

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Omnia is a leading, diversified group of companies that manufactures and supplies chemicals and specialist services and solutions to the agriculture, mining and chemical industries. Omnia has world-class competitive operations, with a broad range of future development options for promoting the responsible use of chemicals through advancing technologies and the execution of an ESG-led strategy. Founded as a family business 70 years ago in Johannesburg, South Africa, Omnia has grown into a formidable organisation on the African continent with a physical presence in more than 26 countries and a distribution network involving over 45 countries across the world. Omnia specializes in the production of nitrogen-based outputs, with a focus on maximizing the value chain of ammonia. Our expertise lies in converting ammonia into valuable products such as ammonium nitrate, which finds extensive use in fertilizers and mining explosives. We primarily operate in key industries, and our solutions facilitate the development of essential ingredients that are integral to various aspects of modern life. Our primary goals revolve around ensuring a sustainable and plentiful food supply for a rapidly growing global population, responsibly liberating commodities, minimizing environmental impact, and ensuring the safety of our employees and customers in all our operations. Our corporate office is in Johannesburg, South Africa, and our main production facility is in Sasolburg, South of Johannesburg. Listed on the JSE (OMN.JO) in 1980, Omnia had a market capitalisation of R9.8 billion on 31 March 2023.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

April 1 2022

End date

March 31 2023

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- Angola
- Australia
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Burkina Faso
- Canada
- China
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Indonesia
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- New Zealand
- Senegal
- 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

- Ammonia
- Fertilizers
- Nitric acid
- Chlorine and Sodium hydroxide

Other chemicals

- Specialty chemicals

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	ISIN ZAE000005153

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 or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO holds the highest level of direct accountability and oversight for climate-related issues, and plays a pivotal role within the Social, Ethics and Risk Committee (SERC), in ensuring that climate-related matters receive the necessary attention and action. The SERC is led by an independent Non-Executive Director including the CEO, who holds the primary responsibility for addressing climate change-related matters within the company. This committee reports directly to Omnia's Board of Directors and is entrusted with assessing risks and opportunities within the company's operational environment and stakeholder engagement process. By conducting this analysis, the committee aids in identifying the critical elements that drive Omnia's value creation over the short, medium, and long term, with climate change emerging as a prominent concern in this context.
Other, please specify (Social, ethics and Risk Committee)	The social, ethics and risk (SERC) committee of the board is responsible for governance and oversight of Omnia's sustainability strategy and ensuring alignment with the Group's business strategy and holding management accountable for ESG outcomes and climate-related issues. It does this on behalf of the board, but also on behalf of shareholders and other stakeholders.

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	<p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</p>	<Not Applicable>	<p>The Social, Ethics, and Risk Committee, as a board committee, holds the primary direct responsibility for managing climate change risks at Omnia. The overall governance processes, sustainable growth, performance, and affairs of the Group are the responsibility of Omnia's Board. The Board delegates the monitoring and management of the Group's sustainability performance, including climate-related issues, to the Social, Ethics, and Risk Committee.</p> <p>The committee receives a quarterly report on safety, health, environment, and quality (SHEQ) management, which includes information on climate and the annual sustainability report. Significant operational incidents related to climate change or greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are reported to the Board based on their risk level. The Group Executive: Sustainability provides updates and briefings to the Social, Ethics, and Risk Committee, depending on the specific issue at hand.</p> <p>Omnia has governance mechanisms in place to ensure that the highest-ranking leaders in the organization are regularly and accurately informed about the most significant climate-related risks and opportunities. The responsibility for managing emissions is delegated throughout the organization. The Group Executive: Sustainability is accountable for sustainability and environmental matters and is supported by the GM/SHERQ as well as divisional SHERQ managers. This structure promotes proactive management of climate-related issues across the entire business.</p> <p>Key board-related decisions undertaken in the reporting year include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Social, Ethics, and Risk Committee (SERC) entrenched the Group Climate Change Policy. • The key focus areas of the committee in FY23 also included monitoring the groups carbon emissions

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The board draws on a set of desirable skills and industry experience from its members to guide Omnia. A criteria matrix tracks the experience, balance of skills and level of knowledge of our directors. The board is satisfied that it has sufficient to advanced experience in all areas considered, including climate change and sustainability. When evaluating the competence of board members concerning climate-related issues, the criteria encompass a robust understanding of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors crucial for comprehending and addressing the implications of climate change on the organization's operations.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

The Group Executive: Sustainability, positioned below the board level, holds the responsibility for addressing climate-related matters. This executive, reports to the COO and the SERC, oversees the identification and evaluation of risks and opportunities related to climate and water. Their duties also involve reviewing environmental policies, including those pertaining to climate and water, and presenting them to the board for approval. Regarding risk management, the senior risk management committee conducts regular meetings three times per year to assess the company's risk register. Climate change risks, including both operational risks and risks within the supply chain, are discussed during these meetings. The senior management risk committee then provides reports to the Social, Ethics, and Risk committee (SERC) of the board. At the site level, individual plants and divisions maintain regular risk registers. This information from different divisions contributes to the development of a Group risk register, which identifies and prioritizes the top 50 risks along with corresponding mitigation and adaptation measures. Moreover, environmental risks at each site are identified and managed in accordance with the international standard ISO 14001.

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	Omnia has both financial and non-financial incentives. We are continuously improving target setting for non-financial KPIs, including and setting climate related targets both for the short-term incentives and long-term incentives. Omnia's new targets have considered and approved by the Remuneration and Nominations Committee of the board and these will be included in management KPIs for F24.

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

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary
Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Achievement of a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in absolute emissions

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Short term incentives support high-performing employees and teams, while long term incentives further align reward outcomes with thorough sustained company performance. Short term incentives are cash-based rewards, whereas long term incentives award performance-based share participation. Long term incentives help with the direct alignment with shareholder interests.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Incentive plans can play a significant role in aligning executive performance and objectives with the interests of shareholders in the context of climate change objectives. For Omnia, by incorporating specific targets related to sustainability and climate action into incentive plans, we can incentivize executives to drive initiatives that contribute to mitigating climate change risks and promoting environmental sustainability.

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	0	2	Omnia's Group Sustainability Strategy (2022-2024) focuses on a short-term time horizon ranging from 1 to 2 years. During this period, Omnia has identified crucial initiatives that need to be executed. A key priority for the group is the implementation of energy-efficient processes, which entails reducing energy demand and exploring alternative energy solutions. To achieve these goals, Omnia will undertake short-term actions, including the adoption of solar power and cogeneration for various energy applications.
Medium-term	2	5	We define a medium term as three to five years, which aligns to our sustainability strategy roadmap. The medium term defines key initiatives to be implemented over the next three to five years in our roadmap.
Long-term	5	10	In 2019, we engaged in a collaborative process throughout our organization to identify priority Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and establish realistic targets for a long-term period of 5 and 10 years. These targets were aligned with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement, reflecting our commitment to address climate change. These targets serve as a guiding framework for our sustainability journey towards 2030. As part of our ongoing commitment to adapt our strategy to evolving sustainability regulations and stakeholder expectations, we will review these targets in the fiscal year 2024. This ensures that our approach remains relevant and responsive to the changing landscape. For 2023, we have reported our aim to achieve a reduction of 10% and 20% in absolute energy consumption between 2025 and 2030, respectively. This reduction includes a focus on decreasing energy derived from sources such as electricity, gas, fossil fuels, and heavy fuel oils. By striving for these reductions, we aim to enhance energy efficiency and minimize our carbon footprint. Furthermore, our long-term objective is to implement renewable energy sources across all our operations, with a target of achieving 15% renewable energy by a specific timeframe. This strategic shift aims to reduce our dependence on grid electricity and fossil fuel-based energy sources, contributing to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly energy mix.

C2.1b

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

Omnia considers significant changes within its business to be those that result in operational disruptions, substantial cost increases, or sales losses that could affect revenue. Climate change can disrupt Omnia's supply chain, affecting the availability and cost of raw materials and inputs. For instance, droughts or floods can impact the supply of agricultural commodities, leading to potential price volatility or shortages. Similarly, disruptions in the availability of critical chemicals or energy resources can impact the company's production processes and operational efficiency resulting in revenue losses. From a financial perspective, any cost increases or revenue losses amounting to 0.5% of the annual revenue would be considered significant. A 0.5% loss of Omnia's revenue of R25.7 billion (in FY2023) would amount to R128.5 million. This means that Omnia would experience a reduction in revenue by R128.5 million compared to its total revenue. A loss of R128.5 million in revenue would have a significant impact on Omnia's financial position, profitability, and strategic direction.

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

Omnia's ERM framework, which promotes a risk management culture and ensures that effective risk management policies and procedures are standardised. The process is based on continuous review and improvement, encouraging collaboration and ongoing communication with stakeholders. Risks are formally identified through quarterly risk management meetings at the group level, as well as on an ad hoc basis. During these meetings, risks such as the carbon tax are discussed. The majority of our carbon footprint is attributed to our manufacturing operations in South Africa, making the carbon risk primarily specific to South Africa. At the division level, our approach to risk management is consistently applied across the business. Our plants and divisions maintain regular risk registers, which are reviewed and monitored monthly. As an integrated business, we recognize the interdependence of risks across different divisions and assess how changes in one division could impact the entire Group. This divisional information is used to develop our Group risk register, which prioritizes the top 50 risks and outlines corresponding mitigation measures. Environmental risks, including climate change, are monitored at each site through Impact and Aspect Assessments. Omnia follows an integrated, multi-disciplinary risk identification, assessment, and management process throughout the company. Risk registers are maintained at plant and division levels, and monthly reviews are conducted. The interdependence of risks between divisions is considered to understand the potential impact on the Group as a whole. Additionally, the company monitors the top safety, health, and environmental risks. Risks and opportunities are prioritized using Omnia's risk matrix, a 5 x 5 matrix that assesses risks based on their likelihood and impact. This process aligns with international best practices 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 quarterly, with consideration given to a timeframe of up to 10 years into the future. Climate-related risks are incorporated into the annual risk management plan, and appropriate measures are taken by the business to address them. The decision-making process for managing strategic, operational, and project-related risks, including climate-related risks, follows a well-defined four-step process: identifying risks, analysing risks and implementing controls, determining required management actions, and reporting and monitoring the outcomes.

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	Underpinning our sustainability strategy is an unwavering commitment to sound environmental management and compliance with applicable legislation and regulation as a minimum. The Omnia board takes responsibility for ensuring regulatory and legislative compliance is implemented, monitored, and reported on throughout Omnia. We cooperate with policymakers to ensure an effective and supportive regulatory regime and ensure compliance with relevant climate change regulations in all the territories the Group operates in. For example, Omnia complies with the relevant national Greenhouse Gas reporting regulations. 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. Omnia further complies with other regulations such as the carbon tax. We have also been working to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, one project is the optimisation of the abatement system at our nitric acid plants, decreasing our N2O emissions significantly.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Omnia faces a regulatory risk due to emerging regulations, such as the South African Climate Change Bill (2018). This bill acknowledges the national government's recognition of the potential impact of climate change on businesses, including changes to supply chains and direct climate risks to operations and assets. While primarily aimed at the public sector, the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS) also holds implications for the private sector, potentially affecting Omnia. The implementation of the Carbon Tax Act is currently the most pertinent emerging regulation. The carbon tax rate is set to increase annually, from R144 per tonne of CO2e to R159 in 2023. As we progress from Phase I to Phase II of the Carbon Tax Act in 2026, there may be a more substantial financial impact on our business if there are additional costs related to electricity consumption. Although the criteria for determining which entities will be subject to carbon budgets have not been officially defined, it is anticipated that carbon budgets will soon become mandatory. We are closely monitoring new publications on the carbon tax and assessing their implications on our carbon tax liability in the short, medium, and long term.
Technology	Relevant, always included	We continue to maintain and upgrade equipment and invest in new technologies that contribute to our goal of operational excellence. The investment in modern equipment also plays a role in reducing the environmental impact of our manufacturing processes. In the past few years, we have worked closely with the South African Department of Science and Innovation (DSI), on its CoalCO2-XTM programme. One of the DSI's flagship programmes, reported for FY23 is the CoalCO2-XTM which aims to lessen the environmental footprint of sectors whose carbon emissions are too costly or cannot be reduced using the technology available currently. The programme will strive to establish circular economy processes by using captured gases as raw material and integrating renewable ammonia synthesis to enable decarbonisation in the agricultural chemical and energy sectors. Our intention is to achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technology, and innovation. One of the ways in which we will do this is by developing solutions to improve agricultural productivity and resilience. It is our intention, in FY24, to assess and plan for our decarbonisation pathway and to understand and quantify potential capital technology, partnerships and other requirements.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Omnia considers legal risk associated with climate change as part of our risk assessments. Failure to comply with legal obligations related to climate change poses a significant risk to the business. The company's Group Executive: Forensics Legal and Compliance monitors changes in regulations and litigation related to climate change and reports them to the executive committee and the board. Omnia reports its GHG emissions as mandated by law. We are compliant with paying carbon tax, and in claiming all applicable allowances, including those for trade exposure, carbon intensity performance, and carbon offsets, as per the Carbon Tax Act.
Market	Relevant, always included	There is increased societal pressure to limit climate change and decarbonise our systems and processes to achieve global carbon emission targets by 2050. Climate change awareness and shifting consumer preferences towards sustainable products and services could potentially impact demand for certain chemicals or solutions offered by Omnia. Omnia may face reduced demand for products that have a high carbon footprint or contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. For example, chemicals derived from fossil fuels or processes that emit significant amounts of CO2 could become less desirable as customers seek lower-carbon alternatives. In this regard, Omnia is growing and diversifying its products and the markets in which it operates. Omnia is investing in the research and development of "green" chemicals such as the partnership exploring the development of the green ammonia input locally and biomolecular products and biotechnologies for the agriculture market.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	With increasing global concerns about climate change, stakeholders, including customers, investors, and environmental organizations, expect companies to take concrete actions to reduce their carbon emissions and contribute to decarbonization efforts. For example, if competitors in the industry demonstrate stronger commitments to decarbonization by implementing targets, achieving significant emissions reductions, or actively supporting initiatives to combat climate change, it could create reputational risks for Omnia. Customers and investors may prefer companies that are seen as leaders in decarbonization, potentially impacting Omnia's market share and investor confidence.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute climate risks, such as extreme weather events, pose numerous challenges to our operations and assets, due to the potential for disruption to critical processes and/or infrastructure, as well as the potential for increased customer demand for our services and products. The variability of climate patterns such as El Nino and La Nina results in erratic changes in weather condition that have adverse effects on Omnia's business, particularly on our ability to manage stock, plan production and manage suppliers in line with the seasonality of our business. In FY23, the local Australian business was negatively impacted by inclement weather and flooding in the part of the country, resulting in reduced demand. The agriculture segment, specifically Zambia and Australia achieved lower volumes of production due to flooding.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Water is likely to become scarcer in some regions and more abundant in others and changing global weather patterns will disrupt agricultural production. 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. 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. At Omnia, we develop products with climate change considerations in mind for our customers. For example, through efficient and environmentally friendly ammonia-based fertilizers and our Nutriology® model, we provide solutions for our large-scale agricultural customers by improving nutrient and water efficiency. Another example is our innovative product Chitostar™ that has the capacity to enable high intensity crop production in areas with water scarcity.

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	Other, please specify (Flood (Coastal,pluvial, groundwater))
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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. The variability of climate patterns such as El Nino and La Nina result in erratic changes in weather conditions that have adverse effects on Omnia's business, particularly its impact on our ability to manage stock, plan production and manage suppliers in line with the seasonality nature of our business. In FY23, the local Australian business was negatively impacted by inclement weather and flooding in the part of the country, resulting in reduced demand. The agriculture segment, specifically Zambia and Australia achieved lower volumes of production due to flooding. The sharp decline in commodity prices, weaker demand and delayed sales due to adverse weather conditions all had a direct effect on volumes sold and revenue. Consequently, margins were impacted as we prioritised the securing of supplies to customers.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

277000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact of this risk could be quantified as a loss in operational continuity and consequently, loss of production. In order to estimate this, the loss of revenue from a single day of operational stages was calculated using revenue for the Agriculture division which contributes the most towards Omnia's entire revenue. Omnia operates throughout the year and revenue in the reporting period for our Agricultural Division was R14 694 million . Therefore, the operational cessation for one day will reduce revenue by 0.27% (1 day divided by 365 operating days each year = 0.27%), resulting in ~R39 million worth of revenue lost in a day. Considering that adverse weather conditions may often impact the operation for more than one day, this impact could span over multiple days. An estimated revenue loss of ~ R277 million could be experienced if regional flooding lasted for a week.

Cost of response to risk

105362630

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Omnia continuously develops contingency plans in response to extreme weather patterns in geographical areas prone to natural disaster, for example, floods, cyclones, to protect people, assets and stock. In addition to this, Omnia also invests in additional storage capacity for contingency stock. Furthermore, recognizing the potential impacts of climate change, Omnia takes proactive measures to ensure resilience. Apart from investing in additional storage capacity for contingency stock, the company strategically incurs insurance costs for climate change disasters. This approach serves as a response measure to effectively manage the various risks associated with climate change, including liability claims and business interruptions. By obtaining appropriate insurance coverage, Omnia strategically transfers a portion of these climate-related risks to insurance providers, thereby mitigating the potential financial impact on the company's bottom line. For the reporting year the premium we paid for insurance was R105 362 630, which fully covers any disaster risks or climate-related risks.

Comment

None

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

South Africa's Carbon Tax Act became effective 1 June 2019, imposing a tax of R120 per tCO2e, which has escalated by CPI+2% annually and reaching R144 per tCO2e for 2022. South Africa's carbon tax is levied only on direct (scope 1) GHG emissions at present. Various allowance mechanisms are built into the carbon tax design, including a basic 60% allowance applicable to all GHG emissions sources, an allowance of up to 5% for having a GHG emissions intensity lower than a sector benchmark, a 5% allowance for participating in the voluntary carbon budget system, an allowance of up to 10% determined by sectoral trade exposure, and an allowance of up to 5% or 10% depending on GHG emissions source against which carbon offsets can be used.

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)

20000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

65000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Phase 1 of the carbon tax is anticipated to come to an end in 2025, with phase 2 commencing from 2026. National Treasury has announced various design changes to phase 2 which may have a financial impact on Omnia. Recent announcements by National Treasury have indicated targeted tax rates of R300 per tCO2e by 2026 and R450 per tCO2e by 2030 respectively. Further, while exact details are outstanding, it has been indicated that a phase out of the 60% basic tax free allowance will begin from 2026 and may complete by 2030. The design and continued implementation of other allowances may also change. Finally, National Treasury has indicated that the mechanisms currently used to ensure a net-zero price impact on electricity will fall away in 2026, which is likely to result in additional pass-through costs from carbon intensive electricity providers. Under these proposals, our total carbon tax liability is anticipated to reach R20 million per year by 2026, and R65 million per year by 2030.

Cost of response to risk

720000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Omnia previously undertook a project to investigate and identify resource efficiency opportunities (specifically related to energy, water and waste) at three of our largest sites. 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). Omnia's Nitric Acid complex is designed to exacting world-class and 'green' standards. Omnia has installed the EnviNOx emissions mitigation technology at both its old and new Nitric Acid facilities, which eliminates 98% of greenhouse gas emissions which in turn generates over 40% of Southern Africa's carbon credits. The nitric acid is then converted into ammonium nitrate which is used in the production of fertilizers and explosives. Through the implementation of the two CDM projects, Omnia has reduced its N2O emissions by 90%. In FY2023, the EnviNOx® emission abatement system in Sasolburg resulted in a 31% reduction in carbon emissions. In this reporting year, we incurred costs to the system relating to maintenance and the replacement of gauzes. For FY23 the following maintenance was undertaken:

- Internal inspections were done on the vessel and Catalyst was added to design volumes on EnviNOx1
- Internal inspections were done on the vessel and Catalyst was topped up on EnviNOx2 and
- Both systems instrumentations were calibrated.

The maintenance costs associated with the abatement facility for the reporting were as follows Calibrations: R120 000 (annual costs) and scheduled inspections: R500 000. A total of R720 000 contributed toward maintenance costs for the facility.

Comment

None.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Increasingly, customers are seeking products and services that align with their sustainability goals. The market demand for environmentally friendly and responsibly sourced products is growing. The anticipated rise in global demand for agricultural fertilizers is expected to drive the growth of the green ammonia market. In response, ammonia producers are actively working to expedite the decarbonization of the agriculture sector. As a result, they are likely to allocate substantial investments towards projects that facilitate the transition of the farming industry to green ammonia. If Omnia's ammonia sourcing strategy is perceived as unsustainable or environmentally detrimental due to carbon-intensive production methods or questionable supply chain practices, it could lead to market risks and a potential loss of customers who prioritize sustainable sourcing. To reduce this risk, Omnia is considering green ammonia production, making ammonia that is 100% renewable and carbon-free. Conventional ammonia uses natural gas as feedstock, while green ammonia utilizes renewable energy. Green ammonia production is an upcoming technology that Omnia is considering in its feedstocks production.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

734700000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

In the coming decades, there is a strong anticipation of significant new markets emerging for ammonia, serving various purposes as a hydrogen carrier, fuel for stationary power and heat, and a transport fuel, particularly within the maritime sector. However, for these markets to become a reality, substantial quantities of ammonia will be necessary, with the projected demand in 2050 estimated to be roughly three times that of 2020. Crucially, these increased volumes must be produced in a low-carbon manner to align with sustainability goals and environmental considerations. The FY23 expense for ammonia was R 4 895 000 000, this equates to 33% of Omnia's revenue from the agriculture business ((R14.94 billion). If the demand for green ammonia increases, Omnia will no longer be able to supply products using traditional ammonia. A loss of 5% in revenue from the agriculture business as a result of this could result in decreased revenue/loss of sales, equating to 734700000.

Cost of response to risk

7000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In January 2023, we partnered with WKN Windcurrent S.A (Pty) Ltd (WKN) and PNE Germany a fully owned subsidiary of German based PNE AG, to evaluate the production of green hydrogen and ammonia in South Africa. A positive result from this collaboration would enable Omnia to be less dependent on ammonia imports and will assist Omnia in achieving their decarbonisation targets by replacing CO2 intensive, conventionally produced ammonia with green ammonia - driving Omnia towards a greener future. The envisioned new ammonia production plant will be powered by renewable energy from hybrid sources, namely wind and solar power developed by WKN. The pre-feasibility study is in progress for an ammonia plant with a capacity of up to 100 000tpa. The estimated cost of the pre-feasibility phase will amount to R7million which includes the man hours required for this, and not any capital investments.

Comment

None

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)

410036

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact figures related to the costs associated with the share of proceeds. Under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), a monetary Share of Proceeds (SOP) is a fee charged for administrative purposes which was levied to Omnia on credit issuance. In 2015 the amount allocated charged to Omnia for SOP was US \$ 34,284.00. If we converted this amount into rands using a 2015 USD exchange rate of 11.96 to the South African rand, this amounts to R 410036 spend on SOP.

Cost to realize opportunity

18055000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The optimisation of the abatement system at the Nitric Acid plants which resulted in a significant decrease in the N2O emissions, and 9% decrease in our Scope 2 emissions. In addition, these CDM projects have generated carbon credits. South African projects certified under the CDM, Gold Standard, and Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) are allowed if they meet the criteria outlined under the gazetted Carbon Offset Regulations. Omnia voluntarily deregistered two projects from the CDM programme and registered on the Carbon Offset Administration System (COAS). To date, Omnia has an excess of credits (157 000). The price of each credit is at the current tax rate of R144/ton of CO2e (less 20%) which can be used as a carbon offset allowance.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

In FY2023, Omnia commissioned a new solar energy plant at the main manufacturing site. The solar plant which forms part of phase 1 (5MW) is a significant part of Omnia's commitment to reducing its environmental footprint through renewable energy and decarbonization efforts. It serves the dual purpose of increasing the operation's electricity supply and reducing Omnia's reliance on the national power grid. The launch of the solar plant marked the first phase of its development, which entails the installation of 11,000 bi-facial solar photovoltaic (PV) panels. These panels have a unique design that allows them to absorb reflective light on both sides, thereby boosting the plant's energy efficiency and generation capacity. Spanning over 6.5 hectares, the solar plant was commissioned in October 2022 and is projected to generate an annual output of 10 400kWh per year. This energy generation is supplemented by the utilization of excess process steam from the nitric acid plant, collectively supplying up to 35% of Omnia's power needs at its Sasolburg operation. As a result, the solar plant is expected to reduce annual electricity costs by an estimated R12 million. In just five months of operation by the end of FY23, the solar plant has already generated 4,742MWh of electricity. Its implementation has significantly improved the security of Omnia's power supply, reducing reliance on Eskom and minimizing the impact of load shedding on the company's operations. Furthermore, the solar plant plays a vital role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with the use of coal-fired power, contributing to a more sustainable energy landscape.

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)

68200000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The total investment in the solar plant (phase 1) was R68.2 million.

Cost to realize opportunity

74000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

A doubling of the plant's capacity to 21 000MWh (Phase 2) at an estimated cost of R74 million is underway and 90 workers were contracted to manage the first phase developments over a seven-month period. The savings for the first year is estimated to be R13.75 million. For the second phase, 60 workers from the local community will be contracted. The costs include all CAPEX.

Comment

None

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Reduced water usage and consumption

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

Company-specific description

Climate change is anticipated to bring about shifts in precipitation and temperature patterns, potentially leading to increased occurrences of drought and water scarcity. In response to this, Omnia has developed products, services, and technologies that aim to maximise crop yield while minimising water consumption. As a result, these offerings are likely to experience a growing demand. The Agriculture division of Omnia is actively engaged in research and development, utilising the latest technological advancements to reduce water usage. The Nutriology® centre has also allowed Omnia to become experts in water use for crop production. The diminishing availability of agricultural land in traditional farming areas due to urbanisation and mining, coupled with the scarcity of water and changing global weather patterns, poses a significant threat to food security. Consequently, food producers are under pressure to achieve higher yields using existing resources. Omnia's Agriculture division is at the forefront of initiatives aimed at enhancing food security and crop yields through its unique Nutriology® approach. Nutriology® focuses on maximising water use efficiency in plants, aiming to facilitate growth even in drought conditions. By utilising precision farming and Nutriology® concepts, Omnia ensures that farmers optimise fertiliser use without over-fertilisation, which can lead to nutrient leaching and negative impacts on both financial and environmental resources. This service is particularly valuable in the face of changing climatic conditions. In addition to its Agriculture division, Omnia's Chemicals division offers various water treatment technologies to make water suitable for drinking.

Another example is our innovative product Chitostar™ that has the capacity to enable high intensity crop production in areas with water scarcity. Chitostar™ is a biostimulant Chitosan-based product which has been shown to significantly improve water productivity in potato crops under greenhouse conditions, resulting in an increase in yield and returns. The successful trial of Chitostar™ could enable high-intensity crop production in areas with water scarcity. Omnia's continued investment in research and development in Agricultural solutions, developing products and tools to increase water efficiency, reinforce our commitment to providing sustainable solutions that enhance food security and crop yields, while minimising the impact on the environment.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

146000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Nutriology is the model in which we deliver the service and product offering to the agriculture customer. Nutriology refers to a total crop management process and is applied throughout a crop's lifecycle to increase yield, reduce the risk associated with crop production and increase the farmer's return on investment. Nutriology is an approach that focuses on the growth of agricultural crops by developing and then applying specialised products, innovative solutions, technology, services, and client relationships that strives to promote sustainability. The Agriculture Division, responsible for the Nutriology programme, contributed a large percentage of Omnia Group's revenue in the last financial year. The agriculture' revenue for FY23 was R 14.6 billion. Thus a 1% increase due to increased demand for products and services will result in an additional R 146 million in revenue.

Cost to realize opportunity

3000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

With its Nutriology® program, Omnia's Agriculture division is leading the way in enhancing food security and improving crop yields. Nutriology® focuses on optimising water use efficiency in plants, specifically aiming to achieve maximum grain yield per unit of land area (kg/ha) with a specific amount of water (mm). By doing so, it enables plant growth even in drought conditions. Omnia is committed to investing in research and development through the Nutriology® program. The company aims to continuously innovate and identify products and services that will be valuable in a world facing water scarcity and food insecurity. This involves conducting extensive testing of products under diverse climatic and environmental conditions to unlock their maximum potential. By actively developing and refining its offerings through R&D and testing, Omnia strives to provide effective solutions to the challenges posed by water scarcity and food insecurity, ultimately contributing to sustainable agricultural practices and global food production. Approximately R3 million was budgeted for R&D activities for the financial year related to developing and identifying products and services that will be of use in a water-scarce and food-insecure world.

Comment

Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Carbon Offsets and Reductions)

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)

42654880

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 of 370 912 SACOs. In 2022, the price for SACOs is around R115 a tonne. This equates to R42 654 880.

Cost to realize opportunity

2519668

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Omnia has a team of people who ensure that the two abatement projects are operating in accordance with the necessary methodology. The team is also involved in constant monitoring to understand the avoided carbon emissions. These costs related to repairs and maintenance for the Nitric acid plants amounting to R2 519 668.

Comment

None

Identifier

Opp5

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

Omnia currently purchases a significant portion of ammonia international markets. The severe volatility in ammonia and urea prices in the second half of the year negatively impacted margins in the Agriculture (including Manufacturing) segment. This was particularly acute in the fourth quarter of the year which coincided with adverse weather conditions, disruptions in global supply chains and reduced demand for fertilizer. The rising emphasis on zero-carbon energy targets and stricter emissions regulations is driving a surge in demand for green ammonia. Projections indicate that the green ammonia sector is expected to capture approximately 3% - 4% of the global ammonia market share by 2033. In FY23, Omnia imported 94 422 965 tons of ammonia. Assuming the rate \$1100/ton (R20 064) is used, this amounts to 1.8billion.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

734700000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

In the foreseeable future, there is a strong expectation of significant emerging markets for ammonia, serving diverse roles as a hydrogen carrier, fuel for stationary power and heat, and a transport fuel, especially in the maritime sector. However, the realization of these markets hinges upon the availability of substantial ammonia quantities. The projected demand for ammonia in 2050 is estimated to be approximately three times that of 2020. Importantly, meeting this increased demand must align with sustainability goals and environmental concerns by adopting low-carbon production methods. In FY23, Omnia's ammonia expense amounted to R 4,895,000,000, accounting for 33% of the revenue generated from its agriculture business (R 14.94 billion). If the demand for green ammonia rises, Omnia will be compelled to discontinue

supplying products that rely on traditional ammonia. This shift may lead to a potential 5% decline in revenue from the agriculture business, resulting in a decrease in revenue or loss of sales, amounting to R 734,700,000. Such circumstances require careful strategic planning to navigate through the transition while maintaining financial stability and competitive positioning.

Cost to realize opportunity

7000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Omnia has formed a strategic partnership with WKN Windcurrent, a wind and solar energy producer, with the aim of exploring and planning the production of green hydrogen and green ammonia using locally sourced renewable energy. The primary objective is to create competitively priced ammonia through this sustainable approach, which will lead to a significant reduction in the company's CO2 emissions during the production process. This collaboration aligns perfectly with the South African government's vision to establish a green hydrogen economy, leveraging the abundant solar and wind resources of the country. Currently, Omnia imports around 50% of its ammonia requirements. Through the joint efforts with WKN, Omnia moves closer to realizing its commitment to decarbonization and achieving carbon-neutrality. A positive result from this collaboration will provide the possibility to enable Omnia to reduce its dependency on constrained ammonia imports due to challenges with rail logistics. It could also assist us in replacing CO2-intensive, conventionally produced ammonia with green ammonia – driving Omnia towards a greener future. As part of this initiative, Omnia is exploring the possibility of integrating a combined 100MW of solar and wind power into its Sasolburg facility, developed by WKN. Additionally, the company is considering the installation of several 20 MW electrolysis modular units, each capable of producing 20 tonnes per year of ammonia. This green ammonia production will be complemented by an air separation unit, ultimately enabling the production of 100,000 tonnes per year of green ammonia. With its current ammonia usage at 280,000 tonnes per year, the proposed plant would cover approximately 30% of Omnia's total ammonia requirement, further advancing the company's sustainable practices and contributing to a greener future. The cost to realize opportunity will be around R7million, which excludes any capital expenditure and accounts only for the man hours required for the pre-feasibility stage.

Comment

Omnia will face challenges in producing ammonia at a lower cost than importing it, primarily due to the substantial expenses involved in establishing such a production plant. The infrastructure, raw material availability, and associated risks further contribute to the high costs, making it economically unfeasible. The predominant industrial method for ammonia production is the Haber process, also known as the Haber–Bosch process. This process effectively converts atmospheric nitrogen (N2) into ammonia (NH3) by reacting it with hydrogen (H2) through a metal catalyst under elevated temperatures and pressures. The process's energy-intensive nature necessitates abundant energy supplies for successful ammonia production.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

Publicly available climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	It is important for us to start using climate related scenario analysis, we currently use scenario analysis to analyse extreme weather pattern and develop mitigations based on this measure, Our analysis is not as sound as it could be, hence we are planning to do so within the next two years.

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, utilizing our Nutriology® model, has devised a plan to uphold the principles of modern and sustainable agriculture. This involves a team of agronomic specialists supported by technological services who focus on several key initiatives such as investing in nutrient, water, and energy efficiency for our clients, through this we aim to increase their performance. Better agricultural practices will help in decreasing the sector's GHG emissions generated from outdated farming practices. The division also explores and introduces new fertilizer products that contribute to higher crop yields, this will help in crop optimisation and the reduction of excess nitrates that are not absorbed by the crops and end up emitted into the atmosphere. Although they account for a smaller percentage of GHGs in the atmosphere, nitrates have a higher global warming potential than carbon dioxide. The implementation of these initiatives creates revenue streams and employment opportunities for our staff, further enhancing the positive impact of their activities in the agricultural sector
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Water scarcity is on the rise, accompanied by a decline in water quality, due to factors such as growing populations, higher living standards, climate change, and inefficient practices in agriculture and industry. To address this, our Chemicals division work with water users of various scales to promote immediate water preservation after usage. This improves cost-effectiveness and sustainability while reducing the strain on local municipalities and water boards, leading to an augmented supply of clean water. We have managed to expand our mining operations, and as global demand for renewable energy technologies and electric vehicles increases, copper and lithium emerged as vital for the aforementioned green technologies. Therefore, as we actively support and expand our operations for these resources, we are aiding in the future global transition to greener technologies. During FY23, we began the transition to a new operating model to further drive integration across our business units and to improve cross function collaboration and increase resilience towards climate-related risks/impacts.
Investment in R&D	Yes	In the past few years, we have worked closely with the South African Department of Science and Innovation (DSI), on its CoalCO2-XTM programme. One of the DSI's flagship programmes, CoalCO2-XTM aims to lessen the environmental footprint of sectors whose carbon emissions are too costly or cannot be reduced using the technology available currently. The programme will strive to establish circular economy processes by using captured gases as raw material and integrating renewable ammonia synthesis to enable decarbonisation in the (agro) chemical and energy sectors. An initial pilot test of the CoalCO2-XTM programme, was demonstrated at a PPC Cement production site in South Africa. This demonstration targeted the patented carbon process and plant engineering multipollutant CO2 carbon capture and conversion technology, as well as the use of the captured CO2 based chemical into a fertilizer formulation developed by Omnia R&D. In terms of short-term planned R&D investment, BME's capital programme for FY24 includes an allocation of R40 million for projects and further developments for the digitisation and AI upgrades of its electronic Initiation system, Axxis™. This amount will also cover further developments in the used oil and green fuel processing project and supports BME's contribution to the circular oil economy in South Africa and to its ESG and sustainability objectives
Operations	Yes	Our activities are reliant on natural resources and have an impact on climate change through the production and release of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The energy produced from these sources is fundamental to our business, but it poses a risk to our climate, hence we are focusing on implementing energy-efficient processes that reduce our energy demands as well as researching alternative energy solutions such as solar and cogeneration for our operations. And to reduce our emissions, we plan to create a net-zero plan. Our plan will include identifying areas in our operations where mitigation is needed and implementing strategies to mitigate our GHG emissions where possible. We will then evaluate the gap to net-zero considering known and planned abatement opportunities to understand where new technologies and partnerships are required to close the gap, then we will develop a pathway that sets out when and how net-zero will be achieved.

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	Direct costs Capital allocation Assets Liabilities	We continuously assess potential avenues for growth by employing a meticulous capital allocation process aimed at optimising risk-adjusted returns. By leveraging our pipeline of strategic partnerships, we were able to invest in innovative solutions and expand production, positioning ourselves favourably to grow our business in a disciplined and capital-efficient manner. We continued our investment in additional treatment and blending facilities relating to the use of used oil in our INNOVEX™ products as well as the installation of new bulking points and related infrastructure. These efforts will allow us to continue expanding in the recycled oil market, enabling us to make significant contributions to the circular oil economy in South Africa. Omnia's Mining segment has committed more than R50 million to green product technology development, In response to the operational constraints caused by uncertain electricity supply in South Africa, and in line with Omnia's continued commitment to good environmental stewardship and contribution to the SDGs prioritised by the business, we launched our solar plant at the Sasolburg site. The plant has improved the security of our power supply by reducing our reliance on Eskom and is helping to minimise the impact of load shedding on our operations. It will also contribute to reductions in GHG emissions associated with the use of coal-fired power. The total investment for Phase 1 of the solar plant was R64 million.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

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) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.**Target reference number**

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

481331

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

143260

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

624591

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

77

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

23

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

468443.25

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

110774

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

76988

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

187762

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

279.75363077598

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of both our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We have not included any land-related emissions or scope 3 emissions within the target boundary.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Energy is a fundamental input into our business. To achieve further reductions our focus will be on implementing energy efficient processes, reducing energy demand, and exploring alternative energy solutions including solar energy or cogeneration in the short term. Thus far we have commissioned a 5MW solar plant which contributed to 13% of Sasolburg's annual electricity consumption.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

(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	0	0
To be implemented*	1	103
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	1	103
Not to be implemented	0	0

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)

103

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

75000

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

250000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

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?

Yes

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.**Level of aggregation**

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Ammonia	Other, please specify (Ammonia based fertiliser)
---------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our Agriculture business segment produces and trades in ammonia, speciality ammonia and direct application fertilizers. Its competitive edge lies in its Nutriology® model, which is based on the science of growing, and involves partnering with agriculture producers in a holistic approach to managing crops and soil quality – from before crops are planted and when they are planted to tending the crop, harvesting and beyond. The development of our biostimulant products is key, as this is a significant growth driver for the business. Our Nutriology® model focuses on the promotion of resource efficiency and the optimising of yields and crop quality to maximise returns, while reducing farming and environmental risks. It is underpinned by the largest ISO 17025 accredited soil testing lab in Africa and strong investment in agricultural technology to enable precision farming.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

57.6

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (INNOVEX™, AXXIS™, oil emulsion and blasting)
-------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our Mining business segment as an innovative emulsion system that recycles used oil for effective blasting, this is called INNOVEX™. This service is the first step in our ultimate goal of decarbonising the blasting value chain. Expanding our activity in the oil market enable us to make significant contributions to South Africa's circular oil economy. Our AXXIS™ electronic blasting techniques offer a notable advantage to customers by consuming less energy. Blasting plays a crucial role in mining operations, and a well-executed blast results in predictable and consistent muck piles and dilution. This is highly beneficial to customers as it aligns with their pursuit of environmentally friendly practices and supports their commitment to implementing sustainable measures in the industry. Our customized products, which utilize dual salt emulsion systems and waste oil technology, are designed to deliver optimal blasting and fragmentation outcomes while minimizing post-blast fumes.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

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

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

These emissions may be considered in future reporting, systems are being developed

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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 found these emissions to be immaterial 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.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5429

Comment

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.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28565

Comment

This includes road and rail transport of products paid for but only for. This includes the full (non-attributable) emissions. The following DEFRA 2017 emission factors are applied: all HGVs average laden - 0,87029 kgCO2e/km; freight train - 0,03394 kgCO2e/tonne.km. An average rail distance of 600 km was assumed for the transport of ammonia between Richards Bay and Sasolburg. Calculation of the carbon footprint complies with the criteria of the ISO-14064 part 1 Standard and GHG Protocol – Corporate Value Chain (scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. No specific assumptions were made. GWPs used by DEFRA are based on the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) (GWP for CH4 = 25, GWP for N2O = 298)

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

576

Comment

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.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2759

Comment

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.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7297

Comment

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.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

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

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start**Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

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

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

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.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**Base year start**

April 1 2019

Base year end

March 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2852540

Comment

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).

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

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.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

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.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

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

Scope 3 category 15: Investments**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Not relevant, explanation provided

Scope 3: Other (upstream)**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Not evaluated

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Not evaluated

C5.3

(C5.3) 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)

110774

Start date

April 1 2022

End date

March 31 2023

Comment

Scope 1 emissions decreased by 56% for this reporting year. The Agriculture division reflected the greatest decreases due to the optimisation of the abatement system at the Nitric Acid Plants which resulted in a significant decrease in the N2O emissions

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

252802

Start date

April 1 2021

End date

March 31 2022

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

178138

Start date

April 1 2020

End date

March 31 2021

Comment

Past year 3

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

76988

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

April 1 2022

End date

March 31 2023

Comment

This year, our scope 2 emissions decreased by 9.27% compared to last year. Most of the decrease is due to the commissioning of a Solar Photovoltaic plant at the Sasolburg manufacturing site Omnia has installed 2 renewable solar energy plants at 10 MW capacity for the reporting year. Omnia has solar plants in South Africa and Australia.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

84104

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

April 1 2021

End date

March 31 2022

Comment

In the previous year, Omnia operations largely relied on grid electricity and Triveni- the alternative energy generation from steam co-generators. This year, solar plants have gone online.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

83361

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

April 1 2020

End date

March 31 2021

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

End date

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 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

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

534948

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

100

Please explain

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/2012/6822012/6822012_Appendix_HWSTP

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

5960

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

Please explain

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.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

37072

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

80

Please explain

This includes road and rail transport of products paid for. This includes the full (non-attributable) emissions. The following DEFRA 2017 emission factors are applied: all HGVs average laden - 0,87029 kgCO₂e/km; freight train - 0,03394 kgCO₂e/tonne.km. An average rail distance of 600 km was assumed for the transport of ammonia between Richards Bay and Sasolburg. Calculation of the carbon footprint complies with the criteria of the ISO-14064 part 1 Standard and GHG Protocol –Corporate Value Chain (scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. No specific assumptions were made. GWPs used by DEFRA are based on the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) (GWP for CH₄ = 25, GWP for N₂O = 298). 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.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1657

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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. The volume of non-hazardous waste that was disposed of increased significantly, by 56%, mainly due to the removal of redundant equipment and structures. This year, emissions from our waste increased by 8.3% compared to the previous year. 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

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

753

Emissions calculation methodology

Hybrid method
Distance-based method

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

80

Please explain

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.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4027

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method
Distance-based method

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

50

Please explain

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

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3410171

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Other, please specify (see explanation)

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

80

Please explain

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)

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

No "Other" relevant operations Upstream

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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

No "Other" relevant operations Downstream

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

0.00000705

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

187603

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

26572000000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

44

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

Omnia, this reporting year, has greatly reduced its scope 1 emissions. The Agriculture division reflected the greatest decreases: there was a 56% reduction in scope 1 emissions due to the optimisation of the abatement system at the Nitric Acid Plants which resulted in a significant decrease in the N2O emissions, and 9% decrease in Scope 2 emissions is due to the commissioning of a Solar Photovoltaic plant at the Sasolburg manufacturing site.

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	2	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 20 year)
N2O	176.5	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 20 year)
CO2	25727	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 20 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
South Africa	76129.5
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	3812

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	70349
Mining	10610
Chemicals	1346
Head Office	16

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

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

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	70349	<Not Applicable>	Omnia is providing chemical services to businesses across geographies. Scope 1 emissions cover direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels, and process emissions from nitric acid. The group has continued to operate EnviNOx greenhouse gas destruction processes at the nitric acid plant, reducing our scope 1 emissions the past three years.
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/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
South Africa	76130	0
Other, please specify (Rest of world)	146	0

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Agriculture	68717	
Mining	4450	
Chemicals	3109	
Head Office	32	

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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	76988	0	
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	56	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)	16	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 International Fertilizer Association (IFA) THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF FERTILISER PRODUCTION:REGIONAL REFERENCE VALUES. https://www.fertilizerseurope.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/The-carbon-footprint-of-fertilizer-production_Regional-reference-values.pdf Emission factor is 1.661kg CO2eq/kg product
Other (please specify) ((MAP (33) Korrel Massa))	24	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 International Fertilizer Association (IFA) THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF FERTILISER PRODUCTION:REGIONAL REFERENCE VALUES. https://www.fertilizerseurope.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/The-carbon-footprint-of-fertilizer-production_Regional-reference-values.pdf Emission factor is 3.5kg CO2eq/kg product
Other (please specify) (Sulphuric Acid)	4	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 in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	178277	Decreased	9	The 9% decrease in Scope 2 emissions, due to the commissioning of a Solar Photovoltaic plant at the Sasolburg manufacturing site. 4742 MWh of renewable energy has been produced this year from solar panels installed and operational from October 2022. This equates to 4318 tons of CO2. The CO2 grid factor is SA is 0.00103 as per ESKOM report
Other emissions reduction activities	142028	Decreased	56	The Agriculture division reflected the greatest decreases: there was a 56% reduction in scope 1 emissions due to the optimisation of the abatement system at the Nitric Acid Plants which resulted in a significant decrease in the N2O emissions.
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		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

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

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

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)		57376009	57376009
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	4836.76	78602	83438.76
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>		671656	671656
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>	4836.76	58126266	58131103

C-CH8.2a

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

Heating value

LHV (lower heating value)

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

57376009

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

57376009

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

Heating value

<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

4836.76

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

4836.76

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

Heating value

<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

671656

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

671656

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

Heating value

<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

Total energy consumption

Heating value

<Not Applicable>

MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

57376009

MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

57376009

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	No
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.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

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>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

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>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

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>

Comment

Coal**Heating value**

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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>

Comment

No reported coal consumption for this reporting year.

Oil**Heating value**

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11832

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>

Comment

For this calculation we get both heavy fuel oil and light fuel oil across all operations for the reporting year. The breakdown is 2338 MWh heavy fuel oil 9493 MWh for Light fuel oil.

Gas**Heating value**

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

64605

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>

Comment

This is the natural gas usage of agriculture and chemicals, as mining and head office does not utilize natural gas. Using the lower heating value to calculate the MWh from the natural gas consumed for the reporting year.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)**Heating value****Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization****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>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

76437

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>

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			4836.76	4836.76
Heat				
Steam	22820.11	22820.11		
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.

Electricity

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

4836.76

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

Heat

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

Steam

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

22820.11

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

22820.11

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

Cooling

Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

77865

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Country/area

Namibia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

74

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Country/area

Zimbabwe

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

82

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Country/area

Zambia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

166

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

Country/area

Mozambique

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

<Calculated field>

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 (South Africa Used Oil / Residual Oil)

Total consumption

22686354

Total consumption unit

litres

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

1.71

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

0

Heating value

LHV

Comment

Used oil is key ingredient for emulsion which is used in the explosive market.

Fuels used as feedstocks

Diesel oil

Total consumption

5326684

Total consumption unit

litres

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

0

Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

0.01

Heating value

LHV

Comment

Used oil is key ingredient for emulsion which is used in the explosive market.

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	95
Natural Gas	
Coal	
Biomass	
Waste (non-biomass)	
Fossil fuel (where coal, gas, oil cannot be distinguished)	
Unknown source or unable to disaggregate	5

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

0.3

Metric numerator

Total energy in Gigajoules

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Production volumes in tonnes

% change from previous year

3.5

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

Net energy use efficiency for this reporting year.

Description

Other, please specify (non-hazardous waste)

Metric value

2467

Metric numerator

tonnes

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

56

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

The volume of non-hazardous waste that was disposed of increased significantly, by 56%, mainly due to the removal of redundant equipment and structures

Description

Other, please specify (Hazardous Waste)

Metric value

2043

Metric numerator

tonnes

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

6

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

The volume of hazardous waste disposed by the Agriculture segment increased slightly in FY23 mostly due to the demolition of the sulphur of potassium plant at Sasolburg, as well as the rehabilitation of the old tank farm area. The 6% decrease in hazardous waste discarded in the Mining segment resulted from the closure of two international sites (Ndola, Zambia in May 2022 and Kombat, Namibia in September 2022).

Description

Other, please specify (Non-Hazardous Waste Recycled)

Metric value

1491

Metric numerator

tonnes

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)**% change from previous year**

25

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

All waste disposal for the Group is managed by third-party contractors under strict monitoring and control of the relevant business segments. The mining division's Dryden site has a waste management licence (WML) for the used oil storage and recycling facility. Reprocessed oil is a key raw material in the production of explosive emulsions. Total number of used oil for this reporting year is 18.1ML.

Description

Other, please specify

Metric value

598

Metric numerator**Metric denominator (intensity metric only)****% change from previous year**

36

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

All waste disposal for the Group is managed by third-party contractors under strict monitoring and control of the relevant business segments.

C-CH9.3a

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

Output product

Other, please specify (Fertilizer)

Production (metric tons)

814205

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

0.083

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

Production volumes (South Africa)

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	<p>Omnia has made significant advancements in reducing emissions within our Agriculture operations, focusing on combating the effects of climate change. We provide a range of products, services, and technologies aimed at maximizing crop yields while minimizing water consumption. The demand for our offerings is expected to rise as the need for efficient agricultural practices intensifies. In the fiscal year of 2023, we are actively progressing towards implementing these solutions. One of our notable achievements is the development of AgriBio solutions, specifically the Nutriology® model, which enhances nutrient and water-use efficiency, leading to improved nutrient uptake. Through our Nutriology® center, we have become experts in optimizing water usage in crop production. Additionally, our nitric acid plants in South Africa boast the latest EnviNOx® technology, ensuring best-in-class carbon footprints.</p> <p>Omnia's Agriculture division takes a leading role in enhancing food security and crop yields through our unique Nutriology® offering. Nutriology® focuses on maximizing water use efficiency in plants, enabling growth even during drought conditions. We also provide a precision farming service to farmers, employing a resource management concept that optimizes soil, water, and nutrient usage to improve yields. By accurately assessing a soil's yield potential and identifying potential deficiencies, our agronomists recommend precise amounts of fertilizers and lime to rectify any soil imbalances and achieve target yields. This approach ensures that growers neither over-fertilize, which can harm financial and environmental resources, nor under-fertilize for their desired outcomes.</p> <p>Additionally, our Chemicals division offers various water treatment technologies to ensure the availability of safe drinking water. Energy is also a critical aspect of our business, and we prioritize implementing energy-efficient processes, reducing energy demand, and exploring alternative solutions like solar energy and cogeneration in the short term. As a result of these efforts and technologies, Omnia has achieved a significant 70% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to the FY 2020 baseline.</p> <p>As part of our sustainability strategy, we plan to elevate our targets in FY 2024, guiding our sustainability journey until 2030.</p>

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

Other, please specify (Software Solutions)

Stage of development in the reporting year

Full/commercial-scale demonstration

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

21

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

3000000

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

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.

Our nitric acid plants are the newest in South Africa, with the best in-class carbon footprints through the application of EnviNOx® technology.

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 Final Assurance Statement 2023.pdf
omnia-iar-2022-lowres-final0.pdf

Page/ section reference

page 143 - 145 of Annual report

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

85

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 Final Assurance Statement 2023.pdf
omnia-iar-2022-lowres-final0.pdf

Page/ section reference

page 143 - 145 of Annual report

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

85

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

Omnia Final Assurance Statement 2023.pdf
omnia-iar-2022-lowres-final0.pdf

Page/ section reference

page 143 - 145 of Annual report

Relevant standard

AA1000AS

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

75

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	AA1000AS	Omnia's assurance provider performed the FY2023 assurance engagement in accordance with the AccountAbility AA1000AS v3 Type II requirements. During the engagement, adherence to the AA1000AS Principles of Inclusivity, Materiality, Responsiveness and Impact were assessed. Omnia Final Assurance Statement 2023.pdf omnia-iar-2022-lowres-final0.pdf
C7. Emissions breakdown	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	AA1000AS	Omnia's assurance provider performed the FY2023 assurance engagement in accordance with the AccountAbility AA1000AS v3 Type II requirements. During the engagement, adherence to the AA1000AS Principles of Inclusivity, Materiality, Responsiveness and Impact were assessed. Omnia Final Assurance Statement 2023.pdf omnia-iar-2022-lowres-final0.pdf
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	AA1000AS	Omnia's assurance provider performed the FY2023 assurance engagement in accordance with the AccountAbility AA1000AS v3 Type II requirements. During the engagement, adherence to the AA1000AS Principles of Inclusivity, Materiality, Responsiveness and Impact were assessed. Omnia Final Assurance Statement 2023.pdf omnia-iar-2022-lowres-final0.pdf

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

June 1 2021

Period end date

July 28 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

100

Total cost of tax paid

1309365

Comment

100% of Scope 1 emissions in South Africa.

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. Omnia utilizes the Carbon Offset Administration System (COAS), which is overseen by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), to manage its carbon offset activities. This system enables project developers to submit applications, while emitters can surrender offsets to fulfill their carbon tax obligations. Omnia made a voluntary decision to deregister two projects from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) program and subsequently registered them on the COAS. As part of this transition, a total of 387,075 existing Certified Emission Reduction (CER) credits were converted and officially registered on the COAS platform. By doing so, Omnia effectively reduced its carbon tax liability, resulting in a surplus of 370,912 South African Carbon Offsets (SACOs).

However, even with this surplus, Omnia still requires a small number of SACOs to comply with its carbon tax liability for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022, taking into account the current emission trends and assuming an approximate annual carbon tax requirement of 10,000 SACOs. It's important to note that the budget speech extension to 2025 affected this compliance period.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Project type

Other, please specify (Fertilizer Limited Nitrous Oxide (N2O) Reduction Project)

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

Omnia's nitric acid plant, designed by UHDE GmbH, operates on the dual pressure process; medium pressure of 4.5 bar for oxidation and high pressure of 9 bar for absorption. It was commissioned in 1983 with an original design capacity of 650 t/day of 100% nitric acid concentration equivalent. The plant has subsequently undergone several upgrades and during the 1999/2000 upgrade, the plant production capacity was increased to 748t/day, based on 100% nitric Acid. Nitric acid (HNO3) produced at Omnia's nitric acid plant is used as a feedstock in another section of the plant to produce ammonium nitrate (NH4NO3) which is in turn used for fertilizers.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

132659

Purpose of cancellation

Compliance with a carbon pricing system

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2015

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Issued

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Investment analysis
Barrier analysis

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Other, please specify (no leakage is expected as per the AM0028 methodology)

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

None

Comment

Project type

Other, please specify (Nitrous Oxide (N2O) Abatement Project II)

Type of mitigation activity

Emissions reduction

Project description

The increasing demand for fertilizer in South Africa induces the development of new and additional facilities related to fertilizer manufacturing.. Omnia already operates one nitric acid plant in Sasolburg, South Africa including N2O Abatement registered as CDM Project 0752. N2O emissions from nitric acid production are not regulated in South

Africa. No N2O abatement system was designed into the plant. Without the incentive of the proposed CDM project activity, approx. 800,000 t CO2e per year1 would be emitted at the new nitric acid plant. Therefore the baseline scenario without the CDM project would be the operation of the nitric acid plant without N2O reduction catalyst. The aim of the project activity is to reduce N2O emissions in the tail gas by installing a tertiary catalyst after the absorption unit. It is expected that the N2O abatement catalyst reduces 98 % of the N2O2 . Against the standardized baseline emissions factor the project would generate an estimated 3,481,376 t CO2e emission reductions during a 10 year crediting period.

Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

175341

Purpose of cancellation

Compliance with a carbon pricing system

Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancellation?

Yes

Vintage of credits at cancellation

2015

Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Issued

Credits issued by which carbon-crediting program

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

Method(s) the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Other, please specify (the project additionality is based on the absence of regulation requiring the abatement of N2O emissions)

Approach(es) by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

No risk of reversal

Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Other, please specify (no leakage is expected as per the ACM0019 methodology)

Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

none

Comment

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 customers/clients

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	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

0

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

Our customers are core to the growth and development of the Group and maintaining business sustainability. Omnia prioritises customer satisfaction with innovation to develop new products and services, underpinned by reliable supply, quality assurance, the efficient use of inputs and the optimisation of outputs, and the sustainable use of our product.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The metrics that are used by Omnia to assess the success of this engagement activity include Customer satisfaction (complaints), new services and products, product efficiency and increased product uptake.

These measures were selected for the following reasons:

- 1.High quality of products and services to ensure customer satisfaction
2. Reliable supply and responsiveness to specific needs
- 3.Relevant and innovative solutions, products, and services
4. Ensuring value for money through the solutions we provide
- 5.Maintainin strong partnership management with customers.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Omnia recognizes the pressing global challenge of climate change and its impact on the environment. While we currently do not have a formal climate transition plan in place, we are busy developing one. We are committed to taking meaningful actions to address climate issues and work towards sustainability as described in our climate change policy.

To ensure consistency with our climate commitments, we have put in place a comprehensive set of practices and processes that guide our external engagement activities. These measures are designed to align with our climate goals and foster a sustainable future. These include:

- Integrating Climate Change into Business Strategy: We proactively assess the climate change risks and opportunities affecting our operations. By integrating climate considerations into our business strategy, we can make informed decisions that contribute to reducing our environmental footprint.
- Cooperating with Policymakers and Ensuring Compliance: We actively cooperate with policymakers to advocate for effective and supportive regulatory frameworks. Ensuring compliance with relevant climate change regulations in all territories we operate in is a top priority for us.
- Endorsing Low Carbon Economy and Sound Public Policy: We endorse sound public policies and products that are essential for the transition to a low carbon economy. By supporting sustainable practices and policies, we contribute to the collective effort to combat climate change.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Carbon tax Act

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Emissions – CO2

Emissions – methane

Emissions – other GHGs

International agreement related to climate change mitigation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

South Africa

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

As part of our commitment to informing the development of effective public policy, Omnia continuously engages in various government-led policy initiatives. Omnia is represented on the board of CAIA and, as an active member of CAIA and its various committees, engages regularly with relevant regulatory authorities to help with the formulation of sound policies and strategies. Typically the engagements relates to climate change and carbon tax. We also maintain a close and continuous collaboration with the Chemical and Allied Industries Association (CAIA) and Business Unity South Africa (BUSA) to actively participate in the development of various new laws and regulations, including the carbon tax law. We engage directly in this process through focus groups, stakeholder workshops, and networking sessions. Additionally, we participate indirectly through our involvement with CAIA. For instance, our company directly engages with the Davis Tax Commission and the National Treasury regarding the South African carbon tax. Furthermore, we collaborate with the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) during the carbon budget process. The nature of our engagement is customized to align with the specific requirements of the policy discussions at a given time. We also provide direct feedback and commentary on draft policies and regulations related to these initiatives.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify (Chemical and Allied Industries' Association (CAIA))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The CAIA holds a stance against the implementation of a carbon tax in South Africa. They argue that significant mitigation efforts have already been achieved through substantial investments without the need for economic or regulatory instruments, and believe that taxing the industry is unnecessary and requires careful reconsideration. We actively participate in the development and implementation of Responsible Care® initiatives in the global chemical industry. Our company engages in working groups organized by the European Chemical Industries' Council (CEFIC), Business Unity South Africa (BUSA), and CAIA.

We hold the perspective that there are still several aspects that need clarification before fully understanding the complete impact of the proposed legislative solution, as mentioned in their previous response. Our company communicates its views through regular engagement with CAIA, and its strategy is determined at the Group level. To ensure consistency, all individual climate change initiatives are funnelled through Group Management to maintain coherence. Any communication we send to CAIA undergoes review by the Group CEO for oversight. The Group's Executive for Sustainability is responsible for coordinating and managing the climate change strategy, and all initiatives are also channelled through the risk management committee, which comprises the Managing Directors of the three divisions within the Group.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

1727875

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

The funding figures related to our membership fees paid for the financial year.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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-2022-lowres-final0.pdf

Page/Section reference

Omnia Integrated Annual Report 2022

Page 3

Page 72-75

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

Omnia is in the process of publishing its 2023 Annual and Sustainability report

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Other, please specify (Council of Chemical Associations, Responsible Care)	Omnia is a voluntary signatory to the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) that promotes the chemical industry's unique global initiative for continuous improvement in health, safety and environmental performance, together with open and transparent communication with stakeholders run under the auspices of CAIA As a signatory to Responsible Care®, Omnia's stakeholder engagement framework and strategy form part of our commitment to good corporate citizenship. Central to achieving our objectives is the need to engage stakeholders in ongoing dialogue, deepen our understanding of what each group expects of Omnia to effectively communicate how we are responding to their priorities and concerns.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Other, please specify (protecting biodiversity)	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered

<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Other, please specify (rotecting biodiversity)	Omnia ESG report 2023

C16. 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.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

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

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms