

Module: Introduction**Page: Introduction**

CC0.1**Introduction**

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Reunert Limited is a South African company listed in the industrial goods and services (electronic and electrical equipment) sector of the JSE. The group manages a diversified portfolio of businesses in the fields of electrical engineering, information and communication technologies (ICT) and applied electronics. The group operates mainly in South Africa with minor operations situated in Australia, Lesotho, Sweden, USA, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

There are three main operating segments:

- Electrical Engineering:

CBI-electric: (consisting of African Cables, Zamefa, Telecom Cables and Low Voltage) contributed 46% towards the Reunert revenue in this reporting year. These operations manufacture energy and telecom cables as well as circuit breakers. A 74,39% share of Metal Fabricators of Zambia Plc (Zamefa) was acquired with effect 26 August 2016. No emission data from this operation has been included in this report as the acquisition only happened in the last five weeks of the financial reporting period. Emission data will be included in the next reporting period.

- ICT:

37% of revenue was from this segment: (The business units are: Nashua Office Automation, ECN, Nashua Communications, PanSolutions, and Quince Capital). These operations mainly import office products from OEMs and distribute through a franchise network. Complementary value-added services and solutions are offered to customers.

- Applied Electronics:

This segment contributed 17% towards revenue: (The business units are: Fuchs Electronics, Reutech Communications, Omnigo, Reutech Radar Systems, Reutech Solutions and RC&C Manufacturing.) This segment develops, manufactures and supplies high-precision electronic products for defence and commercial applications.

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

Thu 01 Oct 2015 - Fri 30 Sep 2016

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

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

Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee

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
Facility managers	Other non-monetary reward	Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target	Incentives are focused on management responsible for production and where activities can reduce energy usage. Although not directly linked, achieving targets could contribute to monetary awards where it is aligned with KPIs in support of operational and strategic goals.

Further Information

Page: **CC2. Strategy**

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 & Australia	1 to 3 years	Reunert has a well-established and separate Risk Committee, ensuring a focussed review of risk identification and management processes. The ISO 31000 framework is used. Key risk classes: a) Governance and reputation – the risk that adverse publicity regarding Reunert’s business practices, associations and market conduct, whether accurate or not, will cause a loss of confidence. b) Strategy and planning - the risk that the strategy is inappropriate or not implemented. c) Operations/infrastructure – the risk that there is a loss as a result of inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events. d) Compliance – the risk of not complying with laws, regulations and rules including core values and code of conduct. e) Reporting – the risk that effective reporting does not take place including reporting errors or omissions in the annual financial statements or integrated report.

CC2.1b

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

The potential impact of climate change on our businesses are assessed at the various operations in accordance with board approved risk tolerance levels.

- Risks are categorised and scored in a range from rare to almost certain.
- Internal controls and management interventions are recorded and assessed for each identified risk.
- A control effectiveness rating is assigned to each risk ranging from very effective to ineffective.
- Residual risks are classified as high, medium and low based on their impact and likelihood of occurring, after taking into account the effectiveness of the internal controls in place.
- A residual risk management strategy is then decided upon, being treat, terminate, transfer, tolerate, avoid or exploit (opportunities).

Any climate change risks at an asset level would be assessed in the same way as at company level.

Risk reporting follows risk reviews and is considered by the risk committee twice a year.

Opportunities are identified as part of annual strategic processes and are aligned with the different business models of each of our operations. The opportunities will be aligned to sustainable growth strategies and would depend on

- The pricing of our services
- Adaptation to new technologies
- Extending our offerings into new markets
- Providing more tangible solutions to our customers that complement our existing product ranges.

The board is committed to increasing shareholder value by understanding the calculated risks that are taken to optimise opportunities and to protect against risks and uncertainties that could threaten the achievement of the group's strategic objectives. This commitment is reflected in management's continued attention to the importance of effective risk management through efficient risk reporting processes that enable management and the board to make quality informed decisions.

CC2.1c

How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

All group companies conduct formal risk assessments and operational risk management meetings are held at least twice a year.

The Reunert chief executive, chief financial officer and senior management attend operational risk management meetings. Internal audit attends all business unit risk meetings and helps to facilitate the process. Risks are scored in a range from rare to almost certain and the likelihood of the risk taking place.

External environmental audits are also undertaken at selected business that have a higher likelihood of environmental impact risks. Outcomes from these assessments are included in the Reunert group risk process and a high-level overview is presented to the social, ethics and transformation committee.

During the review period no major climate change risks that could have a major direct impact on the business, have been identified.

Various opportunities have been identified and are integrated into existing business models. The same criteria for any other business opportunities are applied in evaluating climate change opportunities. These would include returns on invested capital and gaining access to strategic markets.

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

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**

The board recognises its responsibility to conduct and to grow the company in a sustainable manner with due regard to all its stakeholders.

The board is supported by its standing committees. In particular three of these board sub-committees consider the different elements of Climate Change and its potential impact within their mandates.

They are the:

1. Audit committee (statutory obligations and reporting requirements which includes sustainability)
2. Risk committee (looking after risk management including regulatory and physical risks); and the
3. Social, ethics and transformation committee (ensuring that the company acts as a responsible corporate citizen, which includes the responsibility to protect our environment and resources).

During the reporting period, climate change strategies were focussed on cost management and extracting efficiencies, risk mitigation as well as business opportunities in the short- to medium term.

The group strategy includes efficiency and innovation as strategic pillars. The short-term focus is optimising energy efficiency and power factors.

In the medium to longer term (3-5 years), strategies are mainly focused on research and development and the adaptation of our own product ranges to a lower carbon environment. Some opportunities were identified by business operations to participate in the growing renewable energy sector in South Africa.

Subsequent to the reporting period, a 51% equity stake was acquired in a turnkey energy engineering solutions provider, Terra Firma Solutions, effective 28 February 2017. This firm specialises in providing turnkey energy engineering solutions, predominantly to the industrial and commercial sectors in South Africa. The firm, which was founded in 2012, has installed numerous large rooftop photovoltaic (solar) energy systems. Terra Firma also over 960 sites under remote energy and water management through its in-house developed smart software. Its Training Academy provides accredited skills development courses in green careers.

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)

Other

CC2.3a

On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
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CC2.3b

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

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?
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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

Some of our business units would provide input to customers which are being used in direct policy engagements with regulators or government. We are involved in providing products to the renewable energy industry.

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?

Any important matters that could impact on business, including climate change, are discussed at business unit level and rolled-up to executive or board level if the matters are material.

Further stakeholder engagement would be considered depending on the nature of the issues.

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?

No

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
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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

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

The immediate priority of the group is the implementation of the Reunert group strategy.

The strategy is focused on:

1. Ensuring growth through diversification including geographic expansion, developing or acquiring new products and services and improved solutions offerings
2. Ensuring best-in-class operational efficiencies and
3. Embedding a culture of innovation.
4. The transformation of the business and our people to effectively participate in the markets we serve.
5. Customer centricity: To provide customer centred products and services and solutions.

Driving the reduction of emissions by setting targets at group level is therefore not high priority or identified as a material issue to the group.

However, because one of the strategic pillars is EFFICIENCY the group's emissions is expected to decline over the next five years on a like-for-like basis, as part of continuous improvements in processes and energy management being implemented.

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
Group of products	Energy efficiency, solar PV and carbon measurement/management	Low carbon product and avoided emissions	Other:	0%	Less than or equal to 10%	Terra Firma Solutions was only acquired after the reporting period and therefore calculations are not included in the 2017 response

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	1705
To be implemented*		
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	3	201
Not to be implemented	2	490

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	Partial replacement of lighting with energy efficient lighting at Reunert Park, Midrand for ECN company when the building was renovated prior to ECN relocating to this building.	134	Scope 2 (location-based)	Voluntary	275640	386000	1-3 years	3-5 years	ECN relocated to the building in Dec 2015.
Energy	Gas geyser replacement	33	Scope 1	Voluntary	32850	65000	1-3	1-2 years	

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
efficiency: Building services	for washroom. Change electric geysers at change room facilities in Vereeniging plant to natural gas heating.						years		
Energy efficiency: Building services	Steam production boilers: Capturing of waste heat from condensate blow down and re-using the water for cooling towers.	34	Scope 1	Voluntary	81144	200000	1-3 years	6-10 years	Installation was completed with minor work still to be done to extract maximum efficiency. The system and pipes are still to be thermally insulated. Water saving is 2300 kL/annum and gas 610 GJ/annum

CC3.3c

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

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	Evaluation of electrical loading and implementation of methods to reduce energy requirements. Continuous improvement of manufacturing efficiencies. Capital expenditure allocations consider productivity enhancements, including energy efficiency as well as the application of cleaner technologies.

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for low carbon product R&D	Product development of circuit breakers for application in renewable energy environments.

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	Complete	Carbon Report Stand Alone Document	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/98/15698/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/Reunert 2016 Carbon footprint report.pdf	Available on our website under Sustainability Section, under CDP reports. https://www.reunert.co.za/sustainability.php

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document	Comment
not used the CDSB Framework				
In mainstream reports (including an integrated report) but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	Reunert Integrated Report, p 90, 134	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2017/98/15698/Climate Change 2017/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/Reunert_IR_2016_FINAL.pdf	Available on our website https://www.reunert.co.za/downloads/reports/2016/Reunert_IR_2016_Interactive_PDFb.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
International agreements	International agreements may impact operational costs within extended supply chain, especially if and where engaged with companies that operate in countries that have/will ratify the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement. These operations will see measures introduced within their countries to reduce emissions; such as carbon pricing, emissions trading schemes	Increased capital cost	3 to 6 years	Indirect (Supply chain)	Likely	Low	Increased costs due to changes in climate change agreements are not regarded as material and have not been analysed.	Cost comparisons where a selection of suppliers are available and products are of the same quality. Stay abreast of developments in this space.	Not calculated

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	etc. South Africa has submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the Paris Agreement which will see legislative changes to meet these commitments.								
Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	Any fuel/energy taxes and regulations is likely to have a direct impact on business as it is passed on through the supply chain. It is possible that the proposed carbon tax will tax at source for certain emissions sources (e.g. liquid fuels) and therefore the tax could be built in with the fuel levy.	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Supply chain)	Likely	Low	The overall cost is negligible to total operational costs.	Reduce operational costs through effective fleet management systems Increase efficiencies. Continued engagement with supply chain.	Will be included in financial management costs
Product efficiency regulations and standards	Companies will need to stay abreast of requirements and standards in the sectors and geographical areas	Reduced demand for goods/services	>6 years	Indirect (Client)	Likely	Unknown	No direct risks have been identified. Indirect risks are currently regarded as immaterial and therefore not	Conduct research on likelihood of products and services to be exposed to regulatory	Not available

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	in which they operate.						calculated.	environment	
Carbon taxes	<p>The SA Government aim to implement a carbon tax in January 2018. A draft bill was published late 2015 which allowed for final public comment. Steps to legislate the tax are expected this year. Relevant to Reunert, the tax will cover fossil fuel combustion. Treasury intend on taxing liquid fuels at source, therefore these taxes will be incorporated into the fuel levy (refer fuel/energy taxes and regulations). In terms of tax on stationary fossil fuel combustion, only entities with a combined installed thermal capacity of 10MW+ will be</p>	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	Virtually certain	Low	<p>The effect of carbon tax on electricity is minimal. Government stated that through revenue recycling and a reduction in the electricity tariff, there will be no impact on the cost of electricity in the first phase of the carbon tax. Therefore financial impact on electricity price should be null. This will change after 2020, entering phase two. Based on Reunert's Scope 1 fuel combustion emissions and accounting for the basic threshold, the direct costs of carbon tax on fuel would be around R260,000.</p>	Continued energy reduction and efficiency projects will contribute to cost containment.	Not calculated

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	subject to the tax (in the first phase). The tax will also include emissions from industrial processes and product use, and fugitive emissions. This may increase operational costs of raw materials (metals) within the supply chain.								
General environmental regulations, including planning	The SA Department of Energy's (DoE) draft national pollution prevention regulations (which relates to greenhouse gas emissions) includes activities that are not relevant to Reunert.	Other:	Unknown	Indirect (Supply chain)	Very unlikely	Low	Reunert is currently not affected.	No management costs foreseen in immediate future	Not calculated
Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	The carbon tax to be introduced in January 2018 will be built into the fuel levy and will increase liquid fuel costs.	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	Very likely	Low-medium	Not calculated as it is not a material cost	Continued operational efficiencies and fleet management. Centralised warehousing and minimising	Not calculated

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								trips.	
General environmental regulations, including planning	The DoE's proposed Regulations on the Mandatory Provision of Energy Data would only apply to operators whose total annual energy consumption exceeds 180 TJ.	Increased operational cost	>6 years	Direct	Likely	Low	Currently the guidance on energy consumption exceeding 180TJ does not apply to current operations. Additional reporting costs would be minimal.	Alignment of existing reporting to include additional requirements	Not calculated
Emission reporting obligations	The South African Department of Environmental Affairs has introduced a mandatory National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulation (of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 2004).	Increased operational cost	Up to 1 year	Direct	About as likely as not	Low	If the combined installed capacity of stationary fuel combustion of any group companies is equal to or exceeds 10MW, the company is required to report its greenhouse gas emissions.	Accurate calculation and recording of stationary fuel combustion at applicable business units in the group.	Not calculated as not currently applicable.

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	Severe weather patterns might have an impact on the delivery of products/components within our supply chain	Increased operational cost	Up to 1 year	Indirect (Supply chain)	More likely than not	Low	Direct financial implications have not been calculated due to the diverse nature of businesses and products within the group, spreading the risks and low impact therefore..	Dual supply strategies are in place for critical product supplies.	Not calculated as a separate cost due to the low risk impact.

CC5.1c

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	The investment community is expressing a growing interest in non-financial information which includes carbon management / climate change. The risk lies in under estimating	Reduced stock price (market valuation)	3 to 6 years	Direct	Very unlikely	Low	No projections are available	Risk Management Committee assesses reputational risks that might occur and adaptation strategies are monitored.	Not calculated

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	environmental issues such as climate change and timeous adaptation to these changes.								
Reputation	As environmental issues become more prevalent in consumer decision-making processes, so the importance of acting as an agent for environmental protection increases. Any negative perceptions created around our company and brands would have a negative impact and could damage reputation.	Reduced demand for goods/services	3 to 6 years	Direct	Likely	Medium	No projections are available	Reunert is a diverse company with multitude of services and products. In certain of the areas products are already being aligned with more energy efficient products and renewable energies. Reunert is currently not directly exposed to consumer goods.	Has not been calculated separately as a cost to climate change
Increasing humanitarian demands	In South Africa job insecurity, severe income disparity and social instability in the region ranks much higher than addressing climate change issues.	Wider social disadvantages	Up to 1 year	Direct	Likely	Low-medium	Labour unrest and higher demands could have a direct impact on our manufacturing businesses. Social unrest could also have a wider ripple	Potential impact is monitored closely	Not disclosed

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
							impact on other businesses. Depending on time frame and reach this can have a material impact.		

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
Carbon taxes	As carbon taxes increase the cost of carbon intensive products and services, opens the opportunity to create low	New products/business services	3 to 6 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium	Financial implications not calculated.	Low carbon products and services are included as growth areas in the Reunert strategy.	Not calculated

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	carbon products and services (such as renewables) as the market transitions to low carbon alternatives. This opportunity involves product creation and growth in the renewable sector as opposed to internal efficiencies.								
Product efficiency regulations and standards	If regulations require more energy efficient products, some of our products could be favourably placed.	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Indirect (Client)	Likely	Low-medium	Financial implications are not disclosed.	Continued research and development in cost and energy efficiencies. New technology developments in renewable sector which could be applied to existing product ranges. Marketing and sales strategy and execution thereof.	Not calculated
International	International	New	>6 years	Direct	Likely	Low-	Due to the	Diversifying the	Not

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
agreements	agreements such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Paris Agreement) will open up the requirement for emission reductions. Reunert companies have participated in supplying goods and services in the roll-out of the South African Renewable Energy Plan. The businesses continue to be well placed to repeat and grow its contributions not only in South Africa but also international	products/business services				medium	longer term outlook financial implications have not calculated.	group's geographical reach as well as developing or acquiring new products/services form part of the Reunert strategy and will be a business driver in management's assessment on opportunities.	calculated

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	markets in which it operates. The Paris Climate Agreement commits countries to contribute towards the reduction of GHG emissions, and to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and to pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C. The long-term goal is to achieve net-zero emissions by the second half of the century.								
Cap and trade schemes	Opportunities exist to provide carbon credits through	New products/business services	3 to 6 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Low	These areas are currently being explored and data not	Strategic assessment of business opportunities.	Not available

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	products and services						readily available		

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 temperature extremes	Some of our products in CBI-electric and in Reutech have been developed to operate in extreme weather conditions, which potentially could lead to increased demand for these products.	Increased demand for existing products/services	>6 years	Indirect (Client)	About as likely as not	Low-medium	Not calculated	Continued Research and Development programmes.	Not calculated

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
Reputation	Investors are increasingly using non-financial results to inform their investment decisions. By incorporating climate change into scenario planning and understanding our risks and opportunities Reunert believes its reputation amongst its investors, shareholders, employees and customers is likely to improve.	Increased stock price (market valuation)	1 to 3 years	Direct	More likely than not	Low-medium	No method exists currently to calculate a valuation increase based on climate-related opportunities.	Engage with our primary stakeholders, including the investment community on valuations of the company and expectations on shareholder returns.	Not separately calculated. Included in engagement activities.
Reputation	Consumer awareness of climate change related issues is increasing rapidly. Some of the products we manufacture (circuit breakers) and distribute (office equipment) are contributing to reduced energy	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium	The majority of competitors will provide similar products/services, so unless there is a significant breakthrough financial performance will remain the same.	Constant re-evaluation of products and services and new technology developments that could enhance climate-related solutions.	Not calculated

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	consumption. With increased demand for these kinds of products we believe we are well-placed to deliver sustainable, low-carbon options going forward.								
Other drivers	Product development and supply: South Africa is ideally placed to make use of renewable energy and has a target of installing 10 000 GWh through its Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPP) despite delays experienced in awarding of Windows 4 and 4.5. Operations in the Reunert group are already providing	Increased demand for existing products/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	Likely	Medium	A small portion of earnings were attributable to renewable energy products. This is set to increase in the current financial year and good prospects for the next five years.	Analysing business opportunities that exist for the group to be a significant supplier for the intended R18 billion South African spend on renewable energy solutions over the next few years.	Not calculated

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	some products such as cables for the Wind Farms, In addition the group has capacity to develop niche products or services related to renewable energy technologies. Further opportunities also exist in Africa such as Zambia and East Africa which is being explored.								
Other drivers	A sharp increase in energy costs in South Africa and secure power supplies are creating business opportunities to assist consumers and businesses with going off the grid and /or to reduce its reliability on the incumbent public power supplier.	New products/business services	3 to 6 years	Direct	Likely	Medium	No information available for public disclosure.	In development phase	Not calculated yet

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	Due to expertise within the group and our drive towards innovation, the renewable energy sector is regarded as a growth area.								

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	Wed 01 Oct 2014 - Wed 30 Sep 2015	6099.97
Scope 2 (location-based)	Wed 01 Oct 2014 - Wed 30 Sep 2015	44015.99
Scope 2 (market-based)		

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

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

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 Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 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
Diesel/Gas oil	2.67620	kg CO2e per liter	UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, 2016 v1.0
Motor gasoline	2.30250	kg CO2 per liter	UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, 2016 v1.0
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	2.94178	Other: kg CO2e per kg	UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, 2016 v1.0
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1.50502	Other: kg CO2e per kWh	UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, 2016 v1.0
Natural gas	0.18400	Other: kg CO2e per kWh	UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, 2016 v1.0
Electricity	1.00	kg CO2e per MWh	For South Africa & Lesotho: Eskom Annual Integrated Report 2016 data

Further Information

Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Oct 2015 - 30 Sep 2016)

CC8.1

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

Financial control

CC8.2

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

6161.14

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	We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emissions factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-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
45426.56		

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?

Yes

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
HFC fugitive emissions	Emissions are not evaluated	No emissions from this source	No emissions from this source	HFC fugitive emissions Scope 1 fugitive emissions from air conditioning equipment have been excluded due to immateriality and lack of available data.
Purchased electricity	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not evaluated	Emissions are not relevant	Purchased electricity Purchased electricity excluded at the sites Port Elizabeth: Nashua Communications and Reutech Communications North due to lack of available data.

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 1	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Data Gaps Assumptions	

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
		Metering/ Measurement Constraints Data Management	
Scope 2 (location-based)	More than 2% but less than or equal to 5%	Data Gaps Assumptions Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints Data Management	
Scope 2 (market-based)	Greater than 100%	No Sources of Uncertainty	We are unable to report Market based Scope 2 data

CC8.6

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

No third party verification or assurance

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 (%)
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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
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CC8.7

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

No third party verification or assurance

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 (%)
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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
No additional data verified	

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

CC9.1

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

No

CC9.1a

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e

CC9.2

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

- By business division
 - By GHG type
 - By activity
-

CC9.2a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Electrical engineering	5022.20
ICT	667.65
Applied Electronics	447.67
Group Services	23.62

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)
CO2	6138.51
CH4	9.43
N2O	13.20

CC9.2d

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Stationary fuel combustion	3763.43
Stationary fuel non-energy	16.64
Mobile fuel combustion	2381.07

Further Information

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Oct 2015 - 30 Sep 2016)

CC10.1

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

No

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)
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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)
Electrical Engineering	37341.35	
ICT	1021.70	
Applied Electronics	5438.92	
Group Services	1624.59	

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

CC10.2a: Scope 2, market based emissions in Column 3 is not applicable.

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	0
Cooling	0

CC11.3

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

29581.21

CC11.3a

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

Fuels	MWh
Diesel/Gas oil	4408.63
Motor gasoline	5996.49
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1049.41
Natural gas	18126.68

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		

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
45492.05	45426.56	65.49	65.49	65.49	Renewable energy produced at Reutech Radar Systems in Stellenbosch and at the Reunert Park facility in Midrand.

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	1.5	Decrease	ECN moved into renovated premises that were retrofitted with energy efficient lighting contributing to an annual saving of 134 tCO ₂ e.
Divestment	0	No change	No material divestments were made during the reporting period.
Acquisitions	2.48	Increase	Two companies were acquired during the reporting period. Omnigo Pty Ltd with effect from 1 December 2015 (10 months contribution in financial reporting period). The operation is based in a leased property. Company owned diesel litres contributed 7.81 tCO ₂ e or 0.53%. Reutech Communications acquired an additional building adding 28.69 tCO ₂ e or 1.95% of Electricity (Scope 2). Metal Fabricators of Zambia Plc were acquired effective 26 August 2016. No data was captured for this company, due to the late inclusion towards year-end.
Mergers	0	No change	
Change in output	1.0	Increase	Increased volumes in Electrical Engineering (circuit breakers, optic fibre and telecom copper cable) and at Applied Electronics for a significant export order compared to the prior year. The 1 percent increase is an estimated number based on factory optimisation data.
Change in methodology	0	No change	
Change in boundary	1.20	Increase	The inclusion on Tank Industries for the first time in the data, which accounted for 17.63 tCO ₂ e Scope 1 emissions.
Change in physical operating conditions	0.08	Decrease	Consolidation of distribution centres in ICT segment and outsourced warehousing contributed to closure of some warehouses and reduced Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Unidentified	0.10	Decrease	Due to the diversified nature of the group and insufficient resources and systems this number is used to balance the 3% increase in total Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Other		No change	

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
5.75	metric tonnes CO2e	8964000000	Location-based	1	Decrease	Revenue decreased by 2% from R9 177 m to R8 964 million year-on year. Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 3% to 51 587.69 metric tonnes CO2e.

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
9.07	metric tonnes CO2e	full time equivalent (FTE) employee	5686	Location-based	5	Decrease	FTE increased with 422 employees or 7% from the previous period. Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 3% to 51 587.69 metric tonnes CO2e.
209.15	metric tonnes CO2e	Other: kWh per square meter	203504	Location-based	8	Increase	All occupied site: 245 469m2 Company owned/controlled sites: 203 504m2 Total kWh from purchased electricity (Location based) increased by 3% to 4 542 657 kWh

Further Information

Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

No, and we do not currently 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?

No

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
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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	Relevant, calculated	111705.60	Includes 'cradle to gate' emissions in consumption of procured materials, supply of municipal water and outsourced warehousing services. Mass of materials such as paper, aluminium, steel, galvanised steel and PVC were recorded in kilograms and converted to tonnes to apply the relevant emission factor from the UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, v1.0, 2016. Material use conversion factors are based on their origin i.e. comprised of primary material or recycled materials. For primary materials these factors cover the extraction, primary processing, manufacture and transportation of materials to the point of sale. For secondary materials, the factors cover sorting, processing, manufacture and transportation to the point of sale. Municipal water supply sourced from municipal accounts was recorded in kilolitres and an emission factor from UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, v1.0, 2016 was applied. Outsourced warehousing services emissions calculated using the purchased electricity in kWh used within the warehouse site. Grid emissions factor applied sourced from Eskom Annual Integrated Report 2016.		An accurate estimate on percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is unavailable due to the diversity of the group, decentralised systems and the effort to obtain the data with no additional resources available.
Capital goods	Not evaluated				
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Not evaluated				

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
Upstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, calculated	304571.66	Includes emissions from outbound logistics. Emissions calculated using tonne.km (tonne x kilometre) of product transported, by mode transported. Emission factors sourced from the UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, v1.0, 2016 were applied.		An accurate estimate on percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is unavailable due to the diversity of the group, decentralised systems and the effort to obtain the data with no additional resources available.
Waste generated in operations	Relevant, calculated	1055.56	Includes waste disposal emissions of end of life disposal of different materials using a variety of different disposal methods, and treatment of municipal water. Various waste types are recorded in kilograms and converted to tonnes to apply the relevant emission factor. Waste emission factors were sourced from the UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, v1.0, 2016, and applied according to open loop recycling, closed loop recycling or landfill waste disposal method. Municipal water effluent sourced from municipal accounts was recorded in kilolitres and an emission factor from UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, v1.0, 2016 was applied.		An accurate estimate on percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is unavailable due to the diversity of the group, decentralised systems and the effort to obtain the data with no additional resources available.
Business travel	Relevant, calculated	2569.96	Business Travel includes emissions from rental vehicles, air travel and reimbursed land travel in employee vehicles. Rental vehicle emissions were provided by the car rental agency in a combination of grams of CO2e or kilometers travelled by car size. For kilometers travelled by car size the relevant kg CO2e per km emission factor sourced from the UK		An accurate estimate on percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is unavailable due to the diversity of the group, decentralised systems and the effort to obtain the data with no additional resources

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
			Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, v1.0, 2016 was applied. Air travel activity was provided by the travel agency in a combination of grams of CO2e and passenger miles/kilometers flown. Where passenger kilometers were provided flights were grouped by length (domestic, regional and long haul) and class to apply the appropriate kg CO2e per pkm emission factor, sourced from the UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, v1.0, 2016. The emission factors apply an 8% uplift factor. The factors applied exclude the influence of non-CO ₂ climate change effects of aviation. Reimbursed land travel in employee vehicles data is made up of a combination of fuel spend, litres of fuel used (by fuel type) and kilometers travelled. Where only fuel spend information was available volume of fuel was estimated using annual average fuel price. Emissions from volume of fuel and kilometers travelled were calculated using the appropriate kg CO2e per kg fuel or kilometer travelled, sourced from the UK Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, v1.0, 2016.		available.
Employee commuting	Relevant, not yet calculated	0			
Upstream leased assets	Relevant, calculated	5956.75	Includes fuel usage in leased assets and vehicles and purchased electricity in leased sites. Fuel use emissions calculated from a combination of litres of fuel consumed and kilometers travelled, using the appropriate emission factor sourced from UK		An accurate estimate on percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners is unavailable due to the diversity of the group, decentralised

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
			Government conversion factors for Company Reporting, v1.0, 2016. Purchased electricity emissions calculated from kwh purchased electricity. Grid emissions factors applied sourced from Eskom Annual Integrated Report 2016 for Southern Africa, Australian Government National greenhouse accounts August 2016 for Australia, EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories November 2015 for US and Ecometrica 2016 for Sweden.		systems and the effort to obtain the data with no additional resources available.
Downstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, not yet calculated				
Processing of sold products	Not evaluated				
Use of sold products	Not evaluated				
End of life treatment of sold products	Not evaluated				
Downstream leased assets	Not evaluated				
Franchises	Not evaluated				
Investments	Not evaluated				
Other (upstream)	Not evaluated				
Other	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
(downstream)	evaluated				

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?

No, this is our first year of estimation

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

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
Collaboration/innovation	1	1%	Aggregated numbers are not available due to the decentralised structure of the group. Efficiency programmes however includes close collaboration with the supply chain to extract and optimise value.

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

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
Carina de Klerk	Investor relations and communications manager	Other C-Suite Officer

Further Information

CDP 2017 Climate Change 2017 Information Request