint due to the installation of EnviNOx units on both Nitric acid plants at Sasolburg has resulted in NOx emissions having been reduced by up to 99% and the generation of carbon credits for Omnia. To date, 4 683 330 (2017: 4 218 669) carbon emission certificates have been generated, which makes the Group an undisputed leader in greenhouse gas mitigation in southern Africa.
Capital expenditures / capital allocation	Impacted	The construction of a new nitrophosphate plant at a capital cost of R630 million is progressing well and expected to be completed by 31 March 2019. The plant will allow Omnia to use phosphate rock as a phosphate source instead of the higher priced downstream alternatives such as Phosphoric acid. With the backward integration using phosphate rock, the new plant is expected to lead to an approximately 1.0 to 1.5 percentage point improvement in the operating margin of the Agriculture business once fully operational. Nitrophosphate, as a phosphate source, provides significant agronomic benefits and opportunities for Omnia to further differentiate its downstream products. Nitrophosphate production is also environmentally friendlier than the production of Phosphoric acid which generates as a by-product, significant volumes of phosphate contaminated gypsum. Phosphate rock, as feedstock for the Nitrophosphate plant, can be sourced from various regional or international sources. Capital investment and operational controls implemented to ensure that all production sites can contain spillages and that the environmental impact of Omnia's activities is minimised.
Acquisitions and divestments	Impacted	A small acquisition of the LDR group of companies in South Africa and Zambia was completed in the year and consolidated into a new Omnia business called Axioteq™ which is reported as part of the Agriculture division. Axioteq™ is a cutting-edge data and services business that employs various technological tools to collect and utilise big data and machine learning techniques to provide more insight to customers and to support Omnia's research and development initiatives in the agriculture space. The data collected through Axioteq™ can be processed in a meaningful manner, to provide expert agronomic solutions to agriculture clients or, if used in a similar way for the mining industry, then in terms of blasting solutions to mining clients. Further applications for this business is being investigated and will be actively pursued. Furthermore, the growth in the speciality products is supported by the continued pressure on farmers to optimise and differentiate their farming operations which leads them to invest in high value crops which requires more speciality agriculture products. This provides Omnia with the opportunity to provide more value-added knowledge-based services. The immediate synergy between the speciality products that Omnia produces and the products of the recently completed acquisition of Oro Agri effective 1 May 2018, is aligned with Omnia's strategy of being well positioned for the next generation of agriculture products to further enhance yield and optimise crop performance whilst lowering the environmental impact of crop production. Omnia will continue to position itself as a leading Group in the "second green revolution" of the agriculture industry. The Oro Agri range of environmentally friendly products provides green solutions aimed at addressing traditional crop inhibiting diseases which stunt growth and reduce crop yield, increasing nutrient uptake and improving water use efficiency.
Access to capital	Not yet impacted	With respect to accessing capital, Omnia has not been impacted by climate change risks and opportunities. If climate change risks impact our access to capital then this will result in reduced profits brought on by an increase in the cost of borrowing. Currently we are not yet impacted, however we continue to evaluate this to ensure that climate change risks associated with not accessing capital is appropriately managed. We expect this impact to occur in the medium-term.
Assets	Impacted	The construction of a new nitrophosphate plant at a capital cost of R630 million is progressing well and expected to be completed by 31 March 2019. Nitrophosphate production is also environmentally friendlier than the production of Phosphoric acid which generates as a by-product, significant volumes of phosphate contaminated gypsum.
Liabilities	Impacted	Liabilities have not been directly integrated into the climate change risk identification and assessment process as one of the areas that may be impacted. However, our non-current liabilities increased by R1 093 million to R1 924 million (2017: R831 million), with part of the R915 million increase in long-term debt being utilised to fund the construction of the Nitrophosphate plant and the balance to fund working capital. Longer drought period may result in lower plantings and therefore lower fertilizer consumption. Omnia's customers may not be able to access funds to buy products and services from Omnia or to settle their accounts in line with the agreed credit terms negatively impacting the Group's liabilities.
Other	Please select	

**C3. Business Strategy**

C3.1

---

**(C3.1) Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?**

Yes

C3.1a

---

**(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?**

No, and we do not anticipate doing so in the next two years

C-AC3.1b/C-CE3.1b/C-CH3.1b/C-CO3.1b/C-EU3.1b/C-FB3.1b/C-MM3.1b/C-OG3.1b/C-PF3.1b/C-ST3.1b/C-TO3.1b/C-TS3.1b)

---

**(C-AC3.1b/C-CE3.1b/C-CH3.1b/C-CO3.1b/C-EU3.1b/C-FB3.1b/C-MM3.1b/C-OG3.1b/C-PF3.1b/C-ST3.1b/C-TO3.1b/C-TS3.1b) Indicate whether your organization has developed a low-carbon transition plan to support the long-term business strategy.**

In development, we plan to complete it within the next 2 years

C3.1c

---

### (C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.

#### a) The process by which the strategy is influenced

Omnia has developed a high-level action plan and roadmap to drive a process of resource efficiency (including carbon) and associated cost savings. Specifically the action plan defined draft energy and GHG targets; the most appropriate structure for reporting and governance; and a draft reporting framework for the assessment of savings. Detailed resource efficiency audits were conducted at three of our main sites to identify energy and emission reduction opportunities. Significant energy and emissions savings were identified and a Group climate change policy was developed as part of this process. The results of the process were presented to the CEO and Senior Management (MDs of the divisions). This has influenced our strategy by placing more emphasis on energy and carbon reduction throughout the business. The energy and emissions-reduction targets are now in place for five years ending in 2019. These will be core to our business strategy and will be reviewed and revised every five years.

An internal process is in place to collect and report environmental data. At present, our divisions report their environmental data on a monthly basis using our OSIS online system in line with the SHE Reporting Guideline.

In addition, a resource efficiency guideline has been developed to assist our sites to identify and implement further energy and emissions reduction initiatives. A key driver behind this process has been the pending carbon tax and changing regulatory environment.

#### b) Aspects of climate change that have influenced the strategy

Omnia recognises the risk posed by climate change and has taken significant action to reduce our GHG emissions. The specific climate change aspects influencing Omnia's strategy include:

- Increasing legislative developments that will result in a future price on carbon driving the need for a reduction in emissions; and
- Increased legislative developments mandating accurate reporting of GHG emissions.

As a result of these aspects, during the reporting period, Omnia embarked on the journey to formalise its climate change policy and commence with implementation, with specific attention on the following aspects:

- Continued efforts to voluntarily reduce GHG emissions
- Formulate realistic reduction targets based on actual interventions identified and implemented
- Formulate suitable partnerships to achieve reduction targets
- Cooperate with policymakers to ensure an effective and supportive regulatory regime
- Continually engage with stakeholders to manage risks and identify opportunities.

#### c) Short term strategy changes

In addition to efforts to determine a true and fair representation of the company's GHG emissions, Omnia embarked on a resource efficiency management process to identify key intervention areas during the reporting period at three of our main sites. This process identified areas where significant energy and carbon reductions could be achieved. Opportunities were identified and defined in terms of input cost, payback periods, savings (financial, resource quantity and carbon emissions), and priority level for three sites. This project formed part of the Private Sector Energy Efficiency (PSEE) Programme, funded in part by the NBI and in part by Omnia. Energy savings amounting to more than 360 million kWh were identified.

Linked to this process, Omnia devised a Resource Efficiency Plan (focused on energy, water and waste) which sets out objectives, goals, targets, and roles and responsibilities. The implementation of this Plan is underway and will see significant changes in the way the business is run and in turn affect the short-term strategy. Progress against this plan is being monitored, and the savings opportunities are being implemented and further investigated. Furthermore, based on the PSEE assessment a Resource Efficiency guideline has been compiled to ensure that the lessons learnt during the assessment are rolled out at all the sites in the Group.

#### d) Long term strategy changes

Omnia has made significant investments into reducing our carbon footprint with a long-term view. These include: Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) destruction facility within the agricultural division, outsourcing transportation to reduce Scope 1 emissions within the mining division, and the development of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects (Omnia Fertilizer N<sub>2</sub>O Reduction project and the Omnia N<sub>2</sub>O Abatement Project) to subsequently receive Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) (5.2 million CER credits have been generated in the last five years, making the Group the leading performer in South Africa). It is important to note that with the implementation of the two CDM projects, Omnia has reduced its N<sub>2</sub>O emissions by 90%. Omnia has continued with these CDM projects despite the fact that the price and market for CERs has reduced significantly making the business case for the projects very unattractive. However, Omnia recognises that the projects reduce its Scope 1 emissions and hence the potential carbon tax liability the company may face.

#### e) Strategic advantage

By continuing with our CDM projects we have significantly reduced our carbon tax liability. Based on our emissions in the reporting period, our current carbon tax liability (based on our Scope 1 emissions) is estimated at approximately R1.2 million. However, if we had not continued with our CDM projects this year, our liability would have been as high as R31 million.

#### f) Substantial business decisions

One substantial business decision that was influenced by climate change was the decision to go ahead with our EnviNOx project at our Nitric Acid plants in the absence of regulation mandating us to do so. This is the first project of its kind at Nitric Acid plants in South Africa and on the African Continent. This project uses world-class technology to reduce emissions from our plants. The EnviNOx project has been registered as a CDM project and has, to date, generated 4.1 million carbon credits. This investment and resultant successful project has made the Group the undisputed African leader in reducing greenhouse gases. During the reporting period, this project reduced our carbon emissions by approximately 444 278 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. Within the South African industrial context, Omnia is regarded as having set the benchmark for N<sub>2</sub>O abatement.

## C3.1g

---

**(C3.1g) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?**

Omnia will be conducting a climate-related scenario analysis within the next two years as part of its business continuity plans

**C4. Targets and performance**

---

**C4.1**

---

**(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?**

Absolute target

**C4.1a**

---

**(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.**

**Target reference number**

Abs 1

**Scope**

Scope 2 (location-based)

**% emissions in Scope**

100

**% reduction from base year**

15

**Base year**

2014

**Start year**

2015

**Base year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

100511

**Target year**

2019

**Is this a science-based target?**

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

**% achieved (emissions)**

13

**Target status**

Underway

**Please explain**

13% cumulative increase against baseline and the Group anticipates making more progress towards the achievement of the target.

---

**C4.2**

---

**(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1/a/b.**

**C4.3**

---

**(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.**

Yes

**C4.3a**

---

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1	320
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	11	501
Implemented*	3	123
Not to be implemented		

### C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

**Activity type**

Energy efficiency: Processes

**Description of activity**

Process optimization

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

43

**Scope**

Scope 2 (location-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**

112409

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**

54000

**Payback period**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

>30 years

**Comment**

Omnia Fertilizer Dryden plant design change to use siphoning of liquid raw materials instead of pumping to make it possible to remove 3 complete energy intensive pump sets.

**Activity type**

Energy efficiency: Building services

**Description of activity**

Lighting

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

40

**Scope**

Scope 2 (location-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**

88420

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**

95000

**Payback period**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Ongoing

**Comment**

Replacement of all lights in the Dryden process plant and dry store with LED lighting.

