

0.1

Introduction

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization

Reunert Limited is a leading South African company listed in the industrial goods and services (electronic and electrical equipment) sector of the JSE (ticker symbol: RLO). The group operates mainly in South Africa with minor operations situated in Australia, Lesotho, USA and Zimbabwe.

The Reunert group manages businesses in the services, electronics and electrical engineering sectors, supplying value-added products, services, solutions and systems to local and international markets. Each of these businesses will remain capable of meeting the group's objectives for sustainable growth and earnings.

We will seek meaningful growth opportunities that are either compatible with our leading competencies or which are sensible, strategically aligned extensions of our existing businesses. Reunert currently manages three main operating segments:

- **CBI-electric:** (African Cables, Telecom Cables and Low and Medium Voltage)
- **Nashua:** (Nashua Office Automation, Nashua Mobile, Nashua ECN , Nashua Communications, PanSolutions, and the asset financing business, Quince Capital)
- **Reutech:** (Fuchs Electronics, Reutech Communications, Reutech Radar Systems, Reutech Solutions and RC&C Manufacturing.) Historically, Reutech represented the defence division of Reunert, but over the past few years has successfully launched commercial products, mainly in the mining sector.

Our businesses strive to achieve first or second positions in their key markets. The group promotes a decentralised management style. While our goal is to retain all the positive aspects of this decentralised structure, we will strengthen it going forward by centrally synchronising group-wide values, governance standards and policies and procedures relating particularly to upholding our leading brands and effectiveness in our risk management, human resources and financial and accounting functions.

Please note:

- For the purposes of this response (CDP 2012), we have excluded emissions from our minor operations in Australia, USA and Zimbabwe due to their insignificance and difficulty with access to data at this stage. We plan to include these emissions in the future. Lesotho's emissions are included under the South African operations. Furthermore, only franchises in which we hold a 51% or more shareholding were included in Scope 1 and 2 data information. Other franchises are excluded. For our joint venture company CBI-electric: Aberdare ATC Telecom Cables we have captured all data at 50% of actual consumption.
- For further clarity please see Reunert company structure diagram attached.

0.2**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 Oct 2010 - Fri 30 Sep 2011

0.3**Country list configuration**

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. This selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response

Select country

South Africa

0.4**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)

0.5

Please select if you wish to complete a shorter information request

0.6

Modules

As part of the Investor CDP information request, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sectors and companies in the oil and gas industry should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.

If you are in these sectors (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will be marked as default options to your information request. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdproject.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. If you wish to view the questions first, please see <https://www.cdproject.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx>.

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2012/98/15698/Investor CDP 2012/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2012/Introduction/Reunert Company Structure Diagram \(CDP 2012\).jpg](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2012/98/15698/Investor%20CDP%202012/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2012/Introduction/Reunert%20Company%20Structure%20Diagram%20(CDP%202012).jpg)

Module: Management [Investor]

Page: 1. Governance

1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your company?

Other Manager/Officer

1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

i) Investor Relations Manager, Carina de Klerk.

ii) Ms De Klerk, assisted by Ms De Vries, reports on climate change issues directly to the chief executive officer (Mr David Rawlinson, previously Mr Nick Wentzel) and the financial director (Ms Manuela Krog, previously Mr David Rawlinson) of Reunert. As from the 2012 financial year, climate change will be the responsibility of the Reunert board, delegated to the Reunert Social, Ethics and Transformation Committee.

1.2

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

No

1.2a

Please complete the table

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivised performance indicator
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Further Information

No direct incentives are provided to executive management for the management of climate change issues. However, targets are set for line management that are responsible for energy management and environmental issues.

2.1

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

2.1a

Please provide further details (see guidance)

i) Scope

The scope of risks and opportunities (or rewards) considered fall into (or across) the following five main risk management methodology categories, with climate change-related issues being covered under each where appropriate:

- Strategic
- Business
- Process
- Operational
- Financial and Compliance related risks.

Our risk management process is in accordance with the requirements included in ISO31000 (Risk Management Standard), incorporating climate change risks where appropriate, and are adopted throughout the group.

ii) Company level

At a company level risks and opportunities, including climate change, are assessed in the following ways:

- Risks are assessed based on their potential impact on the business in accordance with board approved risk tolerance levels ranging from insignificant to catastrophic.
- Risks are further assessed based on the likelihood of them occurring assuming that there are no controls in place.
- Risks are 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).

iii) Asset level

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

- Risks are assessed based on their potential impact on the business in accordance with board approved risk tolerance levels ranging from insignificant to catastrophic.
- Risks are further assessed based on the likelihood of them occurring assuming that there are no controls in place (for example, flooding of key sites).
- Risks are 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).

iv) Frequency of monitoring

- The risk committee meets at least twice a year.
- Furthermore, all group companies conduct formal risk assessments and operational risk management meetings twice a year.
- The Reunert chief executive, financial director and senior management attend operational risk management meetings.
- Internal audit attends all group risk meetings and facilitates the process.
- In addition to formal risk management meetings, key risks are discussed on a monthly basis at all group company management meetings.
- Prior to 2011 the management of risks was dealt with by the audit and risk committee. The board decided, due to the critical importance of effective risk management, to separate the audit and risk committees.
- The risk committee met once in the period under review, whilst the audit committee met three times.

v) Determining materiality/priorities

- Risk mitigation strategies and action plans are developed in line with board approved risk tolerance levels. These strategies would include climate-related risks where appropriate.
- Tolerance levels are established in order to determine the materiality/priorities of risks and opportunities.
- Tolerance levels give an accurate indication of materiality under Reunert's risk management methodology.

vi) Reporting results

Risk reporting, which would include any appropriate climate-related risks, follows the risk reviews, and is considered by the risk committee twice a year.

- The day-to-day responsibility for risk management and communication of policies lies with the executives of Reunert and the executives of each operation in the group.
- The board acknowledges its responsibility for the risk management process as a whole, as well as forming an opinion on the effectiveness of this process.
- Management is accountable and reports to the board for designing, implementing and monitoring the process of risk management, as well as integrating it into day-to-day business activities.
- The risk committee includes at least three non-executive directors and the chairman of the audit committee is an ex-officio member. The chief executive and financial director are executive members of the risk committee.

2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

No

2.2a

Please describe the process and outcomes (see guidance)

2.2b

Please explain why not

i) Why not

Climate change has not yet been integrated formally into Reunert's group business strategy. Although no formal integration at this stage, there are a number of areas where we are, in fact, addressing climate change-related issues. For example:

- **Renewable energy:** Initiatives around the development by our Reutech Radar Systems of a solar tracking system for concentrated photovoltaic and concentrated solar power applications, which Reutech Solutions has installed in Midrand, South Africa.
- **Energy efficiency actions:**
 - Equipment, such as the boiler burner and boiler rear-door economiser, was upgraded.
 - At the telecoms factory in Brits, all the hi-bay lights were replaced with t-bay lights, resulting in a 20% reduction in energy costs.
 - Other companies in the group have started replacing lighting with energy-efficient substitutes and installing time switches.
- **Water scarcity:** Recycling of water at a plant where a 19.3% recycled rate has been achieved.

Currently, disclosure and the management of carbon emissions has been highlighted in the Governance section of our 2011 Integrated Report (p. 55) as an area that forms an important part of our engagement with our stakeholders, especially other business organisations at this stage. We expect formal integration to follow in due course.

ii) The future

It is likely that carbon management and addressing climate change will be firmly integrated and embedded as a formal part of our business strategy in the future. However, we believe a stepped approach towards integration is prudent in order to deliver effective mitigation and adaptation measures for Reunert and its stakeholders.

2.3

Do you engage with policy makers to encourage further action on mitigation and/or adaptation?

No

2.3a

Please explain (i) the engagement process and (ii) actions you are advocating

Page: 3. Targets and Initiatives

3.1

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

No

3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Comment
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3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions	Target year	Comment
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3.1c

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	Comments
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3.1d

Please provide details on your progress against this target made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions)	Comment
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3.1e

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

i) Why not

- Management are continually being sensitised around the reduction of carbon emissions, however no official targets were set in the reporting period. The lack of a target for emissions is also, in part, due to the fact that the Reunert Group operations are not overly energy intensive.
- Moreover, we are still in the infancy of measuring and calculating our greenhouse gas emissions making it difficult to set meaningful/useful emissions targets at this stage.
- Once we have more robust information and data we believe we will be in a position to set realistic targets and set in motion actions in order to achieve these targets.

ii) Forecast

- In line with global business trends in this area, initiatives are being evaluated and are gaining momentum. Senior management has committed its support to this initiative. However, it is premature to set targets, as already mentioned above, as accurate emissions data is not yet available within the Reunert Group.
- Accurate data collection and the resultant carbon footprint require prioritisation in order for us to be able to set realistic targets in the future.
- From a **forecasting perspective**, and if no emission reduction initiatives are implemented, we would expect emissions to increase in line with predicted growth of the company.
 - Last year (2011) the company's revenue grew by 2% and operating profit by 10% from the previous financial year. Whilst this is not necessarily an accurate predictor of emissions growth, it is indicative of the potential increase in emissions which will only be countered through effective reduction initiatives.

3.2

Does the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party?

No

3.2a

Please provide details (see guidance)

3.3

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

3.3a

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

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	3	
To be implemented*	1	1232
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*		
Not to be implemented		

3.3b

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

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings	Annual monetary savings (unit currency)	Investment required (unit currency)	Payback period
Energy efficiency: processes	The nature of this initiative is energy efficiency gains through upgrading and replacing older technology with newer, more efficient options. Most progress was made at our energy cables operation in Vereeniging, which is also the highest user of electricity (Scope 2). Some of these initiatives included process redesign such as installing variable output	182	5000	60000	>3 years

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings	Annual monetary savings (unit currency)	Investment required (unit currency)	Payback period
	<p>controllers for heating on the aluminium press and optimising distribution transformers to increase load factors. An obsolete steam line was removed (Scope 1). Equipment, such as the boiler burner and boiler rear-door economiser, was upgraded (Scope 1) (used for the estimated numbers adjacent). At the telecoms factory in Brits, all the hi-bay lights were replaced with t-bay lights, resulting in a 20% reduction in energy costs (Scope 2). Several other companies in the group have started replacing lighting with energy-efficient substitutes and installing time switches (Scope 2). All of the above are voluntary (business-related) initiatives and their expected life times are between 3 and 10 years. Please note: The monetary saving is an estimate at this stage.</p>				
Low carbon energy installation	<p>Reunert has investigated using renewable energy sources cost-effectively, with the nature of this initiative being firmly energy reduction and longer-term cost savings. Many of these initiatives are at infancy stage and full comparative disclosure is not available but they have a low carbon nature. A range of solar panel systems were installed at the Nashua Mobile premises in Midrand* (see below) to develop its skills in installing similar solar projects for clients, and to collect site-specific research and development data on the different technologies installed. Additionally, Reutech Radar Systems has developed a solar tracking system for concentrated photovoltaic and concentrated solar power applications. The installation went live after the reporting period and has a peak power capacity of 50kW and will generate an average energy supply of 350kWh per day. This system has a photovoltaic source linked to the national grid. (A similar product will be installed at RRS in Stellenbosch soon.) Although cost savings will be achieved over the longer term, this project is structured as a Reunert technology initiative to fully understand the associated complexities of entering the renewable energy market in South Africa. These initiatives focus mainly on Scope 2 emissions and are voluntary (business-related). Their life spans are five years and more. (* Estimated CO2 and annual monetary savings based on an estimate of 64 692 kWh saving per annum, at ZAR0.62 per kWh and an emission factor of 0.99kg CO2e per kWh.)</p>	64	40109	2569400	>3 years
Product design	<p>The nature of this initiative is somewhat different in that it could be described as a mixture between safety, renewable energy, nature conservation and technology. RRS was involved in an external study on migration patterns of birds and the potential impact of wind turbines. RRS radars were used in this study. (In addition, the Reutech team is able to develop local intellectual property related to renewable energy projects in conjunction with offshore partners on projects such as the South African Department of Energy's Independent Power Producer Programme (IPP)). This initiative includes Scope 2 emission reductions (wind power generation), although is also about other non-emissions initiatives.</p>				

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings	Annual monetary savings (unit currency)	Investment required (unit currency)	Payback period
	It is voluntary (business-related) and its lifetime is estimated to be between 3 and potentially 10 years).				
Product design	This is essentially energy efficiency design in nature and will assist in saving Scope 2 emissions. During the development stages of a major new product range in circuit breakers we reverted to using thermoset rather than thermoplastic materials for the moulded casings. The process temperatures and pressures for thermoset mouldings are significantly lower for thermoplastics which should result in reduced energy consumption. These reductions have not been quantified. Once again, this is a voluntary (business-related) initiative and the lifetime is more determined by the life spans of the circuit breakers, as the initiative has taken place already.				
Behavioral change	The nature of this initiative is education-related in changing practice and behaviour of staff with regards to energy reduction. Management have been sensitised about carbon emission reduction strategies and in several operations initiatives were started to change people's behaviours. For example, switching off lights and air-conditioners when not essential. Quantitative data supplied is not reliable for reporting purposes in estimated reductions in emissions. These initiatives are mainly aimed at Scope 2 reductions and are voluntary (business and education-related). We see this as an on-going process which takes time to instil such changes in both attitudes and behaviour. Its life time is at least five years.				
Energy efficiency: building services	The nature of the actions under this initiative is all concerning the reduction of energy demand in several of our buildings using either improved technology or natural energy and lighting. All actions concern Scope 2 emission reductions and are voluntary (business-related). At the Reutech Radar Systems plant in Stellenbosch, existing geysers were replaced with solar geysers when the building was upgraded. All the actions above are completed and will have varying life expectancies up to 40 years (perhaps more) in the case of the green building design and construction.				
Other	Water: This initiative is chiefly about water scarcity and re-use and concerns the nature of water availability in a changing climate. The Brits plant recycled 19.3% of water consumed in 2011. Specialists are contracted to verify our water recycling and our water systems on a monthly basis. A closed-loop system results in no water discharge. Approved, accredited suppliers dispose of our hazardous and non-hazardous waste. The plant in Vereeniging recycles and reuses 80% of its total water consumption – total volume discharged 816 kilolitres. The emissions saved are electricity emissions from the pumping of municipal water to the premises and are, therefore, Scope 3 emissions savings for Reunert. This water recycling is voluntary (business-related), current and on-going, with savings				

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings	Annual monetary savings (unit currency)	Investment required (unit currency)	Payback period
	expected to occur each year.				

3.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for low carbon product R&D	At Reutech Radar we drive innovation in the enhancement of low carbon energy, such as the solar tracking system for concentrated photovoltaic and concentrated solar power applications.
Employee engagement	Plans are in place to engage with employees across material topics. These will include, amongst others, climate change awareness and energy management.
Partnering with governments on technology development	A good example of where this is happening is in the Reutech Radar Systems is development of specialised radar for the mitigation of the negative effects of wind turbine generators on air traffic radar.

3.3d

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

Further Information

Please note: 3.3b

The "blanks" indicate unknown information at this stage.

Page: 4. Communication

4.1

Have you published information about your company's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in other places than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s)

Publication	Page/Section Reference	Identify the attachment
In annual reports (complete)	Annual Integrated Report (2011): Operational Overviews p.35, 41, 49, 50 and Engaging With Stakeholders p.55	Reunert Integrated Report (2011)
In voluntary communications (complete)	The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) report was combined with the integrated report. A GRI reference table is available on our website	http://www.reunert.co.za/grv_gri.php
In voluntary communications (complete)	Water Risks Section	Reunert CDP Water Disclosure 2011

Further Information

Please note: The references are mainly concerning the emissions data such as fuel, electricity and water consumption, as well as a reference to the Disclosure and management of carbon emissions.

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2012/98/15698/Investor CDP 2012/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2012/4.Communication/Reunert_Annual_Integrated_Report_2011.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2012/98/15698/Investor%20CDP%202012/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2012/4.Communication/Reunert_Annual_Integrated_Report_2011.pdf)
[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2012/98/15698/Investor CDP 2012/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2012/4.Communication/Reunert_CDP_Water_Disclosure_2011.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2012/98/15698/Investor%20CDP%202012/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2012/4.Communication/Reunert_CDP_Water_Disclosure_2011.pdf)

Module: Risks and Opportunities [Investor]

5.1

Have you identified any climate change risks (current or future) that have 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 other climate-related developments

5.1a

Please describe your risks driven by changes in regulation

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
RR1	International agreements	Currently, there is no legally binding international agreement that impacts South Africa in relation to a quantitative reduction in emissions. There are also no emission targets within the country but the situation is changing. At COP 17 the South African government proposed a 34% reduction by 2020 (and 42% by 2025). It is likely that any commitment from our government will be passed onto the top 100 companies initially in order to meet emissions targets under the agreement.	Increased operational cost	Unknown	Direct	More likely than not	Low
RR2	Carbon taxes	Carbon taxes on Scope 1 emissions in the order of a 60% threshold being tax free and thereafter R120 per tonne CO ₂ e (rising 10% to R210 by 2019/20 year) have been included in government discussion papers. It is very likely that taxation will come in but some uncertainty of the workings of the climate change tax system (e.g. benchmarks, carbon accounting methodologies) exists.	Increased operational cost	1-5 years	Direct	Very likely	Low-medium
RR3	Emission	This is very likely to become mandatory under the imminent	Increased	1-5 years	Direct	Very likely	Low

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
	reporting obligations	taxation system. Reunert is currently considering ways of mitigating this risk through addressing carbon management and climate change within the company as well as reporting to the CDP (for both carbon and water) as well as the GRI.	operational cost				
RR4	Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	Taxation clearly would have an impact. It would increase distribution costs which would have a direct impact on our operations. However, the risk is currently relatively low.	Increased operational cost	1-5 years	Indirect (Client)	Likely	Low
RR5	Uncertainty surrounding new regulation	There currently remains a great deal of uncertainty around potential foot printing requirements, methodologies, the mechanism actual carbon taxing and other regulations which may come out of the Climate Change White Paper in the future.	Increased operational cost	Unknown	Direct	About as likely as not	Low

5.1b

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; and (iii) the costs associated with these actions

i) Financial implications

- **RR1 - 5:** Accurate financial implications are uncertain at this stage.

ii) Methods

- **RR1, 2 & 5:**
 - Climate related legislation is being evaluated and responses will be drafted there from.
 - The National Climate Change Response White Paper (October 2011) in South Africa clarified that taxation and energy related legislation is likely to become a reality in South Africa. The potential impact on the Reunert Group is currently being considered. Management is remaining abreast of developments and appropriate action will be taken to manage the resultant costs and leverage opportunities.

RR3:

- - We have started capturing data which will enable us to measure Reunert's carbon footprint accurately.
 - We are in the early stages of this process and have identified certain limitations including data integrity that have to be addressed.

- We are also reporting to CDP and GRI to assist in managing this risk.
- **RR4:**
 - We have implemented a number of building and process efficiencies such as lower insulated ceilings, saving 409kW in air-conditioning load or 128kW of electrical power per day.
 - CO2 refrigeration implementation, which has a much lower global warming impact than other refrigerant gases
 - The use of other energy-efficient equipment and equipment, such as the boiler burner and boiler rear-door economiser, which was upgraded.

iii) Costs

- **RR3:** Estimated to be approximately ZAR 70,000 for responding to CDP 2012.
- **RR4:** No clear cost available at this stage.
- **RR1, 2 & 5:** No costs have been recorded as yet.

5.1c

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

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact

5.1d

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; and (iii) the costs associated with these actions

5.1e

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

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
OR1	Reputation	The investment community is expressing a growing interest in non-financial information and carbon management / climate change. The risk lies in neglecting major environmental issues such as climate change and our adaptation to these changes.	Reduced stock price (market valuation)	6-10 years	Direct	Unlikely	Low
OR2	Changing consumer behaviour	As environmental issues become more part of 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.	Reduced demand for goods/services	Unknown	Direct	Unlikely	Low
OR3	Uncertainty in market signals	Obsolete product ranges: As the climate change space develops, companies in the Reunert stable will continuously assess if their products should be adapted. No products have been identified which will have to be changed in the immediate future.	Increased capital cost	Unknown	Direct	Unlikely	Low

5.1f

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

i) Financial implications

- **OR1 & 2:** The share price is driven by so many different factors that it is extremely difficult to quantify what the impact of no or low activity on carbon management/climate change can have on the market valuation of the company or the impact on our reputation as a company. However, it is fair to say, that in an environment where energy costs are set to increase in excess of CPI, resultant costs require management to protect margins and shareholder value.

- **OR3:** Without research and capital investment into understanding and acting on this risk, Reunert will be somewhat vulnerable to the risk of increasing obsolete product ranges, which in turn will have a negative impact on the company.

ii) Methods

- **OR1 – 3:**
 - These risks are being managed by stakeholder engagement and in initiatives to reduce Reunert's emissions.
 - The Group is also focused on accurate measurement of our carbon footprint.
 - Reunert continues to report to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) on an annual basis.
 - Increasing awareness around the importance of research and development of *future-aware* products and services.
 - All of these considerations assist the Group in understanding its reputational risk when it comes to sustainability issues/risks in general.

iii) Costs

- **OR1 – 3:** It is not possible to quantify costs as any costs incurred are currently included in other budgets as part of stakeholder engagement processes, R&D and increasing Reunert's engagement and actions on sustainability.

5.1g

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

5.1h

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

Currently, physical risks have not been considered in any depth as they appear to **pose no substantial risk** to Reunert in the short to medium term.

We believe risks in this category are not relevant due to the **nature of our business**, which is managing businesses in the services, electronics and electrical engineering sectors and supplying value-added products, services, solutions and systems to local and international markets.

Our products and services are **not directly impacted** by climate variability and, although we are obviously not immune to extreme weather impacts, we believe our

vulnerability to these impacts is, therefore, very low. Our business is based mainly on services and technology which can be delivered under relatively extreme changes in climate. We are not overly reliant on natural resources, transportation or climate in order to maintain profitability and deliver our goods and services.

Clearly, **uncertainty** of physical impacts could be considered a risk but with the variability of climate impacts it is extremely difficult to say for certain that a physical risk (such as flooding) might impact one area of our business more than another – or even at all.

Conceivably, severe weather events may cause disruption to the supply of our products being shipped but, again, this has not been quantified as it is unlikely to occur in the short term and is not a substantive physical risk at this stage. The **diversity** of Reunert's products and services also serves to some extent as mitigation to isolated occurrences where our value chain might be affected by natural or climate disasters.

We do provide services globally but are based in South Africa. South Africa's climate is expected to see some quite substantial increases in temperatures and possibly higher rainfall in the eastern parts with a drying pattern appearing in the western regions of the country. These changes are expected to occur during and over the next 90 years and, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and some local climate experts, South Africa may see increases in temperature of twice the global average increase. However, these current predictions remain an **insignificant risk over the short to medium term**.

As mentioned above, we have not considered in depth the timescale of these risks and believe these will need to be monitored over time but suggest no immediate (five year horizon) risk to Reunert. Physical risks from climate change that are highlighted as potential risks **will be added to our risk management strategy** when they reach a stage of being potentially substantive and requiring mitigation / adaptive action.

5.1i

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to 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

Page: 2012-Investor-Risks&Opps-ClimateChangeOpp

6.1

Have you identified any climate change opportunities (current or future) 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 other climate-related developments

6.1a

Please describe your opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
OR1	Carbon taxes	Currently, a tax of R120 per tonne of CO2e above 60% of our Scope 1 emissions in South Africa is very likely to drive emission reductions within the company and across the group. This would be likely to reduce operational costs from energy use although actual figures are uncertain at this stage.	Reduced operational costs	1-5 years	Direct	Very likely	Low-medium
OR2	Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	Efficiencies are a priority at Reunert. With impending carbon tax, this is likely to increase and further reduce emissions and costs for the business. Energy increases from Eskom are also helping to drive efficiencies. We intend to keep this high on the agenda to ensure we maximise this opportunity to cut costs and drive our services, product design and sales.	Increased demand for existing products/services	Unknown	Direct	More likely than not	Low-medium

6.1b

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

i) Financial implications

- **RO1:**
 - Financial implications before taking action have not been officially quantified in this reporting period.
 - A tax estimate, based on 40% of current Scope 1 emissions at ZAR 120/tonne is currently equivalent to ZAR 381,935.
- **RO2:**
 - Financial implications have not been officially quantified in this reporting period.

ii) Methods

- **RO1&2:**
 - Currently, we are keeping abreast of the imminent legislation and discussions relating to it. We realise there is uncertainty as to the exact numbers, but what appears almost certain is the fact that a carbon tax will come into force in South Africa in the 2013/14 year.
 - This tax is likely to be significant enough to drive emissions savings within the business and, therefore, we have highlighted taxation as an opportunity to reduce our emissions, our tax and, over time, our operational costs associated with emissions.
 - RO1 & 2, seem inextricably linked to Reunert although emissions savings through reductions is an issue we have pursued from a cost saving perspective at this stage, but can now also be seen in the light of emissions reductions going forward.

iii) Costs

- **RO1 & 2:** The costs have not been quantified for this reporting period but would include staff time and emission reduction initiatives.

6.1c

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

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
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6.1d

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

6.1e

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

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
OO1	Reputation	Investors are increasingly using non-financial results to inform their investment decisions. By incorporating good carbon management and understanding our risks (and opportunities) Reunert believes its reputation amongst its investors, shareholders, employees and customers is likely to improve, with positive impacts for the sustainability of the company as a whole.	Increased stock price (market valuation)	6-10 years	Direct	More likely than not	Low-medium
OO2	Changing consumer behaviour	Consumers are slowly increasing in their awareness of climate change related issues. Many of the products we distribute (e.g. Nashua) are leading the way in low energy usage. With increased demand for these kinds of products we believe we are well-placed to deliver sustainable, low carbon options going forward.	Increased demand for existing products/services	1-5 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium
OO3	Other drivers	Product development: South Africa is likely to have increasing requirements for energy from renewable sources over, at least, the next 10 - 15 years. Certain products such as our solar tracker system developed by Reutech could be used for CPV applications and other renewable energy technologies.	New products/business services	1-5 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium
OO4	Other drivers	Product supply: Eskom has indicated a requirement of 300 MW wind generated power over the next five years. Other providers' requirements for wind generation in South Africa are estimated at 1500 MW until 2016. Our companies will provide energy cables to satisfy this demand.	Increased demand for existing products/services	1-5 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium

6.1f

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

i) Financial implications

- **OO1:**
 - The financial implications are linked to the resources required to embed carbon management into Reunert.

- Resources include aspects such as time, expertise and possible better data capture and management systems.
- Actual figures for these resources have not been quantified at this stage
- **OO2 – 4:**
 - The financial implications for these are linked to product and the delivery of the market-demanded product which is likely to be linked to a lower carbon economy.
 - The implication for business in taking this opportunity is growth in the business though increased demand for current products as well as those in the design / development phase.
 - It is possible that these implications grow, with access to global markets that are following similar changes in demand due to climate change being a global environmental challenge.

ii) Methods

- **OO1, 2 & 3:**
 - Addressing emissions, risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities in relation to climate change is moving up our agenda as a Group.
 - Reunert is committed to reducing our impact and being part of the solution when addressing environmental issues and challenges.
 - Climate change permeates a number of issues such as water availability, human health, poverty etc. and Reunert believes that it is part of our responsibility as a company operating in 2012 to ensure minimum damage and maximum protection and assistance to the environment and social spheres within which we do business.
 - Part of this is in Reunert's commitment to reducing emissions and providing some low-carbon options/products to help other reduce their impact through our products and services. Some examples include the solar skills development and tracking systems developed by Reutech.
 - Reunert also foresees that climate change issues will become more important to our stakeholders (customers, clients, investors etc.).
 - Reunert will keep abreast of these issues and will align it with our business sustainability strategies to optimise the changing attitudes, demands and expectations of stakeholders across the board.
- **OO2 – 4:**
 - The way Reunert is managing these opportunities is in line with Reunert's business strategy of being focussed on product development and supply as well as the high level of service excellent we aim to achieve.
 - Reunert will closely follow the changing developments from a global climate change perspective as well as market trends in the renewable energy sector.
 - These methods are how we as a Group are future-proofing ourselves for a low-carbon future – a future where Reunert has the ability to develop and supply the products of the low carbon economy.

iii) Costs

- **OO1 – 4:** An investment of approximately ZAR2,5 million has been made into some solar initiatives but mostly, the costs have not been quantified and are all currently absorbed into an existing budget.

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

6.1h

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

Currently, physical opportunities have not been considered in any depth as they **appear to pose no substantial benefit** to Reunert in the short to medium term.

Similarly to physical risks, we believe opportunities in this category are not relevant mainly due to the **nature** of our business (managing businesses in the services, electronics and electrical engineering sectors and supplying value-added products, services, solutions and systems to local and international markets).

Our products and services are **not directly impacted** positively (or negatively) by climate variability and see no potential areas for significant opportunity at this stage.

One potential area of opportunity linked to increasing temperatures (especially in already warmer climates such as South Africa), is the **increase in sales** of air-conditioning systems, which although small, could contribute to our bottom line.

We do provide services globally but are based in South Africa. South Africa's climate is expected to see some quite substantial increases in temperatures as mentioned above. Once again though, these changes are expected to occur during and over the next 90 years according to the IPCC and so potential opportunities over at least the next five year timeframe are considered **insignificant**.

We have not considered in depth the timescale of these potential opportunities but believe there are **no immediate (five year horizon) opportunities**. Any opportunities that do arise will be taken into account alongside our business strategy and those that are potentially substantive will receive due attention at the appropriate time.

6.1i

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to 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

7.1

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

Base year	Scope 1 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope 2 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Thu 01 Oct 2009 - Thu 30 Sep 2010	9224	59151

7.2

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)
Defra Voluntary Reporting Guidelines

7.2a

If you have selected "Other", please provide details below

Not applicable.

7.3

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

Gas	Reference
CO2	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
CH4	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)
N2O	IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR - 100 year)

7.4

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

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Diesel/Gas oil	2.66	kg CO2e per litre	DEFRA, 2011
Motor gasoline	2.31	kg CO2e per litre	DEFRA, 2011
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1.49	kg CO2e per litre	DEFRA, 2011
Natural gas	2.01	Other: kg CO2e per m3	DEFRA, 2011
Electricity	0.99	metric tonnes CO2e per MWh	Eskom, 2011 (South Africa)
Other: Municipal Water (embedded CO2e)	0.93	Other: kg CO2e per kilolitre	Friedrich, Pillay & Buckley 2007 "The use of LCA in the water industry and the case for an environmental performance indicator." Water SA, Vol. 33
Other: Recycled Card & Paper Waste	1.24	metric tonnes CO2 per metric tonne	GCX, based on recycling figures at the Lothlorien paper recycling facility (2010)

Further Information

Please note:

- It was decided to use the 2009/10 year as the baseline at this stage. The reason for this was due to the fact that no Scope 1 emissions were measured in 2008/09 and therefore made comparisons impossible.
- Scope 1 and 2 emissions from 2009/10 were adjusted and updated using more recent and accurate data from that year as well as current emission factors in order to make comparisons between the 09/10 and 10/11 years more relevant.
- The electricity emission factor for South Africa was applied to Lesotho sites.
- The Municipal Water and Recycled Card & Paper emissions are Scope 3 emission sources only.

Page: 8. Emissions Data - (1 Oct 2010 - 30 Sep 2011)

8.1

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

Financial control

8.2a

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

7957

8.2b

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

Boundary	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Comment

8.2c

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

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) – Part 1 Total	Comment
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8.2d

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e - Part 2

Boundary	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Comment
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8.3a

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

56000

8.3b

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e - Part 1 breakdown

Boundary	Gross global Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Comment
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8.3c

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e - Part 1 Total

Gross global Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) - Total Part 1	Comment
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8.3d

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

Boundary	Gross global Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e) - Other operationally controlled entities, activities or facilities	Comment
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8.4

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

8.4a

Please complete the table

Reporting Entity	Source	Scope	Explain why the source is excluded
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8.4

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

Yes

8.4a

Please complete the table

Source	Scope	Explain why the source is excluded
Australian operation	Scope 1 and 2	Information not available. Insignificant impact.
Fugitive emissions	Scope 1	Difficulty in gathering data information.

8.5

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

Scope 1 emissions: Uncertainty range	Scope 1 emissions: Main sources of uncertainty	Scope 1 emissions: Please expand on the uncertainty in your data	Scope 2 emissions: Uncertainty range	Scope 2 emissions: Main sources of uncertainty	Scope 2 emissions: Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
More than 40% but less than or equal to 50%	Data Gaps Assumptions Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints Data Management	Limited resources available to gather and verify information. We have improved our data gathering in this our second reporting year but as yet not confident in our raw data to make a higher accuracy claim. We have decreased our uncertainty from 60--70% down to 40-50% this year. We intend to increase our levels and accuracy of data capture in order to increase overall accuracy and confidence of our Scope 1 emissions.	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Data Gaps Metering/ Measurement Constraints Data Management	As with Scope 1, we have limited resources available to gather and verify information. However, we believe our accuracy levels to be relatively high. However, we have adjusted our uncertainty level slightly upwards this year as we are aware there may be some data gaps which we are currently unaware of but which may become apparent on more careful interrogation of the data in future. Our Scope 2 accuracy and confidence in the data is nonetheless relatively high at this stage.

8.6

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

Not verified or assured

8.6a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 1 emissions that are verified/assured

8.6b

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

Level of verification or assurance	Relevant verification standard	Relevant statement attached
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8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 2 emissions

Not verified or assured

8.7a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 2 emissions that are verified/assured

8.7b

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

Level of verification or assurance	Relevant verification standard	Relevant statement attached
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8.8

Are carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of biologically sequestered carbon (i.e. carbon dioxide emissions from burning biomass/biofuels) relevant to your company?

No

8.8a

Please provide the emissions in metric tonnes CO₂e

Further Information

Please note:

- A conversion factor of 26.137 cubic metres of natural gas per gigajoule (GJ) was used for the calculation of natural gas.

9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

No

9.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
---------	----------------------------

9.2

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

By business division
By GHG type

9.2a

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

Business Division	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Nashua Group	586
Other (Group administration & Property portfolio)	21
Reutech Group	1095
CBI-electric	6255

9.2b

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

Facility	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
----------	----------------------------

9.2c

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

GHG type	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
CO2	7927
CH4	10
N2O	20

9.2d

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

Activity	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
----------	----------------------------

Page: 10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Oct 2010 - 30 Sep 2011)

10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

No

10.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
---------	----------------------------

10.2

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

By business division

10.2a

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

Business division	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Nashua Group	8351
Other (Group administration Property portfolio)	961
Reutech Group	5043
CBI-electric	41645

10.2b

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

Facility	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
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10.2c

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

Activity	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e

Page: 11. Emissions Scope 2 Contractual

11.1

Do you consider that the grid average factors used to report Scope 2 emissions in Question 8.3 reflect the contractual arrangements you have with electricity suppliers?

Yes

11.1a

You may report a total contractual Scope 2 figure in response to this question. Please provide your total global contractual Scope 2 GHG emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

11.1b

Explain the basis of the alternative figure (see guidance)

11.2

Has your organization retired any certificates, e.g. Renewable Energy Certificates, associated with zero or low carbon electricity within the reporting year or has this been done on your behalf?

No

11.2a

Please provide details including the number and type of certificates

Type of certificate	Number of certificates	Comments
---------------------	------------------------	----------

Page: 12. Energy

12.1

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

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

12.2

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

Energy type	MWh
Fuel	34292
Electricity	56565
Heat	0
Steam	0
Cooling	0

12.3

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

Fuels	MWh
Diesel/Gas oil	6752
Motor gasoline	7265
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1090
Natural gas	19185

Further Information

Please note:

- It was assumed that the MWh conversion for natural gas is the same as for compressed natural gas.

Page: 13. Emissions Performance

13.1

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

Decreased

13.1a

Please complete the table

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Unidentified	6.46	Decrease	At this stage we are unsure about the precise reason for this reduction. We have increase data accuracy over the two reporting years but remain uncertain as to whether this reduction was due to increased data accuracy,

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
			reduction initiatives and/or efficiency gains. It is likely to be a combination of these factors. We note that Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduced by 24% in the Nashua Group, Other by 9%, Reutech Group by 3% and CBI-electric by 3%. Overall, the reduction was 6.46% as noted.

13.2

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

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for Change
5.86	metric tonnes CO2e	unit total revenue	14.89	Decrease	There was a 2% increase in revenue from the 2009/10 financial year. The main decrease is as a result of the decreased Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the 2010/11 financial year.

13.3

Please describe your gross combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for Change
11.23	metric tonnes CO2e	FTE Employee	4.51	Decrease	There was in fact a 2% reduction in permanent employee numbers in from the previous year but, once again, the reduction in the overall Scope 1 and 2 emissions accounted for the main reason behind the decrease in intensity shown.

13.4

Please provide an additional intensity (normalized) metric that is appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for Change
0.19	metric tonnes CO2e	square meter	6.46	Decrease	This intensity metric is the same reduction as between the absolute Scope 1 and 2 reduction due to the fact that the area of (332,573 m2) was assumed to be the same as last year.

Page: 14. Emissions Trading

14.1

Do you participate in any emission trading schemes?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

14.1a

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
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14.1b

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

14.2

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

No

14.2a

Please complete the following table

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits retired	Purpose e.g. compliance

Page: 2012-Investor-Scope 3 Emissions

15.1

Please provide data on sources of Scope 3 emissions that are relevant to your organization

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	If you cannot provide a figure for emissions, please describe them
Business travel	721	The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (Revised Edition) methodology was used for Scope 3 business travel emissions sources. Flights (660 tonnes CO2e): Distance-based methodology (per passenger kilometre - pkm), using DEFRA, 2011. Emission factors were in kg CO2e per pkm and applied to short/long haul flights as well as business/economy class. Total kms were captured. The following assumptions were then applied: (i) 70% of kms were short haul and 30% long haul; (ii) All short haul flights were in economy class. (iii) 90% of long haul flights	n/a.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	If you cannot provide a figure for emissions, please describe them
		were in economy class and 10% in business class. A Defra recommended uplift factor of 9% was applied. Car hire (61 tonnes CO2e): Some data was received in grams of CO2. This was applied directly. Other data was totalled as kms. The Defra distance-based method was then applied. It was then assumed that: (i) The vehicles were classified as "medium petrol" (1.4 - 2.0l) under the Defra classification. It should be noted that this data may be incomplete as we are still improving our Scope 3 data capturing across the company.	
Waste generated in operations	181	The methodology used was based on the emissions arising from recycling of cardboard and paper waste. The methodology and emission factor applied was from GCX, based on recycling figures at the Lothlorien (South Africa) paper recycling facility (2010). An emission factor of 1.24 tonnes CO2e per tonne of cardboard and paper waste was used to determine these emissions. It should be noted that this data may be incomplete as we are still improving our Scope 3 data capturing across the company. The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (Revised Edition) methodology was used to establish Scope 3 emission sources.	n/a.
Other (upstream)	320	Embedded CO2e in the pumping of municipal water within South Africa. The methodology applied is based on an emission factor of 0.925 kg CO2e per kilolitre used. It is from: Friedrich, Pillay & Buckley 2007 "The use of LCA in the water industry and the case for an environmental performance indicator." Water SA, Vol. 33. Reunert measured a total usage of 345,697 kilolitres in the year. We believe this data to be relatively accurate but are still improving our all of our Scope 3 data capturing across the company. The GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (Revised Edition) methodology was used to establish Scope 3 emission sources.	n/a.

15.2

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

Not verified or assured

15.2a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 3 emissions that are verified/assured

15.2b

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

Level of verification or assurance	Relevant verification standard	Relevant statement attached
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15.3

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

15.3a

Please complete the table

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
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Module: Sign Off

Page: Sign Off

Please enter the name of the individual that has signed off (approved) the response and their job title

Carina de Klerk, Investor Relations and Communication Manager, Reunert Limited

CDP 2012 Investor CDP 2012 Information Request