

WOOLWORTHS HOLDINGS LIMITED

2022 CDP Climate change submission for the 2021 financial year

START

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Woolworths Holdings Limited (WHL) is a southern hemisphere retail Group that has been listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Limited (JSE) since 1997. It is one of the top 40 JSE-listed companies with operations in Sub-Saharan Africa, Australia, and New Zealand and has a market capitalization of R85.9 billion as of 28 June 2021. Approximately 40% of revenue is derived from Australian operations. WHL employs about 45 000 employees across 14 countries and trades in about 1 500 store locations. The Group trades through three operating subsidiaries, which include Woolworths Proprietary Limited (Woolworths or WSA which operates in South Africa and 11 other African countries), Country Road Group Proprietary Limited (Country Road Group or CRG), and David Jones Proprietary Limited (David Jones or DJ), the latter of which was acquired on 1 August 2014 and formerly listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). In addition, Woolworths holds a minority interest in Woolworths Financial Services Proprietary Limited (WFS), in a joint venture with Barclays Africa Group which holds the controlling interest.

Woolworths offers a range of quality private label clothing and general merchandise and a wide range of perishable, long-life, and non-food products, as well as financial services provided through Woolworths Financial Services. Country Road Group offers stylish high-quality apparel, accessories, footwear, and homeware. David Jones offers a range of international and private label brands in womenswear, menswear, shoes and accessories, beauty products, childrenswear, electronics, and general merchandise.

While the business of fashion and food retailing follows generic business processes, the WHL Group has developed key competencies over the years that enable value creation for all stakeholders and direct how we create value. We believe that the activities in our business model use our resources to optimize value creation. We also recognize the interdependencies between the resources and trade-offs between the costs and benefits offered by the resources that we must manage responsibly. We manage our broader business impact through comprehensive social, ethical, and environmental policies and practices which are defined through our sustainability strategy, known as the Good Business Journey. Unique to our business model is the extent to which the Good Business Journey supports and nurtures future access to our resources, and how we aim to generate sustainable returns for investors and shareholders over the short-, medium-, and long term.

Through our Good Business Journey, we have embedded sustainability into every aspect of our business and every product we sell, with eight key focus areas: sustainable farming, water, waste, energy, ethical sourcing, transformation, social development, and health and wellness. Our vision is to be the most responsible retailer in the world.

Energy and Climate change

Through the energy and climate change focus area of our Good Business Journey program, we acknowledge that in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the company and its operations, climate change adaptation is an area that requires a concerted effort. We take responsibility for the impact our value chain has on overall energy security challenges as well as climate change. Through our efforts, we continue to reduce our energy consumption, carbon emissions, and waste in landfills across our value chain.

Our commitments are to reduce our overall emissions footprint, as well as to incorporate more renewable sources of energy across our value chain. Our coordinated energy program includes the following pillars:

1. Energy efficiency
2. Reducing carbon emissions
3. Low carbon transition

Our science-based, in line with the 1.5 °C trajectory, was approved in 2020 as follows: “Woolworths Holdings Ltd commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. Woolworths Holdings Ltd commits that 25% of its suppliers by spend, covering purchased goods and services, will have science-based targets by 2024.”

We are also a signatory to the Energy Productivity 100 (EP100) initiative, The Climate Group’s corporate leadership initiative for energy-smart companies doing more with less to lower emissions and accelerate the clean economy. Woolworths set a target to double our energy productivity by 2020 from a 2005 baseline. We have achieved a 174% improvement in energy productivity based on our 2005 baseline.

We also remain committed to fostering relationships with industry bodies to ensure that we leverage the benefits of collective action when tackling global challenges like climate change.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	July 1 2020	June 30 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

- Australia
- Botswana
- Eswatini
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- New Zealand
- South Africa
- Uganda
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Zambia

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

ZAR

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
No	<Not Applicable>

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Director on board	The leadership of ESG issues starts with our CEO. Our Group Head of sustainability meets regularly with the CEO as well as the Chair of the sustainability committee. The Woolworths Holdings (WHL) Board oversees the work of the Sustainability Committee as well as our Risk and Compliance Committees. For the first time this year, we also reported on the ask Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) which the board also monitors the implementation thereof across the Group. The sustainability committee ensures that the sustainability strategy positions the Group as a leader in responsible retailing in the countries in which it trades. It further oversees that the sustainability initiatives and objectives are effectively integrated into the business and that the Group operates in an environmentally responsible manner. The Sustainability Committee meets half-yearly to oversee progress in achieving all aspects of the Good Business Journey, as well as addressing any sustainability-related risks to the business. The main purpose of the committee is to ensure that the sustainability strategy and objectives are effectively integrated into the business. The Sustainability Committee is chaired by a non-executive director. The Group CEO and Woolworths CEO are members of the committee, together with three independent directors, one of whom chairs the Social and Ethics committee of the WHL Board. These independent directors each have significant expertise and experience in a range of corporate sustainability issues.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues 	<Not Applicable>	<p>The role of the Sustainability Committee is to ensure that the Group’s sustainable development strategy positions the Group as a sustainability leader. It further ensures that the sustainability initiatives and objectives are effectively integrated into the business and that the Group operates in an environmentally responsible manner, while meeting societal needs. Progress towards meeting climate-related targets and goals, are monitored at an operational level by the executive committee and championed by the Group Director: Marketing and Sustainability. This year, the committee considered management’s presentation on the phasing in of Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) disclosures in the Group annual reporting suite pursuant to global reporting initiatives to provide investors with consistent, comparable and clear information on the financial implications of climate-related risks and opportunities. Going forward, it will oversee management’s process for enhanced TCFD implementation</p>

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83% of board members have sustainability experience - Management of workplace and business health and safety. Experience in steering responsible environmental practices and social responsibility initiatives. Reference: Page 63 of 2021 Woolworths Holdings Ltd Integrated Report 	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Group Director:Marketing&Sustainability)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly
Sustainability committee	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

The Board is the custodian of corporate governance within the Group. While the Board's primary focus is to play a key role in determining the Company's strategic direction, it is also responsible for providing continuous oversight of material matters and holding the executive management team accountable for their areas of responsibility in terms of managing the business. The Board's agenda is guided by a Board charter and the Board committees are mandated by their respective committee terms of reference. A minimum of four Board meetings are held every year and, together with the quarterly committee meetings, take place over a period of three to four days every quarter. Two Board meetings are held each in South Africa and in Australia to enable our Board to visit and experience operations globally and to meet with the broader leadership teams in both key territories. In addition, the Board receives a monthly update report from the Group Chief Executive Officer, and Board teleconferences are held between the quarterly Board meetings for the purpose of discussing these updates from the Group Chief Executive.

At the WHL Board level, the governance framework includes the Board committees that have been formally appointed by the Board, and these function within the powers delegated or assigned to them by the Board. The WHL Board and committees structure are supported by three aligned subsidiary governance structures for:

- Woolworths (including Woolworths Financial Services);
- David Jones; and
- Country Road Group.

The subsidiaries are separate legal entities, each with a separate Board of Directors operating according to independently defined responsibilities and authority as set out in their respective Memoranda of Incorporation and Board Charters. The subsidiary Boards are chaired by the Group Chief Executive Officer and comprise members of the executive management and non-executive directors of the WHL Board.

This allows strategies to be reviewed and discussed at the operating entity level to ensure reporting to the WHL Board is at the right level and relevant to its strategic focus. Climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives are incorporated into the annual operating plans of each relevant function within the different operating entities.

Board committees and their members have been constituted to allow for dedicated and focused deliberations regarding the various aspects of the business model and material issues, supported by the relevant skills, expertise, and diversity of the committee members.

In addition to the Board's custodianship of corporate governance, it is also responsible for guiding strategy and overseeing and monitoring how management implements and executes the strategy to position the Company for long-term success. Material risks and opportunities based on the operating context and the needs and expectations of stakeholders were also reviewed and mitigation measures were considered.

Subsidiary committees are each chaired by an independent non-executive director of the WHL Board. The subsidiary committees operate in terms of delegated powers and clearly defined areas of responsibility and accountability. The Sustainability Committee, a sub-committee of the Woolworths Holdings Board and ensures that sustainability material risks and objectives are effectively integrated into the business strategies and initiatives. It also ensures the Group is positioned as a leader in responsible retail in the countries in which it trades. The committee is chaired by an Independent Non-executive Director and meets half-yearly to review the progress of the Good Business Journey program, as well as to approve strategic matters arising for continuity of the program. The Group Chief Executive Officer and the Woolworths SA Chief Executive Officer are members of the committee, together with three Independent Directors. These Independent Directors each have significant expertise and experience in a range of corporate sustainability issues. The David Jones and Country Road Group Executive Committees review Good Business Journey progress on a regular basis as well. Both the David Jones and Country Road Group Boards also receive Good Business Journey progress updates at each Board meeting.

Progress towards meeting 2025 targets and the related annual goals is monitored at an operational level by the Executive Committee and championed by the Group Director: Marketing and Sustainability. A Sustainability Executive Steering Committee has been established in Country Road Group. The committee meets quarterly to guide the development and implementation of the strategy, to ensure its effective integration into the business, to develop targets, and to review performance. The David Jones Executive Committee reviews Good Business Journey progress on a regular basis. Both the David Jones and Country Road Boards also receive Good Business Journey progress updates at each Board meeting.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Woolworths does not currently have a specific bonus allocation or compensation that is related solely to achieving emission or other climate-related targets. Incentivising climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets, is linked to the individual scorecards, which is linked to the Group's balanced scorecard. The Board reviews the Group's balanced scorecard quarterly to monitor the performance of the six strategic focus areas at the Group and operating entity level. In order to focus on the achievement of the Group's or entity's strategy, up to 60% of an individual's performance measurement (IPM) includes objectives aligned with the achievement of the operating entity's strategic focus areas.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Efficiency target	To achieve a performance-based culture and an alignment with shareholders, through value creation. The total reward mix is geared towards a high percentage of pay "at risk" for the achievement of stretched goals which are aligned to company performance, individual performance and employee behavior. This is to motivate executives and senior management to achieve short-term strategic, financial and non-financial objectives in the one-year business plan. Annual performance bonus paid on the achievement of one-year financial targets. Share schemes designed to incentivize Group CEO, executive directors, execs and senior- to middle-management levels across the Group, on delivery of long-term strategic goals aligned with shareholder expectations.
Environment/Sustainability manager	Monetary reward	Efficiency target	To achieve a performance-based culture and alignment with shareholders, through value creation. The total reward mix is geared towards a high percentage of pay "at-risk" for the achievement of stretch goals which are aligned to company performance, individual performance and employee behavior. This is to motivate executives and senior management to achieve short-term strategic, financial and non-financial objectives in the one-year business plan. Annual performance bonus paid on the achievement of one-year financial targets. Share schemes designed to incentivize Group CEO, executive directors, execs and senior- to middle-management levels across the Group, on delivery of long-term strategic goals aligned with shareholder expectations.
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Efficiency target	To achieve a performance-based culture and alignment with shareholders, through value creation. The total reward mix is geared towards a high percentage of pay "at-risk" for the achievement of stretch goals which are aligned to company performance, individual performance and employee behavior. This is to motivate executives and senior management to achieve short-term strategic, financial and non-financial objectives in the one-year business plan. Annual performance bonus paid on the achievement of one-year financial targets. Share schemes designed to incentivize Group CEO, executive directors, execs and senior- to middle-management levels across the Group, on delivery of long-term strategic goals aligned with shareholder expectations.
Energy manager	Monetary reward	Efficiency target	To achieve a performance-based culture and alignment with shareholders, through value creation. The total reward mix is geared towards a high percentage of pay "at-risk" for the achievement of stretch goals which are aligned to company performance, individual performance and employee behavior. This is to motivate executives and senior management to achieve short-term strategic, financial and non-financial objectives in the one-year business plan. Annual performance bonus paid on the achievement of one-year financial targets. Share schemes designed to incentivize Group CEO, executive directors, execs and senior- to middle-management levels across the Group, on delivery of long-term strategic goals aligned with shareholder expectations.
Other, please specify (Store Managers)	Monetary reward	Behavior change related indicator	Our store managers are at the forefront of effecting behavioral change at the store level and also driving initiatives to meet reduction targets at the stores. Achievement of their targets is a key part of their balanced scorecards, determining their remuneration and bonus. We engage with our stores' staff via the Good Business Journey Champ programme. Annual performance bonus paid on the achievement of one-year financial targets. Share schemes designed to incentivize Group CEO, executive directors, execs and senior- to middle-management levels across the Group, on delivery of long-term strategic goals aligned with shareholder expectations.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	Risks are mapped onto a heat map which depicts the level of exposure and impact of specific risks depicts the level of residual risk for each material issue, the extent of the potential risk impact, and the rate at which the material issue could impact value creation. These are rated according to the speed at which they could deliver a negative impact and also the significance of the impact.
Medium-term	3	5	Risks are mapped onto a heat map which depicts the level of exposure and impact of specific risks depicts the level of residual risk for each material issue, the extent of the potential risk impact, and the rate at which the material issue could impact value creation. These are rated according to the speed at which they could deliver a negative impact and also the significance of the impact.
Long-term	5	10	Risks are mapped onto a heat map which depicts the level of exposure and impact of specific risks depicts the level of residual risk for each material issue, the extent of the potential risk impact, and the rate at which the material issue could impact value creation. These are rated according to the speed at which they could deliver a negative impact and also the significance of the impact.

C2.1b

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

The Group recognises that risk management is inextricably woven into our strategy, as effective risk management is essential to achieving the Group's strategic and operational objectives. The Board sets the direction for the manner in which risk management is approached and addressed in the Group, and the Risk and Compliance Committee oversees and directs the Group's implementation of an effective policy and plan for risk management and compliance. The Board is supported in this role through the services of the Group's Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance team.

The Group applies an integrated risk management approach that is aligned to international best practice frameworks that include, among others, ISO 31000 and COSO Enterprise Risk Management. The Group's approach to risk management is pragmatic and relevant to retailing. Annually, the Group risk function facilitates a top-down review of risks with the Board and Group executives. A similar exercise is performed with each of our businesses and business units: identifying and assessing its risks; measuring them against defined criteria; and considering the likelihood of occurrence and the potential business impact.

These risk perspectives are combined to create a consolidated Group risk profile that facilitates oversight over the Group's material risks.

The Group-level risk exposures are measured against formalised risk appetite statements that are further aligned to the Group strategic objectives. Risk appetite and tolerance are core considerations for our risk response plans as they consider the relationship between the potential impact of key risks and the effectiveness of mitigating controls or management actions.

This risk appetite framework forms part of the Company's enterprise risk management system and is governed by the Woolworths Holdings Board of Directors. Risk exposures will be monitored in the context of these risk appetite statements by the Company's executive management team. The Woolworths Holdings risk management function integrates the risk appetite statements into the Company's enterprise risk management process.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

- Direct operations
- Upstream
- Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

Description of process

The Group applies an integrated risk management approach that is aligned to international best practice frameworks that include, among others, ISO 31000 and COSO Enterprise Risk Management.

The Group's approach to risk management is pragmatic and relevant to retailing. As a fashion, beauty, home, and food retailer, we are faced with sustainability risks that may impact our business, both in our direct operations and in our value chain. Our response to these risks is managed through our Good Business Journey.

Annually, the Group risk function facilitates a top-down review of risks with the Board and Group executives. A similar exercise is performed with each of our businesses and business units: identifying and assessing its risks; measuring them against defined criteria, and considering the likelihood of occurrence and the potential business impact. The Risk and Compliance Committee reviews the key risks of the Group and evaluates each issue in the context of the possible impact to the business and stakeholders; opportunities that may be present; suitability and effectiveness of risk mitigations and future actions; and total risk exposure in relation to the Group's risk appetite and tolerance.

At Group level, risks are mapped onto a heat map which depicts the level of exposure and impact of specific risks depicts the level of residual risk for each material issue, the extent of the potential risk impact, and the rate at which the material issue could impact value creation. These are rated according to the speed at which they could deliver a negative impact and also the significance of the impact.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>The world's leading climate scientists warned that there are only a dozen years for global warming to be kept to a maximum of 1.5c, beyond which even half a degree will significantly worsen the risks of drought, floods, extreme heat, and poverty for hundreds of millions of people.</p> <p>The science is therefore clear that action to address the causes and impacts of climate change by a single country or small group of countries will not be successful. These agreements will impact our global operations and therefore, we will have to look at the legislative context of where we operate in order to determine the extent of these impacts and adjust our operations accordingly to drive efficiencies. South Africa joined other countries as a proud signatory of the Paris Agreement. South Africa has set challenging draft emission reduction targets, which will require significant emission reductions by businesses to achieve them. One of the key means of implementing international targets is through the National Climate Change Response white paper 2011. The White Paper presents the South African Government's vision for an effective climate change response and the long-term, just transition to a climate-resilient and lower-carbon economy and society. This could potentially require investment from our budget as an affected business in clean energy and other sectors in order to adapt our business to meet some of these requirements. With this, as a company listed in South Africa, we are expected by legislation to disclose our contribution to greenhouse gases and we currently meet this expectation.</p> <p>In South Africa, the carbon tax has been promulgated and for the first time, we have submitted to the tax revenue services for an assessment. We are also able to claim tax incentives as per Section 12L of the Income Tax Act for all our energy-saving initiatives.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, sometimes included	<p>We follow emerging regulation trends locally and globally to ensure that any initiatives we undertake put us in a good position to comply with future carbon or energy-related legislation, such as national building regulations standards, energy taxes such as the carbon tax regulations, allocation of carbon budgets as well as current opportunities such as energy efficiency savings incentives; or income tax exemption for savings earned from the implementation of energy efficiency initiatives or the sale of energy-efficient products. Through proactive scanning of the macro environment and trends, innovate to align some of our offerings as well as operations to comply with predicted future trends. This also feeds into our risk matrix framework and the systems we put in place to address some of the risks.</p>
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	<p>While we have set targets to sourcing all our energy from renewable sources by 2030, we also recognize that technology in this area is evolving. The risks associated with a lack of agility to absorb technological changes can be costly as they determine our readiness to manage the cost of new technology and deploy these to reduce emissions in our operations and value chain. At Woolworths, we have developed our own rating model for stores based on the number of sustainability features they include. This allows new and existing stores to be classified as silver, gold, or platinum level stores, with the platinum level being the highest category for stores with the most sustainability features. All professional teams involved in our building developments are required to use these guidelines in building design and development. This not only requires us to actively invest in but also to explore innovations to integrate into our overall operational plans.</p> <p>In addition, a large percentage of our market share is derived from our food business. With climate change ravaging the areas where we mostly source (mainly fresh produce), the cost of technology to enable adaptation also adds its weight to our overall sustainability strategy.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>David Jones reports to the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act (2007) (NGER) in Australia which is Federal legislation that establishes a national framework for the reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy consumption. The NGER is a mandatory requirement for large organisations to report energy consumption and associated emissions. In the future, the Country Road Group will also need to comply with this. In South Africa, we respond to the national Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regulations aimed at introducing a single national reporting system for the transparent reporting of greenhouse gas emissions. This is in response to ensuring that South African entities contribute towards meeting the country's reporting obligations under the United Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and instrument treaties to which South Africa is bound. In South Africa, the carbon tax has been promulgated and for the first time, we have submitted to the tax revenue services for an assessment.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>Increases in the cost of energy and shifts in the cost of fuel over the last year have an impact on our retail and distribution network. In addition, there are energy supply issues across some of the countries in which we operate. It is envisioned that cost increases will continue with at least 7-10% plus year-on-year tariff increases being implemented by the energy regulators in South Africa. This is however anticipated to level out as more and more renewable sources of energy are implemented within our operations and globally. Global events make this space volatile for a retailer such as ourselves that has a global sourcing and distribution network. This not only impacts our logistics but also the cost of managing circular economy projects. With fluctuations in the price of oil, we have seen variable uptake across our supply chain with certain petroleum-based recyclables losing their benefit when compared to using raw materials.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>We believe that consumer demand for products that are more sustainable and produced in an environmentally and socially responsible manner will continue to grow in over the next few years. As such, if we fail to respond appropriately by supplying such goods and services, we will lose the connection and trust that we would like customers to have with our brands. Failure to respond appropriately and deliver on our sustainability commitments could have a negative impact on our reputation. At the same time, increased energy, fuel and water costs, could result in a reduction in customer's disposable income, which in turn would impact their spending with ourselves and other retailers. We are responding to these opportunities with product labeling around the origin of the product, as well as setting targets around organic products and other community and environmental initiatives that will broaden our supply base. Our stakeholders have particularly high expectations of us to be responding to sustainability challenges in a significant way, given the progress made in this area over recent years, our communication around it, and the various awards won.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Engagements with the Provincial and National Government Departments in South Africa on how the Woolworths Farming for the Future program and other relevant business practices can be shared with the department to assist in climate change resilience within the agricultural sphere. Since 2013, Woolworths had been working with WWF-SA and the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) to address water-related risks in the supply chain. Through our strategic partnership with WWF-SA, we committed to establishing one water stewardship project a year. Our first project was in Ceres, and we have continued our support for the farmers in this area. We have expanded our engagement to the water-scarce Sabie & Crocodile catchment area, in the Mpumalanga province of South Africa – an area that is strategically important for sourcing of our citrus fruit and nuts. We have a dedicated stakeholder relationship manager with a strategy on how to engage with policymakers in this space. We have a dedicated stakeholder relationship manager with a strategy on how to engage with policymakers in this space.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Engagements with the Provincial and National Government Departments in South Africa on how the Woolworths Farming for the Future program and other relevant business practices can be shared with the department to assist in climate change resilience within the agricultural sphere. Since 2013, Woolworths had been working with WWF-SA and the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) to address water-related risks in the supply chain. Through our strategic partnership with WWF-SA, we committed to establishing one water stewardship project a year. Our first project was in Ceres, and we have continued our support for the farmers in this area. We have expanded our engagement to the water-scarce Sabie & Crocodile catchment area, in the Mpumalanga province of South Africa – an area that is strategically important for sourcing of our citrus fruit and nuts. We have a dedicated stakeholder relationship manager with a strategy on how to engage with policymakers in this space. We have a dedicated stakeholder relationship manager with a strategy on how to engage with policymakers in this space.</p>

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The South African National Treasury has promulgated a phased-in tax rate of R120/t of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e), increasing 10% a year during the first phase, in an attempt to curb the country's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The initial phase does include a number of concessions to initial implementation that will see a much lower rate charged.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have not quantified the financial impact.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We continue to roll-out energy efficiency and monitoring devices across our operations such as automatic doors on refrigeration at stores to efficiently control the temperature, energy-efficient LED lighting that adjusts automatically to natural light, and natural gas refrigeration, etc. We also have an online system that assists in detecting areas that require attention with regard to energy efficiency. We are able to monitor electricity use across our operations, real-time, and also detect leaks that could be contributing to inflated figures. In order to minimize taxes paid on our carbon emissions as a direct consequence of using electricity generated by Eskom, we are actively looking to implement cleaner sources of energy where feasible. This entails implementing eco-efficient ways of generating and using energy as efficiently as possible. Also, our energy reduction activities will continue to enable us to effectively monitor and reduce where required.

The cost of management for this risk lies in the provision of capacity for continuous motoring of these regulatory changes. This will be done by dedicated personnel either from the sustainability team for continuous landscape benchmarking or from the compliance and risk enterprise teams to ensure adherence to changes. This cost is an average of around R468,406 (median management salary) for a dedicated resource. Management means senior, middle, and junior management & skilled staff lumped together.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The COP21 offered a turning point in climate change negotiations for the world. What was most profound was that governments were able to agree on a decisive stance to curb global emissions and ensure they remain way below the 2°C threshold. New science recommends a reduction of emissions to keep us at below 1.5°C below pre-industrial levels. For the first time, the international community has committed to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions in the second half of this century in order to hold global warming well below 2°C (with this stretch target of 1.5°C. The science is clear that action to address the causes and impacts of climate change by a single country or small group of countries will not be successful. These agreements will impact our global operations and therefore, we will have to look at the legislative context of where we operate in order to determine the extent of these impacts and adjust our operations accordingly to drive inefficiencies. South Africa joined other countries as a proud signatory of the Paris Agreement.

South Africa has set challenging draft emission reduction targets, which will require significant emission reductions by business to achieve them. One of the key means of implementing international targets is through the National Climate Change Response white paper 2011. The White Paper presents the South African Government's vision for an effective climate change response and the long-term, just transition to a climate-resilient and lower-carbon economy and society. This could potentially require investment from our budget as an affected business in clean energy and other sectors in order to adapt our business to meet some of these requirements. The National Development Plan in South Africa is also an enabler as it recognizes the need to reduce carbon emissions as per the recommendations of global agreements. According to the NDP, South Africa's development is affected by what happens in the region and the world. Success will depend on the country's understanding and response to such developments. Australia is also a signatory to and in November 2016 ratified the Paris Agreement. Australia has submitted a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) that commits Australia to reduce its GHG emissions to between 26 to 28 percent below 2005 levels.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have not quantified the financial impact.

Cost of response to risk**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

We are managing these risks already by implementing a mix of energy sources across our supply chain. We work very closely with our suppliers to ensure that we are able to understand their challenges and identify areas where we can invest either financially or through knowledge-sharing initiatives in order to ensure that they also adapt to the impacts of climate change adequately. Above this, we continue to employ eco-efficient ways of generating and managing energy across all our operations through our building innovation that is strict on incorporating energy-saving elements. Legislative implications are closely monitored by our risk managers and incorporated accordingly to our risk register, which is presented to the risk and compliance board committee. A preliminary investigation into the impact of solar for our operations indicated that we will achieve less than 10% of our energy through solar if we are installed it within all our direct operations. This creates an even stronger business case as to why energy efficiency should extend to our indirect operations as we move towards going 100% renewable by 2030 as well as ensuring we meet our energy reduction targets.

The cost of management for this risk lies in the provision of capacity for continuous monitoring of these regulatory changes. This will be done by dedicated personnel either from the sustainability team for continuous landscape benchmarking or from the compliance and risk enterprise teams to ensure adherence to changes. This cost is an average of around R468,406 (median management salary) for a dedicated resource. Management means senior, middle and junior management & skilled staff lumped together.

Comment**Identifier**

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Uncertainty in market signals
--------	-------------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Large increases in the cost of energy and large shifts in the cost of fuel over the last year are further impacting on our distribution network, as well as official travel expenses. With weakening currency across most of our countries of operation, we have seen increased energy, impacting company operations in a number of areas including the costs of electricity usage in the running of office buildings, stores, and distribution centers. It is envisioned that these will continue with at least 7-10% plus year-on-year tariff increases being implemented by the energy regulators in South Africa. This is however anticipated to level out as more and more renewable sources of energy are implemented within our operations and globally. With over 70% of our Group electricity use attributed to South African operations, the cost becomes a bigger factor because the tariffs in this region are three times more than the global average.

Global events make this space volatile for a retailer such as ourselves that has a global sourcing and distribution network. This not only impacts our logistics but also the cost of managing circular economy projects. With fluctuations in the price of oil, we have seen variable uptake across our supply chain with certain petroleum-based recyclables losing their benefit when compared to using raw materials.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have not quantified the financial impact.

Cost of response to risk**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Being proactive and innovative within our operations such as exploring bio-diesel fuel mixes. We have also, in collaboration with Imperial Group, optimised our distribution routes in South Africa to reduce fuel consumption and carbon emissions incurred by our fleet. We have also commissioned a research study on our waste management strategy in order to optimise our contribution to the circular economy.

The cost of management for this risk lies in the provision of capacity for continuous monitoring of these regulatory changes. This will be done by dedicated personnel either from the sustainability team for continuous landscape benchmarking or from the compliance and risk enterprise teams to ensure adherence to changes. This cost is an average of around R468,406 (median management salary) for a dedicated resource. Management means senior, middle and junior management & skilled staff lumped together.

Comment**Identifier**

Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Other, please specify ((Extreme weather events such as flooding and droughts))
------------------	--

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

As a result of the El Nino/El Nina cycles, we continue to feel the impacts of changes in precipitation - most areas in the southern African region experiencing drought. In the Western Cape, we recently experienced the worst drought in 100yrs. A large percentage of our profits are derived from our fresh produce and we source this largely in South Africa. The impact is therefore very high with the region experiencing threats of severe food shortages in some areas. Towns that never had issues in the water supply are running out of water. The combination of urbanization, adds to the pressure on water supply. Weather patterns can also negatively impact on raw materials (such as cotton, wool, bamboo, coffee, palm oil, soy, farming, etc.) farming by our suppliers, meaning a negative impact on some of our product supply. We are working closely with organizations to drive sustainable sourcing for all our key commodities where possible.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have not quantified the financial impact. The financial impact for this risk is associated with the loss of crop in areas that get affected negatively by the extreme climatic event and has not been quantified as yet. There is also a need, in extreme cases, to explore the relocation of a certain food crop to areas more conducive to their growth needs. This comes at a huge financial investment for the suppliers affected. In addition to this, the research required to keep track of the macro-environment is extensive and on-going in order to fully understand what the impacts are on our business and identify the best solutions.

Cost of response to risk**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Measures that we are taking:

1. Supply diversification – suppliers/ geographies
2. Improving the resilience if supply base through our supplier programs (Woolworths Farming for the Future and Green Factory programs)
 - Farming for the Future is our sustainable farming approach based on working with nature instead of against it and combining the best of conventional farming with the best of organic farming. It was adopted in 2009 as a competitive strategy to address the many agricultural challenges that face South Africa—water quality and scarcity, years of ecosystem degradation, poor quality soils in many areas, food security, climate change, and rising input costs. As any farmer will tell you, it takes good soil to produce good food.
 - Given that a large proportion of environmental and social impacts associated with our products occur in our supply chain, Woolworths Food launched its Green Factory assessment in 2017. In this, suppliers are asked to complete a holistic assessment taking into account sustainability management, water, energy, waste, human rights, employee wellbeing, lean manufacturing, transformation, and responsible sourcing. Suppliers are ranked according to their performance with a Red, Bronze, Silver or Gold rating. The questionnaire was recently updated to incorporate additional reporting on climate change metrics and related targets as well as water efficiency and management.
3. Water stewardship
 - We have also been working in partnership with WWF-SA, the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) in the progression of the Ceres Water Stewardship project to address

water-related risks in the supply chain since 2013. Nine stone-fruit farmers in the Western Cape of South Africa volunteered their cooperation. They have worked through the AWS certification standard, first understanding and putting in place steps to reduce farm-level risks. This was followed by a process to determine catchment level initiatives to reduce collective risks. In the last year, the focus has been on implementing these catchment level initiatives which have included the formation of a community 'water savers' initiative to address challenges related to litter and sanitation in the local community, and co-coordinating alien clearing in the upper reaches of the catchment to provide better assurance of water supply to downstream users.

Comment

The cost of management for this risk lies in the provision of capacity for continuous motoring of these regulatory changes. This will be done by dedicated personnel either from the sustainability team for continuous landscape benchmarking or from the compliance and risk enterprise teams to ensure adherence to changes. This cost is an average of around R468,406 (median management salary) for a dedicated resource. Management means senior, middle and junior management & skilled staff lumped together.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

As part of the We Mean Business Coalition, we have publicly agreed to put an internal price on carbon as a tool for reducing risks, costs, and GHG emissions within our operation. In South Africa, the carbon tax was recently promulgated. We envisage an indirect impact via an increase in the electricity price as a result of the pass-through of the tax by the electricity utility. Companies that can prove that they are more efficient than the industry benchmark in their sector can be allocated additional percentage reductions in their carbon tax liability. This creates an incentive for us as a retailer to ensure that we are efficient and also ensure that we keep our emissions below the threshold if we are to benefit from the tax exemptions that come with the carbon legislation. However, this does not mean that we will not continue to engage our value chain to make our operations less energy-intensive where possible in order to reduce our impacts. Woolworths sees this as an opportunity to maximize on initiatives to drive further efficiency across our direct operations to keep our emissions as low as possible. The potential financial impact of the carbon taxes will be offset by increased efficiency within our operations, which will, in turn, drive operational costs down. Included in the proposed South African Carbon Tax policy are a number of relief measures for companies to access in order to increase their tax-free threshold (from 60% to a maximum of 90%).

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have not quantified the financial impact.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The cost of management for this risk lies in the provision of capacity for continuous motoring of these regulatory changes. This will be done by dedicated personnel either from the sustainability team for continuous landscape benchmarking or from the compliance and risk enterprise teams to ensure adherence to changes. This costs an average of around R467,442 (management salary) for a dedicated resource. Management means senior, middle and junior management & skilled staff lumped together. Remuneration is linked to the Variable Pay (VP) which consists of short- and long-term incentives with the opportunity to earn additional financial rewards over performance periods of between one and five years.

Comment

We have a dedicated team that looks into innovative options for energy and climate change space and how they can impact the business or how we can counter some of the impacts or adapt our policies as required. This team is also knowledgeable about supply chain and real estate issues. In addition to this, having an approved science-based target to reduce our emissions across the Group as well as work with our suppliers will bring us in line to reducing our overall carbon footprint, sourcing all direct energy from renewable sources by 2030 as well as the longer-term commitments of contributing to the curtailment of greenhouse gases through to 2050. We have also started to actively measure the savings incurred as a result of our initiatives.

Through energy-efficient initiatives such as the installation of renewable energy systems on our facilities and applying our internal green building protocol when establishing and refurbishing new facilities, we have seen cost-saving opportunities, though initially, the cost of implementation for some of these initiatives can be high. Woolworths is also able to qualitatively derive and document benefits from some of our initiatives such as diesel reduction, and value of recoveries of incorrect billings on electricity, and tax rebates, as well as energy-efficiency innovations, implemented. Tax rebates are claimed as part of Section 12L of the Income Tax Act, an energy efficiency tax incentive aimed at promoting the efficient utilization of energy and for investing in modern energy-efficient equipment by South African companies.

We have also been able to replace food imports on one of our top-selling items as a result of shifting climates in South Africa and are now able to provide year-round supply locally sourced, thereby reducing the footprint of this product.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

With energy and climate change one of our eight Good Business Journey pillars, we have put in place a coordinated energy program that addresses all aspects of energy and climate change across our direct and indirect operations. David Jones has been proactively reducing its electricity consumption through behavioral and structural changes since its energy efficiency program commenced in 2007. The Country Road Group has also joined in the journey and is working to actively be able to monitor energy use and consumption across its operations. This will, in turn, contribute to the overall efficiency of the Woolworths Group. Woolworths has made considerable advances in fuel and electricity efficiency and considers regulation to offer opportunities to benefit from its investment in energy efficiency and new technology. New government tax incentives make this an even more attractive focus area. Our business to business partnerships with our logistics partners also create an opportunity for innovative channels to address some of the fuel and energy-related challenges that arise when the legislation around these operational imperatives arise. We are also working closely with the company to ensure that we benefit from fuel and energy-efficient interventions within our logistics departments.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

In South Africa, we have experienced electricity blackouts in the past few years. With this, our operations have had to sometimes be halted to accommodate this, which translates to a loss in revenue for the business. As a result, we have seen an increase in diesel fuel usage to keep our facilities running through the use of backup generators, in addition to the fuel used for the transportation of our products. The opportunity for investing in renewable sources of energy means that should there be blackouts into the future, we will be shielded from the possible impacts of revenue loss.

Cost to realize opportunity**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

This presents opportunities to explore more sustainable and integrated modes of transportation or, fuel mixes. We have been conducting scoping exercises to establish the viability of introducing different fuel mixes for our fleet. We have also introduced nitrogen refrigeration to our transport fleet and also replace some of our vehicles with those that use low sulfur diesel. We also continue to explore installing solar panels as an alternative source of electricity at some of our buildings. Lastly, we have also been investigating the pros and cons of different fleet designs.

The cost of management for this risk lies in the provision of capacity for continuous monitoring of these regulatory changes. This will be done by dedicated personnel either from the sustainability team for continuous landscape benchmarking or from the compliance and risk enterprise teams to ensure adherence to changes. This costs on average of around R468,406 (management salary) for a dedicated resource. Management means senior, middle and junior management & skilled staff lumped together. Remuneration is linked to the Variable Pay (VP) which consists of short- and long-term incentives with the opportunity to earn additional financial rewards over performance periods of between one and five years.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Resource substitutes/diversification

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

Opportunities to develop supply chains in slightly different geographical areas, and more regional supply chains. This includes opportunities to bring small-scale farmers into the supply chain in order to complement where our primary suppliers are struggling. Our expansion into African and Australian operations creates interesting new opportunities in this area to drive synergies. Changes in mean average temperatures could be an opportunity to introduce other types of produce, which could mean increases in our offering.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

This figure has not been calculated as yet.

Cost to realize opportunity**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

We have made a public commitment to join the drive for energy efficiency across our operations by implementing green energy initiatives or using renewable energy where possible. These commitments include sourcing all key commodities from sustainable sources, and also sourcing all our energy from renewable sources by 2030 for the entire Group. We have also made a public commitment through the We Mean Business coalition to setting science-based targets for our carbon emissions, remove commodity-driven deforestation, and improve water security.

The cost of management for this risk lies in the provision of capacity for continuous monitoring of these regulatory changes. This will be done by dedicated personnel either from the sustainability team for continuous landscape benchmarking or from the compliance and risk enterprise teams to ensure adherence to changes. This costs on average of around R468,406 (management salary) for a dedicated resource. Management means senior, middle and junior management & skilled staff lumped together. Remuneration is linked to the Variable Pay (VP) which consists of short- and long-term incentives with the opportunity to earn additional financial rewards over performance periods of between one and five years.

Comment**C3. Business Strategy****C3.1**

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

Row 1

Transition plan

No, our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, but we do not plan to develop a transition plan within two years

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

We view this as a priority. We are engaging internally on the way forward in order to address this missing piece to our climate strategy.

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

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, and we do not anticipate doing so in the next two years	Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided	We view this as a priority. We are engaging internally on the way forward in order to address this missing piece to our climate strategy.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>Given that a large proportion of environmental and social impacts associated with our products occur in our supply chain, Woolworths Food launched its Green Factory assessment in 2017. In this, suppliers are asked to complete a holistic assessment taking into account sustainability management, water, energy, waste and lean manufacturing. Suppliers are ranked according to their performance with a Red, Bronze, Silver or Gold rating. We recently updated the questionnaire to incorporate additional reporting on climate change metrics and related targets as well as water efficiency and management.</p> <p>In the context of increased attention on climate change, water scarcity, and resource constraints, we have also increased our focus on the need to move towards a circular approach, reducing dependence on natural and virgin resources, using recycled raw materials, and revaluing waste within the supply chain. The Group continues to review opportunities for innovation in this regard.</p> <p>We also communicate with customers on our energy management initiatives and how they can contribute towards them, through a suite of platforms. We also guide customers on textiles care using a wash care label on our textiles that encourage washing at 30°C.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Programs such as Woolworths Farming for the Future help us to address climate-related issues associated with the production of our food products. Aligned to the green factories survey, Food suppliers are asked to complete a holistic assessment taking into account sustainability management, water, energy, waste and lean manufacturing. Suppliers are ranked according to their performance with a Red, Bronze, Silver or Gold rating. We recently updated the questionnaire to incorporate additional reporting on climate change metrics and related targets as well as water efficiency and management.</p> <p>In textiles, we also have environmental codes of practice that promote best practices for our suppliers at their facilities.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>We continuously seek new energy efficient innovation to implement, especially within our real estate where we have greater influence. This innovation forms part of our internal green building protocol for our facilities.</p> <p>Woolworths, in partnership with Imperial Logistics, continue to ensure that we are transporting our products using the most energy-efficient equipment possible. We have established a Logistics Integration Centre (LIC) which gives us the ability to analyze distribution patterns and the results continue to help us optimize delivery footprints.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>The Woolworths internal green building protocol has remained the platform upon which we implement eco-friendly initiatives to drive efficiencies within our facilities. Using this protocol, we ensure that every new building is built taking into consideration eco-friendly installations. We also conduct an internal green building certification for our facilities as an indicator of where we are on the journey of transforming to being more eco-efficient. In South Africa, this certification involves rating and classifying our buildings into three categories (Platinum, Gold, and Silver) in accordance with the green design features they possess. These features not only enable us to ensure that our store facilities run efficiently, they also help to identify stores that need improvement.</p> <p>Across the Group, we continue to drive energy efficiency and sustainable store design through some of the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - installing LED light fittings in all new and refurbished stores; - installing energy-efficient lighting and the use of a building management system for light switching's; - using only cold water in most stores and timers on hot water systems in large stores; - At Woolworths, we have been rolling out closed-door and CO2 refrigeration systems at stores; - Use natural lighting where possible; - Using underfloor heating in the food market using waste heat and heat pumps and a heat reclaim system for the food market and cooling etc. <p>We have also installed solar PV systems at our head office and selected distribution centers.</p>

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Capital expenditures	Significant capital and operating expenses allocation and re-allocation have been necessary to ensure our stores can remain open during interruption of utility services (such as water shortages throughout the recent drought, or load-shedding events). Investments in innovating technologies have yielded substantial reductions in occupancy costs. These tangible energy/water and financial savings continue to help us strengthen the business case to further reduce our carbon footprint.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

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

49478

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

487084

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

<Not Applicable>

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

536562

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

100

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

100

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

<Not Applicable>

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

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

268281

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

47094

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

423985

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

<Not Applicable>

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

471079

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

24.408362873256

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Coverage at base year:

Woolworths:

- 401 South African retail food and clothing stores (inclusive of 4 CRG stand-alone stores in South Africa)
- 66 African food and clothing retail stores
- 8 distribution centres, 3 equipment warehouses, 6 offsite stockrooms
- 5 corporate buildings

Scope 1

- Stationary fuel (fuel used in stationary equipment such as generators)
- Fugitive emissions (air-conditioning and refrigerator gas refills, including those that are described as "outside of scope" by the GHG Protocol, as they emanate from non-Kyoto Protocol gases)
- Mobile fuel (operation of the company or third-party-owned and managed fleet vehicles and mobile equipment)

Scope 2

- Consumption of purchased electricity from relevant electricity utility – location-based
- Generation and consumption of renewable electricity

Country Road Group:

- 465 Australian & New Zealand retail clothing stores
- 1 distribution centre

Scope 1

- Mobile fuels (operation of the company or third-party-owned and managed fleet vehicles)

Scope 2

- Consumption of purchased electricity from relevant electricity utility – location-based
- Generation and consumption of renewable electricity

David Jones

- 47 Australian & New Zealand food and clothing retail stores
- 1 distribution centre

- 1 head office

- 1 office

Scope 1

- Stationary fuels (fuel and natural gas used in stationary equipment such as generators)
- Fugitive emissions (air-conditioning and refrigerator gas refills, including those that are described as "outside of scope" by the GHG Protocol, as they emanate from non-Kyoto Protocol gases)

- Mobile fuels (operation of the company or third-party-owned and managed fleet vehicles)

Scope 2

- Consumption of purchased electricity from relevant electricity utility – location-based.

Exclusions:

Facilities excluded:

- Three Woolworths International warehouses in African countries outside of South Africa
- Franchises were also excluded as Woolworths does not have operational control over these. This includes one store in Botswana as well small food format stores at 81 petrol station forecourts in South Africa.

Activities excluded: Refrigerant gas refills from some stores in Africa, due to insufficient data availability.

- Emissions from generator fuel and refrigerant gas refills for CRG.

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

Continue with group-wide energy efficiency initiatives which also include the sourcing of renewable energy.

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

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO₂e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO ₂ e savings in metric tonnes CO ₂ e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	2	
To be implemented*	2	11644
Implementation commenced*	2	11644
Implemented*	3	
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV
------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

188

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

178184

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

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Energy generation for solar PV reduces slightly over time, but it is guaranteed to exceed 80% of the original capacity at year 25.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3360

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

6000000

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

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Other, please specify (Closed-door refrigeration installations)
-------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

8284

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

14792857

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

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Initiatives that we undertake are to put us in a good position to comply with future carbon or energy-related legislation, such as national building regulations standards, energy taxes such as the carbon tax regulations, allocation of carbon budgets as well as current opportunities such as energy efficiency savings incentives; or Income tax exemption for revenues earned. We are able to align some of our innovations to be able to align with predicted future trends. This also feeds into our risk matrix framework and the systems we put in place to address some of the risks.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	Both real estate and supply chain divisions have an operational budget for energy efficiency activities. We have also put particular budget requests for energy efficiency projects such as new refrigeration technology retrofits through to our group Investment Committee when initiatives are beyond the scope of baseline budgets. In addition to this, we have a small central Sustainability CAPEX budget to drive energy, water, and waste pilot projects. David Jones also applies an incremental investment approach in efficiency measures concurrent with refurbishment activities.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	We prioritise CAPEX budget allocation for other sustainability activities that can assist with an emission reduction or the management of climate change impacts such as our water work with suppliers.
Employee engagement	We conduct a number of employee engagement initiatives across all our direct facilities to drive carbon emission reductions, and especially the component around energy efficiency. These make use of multi channel mediums such as our Intranet, staff magazine, posters, e-mail communications, an energy & water saving toolkits and competition for stores and inclusion in balanced scorecards of real estate, operations, and store managers. We also have a Good business journey store champions program to drive awareness amongst colleagues and customers. We recently circulated a revised energy/water information toolkits to our store Good Business Journey Champs as an update and refresher around energy and water-saving awareness. At our head office, we have a plasma screen that communicates water and energy statistics in real time to our employees.
Financial optimization calculations	We conduct research on how to optimise some of our interventions and our most recent is a waste to landfill study of our direct operations. Having set targets to divert as much waste as possible from landfills, we are identifying ways to ensure that we meet these targets and also optimise our reporting so we can keep track of what goes through our operations to recycling.
Other (Tax benefits)	We continue to claim tax deductions for our energy efficiency interventions. This is implemented in terms of Section 12L of the Income Tax Act, No 58 of 1962 ("Section 12L"). Section 12L is a 95c/kWh (95 cents per kilowatt-hour) additional tax deduction for energy efficiency savings. This is for entities that can demonstrate energy efficiency savings. For the first time this year, we submitted to the revenue services for tax assessment against our energy usage (stationary combustion) as required by the South African National Greenhouse Gas Reporting regulations.
Internal finance mechanisms	Driving energy efficiency through budgetary measures remains a key contributor to enable investment. We do this by tracking the savings incurred as a result of implementing an efficiency initiative.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

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

Level of aggregation

Product or service

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

Other, please specify (Clothing products that can be washed at 30 degrees or less)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Textiles)
-------	-----------------------------------

Description of product(s) or service(s)

The majority of our clothing is designed to be able to be washed at lower temperatures than normal (wash at 30 degrees program) and does not require ironing or dry-cleaning, which allows customers to reduce the emissions associated with the washing of clothing at home. We have also developed detergents that work optimally at these temperatures.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify (Eco-efficient buildings)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Other, please specify (Low carbon technology)
-------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Woolworths overall approach to greening of the property portfolio has to date focussed primarily on utilizing Woolworths own green building certification program. The system, developed internally by Woolworths SA Real Estate (Engineering) Division, awards points for green interventions included in property design, build, or fit-out. The program consists of three categories: Platinum, Gold, and Silver. To date, Woolworths has 190 green stores within its portfolio.

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

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

Other, please specify (Local sourcing)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Food)
-------	------------------------------

Description of product(s) or service(s)

The vast majority of goods sold in our stores, by volume, are manufactured in South Africa and we continue to encourage local manufacturing wherever possible. We will only consider sourcing abroad where local or regional supplier partners are unable to provide the ideal quality, value, and innovation that our customers expect. Woolworths is also well placed to drive Enterprise Development projects and has set up teams devoted to working more closely with emerging suppliers, further supporting South African business first as part of our indirect economic contribution

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

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

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

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

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

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

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49478

Comment

These are the base year Scope 1 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

487084

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

487084

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2062253.2

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3232

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

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

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82364.9

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80494.6

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8023

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31290

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39753

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8718

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19174.6

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

394563

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4416.9

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

July 1 2018

Base year end

June 30 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6963.3

Comment

These are the base year Scope 2 emissions for the Group's approved science-based target which was validated in 2020.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47094

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Includes stationary fuel, mobile fuel, and fugitive emissions

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

This includes:

- Consumption of purchased electricity

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

423985

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

This includes: - Consumption of purchased electricity

C6.4

(C6.4) 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

C6.4a

(C6.4a) 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

Emissions from David Jones and Country Road Group backup generators

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions are not relevant

Explain why this source is excluded

Data not available

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Source

Refrigerant gases from Woolworths international (Rest of Africa) stores and Country Road Group facilities

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions are not relevant

Explain why this source is excluded

Data not available

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Source

Emissions for David Jones & Country Road Group-owned vehicles

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions are not relevant

Explain why this source is excluded

Data not available

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

30719

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Includes:

- Packaging
- Paper usage
- Water usage
- Plastics
- Cardboard

Capital goods**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20634

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

100

Please explain

Capital goods expenditure as on the annual financial statements

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

49843

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Source of emissions: Losses from transmission and distribution of electricity

Upstream transportation and distribution**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

160233

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain**Waste generated in operations****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3226

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Emissions sources: Municipal, recycling, and compostable waste

Business travel**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

627

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Emissions sources: Air travel, car rental and accommodation

Employee commuting**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

47682

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

Please explain

Emission sources: Group employee commuting

Upstream leased assets**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No upstream leased assets

Downstream transportation and distribution**Evaluation status**

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain**Processing of sold products****Evaluation status**

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Extrapolated but not verified for reporting

Use of sold products**Evaluation status**

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No data available

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

No data available

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Extrapolated but not verified for reporting

Investments

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

5.981

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

471079

Metric denominator

Other, please specify (turnover)

Metric denominator: Unit total

78763

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

13

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Consistent decrease in both scope 1 and 2

Intensity figure

0.218

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

471079

Metric denominator

square meter

Metric denominator: Unit total

2159487

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

2

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

Consistent decrease in both scope 1 and 2

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	1.88	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R404a)	19868.62	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R134a)	742.17	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
Other, please specify (R407c)	857.45	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R410a)	2891.07	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R507a)	16250.83	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (32)	4.05	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
Other, please specify (R448a)	69.35	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Africa	46038.29
Australasia	1055.87

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Woolworths (South Africa and additional 11 African countries)	46038.29
David Jones	1049.86
Country Road Group	6

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Fugitive Emissions	40685.41
Stationary Fuels	5319
Mobile fuel combustion	1089.7

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
South Africa	361931.49	
Australia	78229.63	
Botswana	5516.69	
Mauritius	853.38	
Eswatini	600.88	
Zambia	281.84	
New Zealand	277.99	
Kenya	211.87	
United Republic of Tanzania	142.8	
Lesotho	124.17	
Mozambique	98.92	
Namibia	78.52	
Uganda	12.4	
Ghana	7.31	

C7.6

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

By business division

C7.6a

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

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Woolworths (South Africa and additional 11 African countries)	369860.28	
David Jones	58907.92	
Country Road Group	6237.12	

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption		<Not Applicable>		
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other	26873	Please select	5	The decrease was a result of continued effort in reducing resource use through the deployment of energy efficiency measures and energy reduction. Both our scope 1 and scope 2 decreased as a result of continued efficiency measures such as the rollout of closed-door refrigeration, LED lighting and increased sourcing of renewable energy for the latter. Change in emissions is calculated as a difference in emissions from last year: Last year: 497,952 tCO2e Current year: 471,079 tCO2e. This represents a 5% decrease compared to last year.

C7.9b

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

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value			21004.78
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>		428291.42	428291.42
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>		<Not Applicable>	2762.46
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>		428291.42	452058.67

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3544.48

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Natural gas and LPG

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

17460.31

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Petrol and diesel

Total fuel

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	428291.42	428291.42	2762.46	2762.46
Heat	2581.15	2581.15		
Steam				
Cooling				

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

Botswana

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3357.91

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3357.91

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Ghana

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Kenya

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1183.95

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1183.95

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Lesotho

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

240.64

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

240.64

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Mauritius

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1069.02

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1069.02

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Mozambique

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1572.07

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1572.07

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Namibia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

3256.38

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3256.38

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Eswatini

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

913.42

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

913.42

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United Republic of Tanzania

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

404.22

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

404.22

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Uganda

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

183.05

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

183.05

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Zambia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

1719.24

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1719.24

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Australia

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

79646.48

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

79646.48

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

New Zealand

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

2887.98

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2887.98

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

South Africa

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

331857.05

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

331857.05

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description

Other, please specify (emissions per Full-time employee Equivalent)

Metric value

11.68

Metric numerator

471,079

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

40,339

% change from previous year

7

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Description

Other, please specify (emissions per square meter GLA)

Metric value

0.21

Metric numerator

471,079

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

2,159,487

% change from previous year

2

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Description

Other, please specify (emissions per million rands (ZAR) turnover)

Metric value

5.98

Metric numerator

471,079

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

78,763

% change from previous year

13

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Description

Other, please specify (emissions per square meter of trading area)

Metric value

0.38

Metric numerator

471,079

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

1,235,909

% change from previous year

0

Direction of change

No change

Please explain

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

WHL FY2021 GHG Verification Statement (1).pdf

Page/ section reference

2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

WHL FY2021 GHG Verification Statement (1).pdf

Page/ section reference

2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-1

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

Scope 3: Capital goods

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

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Scope 3: Business travel

Scope 3: Employee commuting

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

WHL FY2021 GHG Verification Statement (1).pdf

Page/section reference

2

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

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

No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

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

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

30

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

50

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Every year, we ask our suppliers to complete a holistic assessment that considers sustainability management, water, energy, waste, human rights, employee wellbeing, lean manufacturing, transformation, and responsible sourcing. Suppliers who have been participating since the inception of this assessment have indicated significant improvements in operational efficiency. Over 35% of suppliers assessed are already measuring and verifying their scope 1 and scope 2 emissions against a recommended standard.

7% of the suppliers have set science-based targets that are yet to be verified.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have not quantified the impact of these engagements

Comment

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Please select

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

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

We communicate with all our customers either via direct emails, at the store level, or social media platforms with regards to what they can do to reduce their impact on the environment. This communication covers issues such as the washing and caring of clothing bought, how to manage energy usage in the household as well as how to discard of products (including waste) that are no longer wanted.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We have not quantified the impact of these engagements

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

1. Woolworths has a formal and broad-based sustainability partnership with WWF-SA to drive greater sustainability through selected Woolworths products and operations.

Through this partnership, we have agreed to collaborate around a proactive response to addressing climate risk in the supply chain.

2. Woolworths engages with the National Business Initiative allows us to partner and contribute to collective engagement with other corporates on issues regarding climate, energy, and water in South Africa and how businesses can actively respond to these challenges.

3. Government departments are crucial in assessing and discussing regulatory risks associated with climate change and, in turn, assisting us in finding ways and partnerships to mitigate where required. We are also able to provide input on policy formation through these engagements.

4. Through the We Mean Business coalition we publicly committed to:

1. Eliminate deforestation within our supply chain by focusing on the sustainable sourcing of commodities such as soy, palm oil, beef, timber and pulp

2. Double our energy productivity by 2020 through working with the Energy Productivity 100 (EP100), and overachieved on our target

3. Continue to disclose our climate change information via the CDP

4. Reports against our approved science-based targets via the Science-Based Targets Initiative

5. Improve our water security for resilience across the value chain

C12.2

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

No, and we do not plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

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

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

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

No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

We engage with the national governments of where we operate, as well as NGOs on how we can work together in promoting greener businesses. We have a dedicated stakeholder relationships manager with a strategy on how to engage with policymakers in this space.

As part of our medium to long-term targets, we have made a public commitment to half our energy impact by 2020 and also, source all our energy from renewable sources by 2030. These targets are embedded in our overall climate strategy.

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

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

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

Carbon tax

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

We have engaged with the National Treasury and the Department of Energy in South Africa on the proposed carbon tax, what is required from business and how it will impact business. We have done these through focused workshops and providing commentary on the legislative requirements behind the carbon tax. Further to this, we have started reporting against the National Greenhouse Gas reporting regulations. For the first time this year, we have submitted our carbon tax assessment to the revenue services in South Africa.

David Jones reports to the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act (2007) (NGER) in Australia which is Federal legislation that establishes a national framework for the reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy consumption. NGER is a mandatory requirement for large organisations to report energy consumption and associated emissions.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

South Africa

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Meeting mandatory reporting requirements

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

<Not Applicable>

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

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

2021-Good-Business-Journey-Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

84-91

Content elements

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Other metrics

Comment

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

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

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our upstream value chain only	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions	<Not Applicable>

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity	Pages 60 - 66, Sustainable Farming. Pages 76 - 83, Water. 2021-Good-Business-Journey-Report.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

No additional information

C16.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Group Head of Sustainability	Environment/Sustainability manager

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms

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*We appreciate any feedback on our Good Business Journey Report.
Please contact GoodBusinessJourney@woolworths.co.za*