**Activity type**

Energy efficiency: Building services

**Description of activity**

Lighting

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

40

**Scope**

Scope 2 (location-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

**Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**

50000

**Investment required (unit currency – as specified in CC0.4)**

**Payback period**

Please select

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Ongoing

**Comment**

Protea Chemicals Port Elizabeth: Lighting Upgrade: more efficient lighting, with sensors; and use of polycarb sheeting to allow natural light in as much as possible.

C4.3c

**(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?**

Method	Comment
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	
Financial optimization calculations	
Employee engagement	

C4.5

**(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?**

Yes

C4.5a

**(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.**

**Level of aggregation**

Company-wide

**Description of product/Group of products**

Omnia Nutriology® continues to invest in support of predictive modelling for risk mitigation, especially with regard to water- and nutrient-use efficiency. The 'precision farming' service offering, where Omnia agronomists work with farmers to maximise yield under water-scarce conditions and by reducing the amount of fertilizer applied per hectare, reduces the Scope 3 carbon footprint of our clients through the efficient application of fertilizer. Precision farming is a resource management concept and a service provided by Omnia to farmers. The resource management would include soil, water and nutrients. Omnia helps a farmer to determine a certain soil's yield potential or potential nutrient deficiencies, where agronomists would then recommend a certain amount of a certain fertilizer/ lime to correct any deficiencies in the soil and also to fertilize the crop to achieve a certain yield. This concept assures that growers don't over fertilize (over fertilization can lead to leaching of nutrients into under-ground water or above-ground water resources which has a negative impact on the farmers financial resources as well as environmental resources) or under fertilize for a certain target yield.

**Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?**

Avoided emissions

**Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions**

Other, please specify (GHG Protocol and IPCC used )

**% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year**

**Comment**

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1



**(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).**

**Scope 1**

**Base year start**

April 1 2016

**Base year end**

March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

44236

**Comment**

**Scope 2 (location-based)**

**Base year start**

April 1 2016

**Base year end**

March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

91978

**Comment**

**Scope 2 (market-based)**

**Base year start**

April 1 2016

**Base year end**

March 31 2017

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

**Comment**

**C5.2**

---

**(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.**

Defra Voluntary 2017 Reporting Guidelines

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

**C6. Emissions data**

---

**C6.1**

---

**(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?**

**Row 1**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

66378

**End-year of reporting period**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**C6.2**

---

**(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.**

**Row 1**

**Scope 2, location-based**

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

**Scope 2, market-based**

We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

**Comment**

## C6.3

---

### (C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

#### Row 1

##### Scope 2, location-based

75723

##### Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

##### End-year of reporting period

<Not Applicable>

##### Comment

## C6.4

---

### (C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

## C6.5

---

### (C6.5) Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

#### Purchased goods and services

##### Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

##### Metric tonnes CO2e

1194748

##### Emissions calculation methodology

Omnia estimated emissions associated with selected purchased goods and services. Only emissions associated with production of the ammonia, urea and MAP (purchased by Fertiliser) and ammonium sulphate, sodium hydroxide and sulphuric acid (purchased by Protea) are included. Activity data is attributed on an operational control basis. This activity data is multiplied by the appropriate emission factor. No specific assumptions were made. For Fertiliser data, emission factors were taken from a Life Cycle Assessment Data - A 2012 report by Blonk Consultants - LCI data for the calculation tool Feedprint for greenhouse gas emissions of feed production and utilization ([http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer\\_production-D03.pdf](http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer_production-D03.pdf)). For Protea data, emissions factors were sourced from [https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgt/documents/2012/682-2012/682-2012\\_Appendix\\_H-WSTP\\_South\\_End\\_Plant\\_Process\\_Selection\\_Report/Appendix%207.pdf](https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgt/documents/2012/682-2012/682-2012_Appendix_H-WSTP_South_End_Plant_Process_Selection_Report/Appendix%207.pdf)

##### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

##### Explanation

#### Capital goods

##### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

##### Metric tonnes CO2e

##### Emissions calculation methodology

This category includes all upstream (i.e., cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year. These emissions can be attributed to the purchase of new equipment and new vehicles associated with new project development. This is reported as zero since Omnia did not start-up any operations in the reporting year. Based on analysis undertaken previously on the emissions associated with purchasing new equipment, Omnia has found these emissions to be not material to the overall Scope 3 emissions inventory (less than 1%). However, these emissions may be considered in future reporting when new project development becomes a significant contributor to the business.

##### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

##### Explanation

## Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

4726

### Emissions calculation methodology

This category includes emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by Omnia in the reporting year and that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. This includes the emissions from diesel, fuel oil, natural gas and coal. Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses have been accounted for under Scope 2 emissions. It would be double counting to also account for these under Scope 3. The activity data was obtained from supply chain records of the quantity of each type of fuel purchased. Using the DEFRA 2017 well-to-tank (WTT) emission factors have been used to account for the upstream Scope 3 emissions associated with extraction, refining and transportation of the raw fuel sources to Omnia's sites, prior to their combustion (Diesel : 0,62566 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/Litre; Fuel Oil: 0,60061 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/Litre; Natural Gas: 0,31702 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/m<sup>3</sup>; Coal: 0,3656 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne). GWPs used by DEFRA are based on the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) (GWP for CH<sub>4</sub> = 25, GWP for N<sub>2</sub>O = 298) to remain consistent with UK GHG Inventory reporting under the Kyoto Protocol. WTT emission factors were multiplied by the activity data. This assessment was undertaken in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and reporting Standard (Revised Edition), and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### Explanation

## Upstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

29078

### Emissions calculation methodology

This includes road and rail transport of products paid for. This includes the full (non-attributable) emissions. The following DEFRA 2017 emission factors are applied: all HGVs average laden - 0,87029 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/km; freight train - 0,03394 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne.km. An average rail distance of 600 km was assumed for the transport of ammonia between Richards Bay and Sasolburg. Calculation of the carbon footprint complies with the criteria of the ISO-14064 part 1 Standard and GHG Protocol –Corporate Value Chain (scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. No specific assumptions were made. GWPs used by DEFRA are based on the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) (GWP for CH<sub>4</sub> = 25, GWP for N<sub>2</sub>O = 298)

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

80

### Explanation

## Waste generated in operations

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

1957

### Emissions calculation methodology

The methodology to estimate the emissions focused on multiplying tons of non-hazardous and hazardous waste going to a landfill by an applicable average emission factor for waste treated/disposed in a landfill. The activity data on waste quantities disposed of was obtained directly from Omnia as this information is reported monthly by each site. DEFRA default emission factors were used (421 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e / tonne of municipal waste that goes to landfill and 199kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne of waste for hazardous waste). Calculations were performed in accordance with ISO 14064 Part 1 and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) accounting and Reporting Standard. Assumptions: No assumptions have been made.

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

### Explanation

## Business travel

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

2760

### Emissions calculation methodology

This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircraft, trains, buses, and passenger cars. This included Air Travel (local and international flights). Activity data: Activity data (kms travelled and class) on air travel was obtained directly from Omnia's travel agent. Emission factors: The 2016 DEFRA emission factors (kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/passenger.km) are provided below: Long-haul economy - 0.14678, Long-haul premium economy - 0.23484, Long-haul business - 0.42565, Long-haul first - 0.58711, Short-haul economy - 0.16508, Short-haul business - 0.24761. GWP values: Carbon dioxide = 1. Methodology: The activity data obtained was then multiplied by the appropriate emission factor. Calculations were performed in accordance with ISO 14064 Part 1 and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) accounting and Reporting Standard. Assumptions: No assumptions have been made. Allocation methods: Operational Control.

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

80

### Explanation

## Employee commuting

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

4027

### Emissions calculation methodology

"The assessment only includes emissions associated with South African employee commuting. The emissions associated with employee commuting were calculated using the emissions-based screening assessment equation from the Scope 3 Accounting and Reporting Standard: Total number of employees x average (conservative) distance from place of work (km) x 10 trips per week x 52 weeks per year x national average emission factor of private vehicle (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/passenger-km). Management and skilled employees are assumed to commute to work with privately owned vehicles travelling an average of 21km to work. Semi-skilled and unskilled employees are assumed to travel by taxi for 120 km per day on average. It is assumed that employees work 264 days a year. The following 2017 DEFRA emission factors were used: average car, unknown fuel: 0,18242 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/km; regular taxi - 0,15617 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/passenger.km with 10 passengers per taxi on average. DEFRA factors use IPCC AR4 GWPs. "

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

50

### Explanation

## Upstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

### Emissions calculation methodology

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

### Explanation

We own and operate most of our assets. The portion of office buildings or vehicles that Omnia may lease is deemed to be insignificant in relation to its total carbon footprint and this is reported to be zero. In accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard the emissions reported should be relevant in reflecting the GHG emissions for a reporting company. The GHG emissions from upstream leased assets are not relevant to Omnia's GHG inventory and were therefore excluded. Furthermore, the time and effort required to obtain this data did not justify its inclusion

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

### Emissions calculation methodology

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

### Explanation

The emissions associated with this transport of Omnia's products is measured but included in the category "Upstream transportation and distribution" as the costs for transporting products is borne by Omnia. Transporting and distribution of Omnia's products once they have been processed or used by direct clients is not material in terms of the product life cycle emissions, do not expose us to a material inherent risk and are thus regarded as zero.

## Processing of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

### Emissions calculation methodology

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

### Explanation

Omnia's main products (fertilizer, chemicals and explosives) are not processed further after being sold and are used up when they are processed and therefore this category is zero and is not relevant. The use of our sold products is calculated though.

## Use of sold products

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Metric tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e

2650181

### Emissions calculation methodology

The methodology to estimate emissions involved multiplying the amount of explosives and fertiliser (Omnia's most significant products) sold by an applicable average emission factor use of these products. An emission factor of 2.51 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kg was used for explosives. This is referenced on page 20 of "Carbon Calculations over the Life Cycle of Industrial Activities – Tool Manual" published by the University of Manchester in September 2010. An emission factor of 0.01 kg N<sub>2</sub>O-N for direct nitrous oxide emissions was used for fertiliser application. Fertilizers were assumed to contain 15% nitrogen on average (by weight). This was taken from IPCC Chapter 11: N<sub>2</sub>O Emissions from Managed Soils, and CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Lime and Urea Application, 2006. A GWP of 298 for N<sub>2</sub>O was used from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

### Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

80

### Explanation

**End of life treatment of sold products**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

**Emissions calculation methodology**

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

**Explanation**

Omnia's main products (fertilizer, chemicals and explosives) are used up when they are processed and therefore not disposed of, and thus this category is zero and is not relevant. The use of our sold products is calculated though.

**Downstream leased assets**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

**Emissions calculation methodology**

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

**Explanation**

The company does not lease out any of its own assets to lessees, therefore emissions associated with downstream leased assets are zero and are not relevant.

**Franchises**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

**Emissions calculation methodology**

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

**Explanation**

Omnia does not own any franchises, and therefore emissions associated with franchises are zero and are not relevant.

**Investments**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

**Emissions calculation methodology**

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

**Explanation**

"Omnia primarily has investments in holding companies without any direct operational footprints, therefore emissions are zero and are not relevant.

**Other (upstream)**

**Evaluation status**

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

**Emissions calculation methodology**

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

**Explanation**

**Other (downstream)**

**Evaluation status**

**Metric tonnes CO2e**

**Emissions calculation methodology**

**Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

**Explanation**

C6.7

---

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

---

**(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.**

**Intensity figure**

0.00000818

**Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)**

142102

**Metric denominator**

unit total revenue

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

17372000000

**Scope 2 figure used**

Location-based

**% change from previous year**

2.3

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

The emissions increased by 4.32% however, the increase in year on year revenue was a relatively larger increase of 6.78%. This resulted in an overall decrease of the emissions intensity from previous year (-2.3%). The “%change from the previous year” was not lower due to new emission reduction initiatives (e.g. replacement of fluorescent bulbs to LED tubes) being implemented during the reporting year.

**Intensity figure**

29.5

**Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)**

142102

**Metric denominator**

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

4817

**Scope 2 figure used**

Location-based

**% change from previous year**

5.45

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason for change**

The number of FTEs increased from 4 366 last year to 4 817 this reporting period (10.33%) and, over the same period, absolute emissions increased by 4.32%. However, this intensity metric decreased by 5.45% for t CO2e/FTE as the ratio of employees to emissions is lower than the previous year. The “%change from the previous year” was not lower due to new emission reduction initiatives (e.g. replacement of fluorescent bulbs to LED tubes) being implemented during the reporting year.

**C7. Emissions breakdowns**

**C7.1**

**(C7.1) Does your organization have greenhouse gas emissions other than carbon dioxide?**

Yes

**C7.1a**

**(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).**

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CH4	42.2	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)
N2O	42816.4	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)
CO2	23519.4	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)

**C7.2**

**(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.**

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
South Africa	60415
Other, please specify (Rest of world )	5963

**C7.3**

**(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**

By business division

**C7.3a**

**(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.**

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Agriculture	52292
Mining	10240
Chemicals	3830
Head Office	16

**C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4**

**(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.**

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	66362	<Not Applicable>	We have included our agriculture, mining and chemicals operations and excluded the Omnia head office scope 1 emissions.
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility generation activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

**C7.5**

**(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.**

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
South Africa	75425	0	263679	0
Other, please specify (Rest of world )	298	0	0	0

**C7.6**

**(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.**

By business division

**C7.6a**

**(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.**

Business division	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Agriculture	68555	0
Mining	3708	0
Chemicals	3342	0
Head Office	118	0

**C-CE7.7IC-CH7.7IC-CO7.7IC-MM7.7IC-OG7.7IC-ST7.7IC-TO7.7IC-TS7.7**

**(C-CE7.7IC-CH7.7IC-CO7.7IC-MM7.7IC-OG7.7IC-ST7.7IC-TO7.7IC-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.**

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	75605	0	We have included our agriculture, mining and chemicals operations and excluded the Omnia head office scope 2 emissions.
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

**C-CH7.8**

**(C-CH7.8) Disclose the percentage of your organization's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.**

Purchased feedstock	Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock	Explain calculation methodology
Ammonia	23.15	Omnia estimated emissions associated with selected purchased goods and services. Only emissions associated with production of the ammonia, urea and MAP (purchased by Fertiliser) and ammonium sulphate, sodium hydroxide and sulphuric acid (purchased by Protea) are included. Activity data is attributed on an operational control basis. This activity data is multiplied by the appropriate emission factor. No specific assumptions were made. For Fertiliser data, emission factors were taken from a Life Cycle Assessment Data - A 2012 report by Blonk Consultants - LCI data for the calculation tool Feedprint for greenhouse gas emissions of feed production and utilization ( <a href="http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer_production-D03.pdf">http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer_production-D03.pdf</a> ). For Protea data, emissions factors were sourced from <a href="https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgtdocuments/2012/682-2012/682-2012_Appendix_H-WSTP_South_End_Plant_Process_Selection_Report/Appendix%207.pdf">https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgtdocuments/2012/682-2012/682-2012_Appendix_H-WSTP_South_End_Plant_Process_Selection_Report/Appendix%207.pdf</a>
Other (please specify) (Urea)	5.42	Omnia estimated emissions associated with selected purchased goods and services. Only emissions associated with production of the ammonia, urea and MAP (purchased by Fertiliser) and ammonium sulphate, sodium hydroxide and sulphuric acid (purchased by Protea) are included. Activity data is attributed on an operational control basis. This activity data is multiplied by the appropriate emission factor. No specific assumptions were made. For Fertiliser data, emission factors were taken from a Life Cycle Assessment Data - A 2012 report by Blonk Consultants - LCI data for the calculation tool Feedprint for greenhouse gas emissions of feed production and utilization ( <a href="http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer_production-D03.pdf">http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer_production-D03.pdf</a> ). For Protea data, emissions factors were sourced from <a href="https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgtdocuments/2012/682-2012/682-2012_Appendix_H-WSTP_South_End_Plant_Process_Selection_Report/Appendix%207.pdf">https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgtdocuments/2012/682-2012/682-2012_Appendix_H-WSTP_South_End_Plant_Process_Selection_Report/Appendix%207.pdf</a>
Other (please specify) (MAP (33) KORREL MASSA)	1.39	Omnia estimated emissions associated with selected purchased goods and services. Only emissions associated with production of the ammonia, urea and MAP (purchased by Fertiliser) and ammonium sulphate, sodium hydroxide and sulphuric acid (purchased by Protea) are included. Activity data is attributed on an operational control basis. This activity data is multiplied by the appropriate emission factor. No specific assumptions were made. For Fertiliser data, emission factors were taken from a Life Cycle Assessment Data - A 2012 report by Blonk Consultants - LCI data for the calculation tool Feedprint for greenhouse gas emissions of feed production and utilization ( <a href="http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer_production-D03.pdf">http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer_production-D03.pdf</a> ). For Protea data, emissions factors were sourced from <a href="https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgtdocuments/2012/682-2012/682-2012_Appendix_H-WSTP_South_End_Plant_Process_Selection_Report/Appendix%207.pdf">https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgtdocuments/2012/682-2012/682-2012_Appendix_H-WSTP_South_End_Plant_Process_Selection_Report/Appendix%207.pdf</a>
Other (please specify) (Ammonium Sulphate)	0.3	Omnia estimated emissions associated with selected purchased goods and services. Only emissions associated with production of the ammonia, urea and MAP (purchased by Fertiliser) and ammonium sulphate, sodium hydroxide and sulphuric acid (purchased by Protea) are included. Activity data is attributed on an operational control basis. This activity data is multiplied by the appropriate emission factor. No specific assumptions were made. For Fertiliser data, emission factors were taken from a Life Cycle Assessment Data - A 2012 report by Blonk Consultants - LCI data for the calculation tool Feedprint for greenhouse gas emissions of feed production and utilization ( <a href="http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer_production-D03.pdf">http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer_production-D03.pdf</a> ). For Protea data, emissions factors were sourced from <a href="https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgtdocuments/2012/682-2012/682-2012_Appendix_H-WSTP_South_End_Plant_Process_Selection_Report/Appendix%207.pdf">https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgtdocuments/2012/682-2012/682-2012_Appendix_H-WSTP_South_End_Plant_Process_Selection_Report/Appendix%207.pdf</a>
Other (please specify) (Sodium Hydroxide)	0.23	Omnia estimated emissions associated with selected purchased goods and services. Only emissions associated with production of the ammonia, urea and MAP (purchased by Fertiliser) and ammonium sulphate, sodium hydroxide and sulphuric acid (purchased by Protea) are included. Activity data is attributed on an operational control basis. This activity data is multiplied by the appropriate emission factor. No specific assumptions were made. For Fertiliser data, emission factors were taken from a Life Cycle Assessment Data - A 2012 report by Blonk Consultants - LCI data for the calculation tool Feedprint for greenhouse gas emissions of feed production and utilization ( <a href="http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer_production-D03.pdf">http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer_production-D03.pdf</a> ). For Protea data, emissions factors were sourced from <a href="https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgtdocuments/2012/682-2012/682-2012_Appendix_H-WSTP_South_End_Plant_Process_Selection_Report/Appendix%207.pdf">https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgtdocuments/2012/682-2012/682-2012_Appendix_H-WSTP_South_End_Plant_Process_Selection_Report/Appendix%207.pdf</a>
Other (please specify) (Sulphuric Acid)	0.01	Omnia estimated emissions associated with selected purchased goods and services. Only emissions associated with production of the ammonia, urea and MAP (purchased by Fertiliser) and ammonium sulphate, sodium hydroxide and sulphuric acid (purchased by Protea) are included. Activity data is attributed on an operational control basis. This activity data is multiplied by the appropriate emission factor. No specific assumptions were made. For Fertiliser data, emission factors were taken from a Life Cycle Assessment Data - A 2012 report by Blonk Consultants - LCI data for the calculation tool Feedprint for greenhouse gas emissions of feed production and utilization ( <a href="http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer_production-D03.pdf">http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/fertilizer_production-D03.pdf</a> ). For Protea data, emissions factors were sourced from <a href="https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgtdocuments/2012/682-2012/682-2012_Appendix_H-WSTP_South_End_Plant_Process_Selection_Report/Appendix%207.pdf">https://www.winnipeg.ca/finance/findata/matmgtdocuments/2012/682-2012/682-2012_Appendix_H-WSTP_South_End_Plant_Process_Selection_Report/Appendix%207.pdf</a>



C-CH7.8a

**(C-CH7.8a) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.**

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	0	Omnia does not sell any greenhouse gases.
Methane (CH4)	0	Omnia does not sell any greenhouse gases.
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	0	Omnia does not sell any greenhouse gases.
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	0	Omnia does not sell any greenhouse gases.
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0	Omnia does not sell any greenhouse gases.
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	0	Omnia does not sell any greenhouse gases.
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0	Omnia does not sell any greenhouse gases.

C7.9

**(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?**

Increased

C7.9a

**(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.**

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption		<Not Applicable >		
Other emissions reduction activities	123	Decreased	0.09	Due to 'other emissions reduction activities' implemented during the year, despite an increase in production, emissions have not grown as high as could be expected. In FY2018 123 tCO2e were reduced by our emissions reduction projects, and our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 136 214 tCO2e, therefore we arrived at -0.06% through $(-123/136\ 214) * 100 = -0.09\%$ (i.e. a 0.09% decrease in emissions).
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output	6010	Increased	4.41	If no measures had been introduced, increased demand leading to increase output would have generated an extra 4.41% emissions $(6\ 010/ 136\ 214) * 100 = 4.41\%$ increase in emissions
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable >		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable >		
Other		<Not Applicable >		

C7.9b

**(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?**

Location-based

C8. Energy

## C8.1

### (C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

## C8.2

### (C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this energy-related activity
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

## C8.2a

### (C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	95601	95601
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	76170	76170
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	187509	187509
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	0	357626	357626

## C-CH8.2a

### (C-CH8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	93947
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	76170
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	187509
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	357626

## C8.2b

### (C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

## C8.2c

### (C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

#### Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

**Heating value**

LHV (lower heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

50218

**MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity**

11726

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

**Heating value**

LHV (lower heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

157

**MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Other, please specify (Heavy fuel oil)

**Heating value**

LHV (lower heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

5242

**MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Other, please specify (Light fuel oil)

**Heating value**

LHV (lower heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

1478

**MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

---

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

---

**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Natural Gas

**Heating value**

LHV (lower heating value)

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

36852

**MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

36852

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

---

**C8.2d**

---

**(C8.2d) List the average emission factors of the fuels reported in C8.2c.**

**Diesel**

**Emission factor**

2.66

**Unit**

metric tons CO2e per m3

**Emission factor source**

2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories

**Comment**

**Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)**

**Emission factor**

2.98

**Unit**

metric tons CO2e per metric ton

**Emission factor source**

2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories

**Comment**

**Natural Gas**

**Emission factor**

0.00199

**Unit**

metric tons CO2 per m3

**Emission factor source**

2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories

**Comment**

**Other**

**Emission factor**

2.94

**Unit**

metric tons CO2e per m3

**Emission factor source**

Heavy Fuel Oil and Light Fuel Oil: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories

**Comment**

---

**C8.2e**

**(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.**

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	11726	11726	0	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	36852	36852	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C-CH8.2e

**(C-CH8.2e) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.**

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside chemicals sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside chemicals sector boundary
Electricity	11726	11726
Heat	0	0
Steam	36852	36852
Cooling	0	0

C8.2f

**(C8.2f) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a low-carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.**

**Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor**

No purchases or generation of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted with a low-carbon emission factor

**Low-carbon technology type**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

C-CH8.3

**(C-CH8.3) Disclose details on your organization’s consumption of feedstocks for chemical production activities.**

**Feedstocks**

Diesel oil

**Total consumption**

30753

**Total consumption unit**

litres

**Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit**

74.07

**Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit**

11.9

**Heating value**

LHV

**Comment**

**Feedstocks**

Other, please specify (Paraffin)

**Total consumption**

14400

**Total consumption unit**

litres

**Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit**

73.33

**Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit**

11.17

**Heating value**

LHV

**Comment**

**Feedstocks**

Other, please specify (Residual fuel oil/used oil)

**Total consumption**

10687

**Total consumption unit**

metric tons

**Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit**

77.37

**Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit**

11.22

**Heating value**

LHV

**Comment**

**C-CH8.3a**

**(C-CH8.3a) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.**

	Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)
Oil	0
Natural Gas	0
Coal	0
Biomass	0
Waste	0
Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)	100
Unknown source or unable to disaggregate	0

**C9. Additional metrics**

## C9.1

---

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

**Description**

Please select

**Metric value**

**Metric numerator**

**Metric denominator (intensity metric only)**

**% change from previous year**

**Direction of change**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

---

## C-CH9.3a

---

(C-CH9.3a) Provide details on your organization's chemical products.

**Output product**

Other, please specify (Fertilizer)

**Production (metric tons)**

2348677

**Capacity (metric tons)**

**Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)**

0.0223

**Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)**

0.0293

**Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)**

0.0798

**Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)**

**Comment**

---

**Output product**

Other, please specify (Explosives)

**Production (metric tons)**

410519

**Capacity (metric tons)**

**Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)**

0.0249

**Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)**

0.0091

**Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)**

0

**Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)**

0

**Comment**

---

## C-CH9.6

---

**(C-CH9.6) Disclose your organization's low-carbon investments for chemical production activities.**

**Investment start date**

**Investment end date**

**Investment area**

Products

**Technology area**

Other, please specify (Catalyst replacement)

**Investment maturity**

Large scale commercial deployment

**Investment figure**

**Low-carbon investment percentage**

81 - 100%

**Please explain**

One substantial business decision that was influenced by climate change was the decision to go ahead with our EnviNOx project at our Nitric Acid plants in the absence of regulation mandating us to do so. This is the first project of its kind at Nitric Acid plants in South Africa and on the African Continent. This project uses world-class technology to reduce emissions from our plants. The EnviNOx project has been registered as a CDM project and has, to date, generated 5.2 million carbon credits. This investment and resultant successful project has made the Group the undisputed African leader in reducing greenhouse gases. During the reporting period, this project reduced our carbon emissions by approximately 444 000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e. Within the South African industrial context, Omnia is regarded as having set the benchmark for N<sub>2</sub>O abatement.

**C10. Verification**

**C10.1**

**(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.**

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

**C10.1a**



**(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.**

**Scope**

Scope 1

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Moderate assurance

**Attach the statement**

omnia-sd-report-2018.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

pages 74-78 of the SD Report

**Relevant standard**

A1000AS

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

75

---

**Scope**

Scope 2 location-based

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Moderate assurance

**Attach the statement**

omnia-sd-report-2018.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

pages 74-78 of the SD Report

**Relevant standard**

A1000AS

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

75

---

## C10.2

---

**(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?**

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

## C11. Carbon pricing

---

### C11.1

---

**(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?**

No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

### C11.1d

---

**(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems in which you participate or anticipate participating?**

Although our operations are not currently regulated by a carbon pricing system, we anticipate that this will change in the next few years with the introduction of the carbon tax in South Africa, potentially as early as 2019. To ensure compliance, we monitor all developments with regards to this carbon tax and provide input where we feel necessary.

