

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Omnia Holdings Limited is a diversified Group that conducts research and development, manufactures and supplies chemicals and specialised services and solutions for the agriculture, mining and chemicals application 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
Reporting year	April 1 2020	March 31 2021	Yes	1 year

C0.3

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

- Australia
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Burkina Faso
- Kenya
- Mali
- Namibia
- Sierra Leone
- South Africa
- United States of America
- 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 chosen approach for consolidating your GHG 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) (do not include any names) 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. The SER committee by analyzing the risks and opportunities identified in the operating context and the stakeholder engagement process, has enabled the Group to determine which matters are most important to Omnia's value creation over the short, medium and long term. Climate change is one of the top featured 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	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<Not Applicable>	<p>The Social, Ethics and Risk Committee, a committee of the Board, has the highest level of direct responsibility for water and climate change related risks 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.</p> <p>The committee is provided with a quarterly report on SHEQ management, including information on climate and the annual sustainability report. Material operational climate change related or GHG emissions 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.</p> <p>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 has operational responsibility for sustainability and environmental issues who in turn is supported by the GM /SHERQ as well as the divisional SHERQ managers. This assists in driving proactive climate related issues management throughout the business.</p>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	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 (do not include the names of individuals).

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 and adaptation 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?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Other, please specify (Plant and Production Personnel)	Non-monetary reward	Efficiency target	Plant and Production personnel are recognised for attaining the group's resource efficiency targets but this has not yet been formalised into a monetary incentive.
Other, please specify (Plant and Production Personnel)	Non-monetary reward	Efficiency target	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.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	5	A key focus of the Group in the determination of the new targets was 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. With 2020 marking the start of the SDGs' decade of action, Omnia's sustainability strategy process has primed the Group for implementation and action to achieve the targets that have been set towards the end of 2019. Although the target were set up to 2030, short-term targets (1-5 years) has been identified and set for each indicator in order to track progress.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 The Group aims to continually review its underlying contribution to the SDGs and in FY2020 the Group established a baseline and SDG target were set against the FY2020 baseline with 2030 as the target year.
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.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

The Group experienced a challenging few years with adverse market conditions, marked by droughts and late rains in key markets. Changes in climate cycles (drought and rainy season) continue to affect farmers, a key customer and source of product demand for Omnia's Agricultural division. 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. Omnia's response to the challenge is to focus on farming and supply innovation (product and technology) to further increase yield per hectare in difficult climate conditions.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

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.

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.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>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 Prevention 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.</p> <p>Although Omnia's South African direct emissions (Scope 1) were considerably below the threshold of 100 000 tonnes of CO2e and therefore Omnia was not required to submit Pollution Prevention Plans. Towards the end of 2018 a catalyst on the Nitrous Oxide (N2O) abatement facility began to fail resulting in increased emissions and as a result the South African direct emissions were above the 100 000 tonnes of CO2e threshold. Omnia engaged with the competent authorities and the Pollution Prevention Plan was submitted in 2019. In 2020 the catalysts at the abatement facilities were replaced and the Group emissions were below the set threshold however a progress report was submitted to highlight the efficacy of the mitigation measures.</p> <p>There is a constant assessment on the regulatory changes as well as company activities that may trigger additional regulatory requirements.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>National Treasury promulgated the Carbon Tax Act No15 of 2019, which comes into effect from 1 June 2019. The design still includes a tax rate initially levied at R120 per tonne of CO2e, to increase by CPI plus 2% annually until 2022 and thereafter CPI. 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. Omnia previously undertook a project to investigate and identify resource efficiency opportunities (specifically related to energy, water and waste) . 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) (5.3 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 the two 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 R1.8 million. However, if we had not continued with our projects and the installation of the catalysts this year, our liability would have been as high as R31 million.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>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, to date, generated 5.3 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 303 192 tonnes of CO2e. Within the South African industrial context, Omnia is regarded as having set the benchmark for N2O abatement.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>The principal matters attended to by the Social, Ethics and Risk committee (SERC) includes among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>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.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>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.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>A climate change-induced change in precipitation patterns and storm activity could pose risks to our operations. Intense rainfall also affects logistics, particularly transport logistics and can pose a risk to getting staff and product in and out. For example in March 2019 the blending and warehouse facilities in Beira, Mozambique were severely damaged by the impact of tropical cyclone Idai and this brought the operations to a halt, the facility only started moving product out again around the end of June 2019. A similar event occurred in January 2021 the same blending and warehouse were severely flooded by the impact of tropical cyclone Eloise and this brought the operations to a halt for approximately 3 weeks.</p> <p>Periods of intense rainfall are often associated with hail which also poses a risk to our operations within South Africa. For example, in February 2021 our trucks were unable to move products from the Beitbridge border post due to flooding and this resulted in the ground being so saturated that trucks had to be pulled out of mud and alternate routes were considered resulting in late deliveries.</p> <p>Another example was hail activity in Sasolburg toward the end of 2014 damaged our solar 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 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.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>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.</p>

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 & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Also increased Insurance costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

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 Southern Africa. Intense rainfall also affects logistics, particularly transport logistics and can pose a risk to getting staff and product in and out. For example in 2019 and 2021 the blending and warehouse facilities in Beira, Mozambique were severely damaged by the impact of tropical cyclone Idai and Eloise respectively and this brought the operations to a halt, the facility only started moving product out again after a period. Another 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. 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 that was experienced in various parts of Southern Africa, 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. Omnia's Blackheath facility in Cape Town supplies water treatment chemicals to the City of Cape Town. As a result of the significant drought that took place in the Western Cape in recent years (2018 -2019), the City of Cape Town's water supplies and associated water treatment processes were heavily impacted. This in turn meant that the City of Town reduced the purchasing of water treatment chemicals from Omnia's facility by 70%.

Time horizon

Unknown

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

7000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The cost of repairs incurred after the tropical cyclone damage.

Cost of response to risk

7000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The cost of repairs incurred after the tropical cyclone damage.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

National Treasury promulgated the Carbon Tax Act No15 of 2019, which came into effect from 1 June 2019. The design is in a way that includes a tax rate initially levied at R120 per tonne of CO2e, to increase by CPI plus 2% annually until 2022 and thereafter CPI. The tax is related 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. Projects to investigate and identify resource efficiency opportunities (specifically related to energy, water and waste) are constantly underway. The projects identifies 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 implementation of two nitrous oxide abatement projects to subsequently receive Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) (5.3 million CER credits have been generated in the last eight years). The implementation of the two 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 the 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 R1.8 million. However, if we had not continued with our abatement projects this year, our liability would have been as high as R31 million.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

30000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

45000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Based on the current design, the potential direct impact is estimated to be between R 3 - R4 million based on the Scope 1 emissions .

Cost of response to risk

79000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Replacement of two catalysts at the EnviNOx™ abatement facilities at a cost of R79 million.

Comment

During the latter half of 2018, however, a catalyst on the abatement facility began to fail resulting in increased emissions. In FY2019, the board approved the capital required for the replacement of two catalysts at an approximate cost of R40 million each. The two catalysts were replaced in April 2020.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

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 then Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) gazetted the National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulations. This requires data providers to register on the South African Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting System (SAGERS). 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

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

380000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

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.

Cost of response to risk

380000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The verification cost to ensure that the data reported through the system is accurate and representative.

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

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

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 5.3 million CERs. The Carbon Offset Administration System (COAS) managed by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) and will allow project developers to submit project applications and emitters to surrender offsets against their carbon tax obligations. Credits from South African projects certified under the CDM, Gold Standard, and Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) were allowed provided they met the criteria outlined under the gazetted Carbon Offset Regulations. Omnia voluntarily registered on the Carbon Offset Administration System (COAS). All existing CERs were converted and registered on COAs. Approximately 30 000 South African Carbon Offsets (SACOs) were used as offset for carbon tax period June 2019 - December 2019 and January 2020 - December 2020 and Omnia is left with a surplus that can be sold to a third party for income generation.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

25000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

At present, Omnia has an excess SACOs. At present, the price for SACOs is around R80 but Omnia hopes that there will be progress in this regard.

Cost to realize opportunity

300000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Omnia has a team of people who ensure that the two projects are operating in accordance with the necessary methodology . The team is also involved in constant monitoring to understand the avoided carbon emissions.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

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&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

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

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

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.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Does your organization intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years?

	Intention to publish a low-carbon transition plan	Intention to include the transition plan as a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)	Comment
Row 1	No, we do not intend to publish a low-carbon transition plan in the next two years	<Not Applicable>	

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Why does your organization not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Omnia will be assessing the need to conduct a climate-related scenario analysis in the next two years as part of its business continuity plans

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	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	Yes	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.
Investment in R&D	Yes	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	Yes	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.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	<p>Direct costs</p> <p>Capital allocation</p> <p>Acquisitions and divestments</p> <p>Assets</p> <p>Liabilities</p>	<p>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 the installation of EnviNOx units on both Nitric acid plants at Sasolburg has resulted in NOx emissions having been reduced by up to 90% and the generation of carbon credits for Omnia. To date, 5 352 576 carbon emission certificates have been generated.</p> <p>One substantial business decision that was influenced by climate change was the decision to go ahead with the replacement of the EnviNOx (abatement system) catalysts at a cost of R79 million at the Nitric Acid plants in the absence of regulation mandating such implementation.</p> <p>The construction of a new nitrophosphate plant at a capital cost of R630 million was 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.</p> <p>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. Omnia will continue to position itself as a leading Group in the "second green revolution" of the agriculture industry.</p>

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

a) The process by which the strategy is influenced

Omnia has developed a high-level action plan and road map 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 were in place for five years ending in 2019. These are core to our business strategy and are reviewed and revised every five years. Towards the end of 2019 new targets were set which are aligned with SDGs. Although the updated targets have a 10 year lifespan with short term targets (1-5 years) the Group's contribution to the SDGs will be reviewed year on year.

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 SHE stats online system (on Isometrix) 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) strategy changes

Omnia has 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 projects (Omnia N2O Reduction project and the Omnia N2O Abatement Project) to subsequently receive Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) (5.3 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 projects, Omnia has reduced its N2O emissions by 90%. However, Omnia recognises that the projects reduce its Scope 1 emissions and hence the potential carbon tax liability the company may face.

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

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Base year

2020

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

624590

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

468442.5

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

261500

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

232.53013977169

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain (including target coverage)

The reduction of scope 1 emissions can be attributed to the installation of catalysts at the Nitrous Oxide abatement facilities.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

No other climate-related targets

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 initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	2	
To be implemented*	3	6996
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	3	304940.94
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV
------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

58

Scope(s)

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

140000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

20000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

The total estimated emissions per annum is 58 tCO2e , however the total saved since implementation in July 2020 the total reduction is 47 tCO2e

Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions	Process equipment replacement
--	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

304893.94

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

24000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

200000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Two Catalysts at the Nitric Acid Plants Nitrous Oxide Abatement System were replaced at a cost of R40 millions each.

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

Please select

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

15

% of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

Comment

The Agriculture division contributed about 46% of the total revenue, it is estimated that the low carbon products / services might have contributed approximately 10%.

Level of aggregation

Company-wide

Description of product/Group of products

BME's dual salt emulsion technology is also commonly called "cold emulsion technology". Cold emulsion technology means that the emulsion matrix is manufactured at a lower temperature of 65°C versus 85°C for a single salt Ammonium Nitrate emulsion. BME salt emulsions have a finished product temperature of 50°C and require no additional cooling time before field use. The lower manufacturing temperature also contributes to sustainability goals as it requires less energy intensity at the plant, thereby also reducing the customer's environmental footprint. In regards to post fume management, each kilo of CN provides twice as much oxygen as AN. This results in dual AN/CN salt emulsions formulations being closely oxygen balanced and minimizes post blast NOx fume generation. The low finished product temperature also reduces heat erosion of AN prill in emulsions blends and this also aids in reducing NOx post blast fume.

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

Please select

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

35

% of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

Comment

this is estimated.

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 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

481331

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

143260

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

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 emissions.

Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

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?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

178139

Start date

April 1 2020

End date

March 31 2021

Comment

The effect of the new catalysts.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

481331

Start date

April 1 2019

End date

March 31 2020

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?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

83461

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

April 1 2020

End date

March 31 2021

Comment

The decrease can be attributed to the sale of the Oro- Agri division.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

143260

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

April 1 2019

End date

March 31 2020

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 gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

1186495

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). 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

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

100

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

5438.9

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 kgCO₂e/Litre; Fuel Oil: 0,60061 kgCO₂e/Litre; Natural Gas: 0,31702 kgCO₂e/m³; Coal: 0,3656 kgCO₂e/tonne). GWPs used by DEFRA are based on the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) (GWP for CH₄ = 25, GWP for N₂O = 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

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

31419

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 kgCO₂e/Litre; Fuel Oil: 0,60061 kgCO₂e/Litre; Natural Gas: 0,31702 kgCO₂e/m³; Coal: 0,3656 kgCO₂e/tonne). GWPs used by DEFRA are based on the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) (GWP for CH₄ = 25, GWP for N₂O = 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

80

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

817

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 CO₂e / tonne of municipal waste that goes to landfill and 199kg CO₂e/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

Please explain

Emissions from waste increased as the amount of non-hazardous waste increased. However, the total volume of hazardous waste disposed decreased by 7% from the previous year and this can largely be attributed to improved divisional waste management as well as increasing volumes of waste being re-used or recycled.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

206

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 (kgCO₂e/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

Please explain

Travel data received from a travel agency that manages the company's bookings. Emissions decreased significantly due to lockdowns and travel restrictions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

4956

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 CO2e/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 CO2e/km; regular taxi - 0,15617 kg CO2e/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

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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 CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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 CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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 CO2e

3325264

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 CO2e/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 N2O-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: N2O Emissions from Managed Soils, and CO2 Emissions from Lime and Urea Application, 2006. A GWP of 298 for N2O was used from the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

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

80

Please explain

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

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

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic 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

0.00001538

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

261500

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

17000000000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

54

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

The decrease can be ascribed to the decrease in total emissions.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

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	2595	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)
CO2	22896.2	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)
N2O	152647.7	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 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	174059
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	4080

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	167398
Mining	8534
Chemicals	2199
Head Office	8

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	178138	<Not Applicable>	
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility 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 (midstream)	<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 for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
South Africa	83272.8			
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	188			

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 (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Agriculture	74688	
Mining	4645	
Chemicals	3445	
Head Office	683	

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

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-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	83461		
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 (midstream)	<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 (http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wpcontent/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
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 (http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wpcontent/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
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 (http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wpcontent/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
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 (http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wpcontent/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
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 (http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wpcontent/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
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 (http://www.blonkconsultants.nl/wpcontent/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

C-CH7.8a

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

	Sales, metric tons	Comment
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	0	
Methane (CH4)	0	
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	0	
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	0	
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0	
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	0	
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)	0	

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?

Decreased

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>		Decreased due to the sale of Oro Agri - Two Oro Agri sites were using solar energy.
Other emissions reduction activities	302876	Decreased	64	The installation of the catalyst at the Agriculture's Nitric Acid Plants Abatement facility has reduced the scope 1 for the Agriculture division significantly.
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other	59899	Decreased	42	A decrease in scope 2 emissions, this can be attributed to the removal of Oro Agri sites after it was sold.

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 undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
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 (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	108745	108745
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	67.4	85031	85098
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>		160250	160250
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>		<Not Applicable>	
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	67.4	354026	354093

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)	108745
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	85031
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	160250
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	354026

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	Please select
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	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

51509

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

2.66

Unit

metric tons CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories 2018 DEFRA

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

45439

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

45439

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

0.00202

Unit

metric tons CO2e per m3

Emissions factor source

2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories 2018 DEFRA

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

176

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

176

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

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

1.54

Unit

metric tons CO2 per m3

Emissions factor source

2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories 2018 DEFRA

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Heavy Fuel Oil)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3183

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

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

3183

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

3.07

Unit

metric tons CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source**Comment**

0,003076391

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Other, please specify (Light fuel oil)

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8438

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

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

8438

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

2.92

Unit

metric tons CO2e per liter

Emissions factor source

2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories 2018 DEFRA

Comment**Fuels (excluding feedstocks)**

Coal

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0.81

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

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

0.81

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

2.44

Unit

metric tons CO2 per metric ton

Emissions factor source

2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories 2018 DEFRA

Comment**C8.2d****(C8.2d) 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	16524	16524	0	0
Heat	381903	381903		
Steam				
Cooling				

C-CH8.2d

(C-CH8.2d) 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	16524	16524
Heat		
Steam	381903	381903
Cooling		

C-CH8.3

(C-CH8.3) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Yes

C-CH8.3a

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

Fuels used as feedstocks

Other, please specify (Used Oil / Residual Oil)

Total consumption

12502988

Total consumption unit

litres

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

77.37

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

1122

Heating value

LHV

Comment

Used oil is key ingredient for emulsion which is used in the explosive market. A total of 12 502 988.03 liters of used oil was processed and used as feedstock from April 2020 to March 2021.

C-CH8.3b

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

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

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

0.17

Metric numerator

Total energy in Gigajoules

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Production volumes in tonnes

% change from previous year

9

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

9% improvement in the total Group Energy efficiency.

C-CH9.3a

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

Output product

Other, please specify (Fertilizer)

Production (metric tons)

3200509

Capacity (metric tons)

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

0.052

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.023

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.05

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

Comment

Output product

Other, please specify (Chemicals)

Production (metric tons)

Capacity (metric tons)

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

0.016

Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.025

Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

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

Comment

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	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.

C-CH9.6a

(C-CH9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for chemical production activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)	Comment
Other, please specify (Software Solutions)	Full/commercial-scale demonstration	21 - 40%		The new product offering under the Nutriology® offering called The OMNIPIVOT™ system is a sensor network that enables farmers to get real time warning about irrigation system irregularities or failures. The data provided includes the total amount of water irrigated and the water use efficiency.

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 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

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 2021 Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach

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

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

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)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

South Africa carbon tax

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

South Africa carbon tax

Period start date

January 1 2020

Period end date

December 31 2020

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

75

Total cost of tax paid

1876593

Comment

The scope 1 emissions from mobile combusted fuels is excluded from the South African Carbon tax. The Tax is only applicable South African Scope 1 emissions hence the 75% coverage. The first tax cycle for 2019 (June 2019 - December 2019), was deferred for three months to COVID 19 , payment was effected in October 2019, an amount of R1 939 570, the amount was higher due to the catalyst failure.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

The introduction of the carbon tax in South Africa in July 2019 has resulted in our South African operations being regulated by a carbon pricing system. To ensure compliance, we monitor all developments with regards to this carbon tax and provide input where we feel necessary. We 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 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 abatement projects we have significantly reduced our carbon tax liability. With the enactment of the Carbon tax, other carbon offset mechanisms have been developed in South Africa such as the Carbon Offset Administration System (COAS) will be managed by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) and this will allow project developers to submit project applications and emitters to surrender offsets against their carbon tax obligations. Omnia has converted its existing CERs by registering on the South African based COAS for offsets. During the first carbon tax cycle, June 2019 - December 2019 Omnia was able to offset 5% of its tax liability by means of retiring 16 163 South African Carbon Offsets (SACOs) and similarly for 2020 carbon tax cycle (January - December 2020), 14776 SACOs were retired.

The Carbon tax regulations however allows for various tax relief mechanisms, one of which is a performance allowance. The performance allowance allows a company who has implemented mitigation measures and as a result is performing better than its approved sector GHG emissions sector benchmark to reduce its tax liability by up to 5%. The Nitric Acid sector benchmark is set at 0.68 tCO2e/tonnes (100%) nitric acid. Omnia was able to offset a further 5% of its tax liability as its plants' performance is within the performance benchmark. If we had not continued with the replacement of catalysts 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?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit origination

Project type

N2O

Project identification

A total of 387 075 existing Certified Emission Reduction (CERs) credits were converted and registered on South Africa Carbon Offset Administration System.

Verified to which standard

Other, please specify (South Africa Carbon Offset Administration System.)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

Credits cancelled

Not relevant

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Compliance

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)

70

% of supplier-related 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 spent) 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 the 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 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 education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number

40

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

30

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

<Not Applicable>

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 with higher crop yields, 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 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 influenced, or are you attempting to influence their 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 channelled 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 channelled 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

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

omnia-iar-2020-mediumres (1).pdf

Page/Section reference

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

The FY2021 annual report is still being published.

C15. 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.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Group: Sustainability Executive .	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

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms