

Module: Introduction**Page: Introduction**

CC0.1**Introduction**

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Omnia Holdings is a diversified provider of specialised chemical products and services used in the mining, agriculture and chemicals sectors. Omnia is characterised by a strong and distinctive culture. Combining the values of a family business with the virtues and strengths of a professionally managed public company and additionally operating according to a robust spirit of enterprise underpinned by a reputation for the highest levels of integrity. It was founded in 1953 as a small distributor of agricultural lime in South Africa and has since been listed as a Top 100 Company on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and now operates across Africa, Australasia and Brazil and has also acquired other leading chemical distributors such as Protea Chemicals, Protea Chemicals Mobeni and Petroleum Fine Products. Omnia differentiates itself from commodity chemical providers by adding value at every stage of the supply and service chain through technological innovation and by deploying intellectual capital.

CC0.2**Reporting Year**

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.

Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed

Fri 01 Apr 2016 - Fri 31 Mar 2017

CC0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country

South Africa

Rest of world

CC0.4

Currency selection

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

ZAR (R)

CC0.6

Modules

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, companies in the electric utility sector, companies in the automobile and auto component manufacturing sector, companies in the oil and gas sector, companies in the information and communications technology sector (ICT) and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco sector (FBT) should complete supplementary questions in addition to the core questionnaire.

If you are in these sector groupings, the corresponding sector modules will not appear among the options of question CC0.6 but will automatically appear in the ORS navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdp.net.

If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below in CC0.6.

Further Information**Module: Management****Page: CC1. Governance**

CC1.1**Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?**Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

CC1.1a**Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility**

The Social, Ethics and Risk Committee, a committee of the Board, has the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change at Omnia. Omnia's Board is ultimately responsible for the key governance processes and sustainable growth, performance and affairs of the Group. The Board delegates to the Social, Ethics and Risk committee its responsibility for monitoring and managing the Group's social and economic development, good corporate citizenship (including the promotion of equality and environmental, health and public safety), good labour conditions and good business ethics. The committee's responsibilities include:

- Monitoring the Group's activities and policies to ensure compliance with the provisions of section 72(4) to (10), as read with Regulation 43 of the Companies Act, and to ensure that employees comply with these policies
- Drawing matters within its mandate to the attention of the Board as occasion requires
- Reporting to the shareholders at the company's annual general meetings on matters within its mandate, including climate change
- Reviewing the regular reports provided by the risk management committee
- Reviewing and debating the risk register of strategic and major risks in these reports
- Reviewing any major incidents
- Debating specific risk areas of concern, including climate change
- Applying a risk-based approach to the analysis of strategic risk issues within the Group and its wider environment
- Identifying risk-retention capacity and values at risk
- Recommending risk tolerance levels
- Ensuring that the Group risk management process is being adequately controlled and continuously assessed
- Undertaking an annual internal combined assurance review

- Reviewing the material findings of any examinations by regulatory agencies on risk-related issues
- Reviewing the process for communicating King III to Group employees and for monitoring their risk-related compliance
- Obtaining bi-annual updates from management and Group legal counsel regarding compliance and other legal matters
- Reporting to the Board on how it has discharged the duties and activities assigned to it by the charter and Board
- Reviewing any other reports the Group issues that relate to risk, including climate change risks
- Assuring the audit committee that it has monitored the risk management processes within the Group and that it is satisfied that current processes are appropriate and effective
- Reviewing the Group's combined assurance process and reporting to the audit committee and Board that it is satisfied that this process is adequately implemented throughout the Group and effectively monitors key identified areas of risk

This committee comprises members of the Board and executive management, and is chaired by an independent non-executive director. It is the Board's view that management has the requisite experience and knowledge to identify and appropriately manage the business risks of the Group.

In addition to the committee, Omnia has a General Manager (Group SHERQ), Kavita Pema, who has operational responsibility related to climate change. Kavita reports directly to the CEO on climate change-related matters who reports directly to the Board.

CC1.2

Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

CC1.2a

Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Other: Plant and Production Personnel	Recognition (non-monetary)	Efficiency project Efficiency target	Plant and Production personnel are recognised for identifying and implementing resource efficiency projects but this has not yet been formalised into a monetary incentive.

Further Information

CC2.1

Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

CC2.1a

Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Six-monthly or more frequently	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	South Africa	> 6 years	Risks are formally identified through quarterly risk management workshops at group level as well as on an ad hoc basis. More details are included below.

CC2.1b

Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level

Company level

The Social, Ethics and Risk (SER) committee of the board is responsible for ensuring compliance to risk management processes. A separate senior management risk committee further manages risk and reports to the SER committee. This committee is supported by executive management, including divisional managing directors and technical directors. Material risks are reported to the board.

The senior risk management committee holds 3 risk management meetings annually, the second being a workshop to assess the company's risk register. Risks like the carbon tax are discussed during these meetings. The bulk of the Group's carbon footprint is a result of operations in South Africa thus the carbon risk is largely specific to South Africa.

Omnia has an internal legal compliance function to ensure that the company is complying with the necessary legislative, regulatory and policy requirements.

Division level

This approach towards risk is present throughout the business –plants and divisions maintain regular risk registers, which are monitored and reviewed monthly. Due to the integrated nature of the business, the interdependence of risks are considered in the different divisions to understand the impact a change in a risk for one

division could have on the Group as a whole. This divisional information feeds into the process for developing the Group risk register, which ranks the top 50 risks, and the corresponding mitigation measures for them. At site, all environmental risks (including climate change) are monitored using Impact and Aspect Assessments. At the operational level, senior management identifies major risks, introduces an applicable control environment and procedures, and applies risk monitoring. As part of the process of annual monitoring, Omnia has adopted a centralised reporting approach. The Group's three divisions collect relevant environmental data, including information related to carbon footprint aspects, and report these to the Group office.

CC2.1c**How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?**

Risk management is integral to the way business is conducted at Omnia. Following the growth in the last few years the Group has become increasingly aware of the importance of identifying, evaluating, monitoring, prioritising and mitigating risks to ensure that this growth can be sustained.

This approach towards risk is present throughout the business –plants and divisions maintain regular risk registers, which are monitored and reviewed monthly. Because Omnia is an integrated business, the interdependence of risks in the different divisions is considered to understand the impact a change in a risk for one division could have on the Group as a whole. In addition, as a company, the top safety, health and environment risks are monitored. This divisional information feeds into the process for developing the Group risk register, which ranks the top 50 risks and their corresponding mitigation measures.

Risks and opportunities are prioritised using Omnia's risk matrix, a 7 x 10 matrix that prioritises risks based on likelihood and impact.

CC2.1d

Please explain why you do not have a process in place for assessing and managing risks and opportunities from climate change, and whether you plan to introduce such a process in future

Main reason for not having a process	Do you plan to introduce a process?	Comment
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CC2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

CC2.2a

Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process

a) The process by which the strategy is influenced

Omnia has developed a high-level action plan and roadmap to drive a process of resource efficiency (including carbon) and associated cost savings. Specifically the action plan defined draft energy and GHG targets; the most appropriate structure for reporting and governance; and a draft reporting framework for the assessment of savings. Detailed resource efficiency audits were conducted at three main sites to identify energy and emission reduction opportunities. Significant energy and emissions savings were identified and a Group climate change policy was developed as part of this process. The results of the process were presented to the CEO and Senior Management (MDs of the divisions). This has influenced the Group strategy by placing more emphasis on energy and carbon reduction throughout the business. The energy and emissions-reduction targets are now in place for a five year period (2015-2019). These are core to the business strategy, and will be reviewed and revised every five years.

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

In addition, a resource efficiency guideline has been developed to assist all Omnia sites to identify and implement further energy and emissions reduction initiatives. A key driver behind this process has been the pending carbon tax and changing regulatory environment coupled with the Group's commitment to embedding sustainable business practices.

b) Aspects of climate change that have influenced the strategy

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

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

As a result of these aspects, during the reporting period, Omnia reviewed its climate change policy and commenced with implementation, with specific attention on the following aspects:

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

c) Short term strategy changes

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

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

d) Long term strategy changes

Omnia has made significant investments into reducing its carbon footprint with a long-term view. These include: Nitrous oxide (N₂O) destruction facility within the agricultural division, improved management of transportation to reduce Scope 1 emissions within the mining division, and the development of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects (Omnia Fertilizer N₂O Reduction project and the Omnia N₂O Abatement Project) to subsequently receive Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) (more than 4.5 million CER credits have been generated in the last five years, making the Group the leading performer in South Africa). It is important to note that with the implementation of the two CDM projects, Omnia has reduced its N₂O emissions by more than 90%. Omnia has continued with these CDM projects despite the fact that the price and market for CERs has reduced significantly making the business case for the projects very unattractive. However, Omnia recognises that the projects reduce its Scope 1 emissions and hence the potential carbon tax liability the company may face.

e) Strategic advantage

By continuing with the CDM projects Omnia has significantly reduced the Group's carbon tax liability. Based on the emissions in the reporting period, the current carbon tax liability (based on Scope 1 emissions) is estimated at approximately R1million. However, if the CDM projects had been discontinued this year, the liability would have been as high as R31 million.

f) Substantial business decisions

One substantial business decision that was influenced by climate change was the decision to go ahead with the EnviNOx project at the Nitric Acid plants in the absence of regulation mandating such implementation. This is the first project of its kind at Nitric Acid plants in South Africa and on the African Continent. This project uses world-class technology to reduce emissions from the Nitric Acid Plants. The EnviNOx project has been registered as a CDM project and has, to date, generated more than 4.5 million carbon credits. This investment and resultant successful project has made the Group the undisputed African leader in reducing greenhouse gases. During the reporting period, this project reduced carbon emissions by approximately 409 000 tonnes of CO₂e. Within the South African industrial context, Omnia is regarded as having set the benchmark for N₂O abatement.

CC2.2b

Please explain why climate change is not integrated into your business strategy

CC2.2c**Does your company use an internal price on carbon?**

No, and we currently don't anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC2.2d

Please provide details and examples of how your company uses an internal price on carbon

CC2.3**Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)**

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations

CC2.3a**On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?**

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Carbon tax	Support with major exceptions	Omnia works continually in close cooperation with the Chemical and Allied Industries Association (CAIA) and Business Unity South Africa (BUSA), on initiatives to assist in the formulation of numerous new laws and regulations, including the pending carbon tax. Omnia engages directly through focus groups, stakeholder workshops and networking sessions, and indirectly	Omnia is committed to transitioning to a lower carbon, more climate resilient economy and has made efforts within the business to reduce the Group's contribution to global climate change. Omnia believes that the success of regulatory instruments is based on effective coordination between Government Departments and the assurance that the initiatives

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
		through CAIA. For example, Omnia engaged directly on the South African carbon tax through the Davis Tax Commission and the National Treasury as well as with the DEA on the carbon budget process. The nature of the engagement is tailored to the specific needs of the policy debate at a specific time. Omnia also provides comment directly on draft policy and regulations.	create a balanced business environment for both local and international organisations. Omnia will continue to lobby for a regulatory regime that is aimed at curbing greenhouse gas emissions within a constructive business environment. A critical factor that needs to be considered is whether the carbon tax and carbon budget can co-exist within the same regime. The current tax or budget design also does not make provision for recognition of early implementation of mitigation measures which were undertaken in the absence of any statutory requirements.

CC2.3b

Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

CC2.3c

Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Chemical and Allied Industries' Association (CAIA)	Consistent	CAIA is opposed to the imposition of a carbon tax in South Africa. They are of the view that 'significant mitigation has already been achieved at significant investment without economic and/or regulatory instruments being applied' and that taxing the industry is not necessary and needs to be more carefully considered.	Omnia plays an active role in developing and implementing the global chemical industry's Responsible Care® initiatives. The Group participates in working groups of the European Chemical Industries' Council (CEFIC), BUSA and CAIA. Omnia is of the view that there are still many aspects that require clarification before the full impact can be understood (see response to 'proposed legislative solution' above). Omnia's views are put forward through regular engagement with CAIA.

CC2.3d

Do you publicly disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?

CC2.3e

Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake

CC2.3f

What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

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

CC2.3g

Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers

Further Information

Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction or renewable energy consumption or production target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Absolute target

CC3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
Abs1	Scope 2 (location-based)	100%	15%	2014	100511	2019	No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years	

CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions covered by target	Target year	Is this a science-based target?	Comment
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CC3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment
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CC3.1d

Please provide details of your renewable energy consumption and/or production target

ID	Energy types covered by target	Base year	Base year energy for energy type covered (MWh)	% renewable energy in base year	Target year	% renewable energy in target year	Comment
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CC3.1e

For all of your targets, please provide details on the progress made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions or renewable energy)	Comment
Abs1	60%	0%	Omnia's carbon footprint has increased (by 12%) compared to the previous period. The Group realises that more focussed attention will be required in order to ensure progress towards the achievement of the target.

CC3.1f

Please explain (i) why you do not have a target; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

CC3.2

Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

CC3.2a

Please provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
Company-wide	Omnia Nutriology® continues to invest in support of predictive modelling for risk mitigation, especially with regard to water- and nutrient-use efficiency. The 'precision farming' service offering, where Omnia agronomists work with farmers to maximise yield under water-scarce conditions and by reducing the amount of fertilizer applied per hectare, reduces the Scope 3 carbon footprint of clients through the efficient application of fertilizer. Precision farming is a resource management concept and a service provided by Omnia to	Avoided emissions	Other: GHG Protocol and IPCC used to calculate avoided emissions			The Nutriology® programme is an integral part of the operational philosophy of the Agriculture division. The division is the largest of the three Omnia divisions and the operational costs are significant.

Level of aggregation	Description of product/Group of products	Are you reporting low carbon product/s or avoided emissions?	Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product/s as low carbon or to calculate avoided emissions	% revenue from low carbon product/s in the reporting year	% R&D in low carbon product/s in the reporting year	Comment
	farmers. The resource management would include soil, water and nutrients. Omnia helps a farmer to determine a certain soil's yield potential or potential nutrient deficiencies, where agronomists would then recommend a certain amount of a certain fertilizer/ lime to correct any deficiencies in the soil and also to fertilize the crop to achieve a certain yield. This concept assures that growers don't over fertilize (over fertilization can lead to leaching of nutrients into under-ground water or above-ground water resources which has an negative impact on the farmers financial resources as well as environmental resources) or under fertilize for a certain target yield.					

CC3.3

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

Yes

CC3.3a

Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	4	
To be implemented*	1	61
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	4	317
Not to be implemented		

CC3.3b

For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Energy efficiency: Building services	Replacement of 4000 36W lightbulbs with 17W LED lightbulbs between May and December 2016 at the Sasolburg Fertilizer Nitric Acid Plant. This has resulted in a reduction in electricity consumption	166	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	172560	360000	1-3 years	Ongoing	
Energy efficiency: Building services	Replacement of 70 high bay 400W lightbulbs with 200W LED lightbulbs between May and December 2016 at the Sasolburg Fertilizer Nitric Acid Plant. This has resulted in a reduction in electricity consumption	61	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	63575	210000	1-3 years	Ongoing	

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Energy efficiency: Processes	Installation of VSDs on cooling tower fans. This has resulted in a reduction in electricity consumption	25	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	25974	183000	<1 year	Ongoing	
Energy efficiency: Processes	Installation of timers on 1000 air conditioner units at the Sasolburg Fertilizer Nitric Acid Plant. This has resulted in a reduction in electricity consumption	65	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	67541	140000	<1 year	Ongoing	

CC3.3c

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

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

CC3.3d

If you do not have any emissions reduction initiatives, please explain why not

Further Information**Page: CC4. Communication**

CC4.1

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	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
In mainstream reports (including an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework	Underway - previous year attached	23,24,25,105,111,135	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/13/37113/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/OMNIA-IAR16 (1).pdf	
In mainstream reports (including an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework	Underway - previous year attached	52.53,54,55,56,57	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/13/37113/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/OMNIA-SDR16.pdf	

Further Information**Module: Risks and Opportunities****Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks**

CC5.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Risks driven by changes in regulation
 Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
 Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC5.1a

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Carbon taxes	National Treasury first introduced the possibility of a carbon tax in a discussion document in 2010. Following subsequent policy drafts the National Treasury released the draft carbon tax bill on 2nd November 2015 for public comment. The design still includes a tax rate initially levied at R120 per tonne of CO ₂ e, to increase by 10% annually. The tax is expected to relate to a company's direct (Scope 1)	Increased operational cost	Up to 1 year	Direct	Very likely	Low-medium	Based on the current design, the potential direct impact is estimated to be between R230,000 - R1.8 million based on the Scope 1 emissions.	Omnia previously undertook a project to investigate and identify resource efficiency opportunities (specifically related to energy, water and waste) at three of the largest sites. The project identified significant areas of energy savings (both related to fuel and electricity), which if implemented will greatly reduce carbon tax liability. This project has also resulted in the identification of energy-reduction	The project to identify energy-reduction initiatives and establish targets cost R690 000, of which Omnia paid 40% (R275 840) and NBI paid 60% through their Private Sector Energy Efficiency Programme. In addition, Omnia spent approximately R893000 on implementation of energy efficiency opportunities in the last reporting period

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>emissions in South Africa. Free allowances (i.e. emissions not subject to the tax) included: i) a basic 60% of annual Scope 1 emissions (accruing until 2020, after which the threshold will be gradually reduced); ii) an amount dependent on a company's emissions relative to a sector benchmark (z-factor); iii) up to 10% 'process' emissions; and iv) 10% trade exposure allowance and the potential to purchase 5-10% offsets depending on the sector. There is still uncertainty regarding a number of design elements including how the carbon tax will be</p>							<p>targets which have been introduced for the next reporting period. Omnia has also reduced their electricity consumption in the Fertilizer division through the second nitric acid plant complex. The complex, which became operational in March 2012, includes a power generation turbine operating off waste heat from production that, when the complex is operating at full capacity, can generate 50% of the power needed by both the original and the newly commissioned nitric acid plants at the Sasolburg facility. This reduces the consumption of grid electricity, thereby reducing</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	aligned with other climate change mitigation regulations (e.g. carbon budgets). One of the changes to the previous version of the design includes the intention to have a neutral impact on the price of electricity, i.e. no pass-through impact on electricity prices. There remains significant opposition to the carbon tax, including from within government. If implemented, the scheme is expected to commence in the last quarter of 2017.							the carbon tax liability. Omnia is also keeping abreast of developments with regards to the carbon tax through engagement through CAIA, and the Group is undergoing a process to improve reporting on GHG data through the development and rolling out of the SHE Reporting Standard, and associated training. This will help to ensure that theGHG reporting is accurate.	
Cap and trade schemes	The South African Government's National Climate Change Response Policy (NCCRP),	Increased operational cost	Up to 1 year	Direct	Very likely	Low	There are no penalties for non-compliance of the carbon budget in Phase 1 so no financial	Omnia is engaging regularly with the Department of Environmental Affairs to ensure the budget set is	Omnia did require external assistance to ensure its GHG data was developed in line

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>published in October 2011, defines a benchmark range, the 'Peak, Plateau and Decline' (PPD) trajectory, for national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. This policy also outlines Desired Emissions Reduction Outcomes (DEROs) for the long (2050), medium (2030) and short (2020) terms. Long term DEROs, expressed as a range, will be aspirational, while short term DEROs will be more realistic and based on currently available technology. DEROs will be absolute GHG reductions at the sector and sub-sector level. Carbon budgets will form one</p>						<p>implications. Omnia did require external assistance to ensure its GHG data was developed in line with the carbon budget requirements. This cost approximately R100 000.</p>	<p>realistic. In addition, Omnia is implementing energy efficiency projects and recently had its GHG data externally verified to ensure accuracy of its data.</p>	<p>with the carbon budget requirements. This cost approximately R100 000.</p>

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	mechanism to achieve the DEROs. The carbon budget at a company level represent a cap or limit on what a company can emit over a specific time period. Initially budgets will be set only for large emitters and Omnia is in the process of negotiating a realistic budget with the Department of Environmental Affairs								
Emission reporting obligations	The evolving climate change regulatory environment in South Africa (notably carbon taxes and carbon budgets) will require systems for collecting accurate GHG emissions data. The South African National Climate Change	Increased operational cost	Up to 1 year	Direct	Likely	Low	It is unclear at this point but it may be that Omnia will be liable for a verification cost to ensure that the data reported through the system is accurate and representative. The actual financial implication of verification is not	During the reporting period, Omnia developed and rolled out a Group SHE Reporting Guideline to improve reporting of GHG-related data and ensure that data reported was accurate and representative. Related to this, Omnia has rolled	The cost of the development, roll out and training associated with the new Group SHE Reporting Guideline was R133 000. This also involved conducting a series of on-site SHE data reviews to ensure that environmental reporting to date is

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>Response Policy provides for the mandatory reporting of emissions data. In April 2017 the DEA gazetted the National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulations. This requires data providers to register on the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System (NAEIS). Data providers are then required to submit total greenhouse gas emissions arising from a defined list of activities. Uncertainties include: (i) the threshold for determining different “data providers”; (ii) Boundary approach and other GHG accounting</p>						clear at this point.	out training on this Guideline at all of its divisions.	representative. These visits and subsequent reporting cost R288 000.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	methodology elements; (iii) timing and (iv) establishment of the online GHG data reporting platform.								
Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	In March 2015 the Department of Energy published draft regulations on registration, reporting on energy management and submission of Energy management plans (EMP) as part of the National Energy Act, 2008. The draft regulations require companies to provide energy data if exceeding a threshold of 180 Terajoules (TJ) of annual energy consumption and to submit an EMP in accordance with SANS 50001, if exceeding a threshold of	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	Very likely	Low	Given the thresholds and current energy reporting figures, Omnia will need to report on energy data and submit an EMP in accordance to SANAS. This represents an additional cost to the company but it is not clear how much this may amount to. Should a consultancy support with the drafting of the EMP, it will likely cost between R80 000 - R150 000.	Omnia previously undertook a project to investigate and identify resource efficiency opportunities (specifically related to energy, water and waste) at the three largest sites. The project identified significant areas of energy savings (both related to fuel and electricity), which if implemented will greatly reduce liability. This project has also resulted in the identification of energy-reduction targets training on this Guideline.	The project to identify energy-reduction initiatives and establish targets cost R690 000, of which Omnia paid 40% (R275 840) and NBI paid 60% through their Private Sector Energy Efficiency Programme. In addition, Omnia spent approximately R893 000 on implementation of energy efficiency opportunities in the last reporting period

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>400TJ of annual energy consumption. During the current reporting period, Omnia reported on energy consumption exceeding this threshold. The provision of energy data shall be carried out on an annual basis, with the EMPs submitted every five years, along with annual progress reports. The provision of energy data requires the completion of a standard template specific to each division. There is uncertainty regarding how these regulations will align with regulations being developed by the DEA who also require mandatory reporting of data and submission of a pollution</p>								

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	prevention plan for companies exceeding a certain threshold. There also exists uncertainty regarding penalties and how these will be imposed.								

CC5.1b

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	A climate change-induced change in precipitation patterns and storm activity could pose risks to the operations. For example, fertilizer plants in South Africa (not owned by Omnia) have been significantly affected by periods of	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	More likely than not	Low-medium	Should worsening weather result in unplanned discharges into rivers and wetland systems this could result in fines for Omnia. This has not happened in the past at Omnia but remains a risk. Fines could be in the region of R50	Omnia manages potential discharge situations by regularly monitoring and measuring of effluent and constant engagement with the authorities (Department of Water and	There is no cost associated with this management method.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>intense rainfall, which has had negative consequences on the surrounding environment as well as the day-to-day operations of the plant. Periods of intense rainfall are often associated with hail which also poses a risk to operations within South Africa. For example, hail activity in Sasolburg toward the end of 2014 damaged the solar system by cracking the solar panels, thereby reducing its electricity output from an average of 111 kWh per day to 88 kWh per day. This led to the Fertilizer facility increasing its reliance (and spend) on grid electricity. As a result of climate change, these events may happen more frequently with adverse implications</p>						<p>000 - R100 000. The increased operational spend on electricity should the solar system at Sasolburg be compromised by hail or bad weather will increase in the face of rising electricity costs and could amount to an additional R5 000/ year on electricity should things escalate. If trucks are not able to be offloaded the cost is R3500 per day. Normally between 6 and 10 vehicles per day are loaded. Hence, the total cost associated with standing time works out to around R21000 -R35000 per facility per day. However, Omnia has good relationships with its transporters and as a result is not liable for these standing time costs. However, should the standing time increase as a</p>	<p>Sanitation). With regards to standing time, the scheduling of trucks is done 48 hours before the truck can depart, which limits truck standing.</p>	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>for the divisions. Intense rainfall also affects logistics, particularly transport logistics and can pose a risk to getting staff and product in and out. In addition, the business will also be negatively affected should precipitation patterns change in such a way as to result in increased periods of drought. With the recent drought, fertilizer product is not able to get out and trucks of product are forced to wait in a queue. Product can only go out once the rains come, and this used to take place in October but the rainy season is shifting and this is taking place more and more regularly during November, which affects the fertilizer business.</p>						<p>result of bad weather it is likely that these costs will be passed on to the company.</p>		

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Reputation	Some of Omnia's products are GHG-intensive such as the explosives products. Given changing public perceptions as a result of increasing awareness about climate change, it is possible that clients will be more interested in procuring lower-carbon products. In addition, there will be increasing focus on what Omnia is doing in the face of climate change risks and the company may be impacted should it be perceived that the Group not be doing enough.	Reduced demand for goods/services	3 to 6 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Low-medium	Although the potential financial implications of this have not been quantified, it is estimated that the impact on the share price, should there be reputational damage, could be significant.	Omnia is actively identifying areas to cut down on its carbon emissions, including investing in technologies to significantly reduce emissions at the nitric acid plants. Omnia implemented a number of energy efficiency initiatives at operations during the reporting period, including, for example, energy efficient lighting and steam optimization. The Mining division identified the need to reduce raw material costs by substituting diesel with used oil as a fuel agent in emulsion-based explosives, this has been instrumental in reducing its carbon footprint by offsetting the amount of diesel required from refineries and by utilising a	Omnia spent approximately R893000 on implementation of energy efficiency opportunities in the last reporting period.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								hazardous waste product as a substitute for a natural resource.	

CC5.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

- Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
- Opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters
- Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC6.1a

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Other regulatory drivers	There are a number of tax incentives and cash grants in the area of energy and climate change which could be leveraged, including: • The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) runs the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement	Reduced operational costs	Up to 1 year	Direct	Virtually certain	Low-medium	Through the NBI PSEE Project, energy-reduction savings of around 360 000 MWh were identified across three sites. A portion of these savings will be realised in the next reporting period when the	Omnia is in the process of implementing a number of the identified opportunities. For example, Protea Chemicals Mobeni, reduced compressed air leaks at the site and installed VSD drives on a number of	The sites have spent approximately R893000 on implementation of energy efficient opportunities.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>Programme (MCEP) which aims to provide enhanced manufacturing support, including Green Technology and Resource Efficiency. • Section 12L Tax Incentive is managed by the Department of Energy and provides tax reductions incentives for businesses to claim if they can show measurable and verifiable savings in all energy forms. The tax relief was recently increased to 95 Cents deduction on taxable income per kilowatt-hour of energy saved – subject to all the conditions in the 12L regulations being met. • Section 12I Tax Incentive is managed by the DTI and offers</p>						<p>opportunities are implemented. Overall, this represents a financial benefit of R342 000 in terms of Section 12L of the Income Tax Act, excluding the cost required for measurement and verification.</p>	<p>motors. BME Losberg addressed lighting through timers and removal of unnecessary lighting. The sites are still identifying opportunities where the Section 12L tax rebate can be used. These opportunities need to be large enough to justify the measurement and verification costs.</p>	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>support for both capital investment and training to support greenfield, as well as brownfield investments. A key requirement is that projects should upgrade an industry within South Africa via an innovative process, cleaner production technology or improved energy efficiency. • Eskom's Integrated Demand Management Programme has designed various funding models such as rebates and performance offers for electrical energy efficiency improvements. Eskom recently announced that funding for this would be available again. Omnia believes that the Section 12L tax incentive</p>								

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	represents the most likely opportunity given the number of energy efficiency improvements that have been planned and implemented to date.								
Cap and trade schemes	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).	Increase in capital availability	1 to 3 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium	At present, Omnia has generated in the region of 4.5 million CERs. At present, the price for CERs is very low at around US\$ 0.35 but Omnia hopes that there will be progress in this regard. However, at this stage there is significant uncertainty around how this will look. In August 2008 the price of CERs was at US\$ 20/ tonne. It is very difficult to say	Omnia has a team of people who ensure that the two CDM projects are operating in accordance with the necessary methodology and therefore meeting CDM criteria. The team is also involved in constant monitoring to understand the avoided carbon emissions, and in applying for the verification in order to attain the CERs. In addition, compliance	R3.3 million was invested during the reporting period to upgrade EnviNOx I to maintain compliance with the CDM methodology and retain CDM status.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	Over the past five years, Omnia has generated more than 4.5 million CERs, and expect to generate an additional 600 000 CERs in the next financial year. No sales revenue was earned this year from the carbon credits as they are being stockpiling while global prices for carbon credits are low.						what the value of a CER may become but it is possible that the value of Omnia's CERs may be between US\$ 1.5 million to US\$ 3 million within the next 36 months or so.	with CDM methodology is closely monitored to ensure that the projects retain their CDM status.	

CC6.1b

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	Climate change is projected to result in changes in precipitation and temperature regimes, which may manifest in an increase in	Increased demand for existing products/services	3 to 6 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium	Increased demand for products and services will result in improved financial revenue for the	Omnia's Agriculture division is at the forefront of efforts to improve food security and crop yields with its	R200 000 was budgeted for R&D activities related to developing and identifying products and services that

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>drought and water-scarce conditions. Omnia offers products, services and technologies to maximise yield while minimising water consumption and as a result, such products may become more in demand. The Agriculture division is therefore continuing R&D into and utilising the latest technological advances to minimise water usage. In addition, Omnia has taken steps to become experts in water use in crop production through the Nutriology® centre. Food security is increasingly at risk as land available for</p>						<p>Group but the full implications have not been quantified at this point. The Agriculture Division, responsible for the Nutriology® programme, contributed 49% of Omnia Group's revenue in the last financial year. An increase of just 1% due to increased demand for products and services would translate into an additional R86million</p>	<p>unique Nutriology® offering. Nutriology® looks at ways to maximise water use efficiency of plants (i.e. grain yield attained per surface area (kg/ha) with a certain amount of water (mm)) and hence facilitate growth during drought conditions. Omnia invests in R&D through the Nutriology programme in order to further develop and identify products and services that will be of use in a water-scarce and food-insecure world. This involves testing products under different climatic and other conditions to maximise their potential.</p>	<p>will be of use in a water-scarce and food-insecure world. These figures exclude salaries and overheads.</p>

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>agricultural production in traditional agricultural areas shrinks due to urbanisation and mining, water becomes scarcer and changing global weather patterns disrupt agricultural production. These challenges are compelling food producers to produce higher yields from existing resources. Omnia's Agriculture division is at the forefront of efforts to improve food security and crop yields with its unique Nutriology® offering. Nutriology® looks at ways to maximise water use efficiency of plants (i.e. grain yield attained per surface area</p>								

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>(kg/ha) with a certain amount of water (mm)) and hence facilitate growth during drought conditions. In addition, Omnia offers a 'precision farming' service to farmers, whereby this resource management concept (including soil, water and nutrients) is used to help improve yields. Omnia helps a farmer to determine a certain soil's yield potential or potential nutrient deficiencies, where agronomists would then recommend a certain amount of a certain fertilizer/ lime to correct any deficiencies in the soil and also to fertilize the</p>								

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>crop to achieve a certain yield. This concept assures that growers don't over fertilize (over fertilization can lead to leaching of nutrients into under-ground water or above-ground water resources which has an negative impact on the farmers financial resources as well as environmental resources) or under fertilize for a certain target yield. This is a particularly useful service given changing climatic conditions. The Chemicals division offers several technologies for treating water to make it suitable for drinking, and as a result of changing climatic conditions these technologies may become more</p>								

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	sought after.								

CC6.1c

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Other drivers	The launch of the Private Sector Energy Efficiency (PSEE) programme by the National Business Initiative in South Africa created an opportunity for companies to reduce energy use and carbon emissions. The PSEE partly funds strategic energy management work for large companies in South Africa. Omnia took advantage of this opportunity and	Reduced operational costs	Up to 1 year	Direct	Virtually certain	Medium	Overall, the energy-saving opportunities identified represented around R11 million (approximately 360 million kWh) in reduced energy costs if implemented.	The project has been completed and the relevant sites have been given a detailed breakdown of their opportunities (which they were involved in identifying and quantifying) and SHE Managers at these sites have been tasked with the implementation and associated reporting. In addition, Omnia in the final stages of rolling out a Resource Efficiency Guideline which will help divisions and sites	The project to identify energy-reduction initiatives and establish targets cost R690 000, of which Omnia paid 40% (R275 840) and NBI paid 60% through their Private Sector Energy Efficiency Programme. There has been no cost associated with tasking the SHE Managers with the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the opportunities.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	<p>conducted a strategic energy management project that focussed on identifying energy and carbon reduction initiatives, and setting energy-reduction targets. As a result of this project (which was undertaken during the reporting period), the Group has the opportunity to reduce their carbon emissions. Indeed, certain projects have already been implemented and more will be implemented during the reporting period.</p>							to identify and implement additional energy- and carbon-saving opportunities. This will be rolled out in the next reporting period.	

CC6.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Fri 01 Apr 2016 - Fri 31 Mar 2017	44236
Scope 2 (location-based)	Fri 01 Apr 2016 - Fri 31 Mar 2017	91978
Scope 2 (market-based)	Fri 01 Apr 2016 - Fri 31 Mar 2017	0

CC7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
Defra Voluntary Reporting Guidelines

CC7.2a

If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

CC7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO2	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)
N2O	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)
CH4	IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)

CC7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Electricity	1.03	kg CO2e per MWh	Eskom Integrated Report 2015
Diesel/Gas oil	2.67	kg CO2 per liter	IPCC TAR
Other: Light fuel oil	0.00029	metric tonnes CO2e per liter	IPCC TAR
Natural gas	0.00199	metric tonnes CO2e per m3	IPCC TAR
Bituminous coal	2.44068	metric tonnes CO2 per metric tonne	IPCC TAR
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	0.00298	Other: metric tonnes CO2e per kg	IPCC TAR
Other: Waste Burnt	0.706	metric tonnes CO2e per metric tonne	Onsite measurement
Other: Heavy fuel oil	0.00294	kg CO2 per liter	IPCC TAR

Further Information

Page: **CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Apr 2016 - 31 Mar 2017)**

CC8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Operational control

CC8.2

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

44236

CC8.3

Please describe your approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure		

CC8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)	Comment
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Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)	Comment
91978	0	

CC8.4

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

No

CC8.4a

Please provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source	Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)	Explain why the source is excluded

CC8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	Less than or equal to 2%	Data Management	Omnia has not been collecting data and reporting the carbon footprint for a very long time and as such is still in the process of establishing a reliable baseline, and it is possible for some of the data that is reported to have minor errors. To assist in this regard, a Group SHE Reporting Standard was developed and rolled out to all the divisions with associated training. This standard mandates what data must be collected and how this data should be reported. In addition, an online reporting system has been implemented requiring the divisions to report monthly. The monthly reporting enables the Group to identify month-on-month trends in the data and to identify possible errors.
Scope 2 (location-based)	Less than or equal to 2%	Data Management	Omnia has not been collecting data and reporting the carbon footprint for a very long time and as such is still in the process of establishing a reliable baseline, and it is possible for some of the data that is reported to have minor errors. To assist in this regard, a Group SHE Reporting Standard was developed and rolled out to all the divisions with associated training. This standard mandates what data must be collected and how this data should be reported. In addition, an online reporting system has been implemented requiring the divisions to report monthly. The monthly reporting enables the Group to identify month-on-month trends in the data and to identify possible errors.
Scope 2 (market-based)			

CC8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.6a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/13/37113/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/CDP - Omnia Assurance Statement - June 2017.pdf	Page 1-2	ISAE3000	

CC8.6b

Please provide further details of the regulatory regime to which you are complying that specifies the use of Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS)

Regulation	% of emissions covered by the system	Compliance period	Evidence of submission

CC8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to at least one of your reported Scope 2 emissions figures

Third party verification or assurance process in place

CC8.7a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your location-based and/or market-based Scope 2 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Location-based or market-based figure?	Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Location-based	Annual process	Complete	Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/13/37113/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/CDP - Omnia Assurance Statement - June 2017.pdf	Page 1-2	ISAE3000	

CC8.8

Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

Additional data points verified	Comment
Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	The sustainability review includes key performance-specific indicators over which Ibis ESG Assurance has been engaged to perform an independent assurance engagement in respect of: • Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions New variables were identified for enhanced assurance for FY2017 as follows: • Total energy use • Total volume of water abstracted from all sources • Total volume of authorised effluent discharged • Tonnes of hazardous waste disposed • Tonnes of waste recycled

CC8.9

Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

No

CC8.9a

Please provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tonnes CO2

Further Information

Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Apr 2016 - 31 Mar 2017)

CC9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC9.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
South Africa	41057
Rest of world	3178

CC9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

CC9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Agriculture	29507
Mining	8587
Chemicals	6140
Head Office	3

CC9.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
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CC9.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
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CC9.2d

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
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Further Information

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Apr 2016 - 31 Mar 2017)

CC10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC10.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions and energy consumption by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
South Africa	91708		276419	0
Rest of world	270		617	0

CC10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

CC10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
Agriculture	84235	0
Mining	2581	0
Chemicals	5041	0
Head Office	122	0

CC10.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
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CC10.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tonnes CO2e)
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Further Information

Page: CC11. Energy

CC11.1

What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

CC11.2

Please state how much heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Heat	0
Steam	188078
Cooling	0

CC11.3

Please state how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (for energy purposes) during the reporting year

96917

CC11.3a

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Diesel/Gas oil	40941
Other: Light oil	5173
Natural gas	35343
Bituminous coal	996
Other: Heavy oil	14441

CC11.4

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3a

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh consumed associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Emissions factor (in units of metric tonnes CO2e per MWh)	Comment
No purchases or generation of low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted with a low carbon emissions factor	0	0	

CC11.5

Please report how much electricity you produce in MWh, and how much electricity you consume in MWh

Total electricity consumed (MWh)	Consumed electricity that is purchased (MWh)	Total electricity produced (MWh)	Total renewable electricity produced (MWh)	Consumed renewable electricity that is produced by company (MWh)	Comment
104636	88958	15678	0	0	

Further Information

Page: CC12. Emissions Performance

CC12.1

How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Increased

CC12.1a

Please 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

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Please explain and include calculation
Emissions reduction activities	0.3	Decrease	Emission reduction activities at the Sasolburg Fertilizer Nitric Acid Plant resulted in a 0.3% saving (317 t CO2e) relative to the previous financial year. This was calculated by dividing the emissions savings by the total year-on-year change in emissions (14984 t CO2e) and multiplying by the relative year-on-year change (12.4%).
Divestment			
Acquisitions			
Mergers			
Change in output	4.4	Decrease	Production at a Group level has decreased from 3435214 tonnes last year to 3313825 tonnes (-3.5%). The change in output was assumed to account for the balance of change in total emissions (-5278 t CO2e). This was divided by the total year-on-year change and multiplied by the relative year-on-year change (12.4%).
Change in methodology			
Change in boundary			
Change in physical operating conditions	17	Increase	Due to a combination of planned shutdowns and the breakdown of the air compressor which resulted in the Nitric Acid Plant (NAP) being offline for 75 days, the generation of alternative energy decreased, resulting in an increase in the utilisation of the national electricity grid. Electricity generated decreased from 35658 MWh to 15678 MWh. It was assumed that grid electricity consumption increased by the same amount. The Eskom grid emission factor was used to estimate the resultant change in emissions (20579 t CO2e), which was divided by the total year-on-year change and multiplied by the relative year-on-year change (12.4%).
Unidentified			
Other			

CC12.1b

Is your emissions performance calculations in CC12.1 and CC12.1a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

CC12.2

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator: Unit total revenue	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.00000837	metric tonnes CO2e	16269000000	Location-based	15.8	Increase	Revenue at a Group level decreased from R16774m to R16269m (-3%). Over the same period, absolute emissions increased by 12.4%. This has resulted in an increase in the intensity figure of 15.8%.

CC12.3

Please provide any additional intensity (normalized) metrics that are appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure =	Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	Metric denominator	Metric denominator: Unit total	Scope 2 figure used	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.04110	metric tonnes CO2e	metric tonne of product	3313825	Location-based	16.5	Increase	Production at a Group level has decreased from 3435214 tonnes last year to 3313825 tonnes (-3.5%). Over the same period, absolute emissions increased by 12.4%. This has resulted in an increase in the intensity figure of 16.5%.

Further Information

Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

No, but we anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC13.1a

Please complete the following table for each of the emission trading schemes in which you participate

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership

CC13.1b

What is your strategy for complying with the schemes in which you participate or anticipate participating?

CC13.2

Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

Yes

CC13.2a

Please provide details on the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits canceled	Purpose, e.g. compliance
Credit origination	N2O	Omnia's nitric acid plants utilise best-in-class technology to reduce carbon emissions, called the EnviNOx process. Two EnviNOx™ plants have been installed at the two nitric acid plants that have significantly reduced emission of nitrogen oxide – a greenhouse gas (GHG) – to far below legislative requirements. These have been registered as two separate CDM projects, namely: 1. Omnia Fertilizer's nitrous oxide (N2O) Reduction Project – registered on 3 May 2007; and 2. Omnia N2O Abatement Project II – registered on 30 April 2012	CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)	409504	409504	No	Voluntary Offsetting

Further Information

Page: **CC14. Scope 3 Emissions**

CC14.1

Please account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Not relevant, calculated	979305	Omnia estimated emissions associated with selected purchased goods and services. Only emissions associated with production of the ammonia, urea and MAP purchased by Fertilizer and 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. All 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).	100.00%	
Capital goods	Not relevant, explanation provided				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

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					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)	Relevant, calculated	4385	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 2016 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 : 0,55266 KgCO2e/Litre; Fuel Oil: 0,58484 KgCO2e/Litre; Natural Gas: 0,27546kgCO2e/m3; Coal: 0,3678kgCO2e/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.	100.00%	
Upstream	Relevant,	35362	This includes road and rail transport of products paid for. This	80.00%	

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
transportation and distribution	calculated		includes the full (non-attributable) emissions. The following DEFRA 2016 emission factors are applied: all HGVs average laden - 0.91484 kgCO2e/km; freight train - 0.0295 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)		
Waste generated in operations	Relevant, calculated	1268	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.	100.00%	
Business travel	Relevant, calculated	2336	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	80.00%	

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			(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	Relevant, calculated	3775	"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 2016 DEFRA emission factors were used: average car, unknown fuel: 0.18695 kg CO2e/km; regular taxi - 0.16286 kg CO2e/passenger.km with 10 passengers per taxi on average. DEFRA factors use IPCC AR4 GWPs. "	50.00%	
Upstream leased assets	Not relevant,				Omnia own and operate most of its assets. The portion of office

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
	explanation provided				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	Not relevant, explanation provided				"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

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					expose us to a material inherent risk and are thus regarded as zero. "
Processing of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				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 the sold products is calculated though.
Use of sold products	Relevant, calculated	2399071	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).	80.00%	
End of life treatment of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				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

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					not relevant. The use of the sold products is calculated though.
Downstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				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	Not relevant, explanation provided				Omnia does not own any franchises, and therefore emissions associated with franchises are zero and are not relevant.
Investments	Not relevant, explanation provided				Omnia primarily has investments in holding companies without any direct operational footprints, therefore emissions are zero and are not relevant. "
Other (upstream)					
Other (downstream)					

CC14.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions

No third party verification or assurance

CC14.2a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Verification or assurance cycle in place	Status in the current reporting year	Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 3 emissions verified (%)

CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Purchased goods & services	Change in output	11	Decrease	There was a substantial reduction in ammonia consumption by the Fertilizer division.
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)	Change in output	24	Increase	There was a substantial increase in the use of mobile diesel and heavy fuel oil.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Upstream transportation & distribution	Change in output	10	Increase	The total distance traveled for the Agriculture division has increased significantly, as has the tonnes transported.
Waste generated in operations	Change in output	8	Increase	Emissions from waste increased as the amount of hazardous waste increased. However, general waste volumes decreased as the divisions are actively engaged in waste recycling. The success of this is evident in the increasing volumes of waste which are being recycled, particularly non-hazardous waste material.
Business travel	Change in methodology	75	Decrease	Omnia has improved its calculation methodology for business travel significantly, hence the reduction in emissions from this category
Employee commuting	Change in output	6	Increase	The total number of people employed by Omnia increased by about 6%.
Use of sold products	Change in output	1	Decrease	Explosives sales have increased slightly while fertilizer sales have decreased relative to FY2016.

CC14.4

Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)

Yes, our suppliers

CC14.4a

Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagements and measures of success

CC14.4b

To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent

Type of engagement	Number of suppliers	% of total spend (direct and indirect)	Impact of engagement
Active engagement	90	90%	The responses received to the supply chain questionnaire will inform future engagements with suppliers on energy and climate change related risks.

CC14.4c

Please explain why you do not engage with any elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies, and any plans you have to develop an engagement strategy in the future

Further Information

It is important for Omnia to maintain a supply chain which has a commitment to sustainable development. In the reporting year Omnia began screening and monitoring the compliance of its suppliers in terms of sustainability, including GHG emissions and climate change. The Group submitted a questionnaire to its top 90 suppliers (prioritised by Rand spent) to self-evaluate themselves against these issues. Suppliers were asked about measurement and reporting of energy use as well as climate change risks and opportunities. The information that the suppliers provided was used to understand whether the suppliers have adequate measures to address sustainability risks, including those related to energy and climate change. The next steps will be to engage with the suppliers more formally. Currently suppliers are not necessarily incentivized to report this information as Omnia has just started the supplier engagement process. At this stage the response rate to the questionnaire (52%) is the only quantitative measure of the success of the engagements.

Module: Sign Off

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Mrs Kavita Pema	General Manager: Group SHERQ	Environment/Sustainability manager

Further Information

CDP 2017 Climate Change 2017 Information Request