Once the carbon tax is active, we will ensure compliance through the annual formal risk identification process. We will continue to reduce our emissions to reduce the impact of a carbon tax. The implementation of the two CDM projects, Omnia has reduced its N2O emissions by 90%. Omnia has continued with these CDM projects despite the fact that the price and market for CERs has reduced significantly making the business case for the projects very unattractive. However, Omnia recognises that the projects reduce its Scope 1 emissions and hence the potential carbon tax liability the company may face

By continuing with our CDM projects we have significantly reduced our carbon tax liability. Based on our emissions in the reporting period, our current carbon tax liability (based on our Scope 1 emissions) is estimated at approximately R 1.2 million. However, if we had not continued with our CDM projects this year, our liability would have been as high as R31 million.

**C11.2**

---

**(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?**

No

**C11.3**

---

**(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?**

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

**C12. Engagement**

---

**C12.1**

---

**(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?**

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers

**C12.1a**

---

**(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.**

**Type of engagement**

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

**Details of engagement**

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

**% of suppliers by number**

25

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**

76

**% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**

30

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

It is important for Omnia to maintain a supply chain which has a commitment to sustainable development. In the previous reporting year Omnia began screening and monitoring the compliance of its suppliers in terms of sustainability, including climate change. The Group submitted a questionnaire to its top 90 suppliers (selected by Rand spend) to self-evaluate themselves against these issues. Our top suppliers by Rand value were chosen as a starting point as they represent our top tier of important suppliers. Currently suppliers are not necessarily incentivized to report this information as Omnia has just started the supplier engagement process.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

Suppliers were asked about measurement and reporting of climate related issues as well as risks and opportunities. The information that the suppliers provided was used to understand whether the suppliers have adequate measures to address sustainability risks, including those related to water and climate change. The information was consolidated and presented to the procurement teams to demonstrate to what extent suppliers are managing sustainability. The next steps will be to engage with the suppliers more formally. In addition, Omnia has now developed a supplier code of conduct which sets out the minimum requirements for our suppliers to comply with, including those related to the environment. Success will be measured by how well our suppliers comply with our new supplier code of conduct.

**Comment**

**C12.1b**

**(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.**

**Type of engagement**

Education/information sharing

**Details of engagement**

Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

**Size of engagement**

50

**% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5**

42

**Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement**

The Agriculture division, through its Omnia Nutriology® model, has a full plan to support the pillars of modern, sustainable agriculture. This entails the use of a large team of agronomic specialists supported by competent technological services. This division, among other things, advises their customers (farmers) on good farming practices to conserve water and prevent soil erosion. This is done through one-on-one engagement and training throughout the year.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

This strategy is yielding benefits as it allows Omnia's customers to reduce their water use and costs, which is used as the measure of success.

**C12.3**

**(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?**

- Direct engagement with policy makers
- Trade associations

**C12.3a**

**(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?**

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Carbon tax	Support with major exceptions	Omnia works continually in close cooperation with the Chemical and Allied Industries Association (CAIA) and Business Unity South Africa (BUSA), on initiatives to assist in the formulation of numerous new laws and regulations, including the pending carbon tax. Omnia engages directly through focus groups, stakeholder workshops and networking sessions, and indirectly through CAIA. For example, Omnia engaged directly on the South African carbon tax through the Davis Tax Commission and the National Treasury as well as with the DEA on the carbon budget process. The nature of the engagement is tailored to the specific needs of the policy debate at a specific time. Omnia also provides comment directly on draft policy and regulations.	Omnia is committed to transitioning to a lower carbon, more climate resilient economy and has made efforts within the business to reduce the Group's contribution to global climate change. Omnia believes that the success of regulatory instruments is based on effective coordination between Government Departments and the assurance that the initiatives create a balanced business environment for both local and international organisations. Omnia will continue to lobby for a regulatory regime that is aimed at curbing greenhouse gas emissions within a constructive business environment. A critical factor that needs to be considered is whether the carbon tax and carbon budget can co-exist within the same regime. The current tax or budget design also does not make provision for recognition of early implementation of mitigation measures which were undertaken in the absence of any statutory requirements.

## C12.3b

---

**(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?**

Yes

## C12.3c

---

**(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.**

**Trade association**

Chemical and Allied Industries' Association (CAIA).

**Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Please explain the trade association's position**

CAIA is opposed to the imposition of a carbon tax in South Africa. They are of the view that 'significant mitigation has already been achieved at significant investment without economic and/or regulatory instruments being applied' and that taxing the industry is not necessary and needs to be more carefully considered.

**How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?**

Omnia plays an active role in developing and implementing the global chemical industry's Responsible Care® initiatives. The Group participates in working groups of the European Chemical Industries' Council (CEFIC), BUSA and CAIA. Omnia is of the view that there are still many aspects that require clarification before the full impact can be understood (see response to 'proposed legislative solution' above). Omnia's views are put forward through regular engagement with CAIA.

---

## C12.3f

---

**(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?**

Omnia's strategy is set at a Group level. As a result, all individual climate change initiatives are channeled through Group Management to ensure that there is consistency. Everything that Omnia sends to CAIA first goes through the Group CEO so that he has oversight. The Group's Group Executive: Sustainability coordinates and manages the climate change strategy, and everything is also channeled through the risk management committee, comprising of the Managing Directors of the three divisions.

## C12.4

---

**(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).**

**Publication**

In mainstream reports

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

omnia-sd-report-2018.pdf

**Content elements**

Governance  
Risks & opportunities  
Emissions figures  
Emission targets

---

## C14. Signoff

---

### C-FI

---

**(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.**

### C14.1

---

(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Group Executive: Sustainability	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Submit your response

---

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	Public or Non-Public Submission	I am submitting to
I am submitting my response	Public	Investors

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms