



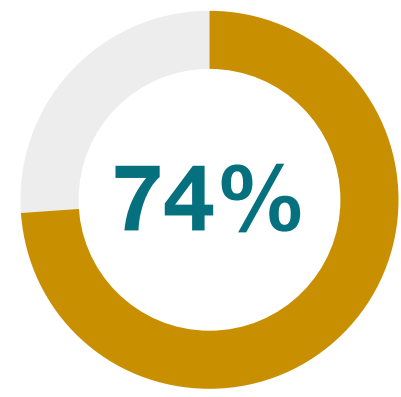
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NBI National Business Initiative

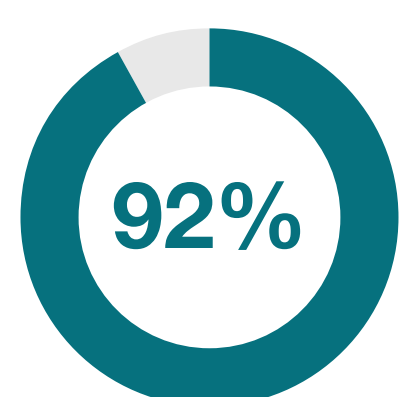
South african company voluntary mitigation efforts

South African companies, partly due to the influence of King IV, have been strong on climate governance. They have integrated climate change into business strategy, broader risk management, board-level oversight on climate-related issues and performance incentives for reducing emissions.

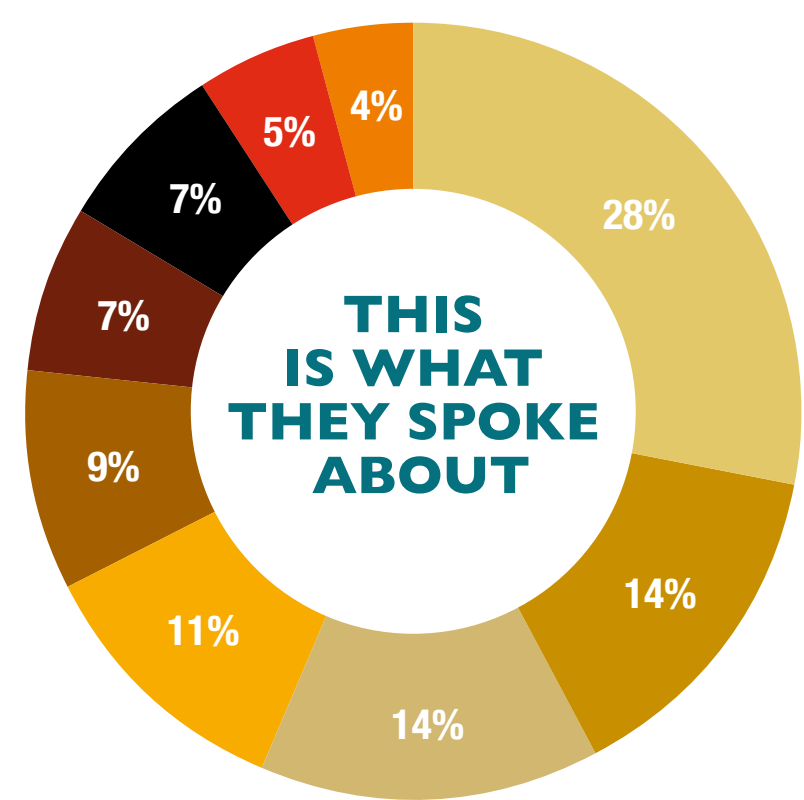
The CDP questionnaire is sent to the top 100 companies on the JSE, with 15 companies responding voluntarily in 2017



response rate from the sample in 2017



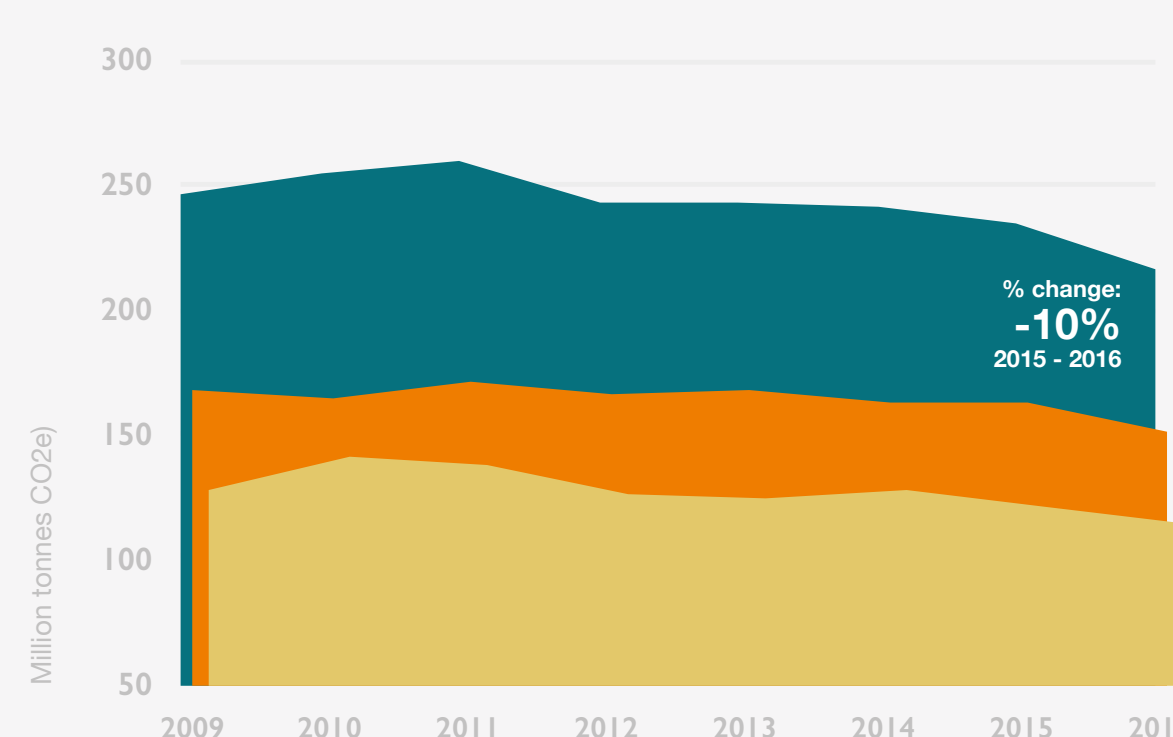
of companies engage with Government on climate change issues (2016: 92%), of which 72% engage directly (2016: 63%)



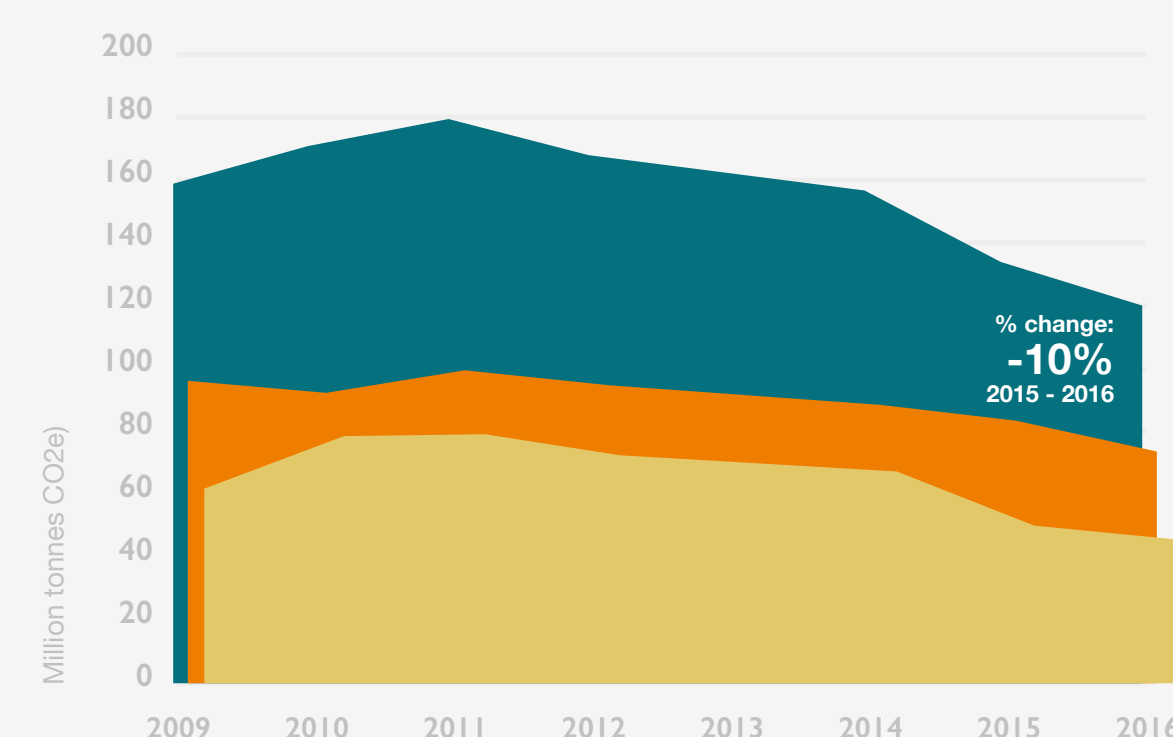
- Carbon tax
Mandatory carbon reporting
Energy efficiency
Other
Climate finance
Clean energy generation
Regulation
Adaptation resiliency
Cap and trade

This governance has translated into strong performance and significant return on investment keeping pace with the reductions required to meet the Paris Agreement

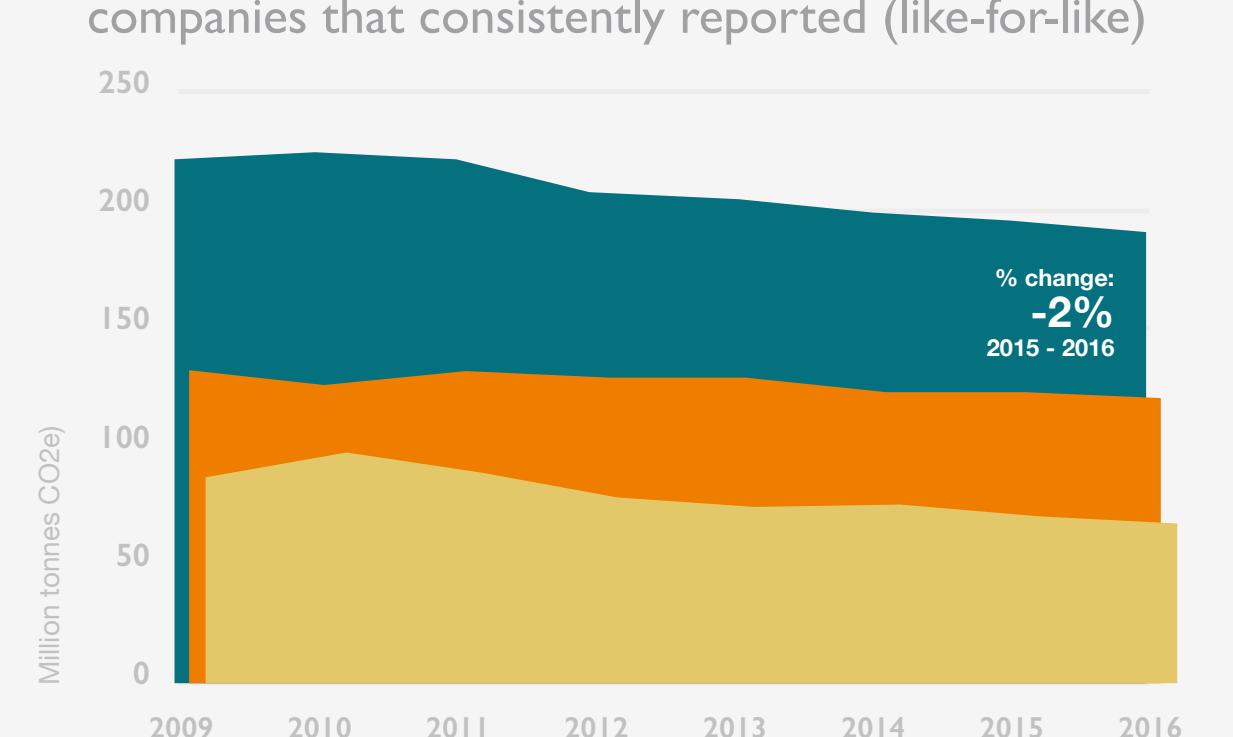
Global scope 1 & 2 emissions from 2009 to 2016



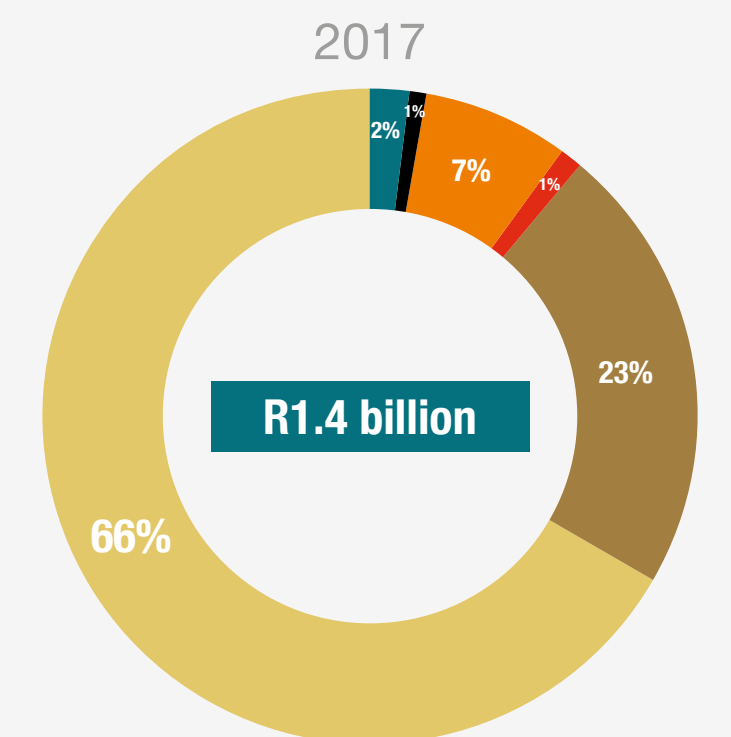
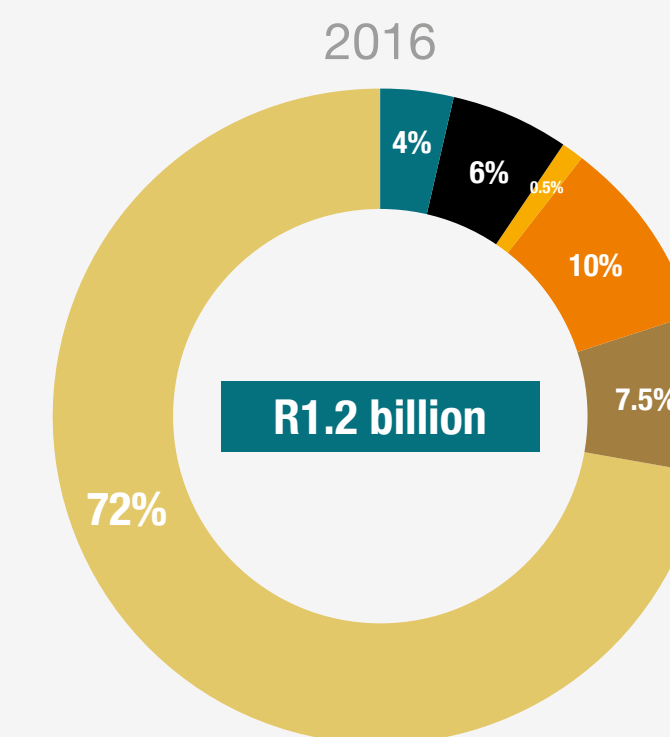
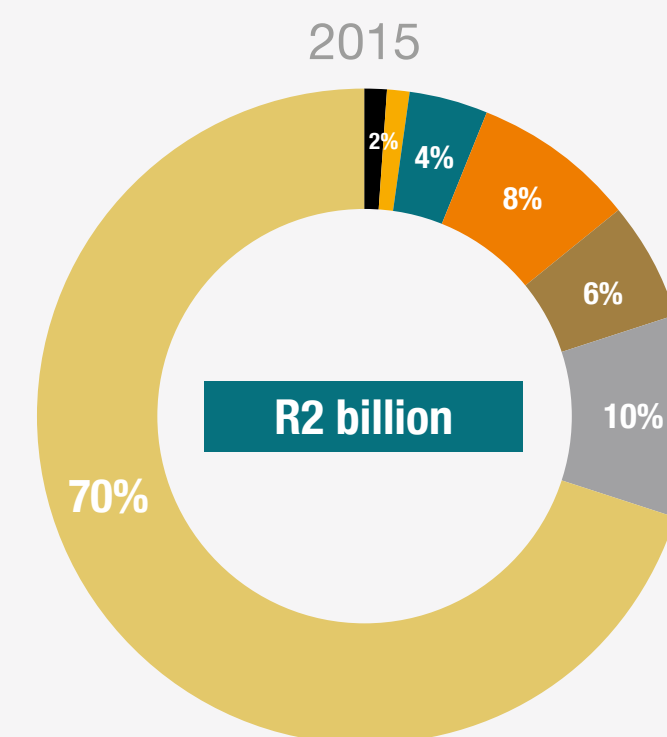
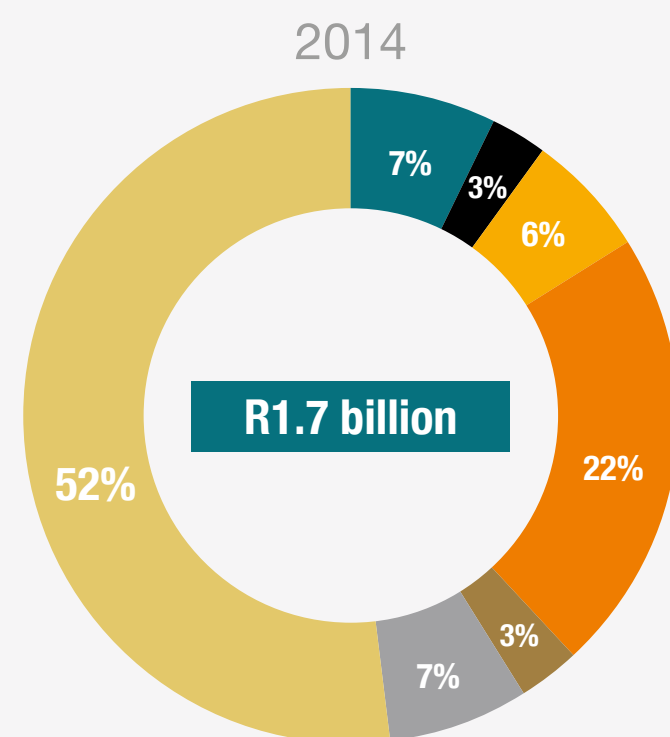
South African scope 1 & 2 emissions from 2009 to 2016



Global scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of companies that consistently reported (like-for-like)



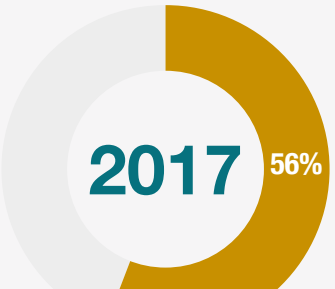
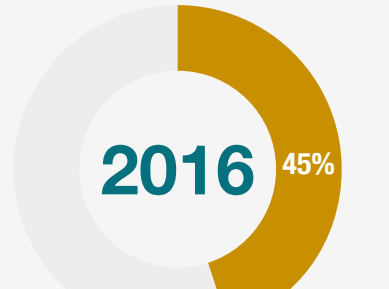
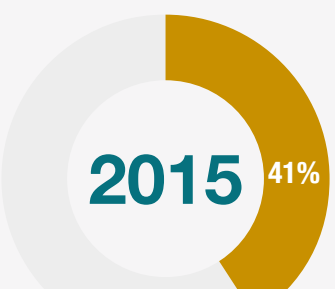
While savings have predominantly been from investment in energy efficiency, there has been an encouraging increase in savings from transportation



- Behavioural change, Energy efficiency, Low-carbon energy, Product design, Fugitive emissions and process emissions, Transportation, Other, Waste recovery

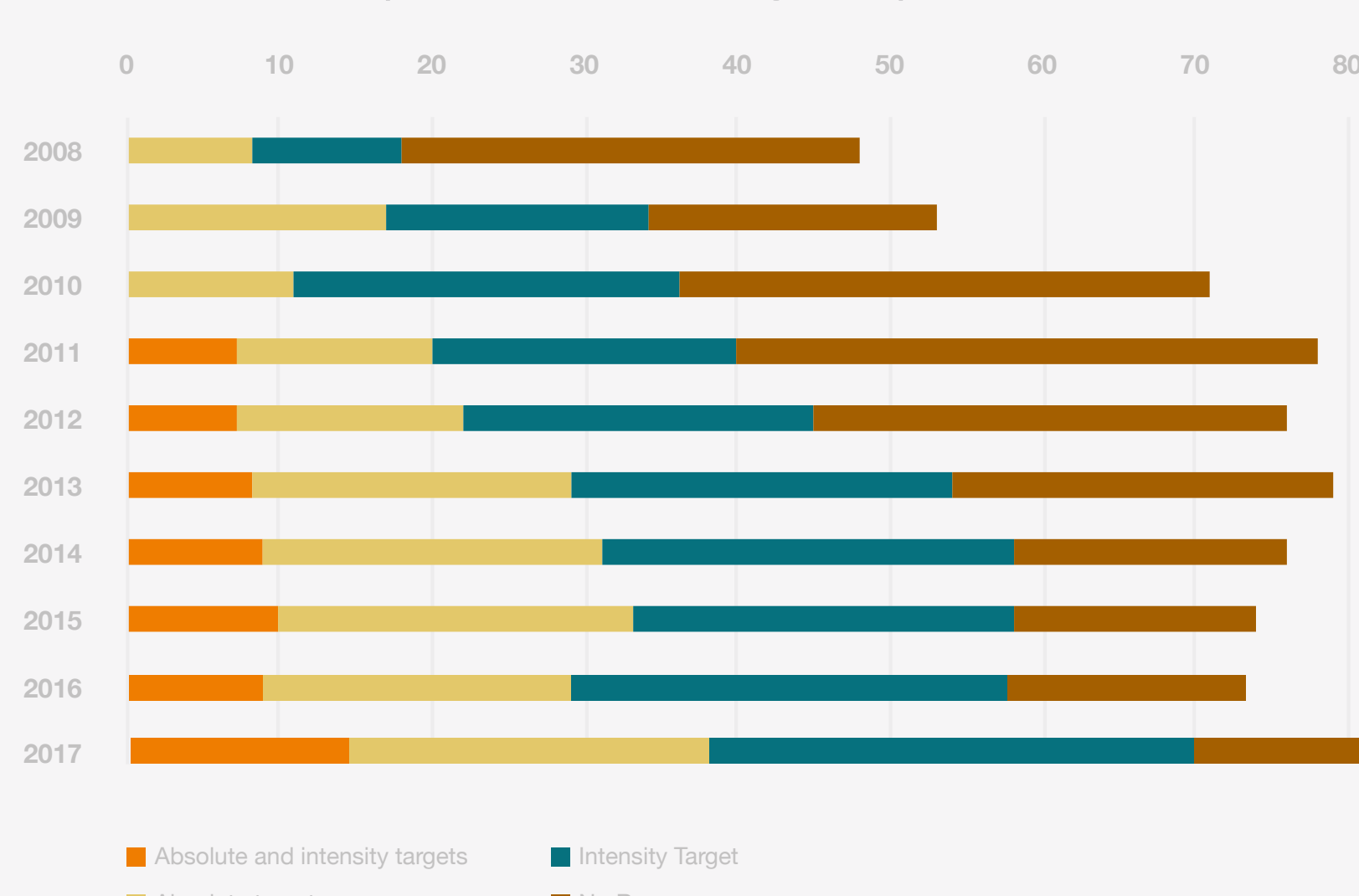
South African companies set strong targets, appropriate to their context, that will drive continuous improvement

Companies that are using or plan on using an internal price of carbon



30 COMPANIES have set or intend on setting science-based targets within the next two years (2016: 25)

The number of companies with active targets in place

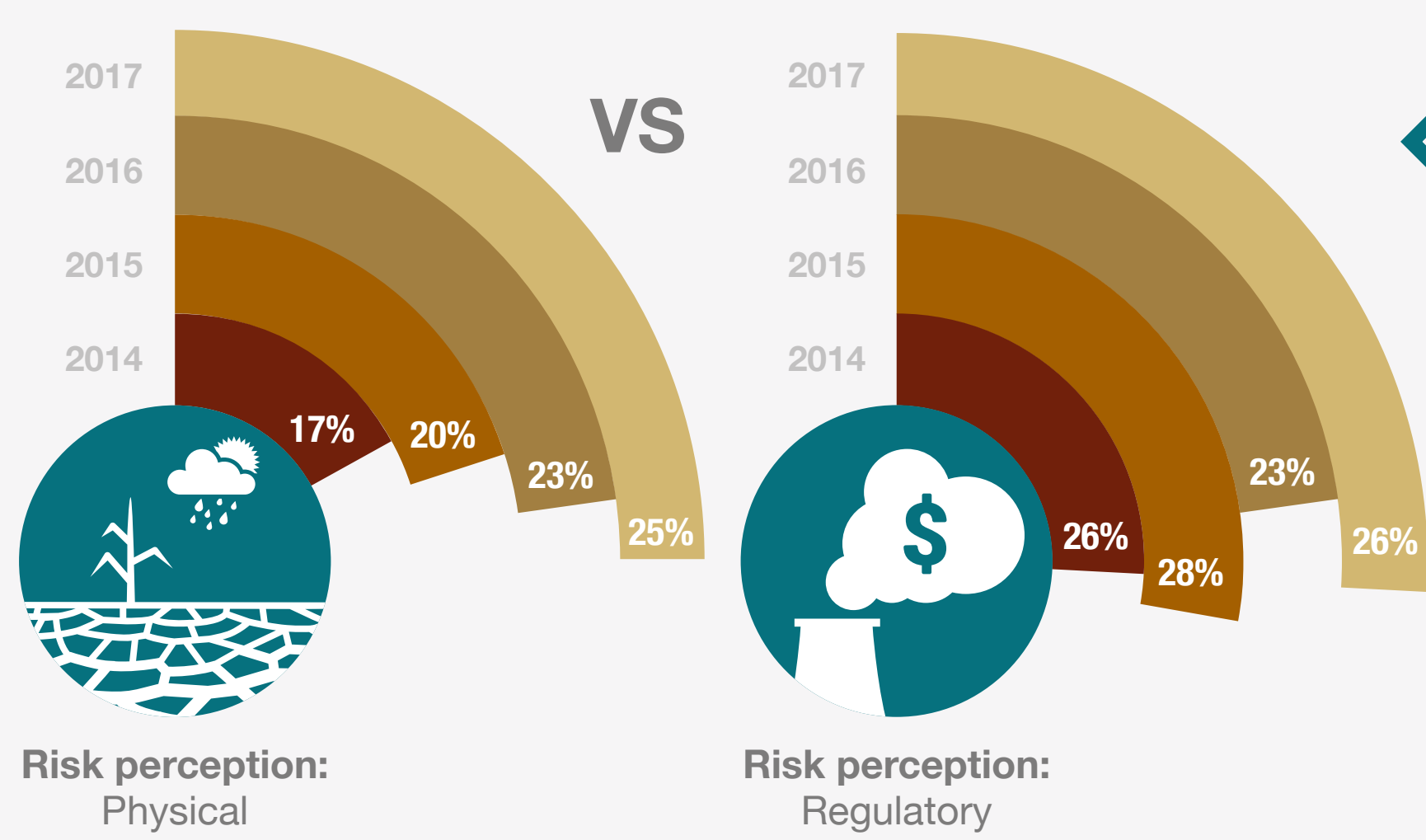


South African companies making WE MEAN BUSINESS commitments

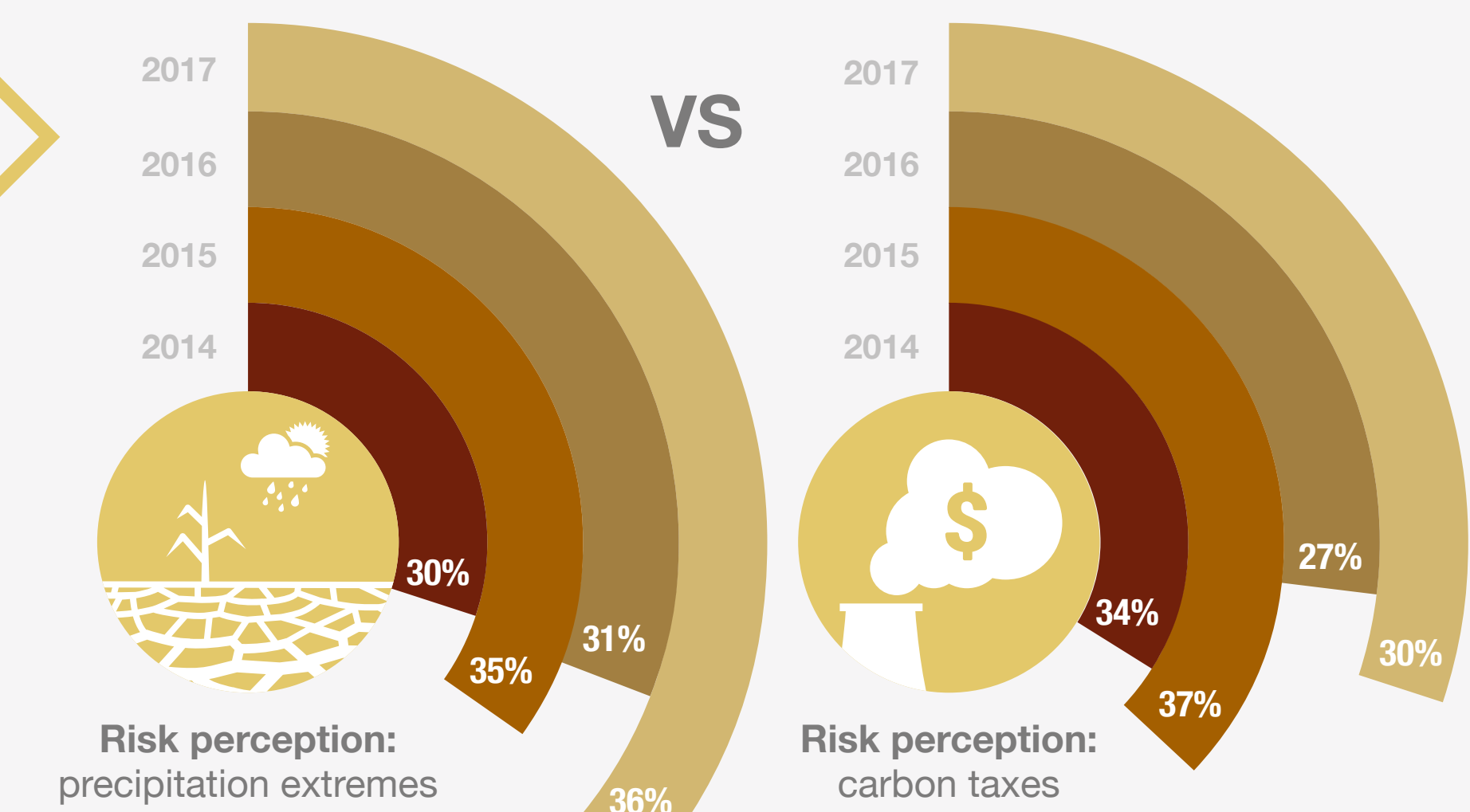
Grid of commitments including Carbon pricing, Deforestation, Energy productivity, LCTPI, Policy, SBTi, SLCPs, Water, etc.

South Africa is extremely vulnerable to climate-related risks, as reported to CDP by South African responding companies

The percentage of companies reporting risks with a high likelihood to occur and high magnitude of impact



2016 and 2017 were the first years where regulatory and physical risk achieved parity. The reported frequency of highly likely and high impact physical risk continues to grow. Once again, the predominant regulatory risk is carbon taxes and the predominant physical risk is precipitation extremes and droughts.



Summary of risks and opportunities with financial impacts, including carbon tax and reputation.

Table: All risks matrix showing likelihood (High, Medium, Low) vs magnitude (Low, Medium, High) with percentages.

Table: Regulatory risks matrix showing likelihood vs magnitude with percentages and total high likelihood risk.

Table: Physical risks matrix showing likelihood vs magnitude with percentages and total high likelihood risk.

*CDP & NBI have been partnering on corporate level climate change data collection on behalf of investors since 2008, sourcing data from the largest 100 companies by market capitalisation on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange...