



# BIODIVERSITY PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANIES

2021



# Overview

All businesses, no matter the size, industry or location, depend on nature for goods and services; and every business impacts nature. We are in the midst of the global biodiversity crisis, and the private sector has a critical role to play. Yet, biodiversity has lagged behind climate change in being recognised by the private sector as a material concern. The Biodiversity Disclosure Project aims to bring attention to this critical issue and enable businesses to do better how well South Africa is doing in mainstreaming biodiversity.

This report, the fourth such ratings since 2018, evaluates how well the South African private sector is doing in mainstreaming biodiversity.

For 2021 267 JSE-listed companies and 27 State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) were evaluated. It is encouraging that overall recognition of biodiversity has risen from 22% of 354 companies in 2020 to 35% of 294 companies in the 2021 reporting period to 104 in 2021 but there is still much to be done and urgently.

# 104/294

JSE listed companies and SOEs considered biodiversity as a material issue in 2021





# Contact Details

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## and Citation

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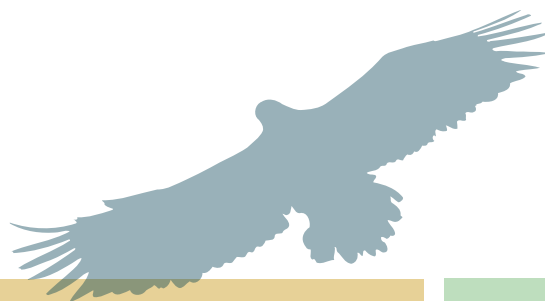
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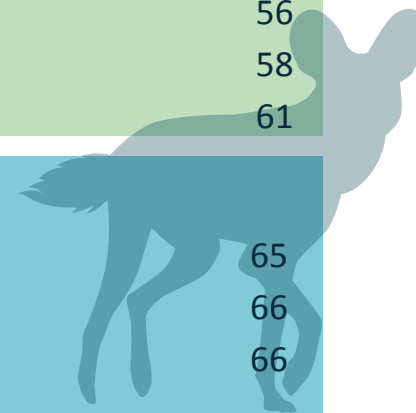
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# Biodiversity. Why should companies care?

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What is biodiversity?

What is a biodiversity impact?

What is a biodiversity dependency?

Biodiversity impact drivers



**All companies, no matter  
the size depend on the  
goods and services nature  
provides, and every  
business impacts nature.**



# What is biodiversity?

“  
*the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part.*

*This includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.*

The United Nations'  
Convention on Biological Diversity (UN CBD)

## What is a biodiversity impact?

A biodiversity impact can be defined as the change in the state of biodiversity. For an impact on an ecosystem, we typically refer to the change in its extent and condition or integrity. For impact on a species, we refer to the change in its population or habitat size. These changes can either be positive (biodiversity gain) or negative (biodiversity loss).

## What is a biodiversity dependency?

A biodiversity dependency refers to the business use or reliance on goods and services derived from biodiversity. We often talk about ecosystem services (e.g., pollination, water supply) in this context.



## Biodiversity impact drivers

An impact driver is defined as a measurable quantity of an input to (e.g., volume of water and surface area used for agricultural production, any biodiversity dependency) or non-product output from (e.g., litres of water emissions released into a river by a manufacturing facility) a business activity. There are four main impact drivers of biodiversity loss:

- Land use change, directly by land intensive sectors (e.g. agriculture, real estate / property development, infrastructure, mining) and indirectly by sectors further down the supply chains (e.g. retail, manufacturing, banking, insurance);
- Invasive alien species, introduced or mismanaged, intentionally or not;
- Water use and emissions by various industries, such as energy, mining, foods and beverages, textiles, etc.; and
- Greenhouse gas emissions leading to climate change and hence changes in the distributions of species.



## What is the biodiversity crisis?

**The biodiversity crisis refers to the rapid loss of species and the rapid degradation of ecosystems. We are in the midst of a great extinction event, caused by unsustainable human use.**

**Many argue it is a greater threat than global climate change to humankind's stability and prosperous future on Earth**



# Biodiversity mainstreaming

## Mainstreaming steps

The Biological Diversity Protocol and biodiversity footprints

Your companies and science-based biodiversity targets





## Mainstreaming steps

Biodiversity mainstreaming refers to the integration or incorporation of biodiversity considerations (policies and actions) directly into business strategies, investments and production processes.

We have broken the corporate biodiversity mainstreaming journey down into nine steps.

The steps are progressive from basic understanding of why your business depends on biodiversity (Step 1), to measuring biodiversity impacts and dependencies (Step 3), creating strategies to manage impacts and dependencies (Step 6) to monitoring and improving performance (Step 9).

For each step we have provided detailed guidelines available on our website to guide companies on why and how to implement each step. To access the guidelines, click on the image or visit: <https://www.nbbndp.org/mainstreaming.html>







## The Biological Diversity Protocol and biodiversity footprints

The NBBN launched the Biological Diversity Protocol (BD Protocol) in March 2021. Made possible through funding from Eskom Hld SOC Ltd and the WWF Nedbank Green Trust, it involved the collaboration of more than forty co-authors and contributors as well as a 12-months long consultation process, both online and through direct engagements across three continents. The BD Protocol addresses two historical challenges regarding biodiversity impact measurement: What metrics should be used? How can business consolidate data across sites and value chains?

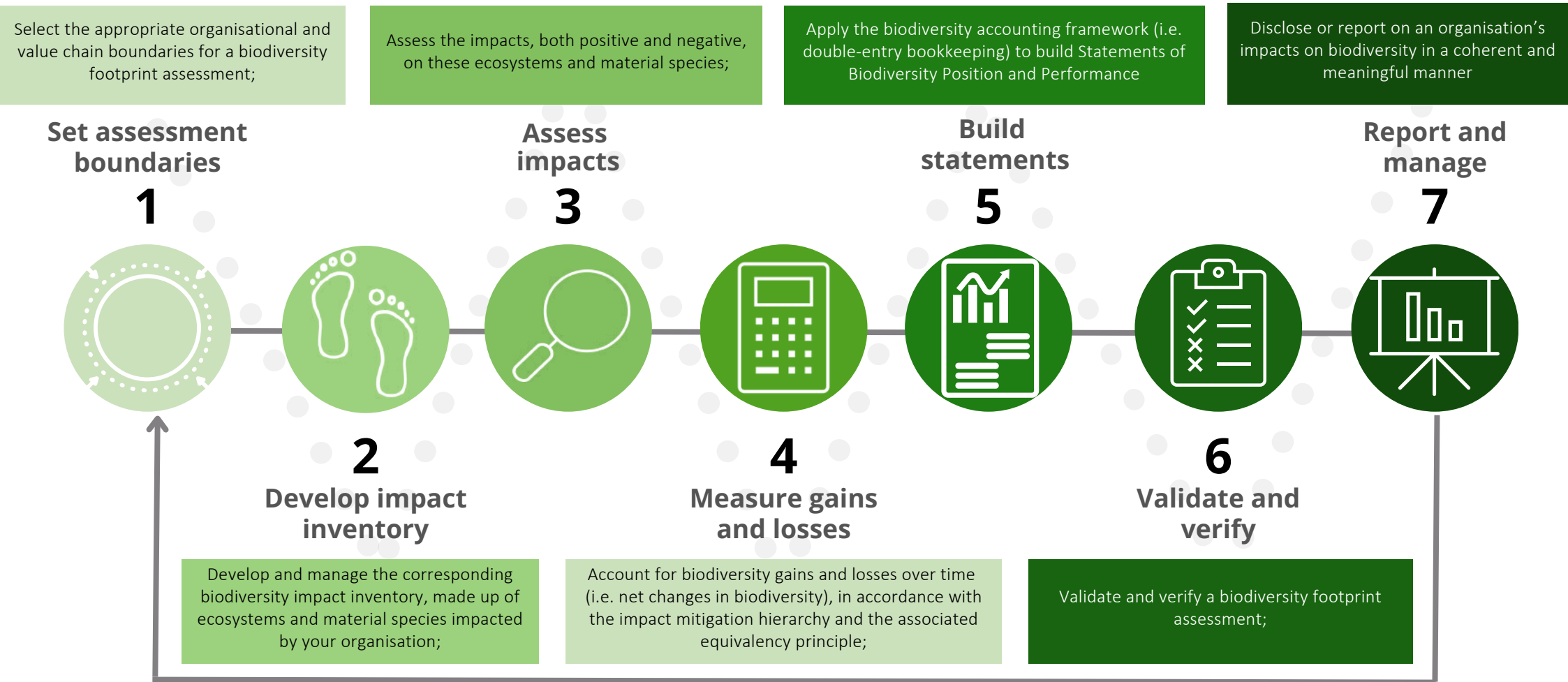
The BD Protocol is the first standardised accounting framework, based on adaptations of double-entry bookkeeping, which enables any organisation to consolidate all its net impacts on ecosystems and species, spatially and over time. It allows all companies, big or small, and no matter what industry, to establish a baseline dataset for determining their impact on biodiversity and identify areas of improvement over the years. There is a growing list of case studies using the BD Protocol being made available URL:

<https://www.nbbndp.org/bd-protocol>





# The BD Protocol provides guidance on how to:



Furthermore, the BD Protocol helps businesses produce clear, simple consolidated headline Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for their impacts on ecosystems and species: the Total biodiversity footprints (TBF), Positive Biodiversity Footprints (PBF) and Negative Biodiversity Footprints (NBF) of your business



## What is the mitigation hierarchy?

The hierarchy refers to the sequence of actions taken to:

- (a) anticipate and avoid impacts on biodiversity;
- (b) minimise or reduce impacts where avoidance is not possible;
- (c) rehabilitate or restore when impacts have occurred; and
- (d) compensate or offset significant residual impacts

This concept is widely used throughout the world and is often embedded into national legislation as regards to environmental permitting, including in South Africa. The mitigation hierarchy is commonly used to set-up targets, such as no-net-loss and net gains in ecologically equivalent biodiversity components.

**The BD Protocol also uses the mitigation hierarchy to assess the net biodiversity impacts over time.**

## What is a Biodiversity Footprint?

### *What metrics can be used to measure it?*

A biodiversity footprint (BF) refers to the total biodiversity impacts generated by an organisation, a project or product / service. Because the BD Protocol recognises that companies can generate both positive and negative impacts, it distinguishes between their Positive Biodiversity Footprint (PBF) and their Negative Biodiversity Footprint (NBF). For impacts on ecosystems, the PBF and NBF are measured in surface area adjusted for condition or integrity (e.g. hectares equivalents). For impacts on material species, the PBF and NBF are measured in surface areas (for habitat size) or numbers / pairs (for population or breeding population sizes).

Based on double-entry bookkeeping, the BD Protocol further helps companies compile (a) their Statement of Biodiversity Position where their Total Biodiversity Footprint (TBF) equals the sum of their PBF and NBF and (b) their Statement of Biodiversity Performance where their net periodic biodiversity impacts equal periodic biodiversity gains minus periodic biodiversity losses.

### Equation for the Statement of Biodiversity Position (Biodiversity Balance Sheet)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Biodiversity assets (ecosystem extent accounts in hectares)} \\
 &\quad (A) \\
 &= \\
 &\quad \text{Cumulative positive impacts} \\
 &\quad \text{(condition-adjusted ecosystem extent accounts in hectares equivalent)} \\
 &\quad (B) \\
 &+ \\
 &\quad \text{Cumulative negative impacts} \\
 &\quad \text{(condition-adjusted ecosystem extent accounts in hectares equivalent)} \\
 &\quad (C) \\
 &\text{or } A=B+C
 \end{aligned}$$

### Equation of the Statement of Biodiversity Performance (Biodiversity Net Impact Statement)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Net biodiversity impacts (hectares equivalent)} \\
 &\quad (X) \\
 &= \\
 &\quad \text{periodic Positive Impacts/Gains} \\
 &\quad \text{(condition-adjusted ecosystem extent accounts in hectares equivalent)} \\
 &\quad (Y) \\
 &- \\
 &\quad \text{periodic Negative Impacts/Losses} \\
 &\quad \text{(condition-adjusted ecosystem extent accounts in hectares equivalent)} \\
 &\quad (Z) \\
 &\text{or } X=Y-Z
 \end{aligned}$$



## Your companies and science-based biodiversity targets

As per the BD Protocol, once you have identified your impact inventory (i.e. the list of impacted ecosystems and material species), you can assess the current state of biodiversity impacted by your organisation (i.e. extent and condition of ecosystems, current population or habitat sizes for material species). This current state of biodiversity is the baseline to set targets as per the mitigation hierarchy, from restoration to offset and voluntary stewardship / conservation measures.

Such targets should be specific to each element of your impact inventory and should consider:

- the conservation / threat status of ecosystems (e.g., percentage of original ecosystem extent remaining) and material species (e.g. whether there is any recovery plan or target population assessed by the scientific community);
- the relevant policy and legal environments, including permitting requirements, if any, and existing corporate biodiversity policies (e.g., no net loss for greenfield projects).

For instance, let us assume your business impacts 100 ha of working natural indigenous forests (amongst other ecosystems in your impact inventory), with a condition score of 2 (modified state) out of 5 (reference or pristine state). This means that the current positive impact is 40 Ha eq. (PBF) and the current negative impact is 60 Ha eq. (NBF) (TBF = PBF + NBF or 100 Ha = 40 Ha eq. + 60 Ha eq.).

Would the national biodiversity target aim to have all indigenous forests sustainability-managed and resilient by 2050 (i.e. assuming a condition score of 3 out of 5 as a minimum), it might mean that your company needs to invest in forest restoration measures (e.g., increased native species diversity and age classes, reliance on natural regeneration, increased in dead wood biomass, etc.) to increase the condition score of its 100 Ha of working natural forests. In practice, it would involve reaching a PBF to NGF ratio of 1,5 by 2050: i.e. 60 Ha eq. of PBF and 40 Ha eq. of NBF.

The 60 Ha eq. of PBF is thus a SMART science-based target. It is Specific to the indigenous forest ecosystem within your impact inventory. It is Measured in surface area adjusted for condition. It is Attainable through targeted forest restoration measures over the next three decades. It is Relevant as it speaks to national forest conservation targets and it is Time Bound via the 2050 deadline.

# Global corporate movements

The Global Biodiversity Framework and Target 15  
Disclosure and reporting trends  
Implications and influences in South Africa



## The Global Biodiversity Framework and Target 15

In December 2022 196 countries, including South Africa, signed the historic Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). This powerful international agreement is set to guide global action on nature through to 2030.

The plan's priority is effective conservation and management of at least 30% of the world's land, coasts and oceans by 2030.

**Target 15 of the agreement commits governments to 'encourage and ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies, and impacts on biodiversity' among other measures.**



### 2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

**COP 15** - CP/MOP 10 - NP/MOP 4

Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth

KUNMING – MONTREAL

## Disclosure and reporting trends

*"The quality of biodiversity information disclosed by business is poor and gives little insight into business risk or performance, focusing on management narratives with little quantitative, and non-monetary information. Changes in biodiversity status (extent and condition) due to business activities and those of others must be measured and disclosed for effective reporting.*

*Business environmental disclosure is typically limited to environmental flows, and pressures on biodiversity (for example emissions, solid waste, material inputs), rather than the state of biodiversity."*

UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre 2020 report

In response to the GBF (notably Target 15), this situation is likely to rapidly change with the emergence of biodiversity-focused disclosure requirements in several key disclosure mechanisms, as such:

- The ongoing development of various guidance documents from the Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures,
- The 2023 GRI Topic Standard Project for Biodiversity (exposure draft due to be finalised soon),
- The ongoing development of sustainability standards by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG).



## JSE Sustainability guidelines

The JSE Sustainability Guidelines, published in 2022, is a voluntary guidance tool for listed companies to improve performance and disclosure on ESG issues. It is aligned to global reporting initiatives such as International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Sustainability Disclosure Standard and the Global Reporting Initiative.

The guideline lists Biodiversity and Land-use as one the five key Environmental metrics:

### E3 BIODIVERSITY AND LAND USE | E3.1 Biodiversity footprint (ecosystems)

- E3.1a Number and area of sites owned, leased, or managed in or adjacent to areas of high biodiversity value (Key Biodiversity Areas – KBAs), for operations (if applicable) and full supply chain (if material).
- E3.1b Area of land used for the production of basic plant, animal or mineral commodities (e.g. the area of land used for forestry, agriculture or mining activities).
- E3.1c Level of capital and expenditure deployed towards implementation of measures undertaken to manage positive impacts and avoid, minimise, restore/ rehabilitate and/or offset negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems.
- E3.1d Describe wherever material across the value chain mechanisms aimed at enhancing management of biodiversity and ecosystem impacts (such as policies, targets, certifications, and audits).
- E3.1e Describe and report results of any processes aimed at identifying, assessing and/or managing the biodiversity footprint of the organisation, including for example: size and location of all habitat areas protected or restored, and whether the success of the restoration measure was or is approved by independent external professionals; and status of each area based on its condition at the close of the reporting period, noting the standards and methodologies used.

Sustainability Disclosure Guidance 2022 p 52



## Key South African biodiversity policies and legislation relevant to business

The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998) which deals with various environmental restrictions, impact assessment and permitting processes;

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA) (Act 10 of 2004), which deals notably with various aspects relevant to business, including:

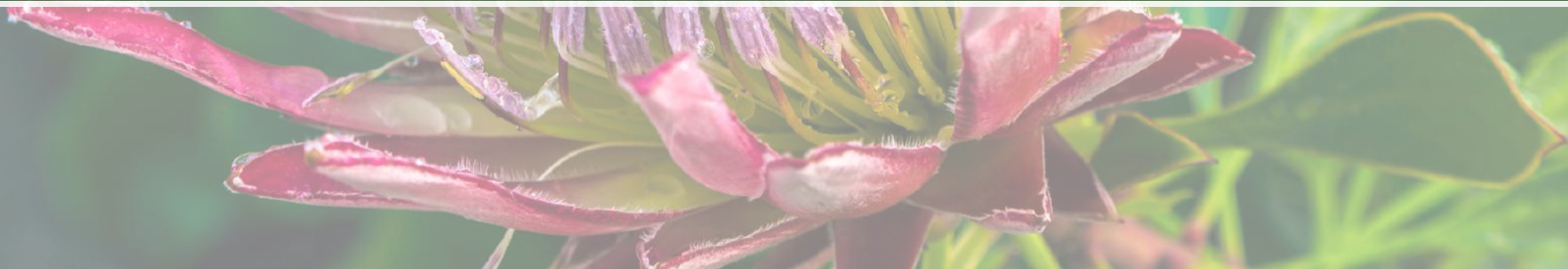
- Bioprospecting, access and benefit-sharing;
- Restrictions with respect to listed threatened or protected species;
- Duty of care and restrictions with regards to alien species;
- The regulation of permits with respect to restricted activities related to all of the above.

The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003), which notably outlines restrictions regarding the type of activities which are allowed within the different categories of protected areas, including on private land;

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2015), which outlines the various national biodiversity objectives and targets and the importance of public-private partnerships and cooperative efforts in striving to achieve them, including that of the National Biodiversity and Business Network of South Africa housed by the Endangered Wildlife Trust;

The National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA) (2004, currently being reviewed and updated), which highlights key biodiversity areas throughout the country;

The National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) (2008), which has direct implications for business activities in targeted areas for protected area expansion.







# 2021 biodiversity disclosure results

Assessment criteria, questions and indicators

Overall findings

- Basic materials sector
- Consumer Staples sector
- Consumer discretionary sector
- Financials sector
- Health care sector
- Industrials sector
- Real estate sector
- Technology sector
- Telecommunications sector
- State Owned Enterprises



## The 2021 BDP Biodiversity Performance Rating of South African companies

### *What are businesses in South Africa doing in light of the growing demands for corporate action on the biodiversity crisis?*

The NBBN's Biodiversity Disclosure Project assesses companies on their biodiversity performance in order to answer this critical question.

This fourth assessment rated 267 JSE-listed companies and 27 State Owned Enterprises using publicly available information including 2021 integrated annual reports and sustainability reports where available.

Each company was contacted electronically to offer them the opportunity to review their individual results and share any additional information if warranted.

### **We have grouped JSE-listed companies according to the following broad sectors**

Basic materials	40
Consumer discretionary	28
Consumer staples	26
Energy	4
Financials	44
Health Care	10
Industrials	42
Real Estate	43
Technology	19
Telecommunications	10
State Owned Enterprises	27

*We recognise that there are different company classification systems and different ways to group companies (including those with diversified activities belonging to different sectors). We have largely used the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB) system, used by the JSE from the 1st January 2019. However, we also recognise that not everyone will agree with our classification of individual companies.*

### **Our assessment method**

The 2021 Biodiversity Performance Rating is based on the steps of the corporate biodiversity mainstreaming journey detailed in our mainstreaming guidelines. The guidelines can be used if companies want to learn more about the background ratings theory and how to improve their scores.

We assessed the biodiversity mainstreaming performance of the target organisations according to eight key questions, which reflect the key steps that a company needs to follow to effectively mainstream biodiversity into its activities):

There are five possible answers with corresponding scores (0 to 4) for each question (see next pages for details). Key principles underlying the set of possible answers include the impact mitigation hierarchy and no-net-loss / net-gains of biodiversity values.



No-Net-Loss (“NNL”) refers to the point where biodiversity gains from targeted mitigation activities match the losses of biodiversity due to the impacts of a business activity or project. The type, amount and condition (or quality) of biodiversity need to be taken account.

A net gain means that biodiversity gains exceed a specific set of losses for an ecologically equivalent biodiversity feature.





# Assessment criteria and questions

Q1		<b>What is the biodiversity policy of the company?</b>				
		0 No information	1 Clear statement that explains the company's interactions with biodiversity.	2 Clear statement that explains the company's interactions with biodiversity and focuses on impact avoidance and / or minimisation.	3 Clear statement that explains the company's interactions with biodiversity and focuses on no-net-loss.	4 Clear statement that explains the company's interactions with biodiversity and focuses on net positive impacts.
Q2		<b>What are the biodiversity dependencies and impacts of the company?</b>				
		0 No information	1 Clear statement that explains the company's direct, material biodiversity impacts.	2 Clear statement that explains the company's direct, material biodiversity dependencies and impacts.	3 Clear statement that explains the company's material direct and indirect (suppliers, clients) biodiversity dependencies and impacts, including throughout its supply chains.	4 Clear statement that explains the company's material direct and indirect biodiversity dependencies and impacts, over the whole life cycle of products or services.
Q3		<b>Does the company measure its biodiversity dependencies and impacts ?</b>				
		0 No information	1 Quantified information on the company's direct, material biodiversity impacts.	2 Quantified information on the company's direct, material biodiversity dependencies and impacts.	3 Quantified information on the company's material direct and indirect biodiversity dependencies and impacts, including throughout its supply chains.	4 Quantified information on the company's material direct and indirect biodiversity dependencies and impacts, over the whole life cycle of products or services.
Q4		<b>Does the company value its biodiversity dependencies and impacts? What are the most material ones?</b>				
		0 No information	1 Qualitative, quantitative and / or monetary values of direct, material biodiversity impacts.	2 Qualitative, quantitative and / or monetary values of direct, material biodiversity dependencies and impacts.	3 Qualitative, quantitative and / or monetary values of the company's material direct and indirect biodiversity dependencies and impacts, including throughout its supply chains.	4 Qualitative, quantitative and / or monetary values of the company's material direct and indirect biodiversity dependencies and impacts, over the whole life cycle of products or services.





# Assessment criteria and questions

Q5		<b>Does the company have a biodiversity strategy, biodiversity targets and associated key performance indicators (KPIs)?</b>				
		0 No information	1 Targets and KPIs for at least one step of the impact mitigation hierarchy.	2 Targets and KPIs for all steps of the impact mitigation hierarchy.	3 No-net-loss targets and KPIs.	4 Net positive impact targets and KPIs.

Q6		<b>Does the company have a biodiversity action plan?</b>				
		0 No information	1 Action plan covers at least one step of the impact mitigation hierarchy for direct, material biodiversity impacts.	2 Action plan covers all steps of the impact mitigation hierarchy for direct, material biodiversity dependencies and impacts.	3 Action plan covers all steps of the impact mitigation hierarchy for material direct and indirect biodiversity dependencies and impacts, including throughout its supply chains.	4 Action plan covers all steps of the impact mitigation hierarchy for material direct and indirect biodiversity dependencies and impacts, over the whole life cycle of products or services.

Q7		<b>Does the company disclose its biodiversity risks and performance?</b>				
		0 No information	1 Disclosure of the company risks and performance related to direct, material biodiversity impacts.	2 Disclosure of the company risks and performance related to direct, material biodiversity dependencies and impacts.	3 Disclosure of the company risks and performance related to material direct and indirect biodiversity dependencies and impacts, including throughout its supply chains.	4 Disclosure of the company risks and performance related to material direct and indirect biodiversity dependencies and impacts, over the whole life cycle of products or services.

Q8		<b>Does the company have a biodiversity monitoring system in place for continuous improvement?</b>				
		0 No information	1 Biodiversity performance monitoring system in place for direct, material biodiversity impacts.	2 Biodiversity performance monitoring system in place for direct, material biodiversity dependencies and impacts.	3 Biodiversity performance monitoring system in place for material direct and indirect biodiversity dependencies and impacts, including throughout its supply chains.	4 Biodiversity performance monitoring system in place for material direct and indirect biodiversity dependencies and impacts, over the whole life cycle of products or services.



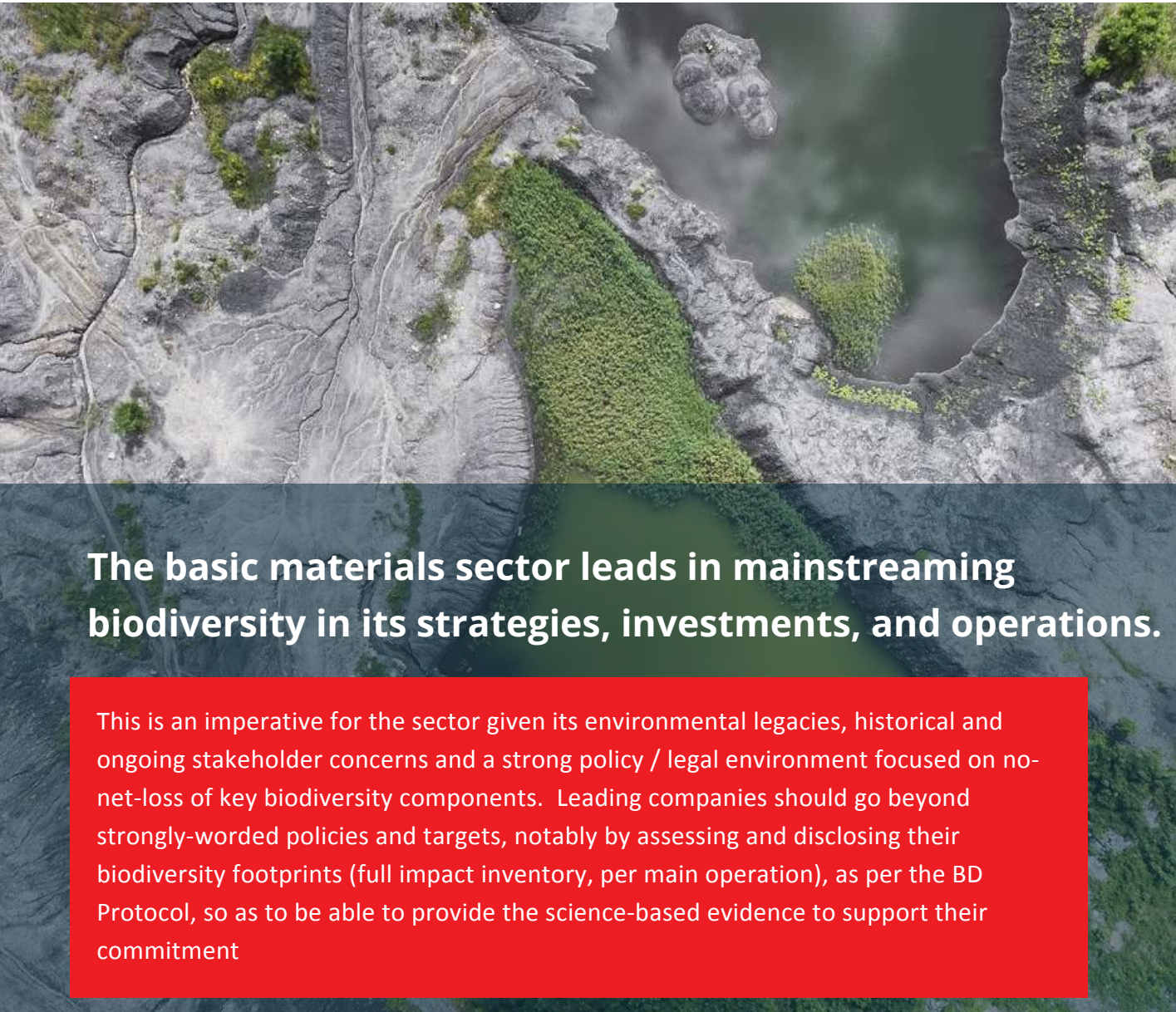




# Overall findings

Comparing the mean scores year-on-year for all companies under assessment indicates there is progress but also worrying reversal trends in some areas. It is promising that 25 more companies than in 2020 showed some level of recognition of biodiversity. This progress is also reflected in more companies identifying, measuring and valuing their impacts and dependencies to a marginally greater extent. The overall results do, however, seem to indicate stagnation and decline in companies developing biodiversity strategies, targets and taking meaningful action as indicated by questions 5 and 6. And yet this is countered by an improvement in disclosure and recognition of risk (question 7).





**The basic materials sector leads in mainstreaming biodiversity in its strategies, investments, and operations.**

This is an imperative for the sector given its environmental legacies, historical and ongoing stakeholder concerns and a strong policy / legal environment focused on no-net-loss of key biodiversity components. Leading companies should go beyond strongly-worded policies and targets, notably by assessing and disclosing their biodiversity footprints (full impact inventory, per main operation), as per the BD Protocol, so as to be able to provide the science-based evidence to support their commitment

# Basic Materials sector

# 78%

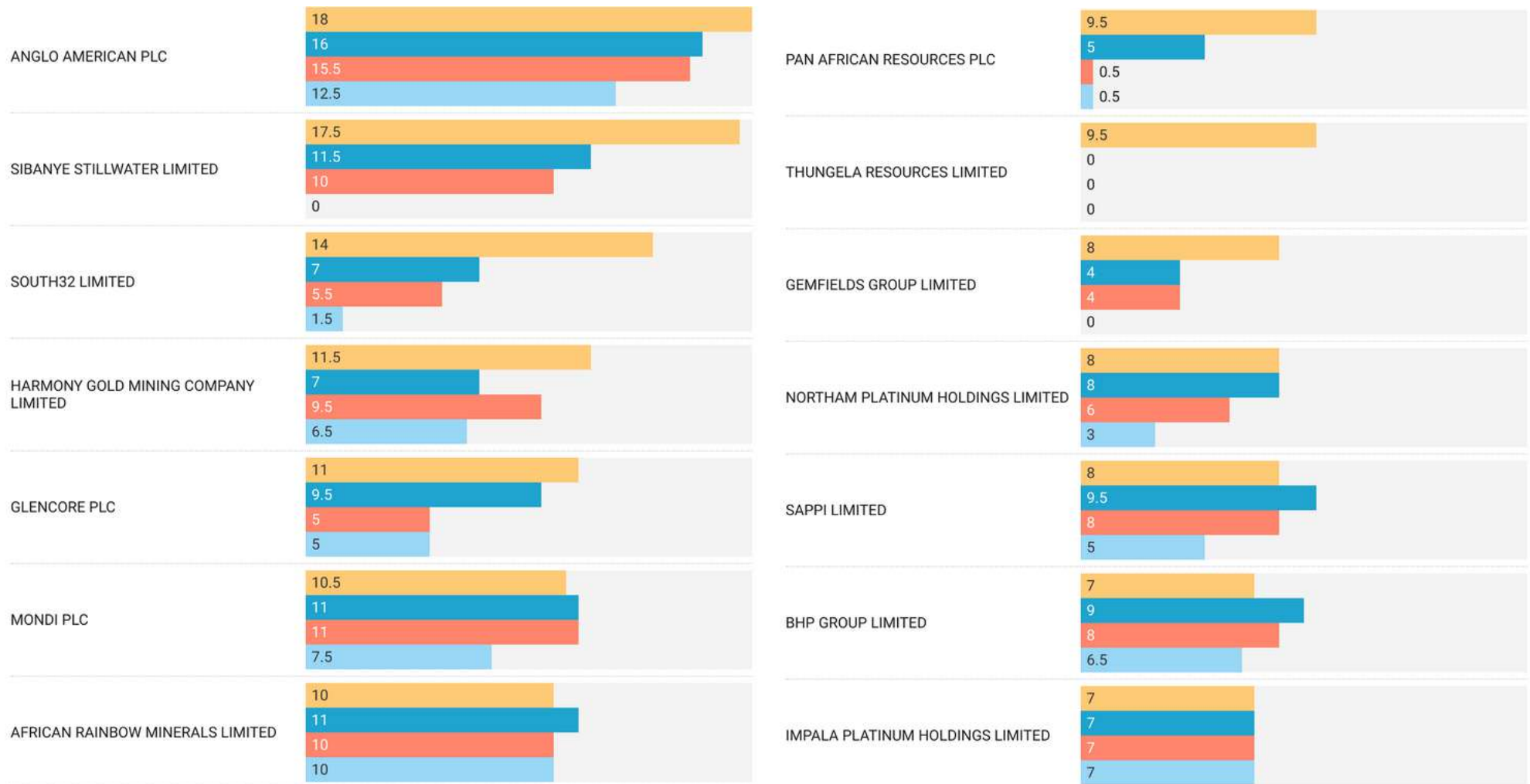
recognise biodiversity as material







### Basic materials: top ten ranked overall ratings from 2018-2021



Key: cumulative score per year ■ 2021 ■ 2020 ■ 2019 ■ 2018



## Basic materials: ratings per company and question (1 of 3)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
AFRICAN RAINBOW MINERALS LIMITED	4	1	0.5	0.5	0	2	1	1	10
AFRIMAT LIMITED	0	0	1	0	0.5	0	0	0	1.5
ALPHAMIN RESOURCES CORPORATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANGLO AMERICAN PLC	4	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	18
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LIMITED	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.5	1	6.5
BHP GROUP LIMITED	2	0	0.5	0.5	1	2	0	1	7
BUFFALO COAL CORPORATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DRDGOLD LIMITED	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0	3
EASTERN PLATINUM LIMITED	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
EUROPA METALS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXXARO RESOURCES LIMITED	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
GEMFIELDS GROUP LIMITED	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	8
GLENCORE PLC	3	1	1	1	2	1.5	1	0.5	11
GOLD FIELDS LIMITED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HARMONY GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED	3.5	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	11.5
HULAMIN LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IMPALA PLATINUM HOLDINGS LIMITED	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	7
INSIMBI INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
JUBILEE METALS GROUP PLC	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
KIBO ENERGY PLC	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5





# Companies in the basic materials sector with net positive biodiversity statements

Q1

4/4

*"Our approach to biodiversity conservation aligns with ICMM guidelines for mining and biodiversity. We are committed to net positive biodiversity impact, or to compensation for negative impact, as appropriate"*

**African Rainbow Minerals ESG Report 2021**

*Our Net Positive Impact (NPI) target is our commitment to leaving the biodiversity of an area in a better state than when we arrived.*

*NPI acknowledges the role that nature plays in shaping the functioning of the environment and the well-being of people. In our ambitious journey to achieving NPI, we also acknowledge the Nature Positive approach which is aimed at ensuring that nature is visibly and measurably on the path of recovery by 2030. Developed in a collaborative partnership of NGOs, the United Nations bodies, and business, the Nature Positive approach mandates the inclusion of nature and its role in managing our impacts and dependencies on water, society and climate.*

**Anglo American Sustainability Report 2021**

## *Biodiversity Targets and Commitments*

- *Maintain partnerships with biodiversity stakeholders based on the memorandum of understanding that was concluded in 2021 with Conservation Outcomes, BNR and Care for Wild Rhino Sanctuary*
- *Development of site-level biodiversity management plans*
- *Secure a net positive impact on biodiversity in areas affected by our activities*
- *Concurrent rehabilitation to keep the overall footprint of our operations to a minimum*

**Pan African Resources ESG Report 2021**

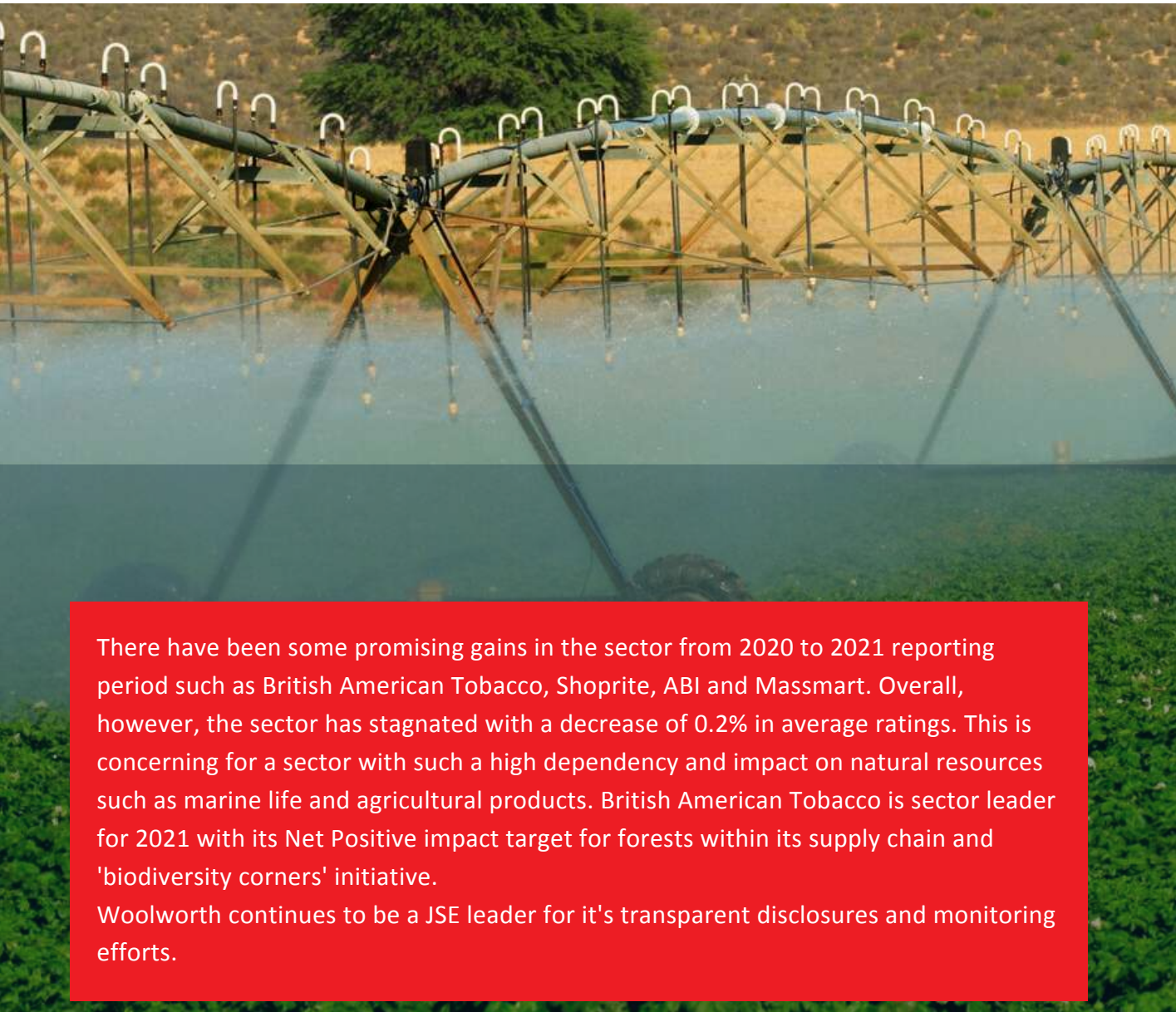


## Basic materials: ratings per company and question

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
MANTENGU MINING LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MC MINING LIMITED	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
MERAFE RESOURCES LIMITED	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
MONDI PLC	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	1.5	10.5
NORTHAM PLATINUM HOLDINGS LIMITED	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	8
OMNIA HOLDINGS LIMITED	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
ORION MINERALS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAN AFRICAN RESOURCES PLC	4	1	1	0	0.5	1	1	1	9.5
RANDGOLD & EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROYAL BAFOKENG PLATINUM LIMITED	0.5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2.5
SABLE EXPLORATION AND MINING LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SALUNGANO GROUP LIMITED	2	1	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	3.5
SAPPI LIMITED	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	8
SIBANYE STILLWATER LIMITED	3.5	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	17.5
SOUTH32 LIMITED	3	2	1	2.5	0.5	2	2	1	14
THARISA PLC	1	1	0	0	0.5	1	0	0	3.5
THUNGELA RESOURCES LIMITED	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	9.5
WESIZWE PLATINUM LIMITED	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
YORK TIMBER HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2







There have been some promising gains in the sector from 2020 to 2021 reporting period such as British American Tobacco, Shoprite, ABI and Massmart. Overall, however, the sector has stagnated with a decrease of 0.2% in average ratings. This is concerning for a sector with such a high dependency and impact on natural resources such as marine life and agricultural products. British American Tobacco is sector leader for 2021 with its Net Positive impact target for forests within its supply chain and 'biodiversity corners' initiative. Woolworth continues to be a JSE leader for it's transparent disclosures and monitoring efforts.

# Consumer Staples sector

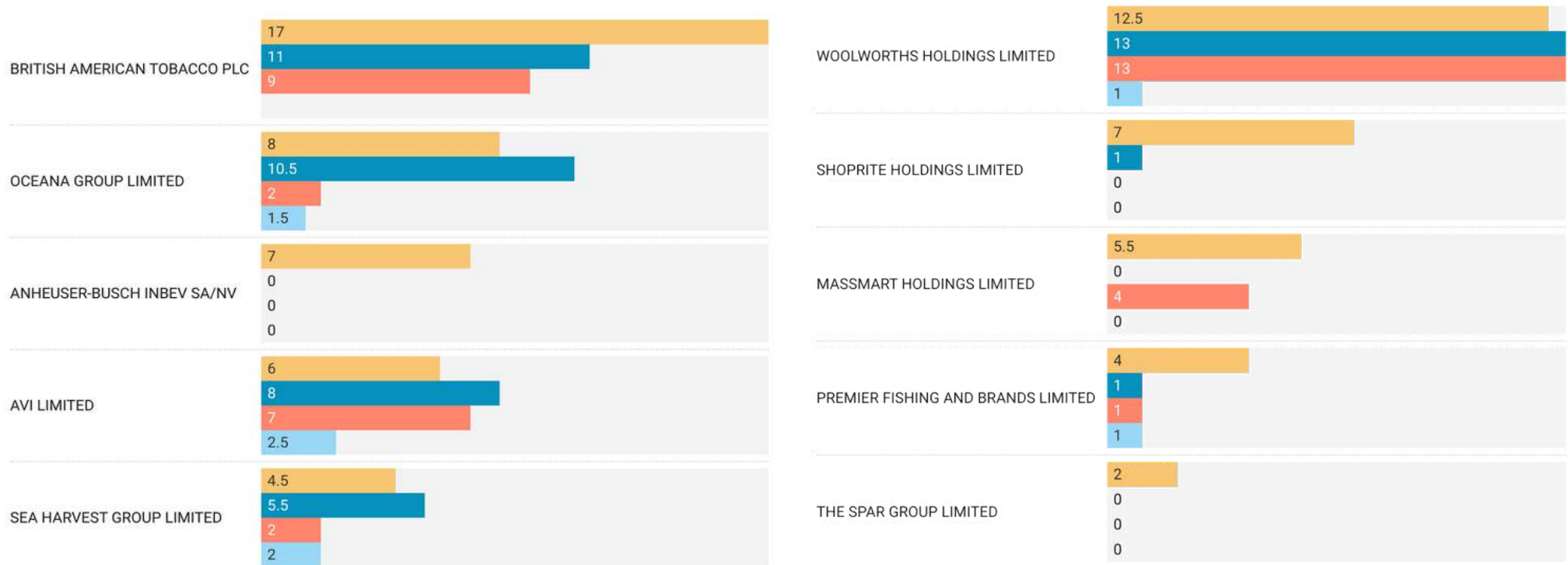
## 52%

recognise biodiversity as material





### Consumer staples: top ten overall ratings from 2018-2021



Key: cumulative score per year 2021 2020 2019 2018



“ In Bangladesh, we work with selected contracted farmers to establish ‘biodiversity corners’ on their land, to conserve rare and endangered native medicinal species. This raises awareness of the importance of biodiversity management in the local community. With over 100 established so far, we’re aiming to reach 200 sites by 2030. ”

**British American Tobacco ESG Report 2021**





## Consumer Staples: ratings per company and question (1/2)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
AH-VEST LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANHEUSER-BUSCH INBEV SA/NV	1	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	1	0	7
ASTRAL FOODS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
AVI LIMITED	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	6
BID CORPORATION LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO PLC	4	3	0	0	3.5	1	3	2.5	17
CA SALES HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CASHBUILD LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHOPPIES ENTERPRISES LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLICKS GROUP LIMITED	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
CROOKES BROTHERS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTELL GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LIBSTAR HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MASSMART HOLDINGS LIMITED	0.5	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	5.5
MR PRICE GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Consumer Staples: ratings per company and question (2/2)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
OCEANA GROUP LIMITED	0	2	1.5	1.5	0	1	1	1	8
PICK N PAY STORES LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PREMIER FISHING AND BRANDS LIMITED	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
QUANTUM FOODS HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RCL FOODS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEA HARVEST GROUP LIMITED	0.5	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	4.5
SHOPRITE HOLDINGS LIMITED	4	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	7
THE SPAR GROUP LIMITED	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TIGER BRANDS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOOLWORTHS HOLDINGS LIMITED	2	3	0	0	1	0.5	3	3	12.5

Q1

4/4

As a responsible retailer, the Shoprite Group is aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), where many goals highlight the importance of biodiversity and healthy ecosystems, particularly SDG 14 (life below water), and SDG 15 (life on land).

To this end, the Shoprite Group commits to:

1. Increasing the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the Group's direct operations to articulate key biodiversity dependencies and identify opportunities to reduce biodiversity harm.
2. Adopting the biodiversity loss mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, minimisation, restoration or rehabilitation and offsetting; and applying a "no net loss" approach for its own operations; or a "net gain" approach where appropriate.

**Shoprite Sustainability Report 2021**

**Highest question score in sector: Biodiversity Policy**







# Consumer Discretionary sector

# 25%

recognise biodiversity as material



Four companies; Richemont, Sun International, Spur Group and The Foschini Group; identify biodiversity dependencies and impacts within their supply chains. Sun International and Spur Group both acknowledge seafood and palm oil sourcing as material while Foschini notes the impacts of virgin materials such as cotton.

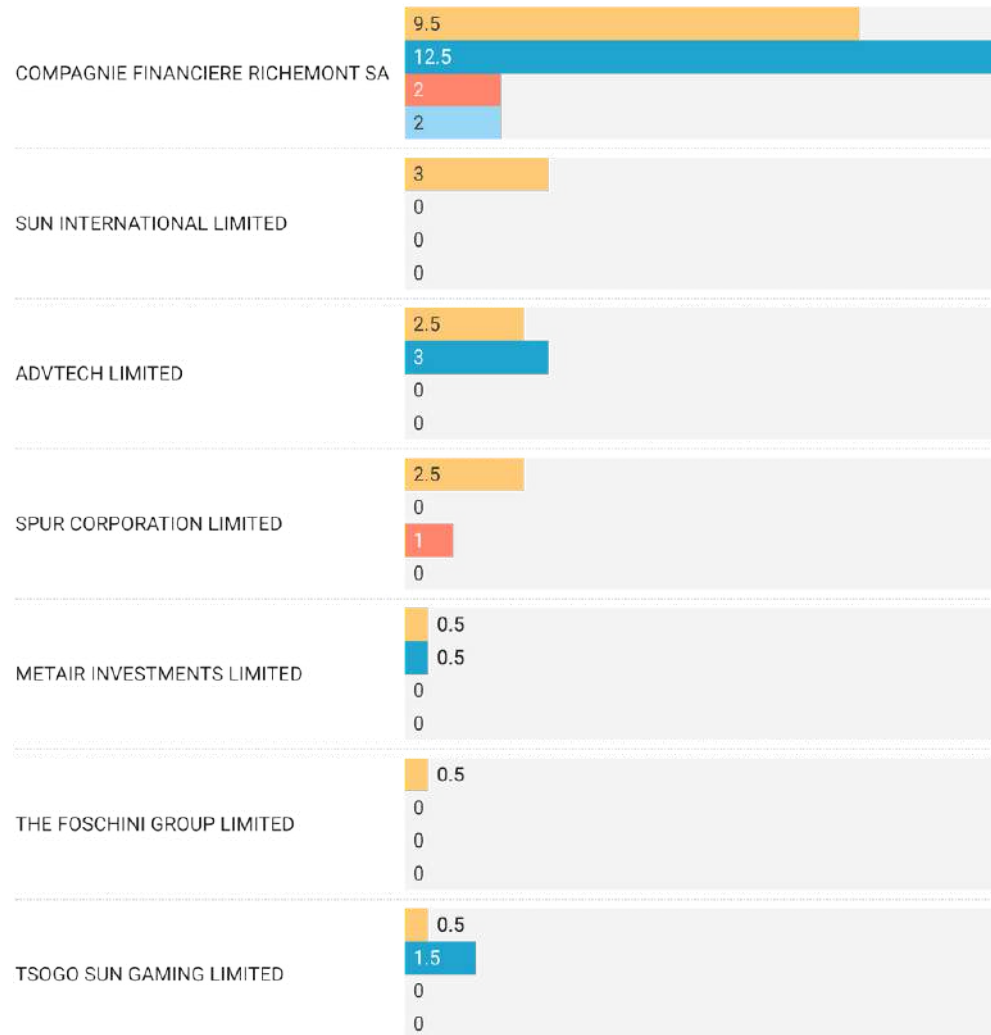
Richemont recognises that extraction of precious metals and gems has a high biodiversity impact and mitigates this by preferential sourcing of recycled gold. The group has also undertaken a mapping of it's leather goods supply chain in an effort to mitigate identified impacts.







## Consumer discretionary: top seven overall ratings from 2018-2021



“ Sustainable seafood Management  
 The group remains committed to procuring sustainable seafood products that are certified by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) and the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) (...) The group is fully compliant with the SASSI "Seafood Promise" and does not procure or sell any species that are on the SASSI red list, or from fisheries that are not in a fish improvement project (FIP). ”

Spur Corporation Supplementary Report 2021

Key: cumulative score per year 2021 2020 2019 2018





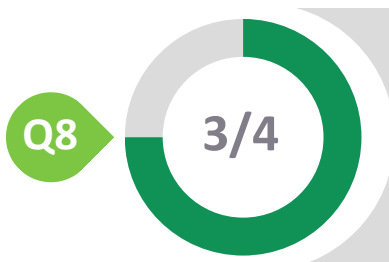
## Consumer Discretionary: ratings per company and question (1/2)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
ADCORP HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADVTECH LIMITED	1.5	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	2.5
BUKA INVESTMENTS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CITY LODGE HOTELS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMBINED MOTOR HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE RICHEMONT SA	1	2.5	0	0.5	0	0	2.5	3	9.5
CURRO HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIS-CHEM PHARMACIES LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMOUS BRANDS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOMECHOICE INTERNATIONAL PLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITALTILE LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KAAP AGRI LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEWIS GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LUXE HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
METAIR INVESTMENTS LIMITED	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
MOTUS HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MULTICHOICE GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NICTUS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## Consumer Discretionary: ratings per company and question (2/2)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
NU-WORLD HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEPKOR HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPUR CORPORATION LIMITED	0	1	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	2.5
STADIO HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STEINHOFF INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
THE FOSCHINI GROUP LIMITED	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
TRUWORTHS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TSOGO SUN GAMING LIMITED	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
WORKFORCE HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



We require suppliers to comply with international and local legislation, for example the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species ('CITES'). That convention protects biodiversity around the world. We also comply with other international and local fish and wildlife regulations. Richemont has undertaken a mapping of its leather goods supply chain to better understand the strengths and weaknesses it represents, and to take action to mitigate risks where they have been identified. All our manufacturers and their network (Tiers 1 and 2) are known and audited.

### Richemont Sustainability Report 2021

Highest question score in sector: Governance, monitoring and improvement





# Energy sector

2<sup>out of</sup> 4

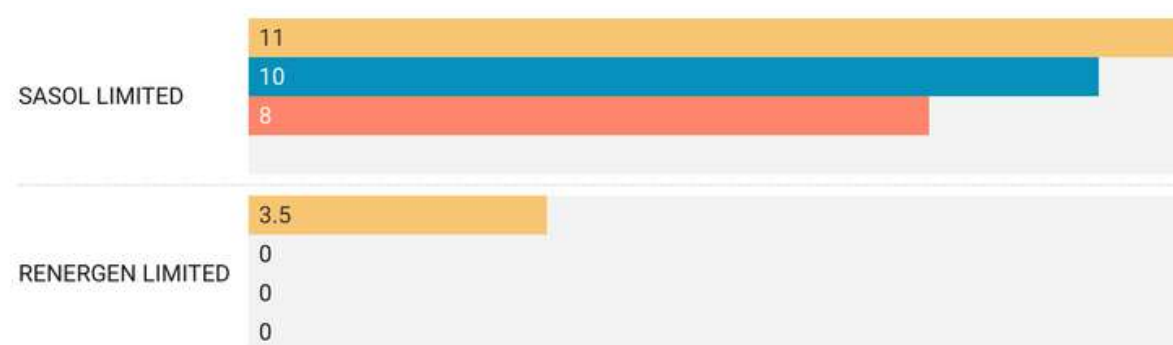
recognise biodiversity as material



Sasol leads in this small sector thanks to comprehensive management and continuous monitoring of non-operational land holdings.. Although renewable energy is a climate imperative it is critical to account for biodiversity impacts such as wind turbine bird strikes.



### Energy: non-nil scores from 2018-2021



Key: cumulative score per year 2021 2020 2019 2018

“ In 2020, Sasol accepted pro-bono support from the National Biodiversity and Business Network (NBBN), which is administered by the South African NGO Endangered Wildlife Trust, to undertake a biodiversity mainstreaming readiness assessment. This study assessed the extent to which biodiversity is currently mainstreamed into Sasol’s policies and activities. The assessment identified gaps and recommendations for improvement.

The basis for the assessment was a combination of a desktop review of applicable internal documents and interviews. The assessment criteria included the eight questions of the annual NBBN biodiversity performance rating of JSE-listed companies.

Sasol Sustainability Report 2020 ”

### Ratings per company and question

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
ERIN ENERGY CORPORATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAUK RENEWABLES INC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RENERGEN LIMITED	1.5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3.5
SASOL LIMITED	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	11







# Financials sector

13%

recognise biodiversity as material

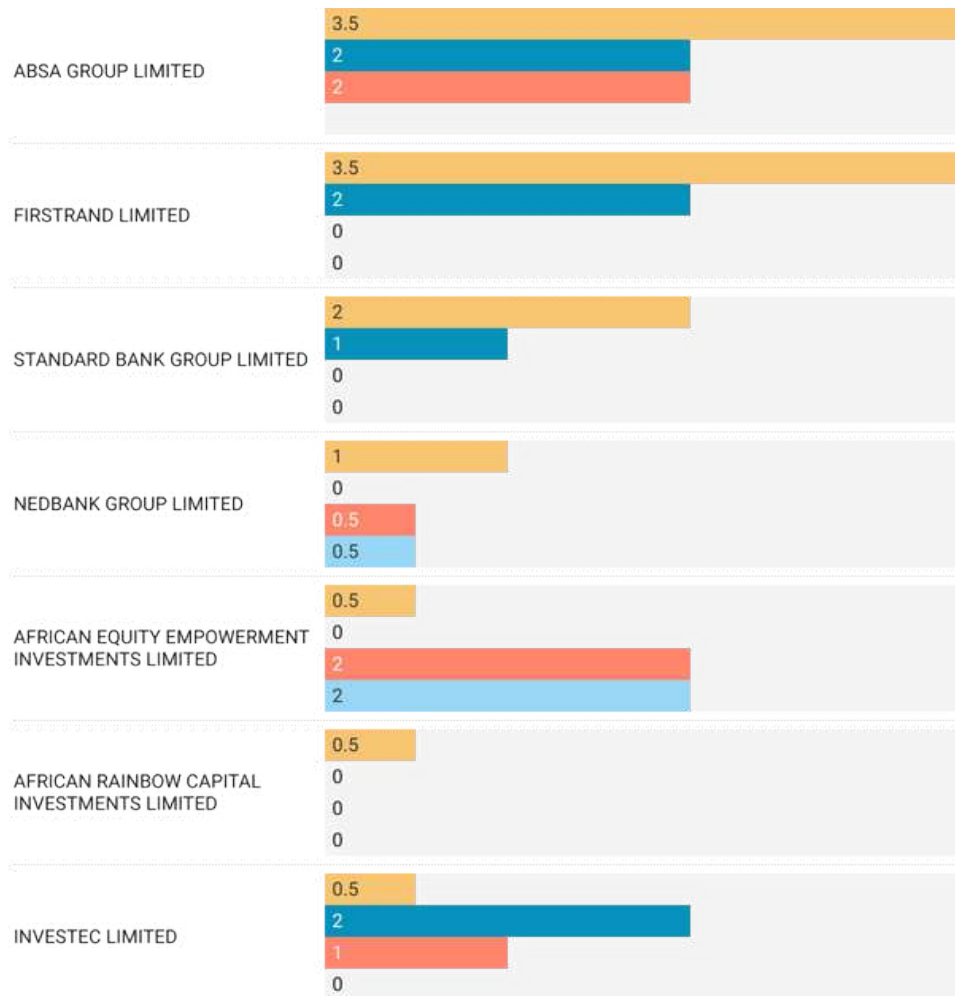


The financial sector scores very poorly overall with only 7 out of 44 companies showing any recognition of biodiversity. Finance institutes have far reaching opportunities in addressing the biodiversity crisis by actively engaging with their clients and scrutinising their investments. A cross-sectoral portfolio and client base also makes finance institutes susceptible to biodiversity risks. First Rand and ABSA lead the sector ratings by assessing and acknowledging these emerging risks.





### Financial: top seven scores from 2018-2021



Key: cumulative score per year 2021 2020 2019 2018

**Financial institutions are exposed to nature-related financial risks resulting from their impacts and/or dependencies on nature (TNFD, 2021).**

**Such risks include financial loss due to credit, market and operations risks resulting from negative impacts on nature, through regulation, market access or otherwise. These can also include ‘transition risks’ from new costs related to inevitable policy responses on nature, and ‘physical risks’ from the effects of loss of certain species, genetic variety and key ecosystem services on which their clients’ operations depend.**

[Financial Sector Guide for the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2021](#)





## Financial: ratings per company and question (1/3)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
4SIGHT HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ABSA GROUP LIMITED	1.5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3.5
AFRICAN DAWN CAPITAL LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFRICAN EQUITY EMPOWERMENT INVESTMENTS LIMITED	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
AFRICAN RAINBOW CAPITAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
ALEXANDER FORBES GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRAIT PLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRIMSTONE INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITEC BANK HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLIENTELE LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CORONATION FUND MANAGERS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DENEB INVESTMENTS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIPULA INCOME FUND LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCOVERY LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPE CAPITAL PARTNERS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINBOND GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FIRSTRAND LIMITED	1.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	3.5



## Financial: ratings per company and question (2/3)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
GRAND PARADE INVESTMENTS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOSKEN CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENTS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INVESTEC LIMITED	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
JSE LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LABAT AFRICA LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LONDON FINANCE & INVESTMENT GROUP PLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAHUBE INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOMENTUM METROPOLITAN HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEDBANK GROUP LIMITED	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1
OLD MUTUAL LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PURPLE GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUILTER PLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAND MERCHANT INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REINET INVESTMENTS S.C.A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REMGRO LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SABVEST CAPITAL LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

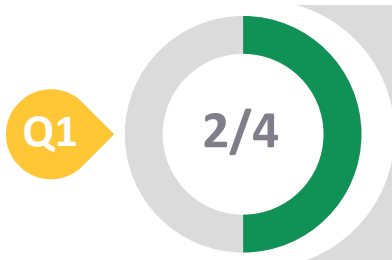






### Financial: ratings per company and question (3/3)

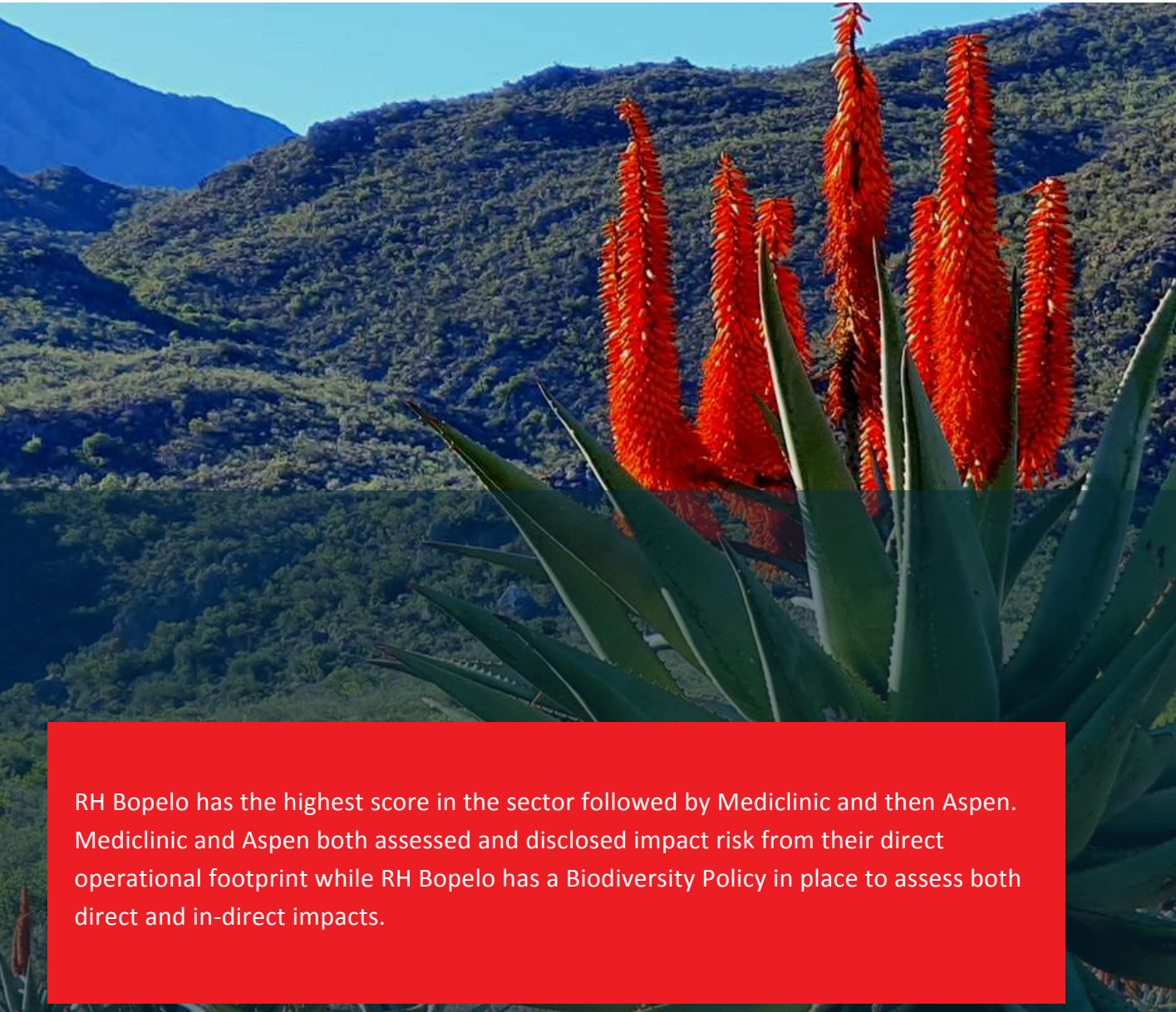
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
SANLAM LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SANTAM LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SASFIN HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STANDARD BANK GROUP LIMITED	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SYGNIA LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSACTION CAPITAL LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TREMATON CAPITAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRUSTCO GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIVERSAL PARTNERS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VUNANI LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZEDER INVESTMENTS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



*Direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services are identified and avoided or mitigated. Practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities will be adopted to promote the sustainable management of living natural resources.*

**Standard Bank Environmental Social and Governance Report 2021**  
**Highest question score in sector: Biodiversity Policy**





RH Bopelo has the highest score in the sector followed by Mediclinic and then Aspen. Mediclinic and Aspen both assessed and disclosed impact risk from their direct operational footprint while RH Bopelo has a Biodiversity Policy in place to assess both direct and in-direct impacts.

# Health care sector

# 30%

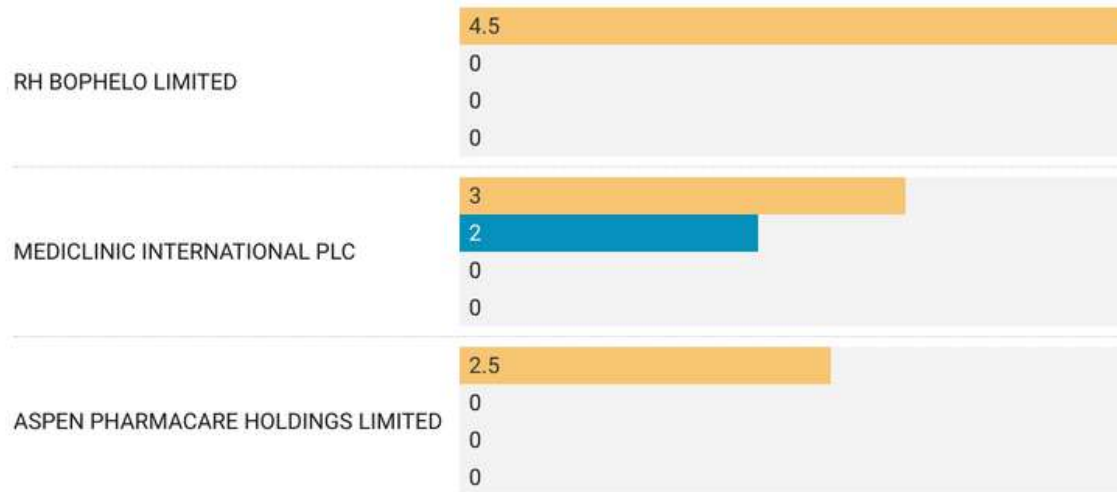
recognise biodiversity as material







## Health care: non-nil scores from 2018-2021



Key: cumulative score per year 2021 2020 2019 2018

“

RH Bophelo has a Biodiversity Policy that ensures, through its investments, that it sustainably manages and mitigates impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems throughout its operations to:

- i) Protect and conserve biodiversity;
- ii) Maintain the benefits from ecosystem services; and
- iii) Promote the sustainable management of living natural resources by adopting practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities.

We consider direct and indirect project-related impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services through our risks and consequences identification process and identify any significant residual effects (...)

(...) As a matter of priority, the Company seeks to avoid impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. When avoidance of impacts is not possible, measures to minimise the effects and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services are implemented. Given the complexity in predicting project impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services over the long term, the Company adopts a practice of adaptive management.

RH Bophelo Integrated Annual Report 2021 ”





## Health care: ratings per company and question

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
ADCOCK INGRAM HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADVANCED HEALTH LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFROCENTRIC INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASCENDIS HEALTH LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASPEN PHARMACARE HOLDINGS LIMITED	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2.5
GO LIFE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIFE HEALTHCARE GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEDICLINIC INTERNATIONAL PLC	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
NETCARE LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RH BOPHELO LIMITED	2	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.5

Q2

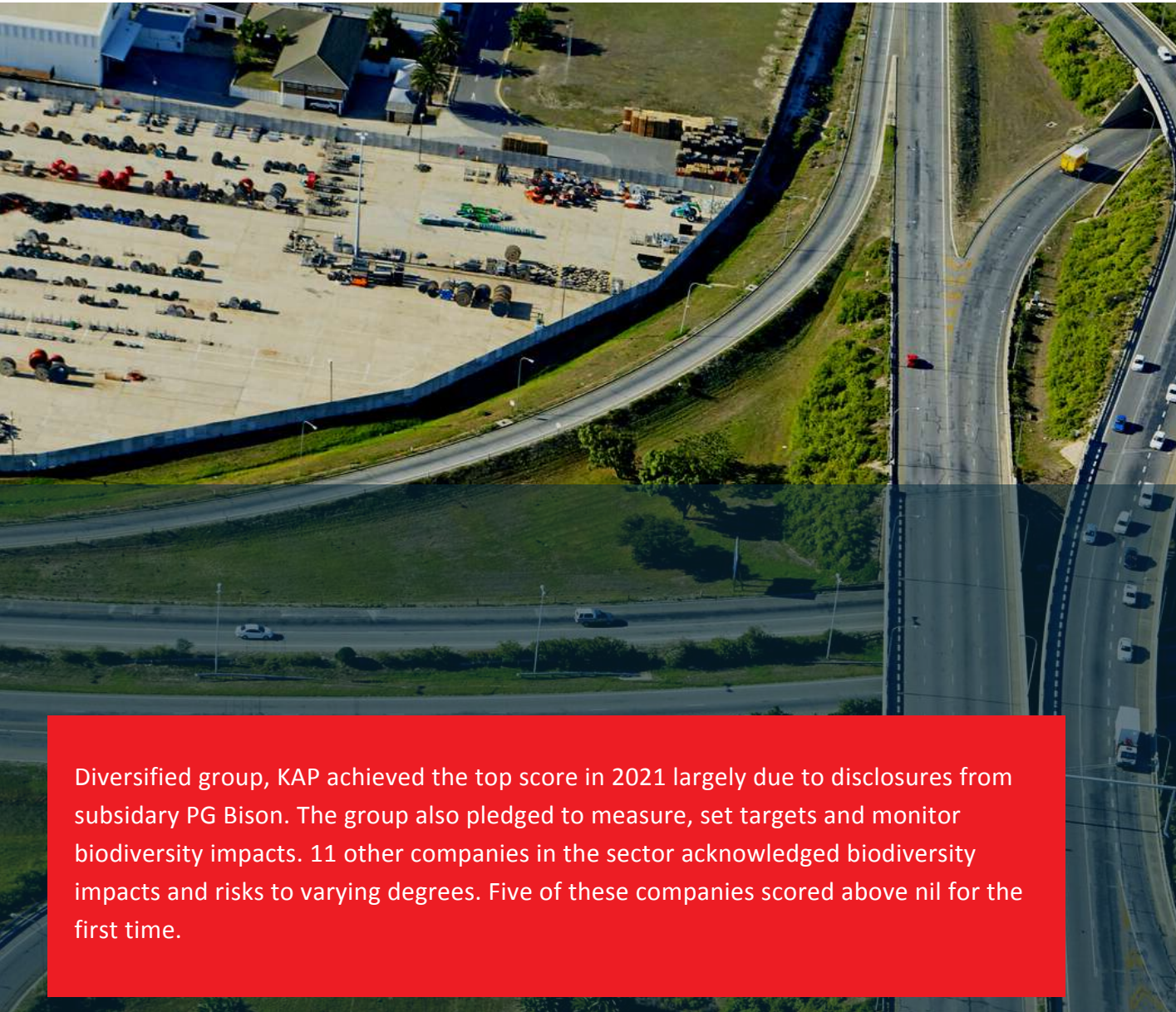
2.5/4

*We consider direct and indirect project-related impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services through our risks and consequences identification process and identify any significant residual effects. This process considers relevant threats to biodiversity and ecosystem services, mainly focusing on habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation, invasive alien species, overexploitation, hydrological changes, nutrient loading and pollution.*

**RH Bophelo Integrated Annual Report 2021**

**Highest question score in sector: Biodiversity dependencies and impacts**

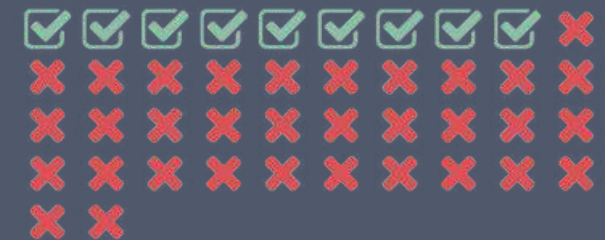




# Industrials sector

# 28.6%

recognise biodiversity as material



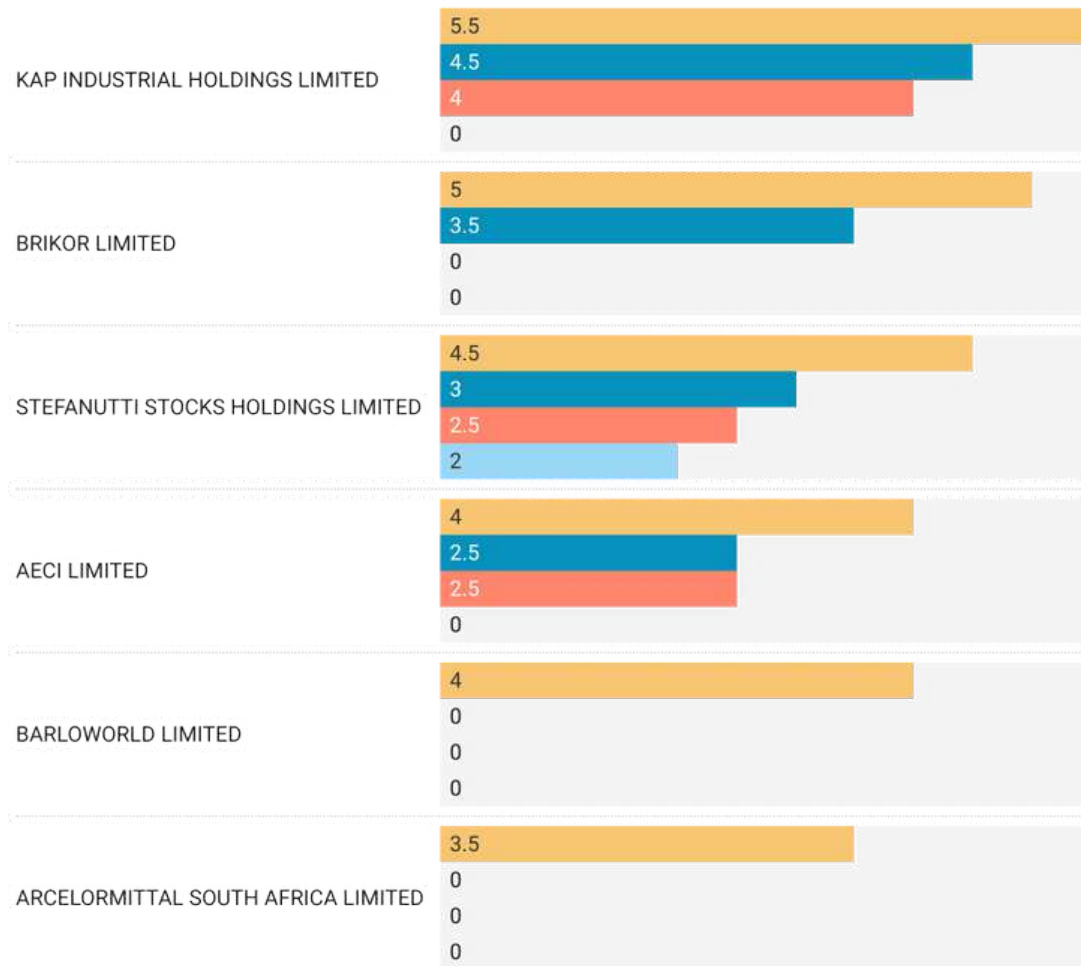
Diversified group, KAP achieved the top score in 2021 largely due to disclosures from subsidiary PG Bison. The group also pledged to measure, set targets and monitor biodiversity impacts. 11 other companies in the sector acknowledged biodiversity impacts and risks to varying degrees. Five of these companies scored above nil for the first time.







### Industrial: top six scores from 2018-2021



Key: cumulative score per year 2021 2020 2019 2018





## Industrial: ratings per company and question (1/3)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
AECI LIMITED	0.5	1	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.5	1	4
ARCELORMITTAL SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED	1	1	0.5	0	0	0	1	0	3.5
ARGENT INDUSTRIAL LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AVENG LIMITED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BARLOWORLD LIMITED	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
BELL EQUIPMENT LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOWLER METCALF LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRIKOR LIMITED	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
CAFCA LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DRA GLOBAL LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELLIES HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENX GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRONTIER TRANSPORT HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRINDROD LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUDACO INDUSTRIES LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## Industrial: ratings per company and question (2/3)

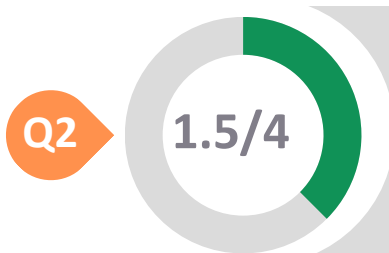
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
INVICTA HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KAP INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	1	1	0.5	0	0.5	1	1	0.5	5.5
KORE POTASH PLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARSHALL MONTEAGLE PLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MASTER DRILLING GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
METROFILE HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIX TELEMATICS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MPACT LIMITED	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5
MURRAY & ROBERTS HOLDINGS LIMITED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NAMPAK LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOVUS HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ONELOGIX GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPC LIMITED	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
PRIMESERV GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAUBEX GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REUNERT LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





### Industrial: ratings per company and question (3/3)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
SANTOVA LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPHAKU HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH OCEAN HOLDINGS LIMITED	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
STEFANUTTI STOCKS HOLDINGS LIMITED	1	1	0.5	1	0	0	1	0	4.5
SUPER GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEXTAINER GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
THE BIDVEST GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPACO LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRELLIDOR HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WILSON BAYLY HOLMES-OVCON LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

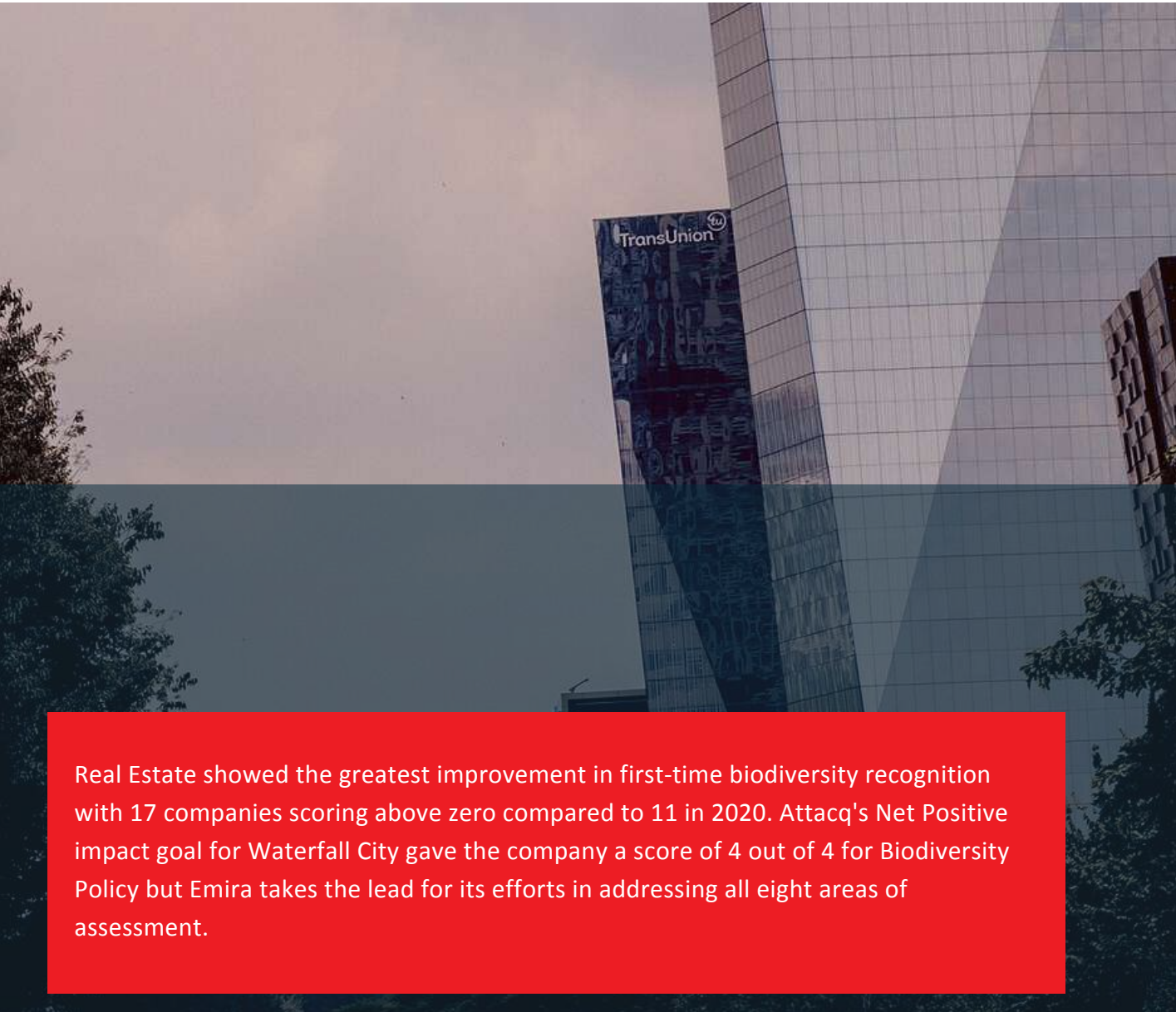


*Plastics contamination of the oceans is a concern internationally and Mpact Plastics is actively engaging with customers to find innovative solutions to reduce the quantity of plastic packaging manufactured by Mpact, and other plastic products, that are discarded to landfill or the environment. Of particular concern is designing products and systems to draw single use plastics into the circular economy (encourage and facilitate recycling).*

**Mpact Limited Sustainability Report Report 2021**  
**Highest question score in sector: Biodiversity dependencies and impacts**







# Real estate sector

# 37.2%

recognise biodiversity as material

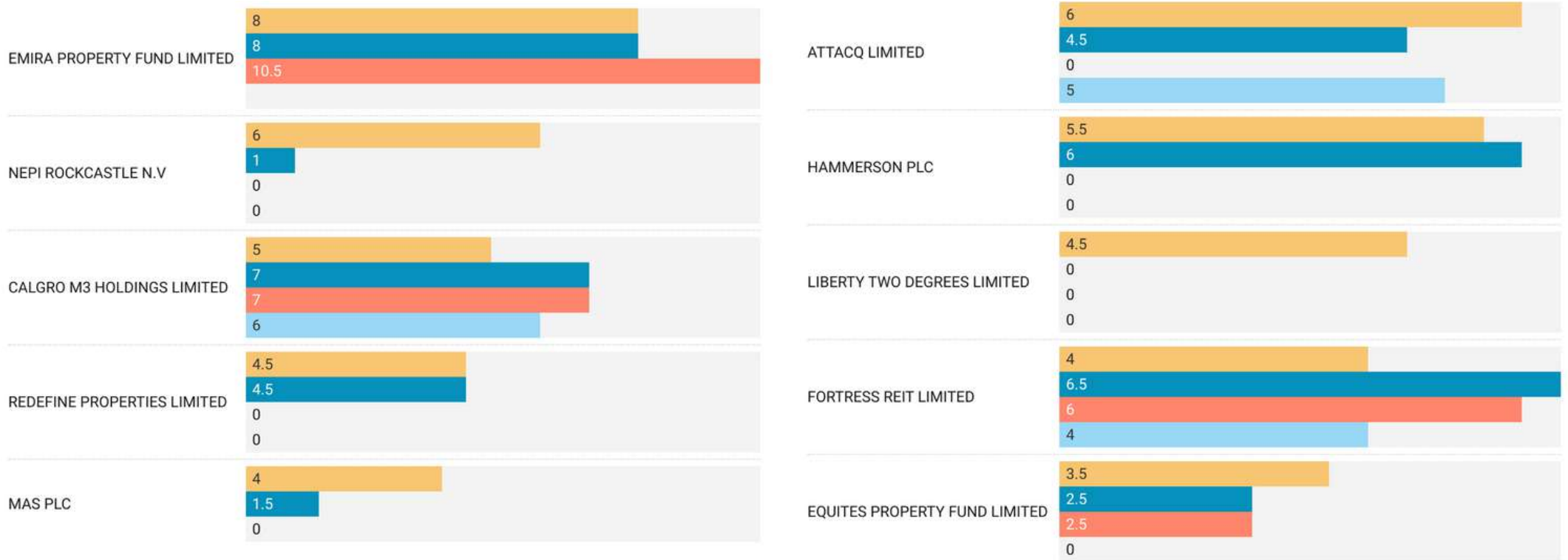


Real Estate showed the greatest improvement in first-time biodiversity recognition with 17 companies scoring above zero compared to 11 in 2020. Attacq's Net Positive impact goal for Waterfall City gave the company a score of 4 out of 4 for Biodiversity Policy but Emira takes the lead for its efforts in addressing all eight areas of assessment.





### Real Estate: top ten scores from 2018-2021



Key: cumulative score per year    2021    2020    2019    2018



## Real Estate: ratings per company and question (1/3)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
ACCELERATE PROPERTY FUND LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACSION LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFRICAN & OVERSEAS ENTERPRISES LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ATTACQ LIMITED	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
BALWIN PROPERTIES LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALGRO M3 HOLDINGS LIMITED	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	5
CAPITAL & COUNTIES PROPERTIES PLC	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
CAPITAL & REGIONAL PLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CASTLEVIEW PROPERTY FUND LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELTA PROPERTY FUND LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMIRA PROPERTY FUND LIMITED	2	1	1	1	0.5	1	1	0.5	8
EQUITES PROPERTY FUND LIMITED	2	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.5
EXEMPLAR REITAIL LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAIRVEST LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FORTRESS REIT LIMITED	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
GLOBE TRADE CENTRE S.A.	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5





## Real Estate: ratings per company and question (2/3)

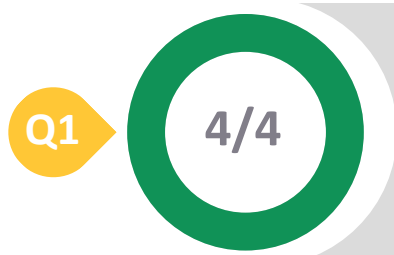
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
GROWTHPOINT PROPERTIES LIMITED	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
HAMMERSON PLC	3.5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.5
HERIOT REIT LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HYPROP INVESTMENTS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDLUPLACE PROPERTIES LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIALS REIT LIMITED	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	1
LIBERTY TWO DEGREES LIMITED	2	1.5	0	0	0	1	0	0	4.5
LIGHTHOUSE CAPITAL LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAS PLC	2	1	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	4
NEPI ROCKCASTLE N.V	2	1	0	1	0.5	0	0.5	1	6
NEWPARK REIT LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OASIS CRESCENT PROPERTY FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OCTODEC INVESTMENTS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUTPROP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REDEFINE PROPERTIES LIMITED	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	4.5
RESILIENT REIT LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





## Real Estate: ratings per company and question (3/3)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
SA CORPORATE REAL ESTATE LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAFARI INVESTMENTS (RSA) LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCHRODER EUROPEAN REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST PLC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
SIRIUS REAL ESTATE LIMITED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SPEAR REIT LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STOR-AGE PROPERTY REIT LIMITED	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
TEXTON PROPERTY FUND LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRADEHOLD LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSCEND RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY FUND LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VISUAL INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VUKILE PROPERTY FUND LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



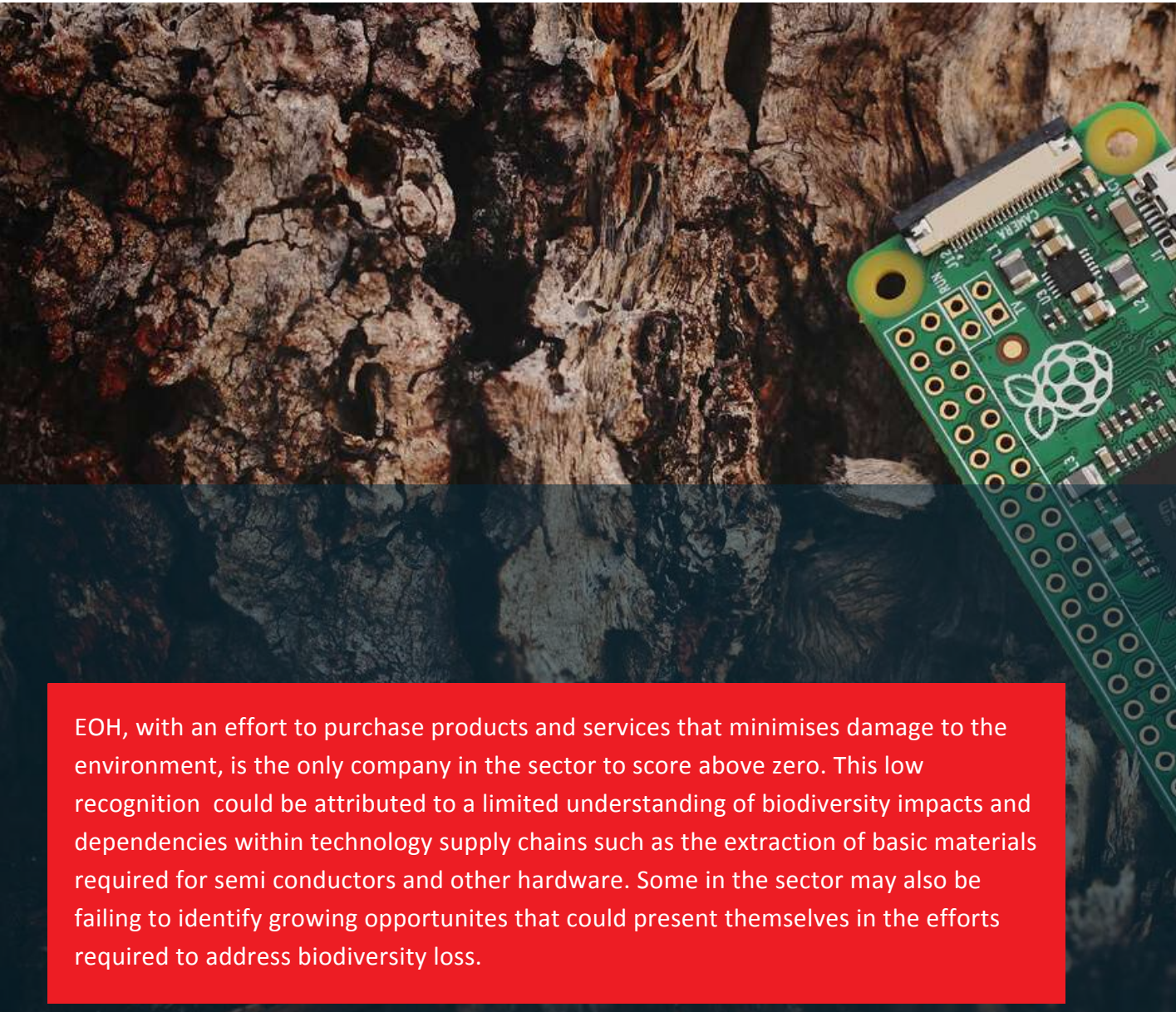
The five goals for the Biodiversity Enhancement Plan for Waterfall City are as follows:

1. Achieve net positive impact on biodiversity
2. Improve habitat quality in support of species diversity
3. Improve habitat connectivity
4. Improve water quality and quantity
5. Establish partnerships to enhance biodiversity

**Attacq Limited Integrated Report 2021**

**Highest question score in sector: Biodiversity Policy**





EOH, with an effort to purchase products and services that minimises damage to the environment, is the only company in the sector to score above zero. This low recognition could be attributed to a limited understanding of biodiversity impacts and dependencies within technology supply chains such as the extraction of basic materials required for semi conductors and other hardware. Some in the sector may also be failing to identify growing opportunities that could present themselves in the efforts required to address biodiversity loss.

# Technology sector

1 out of 16

indicates any recognition of biodiversity

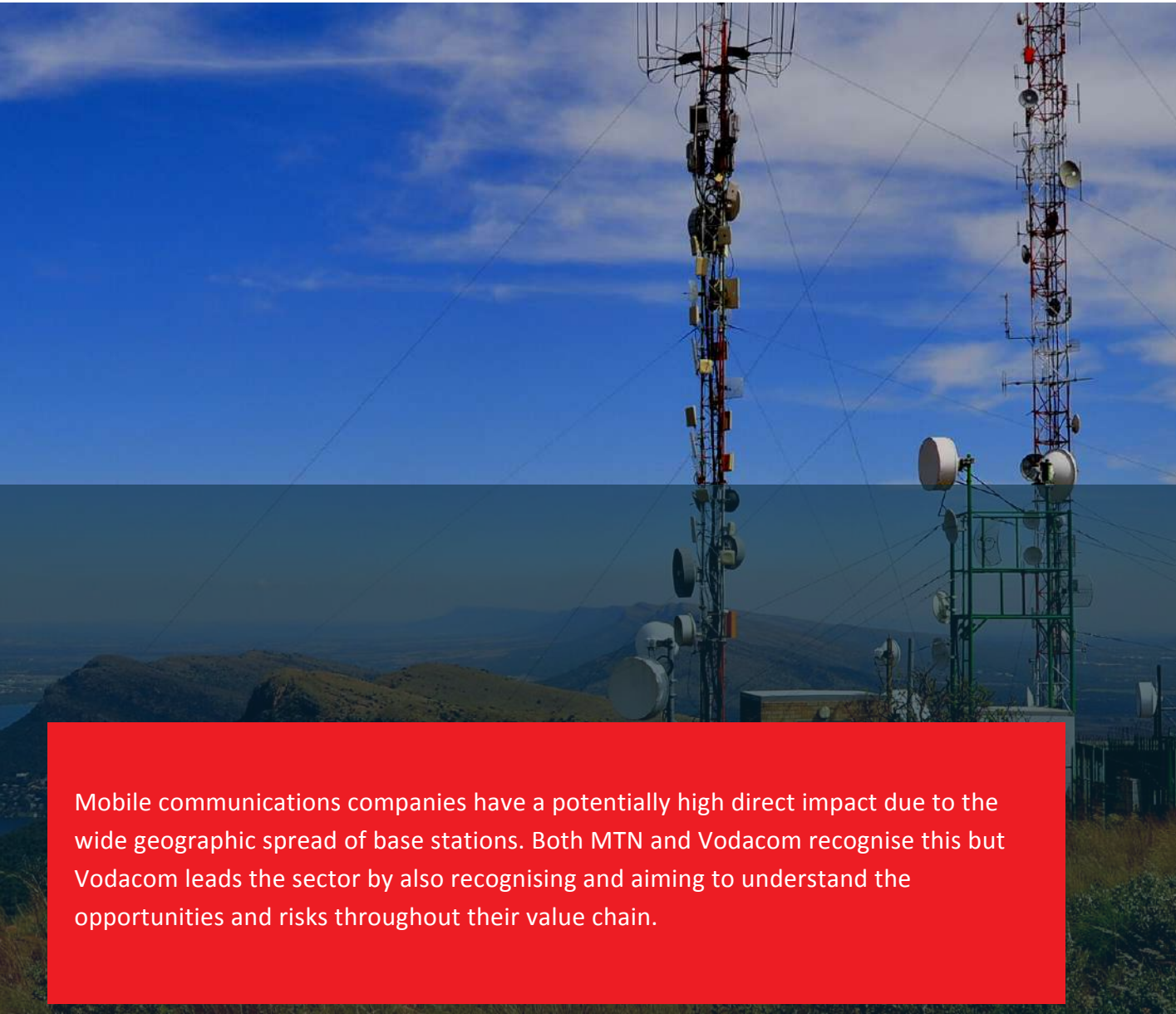




## Technology: ratings per company and question

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
ADAPT IT HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALTRON LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALVIVA HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AYO TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BYTES TECHNOLOGY GROUP PLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL APPRECIATION LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COGNITION HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DATATEC LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EOH HOLDINGS LIMITED	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
ETION LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISA HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JASCO ELECTRONICS HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LESAKA TECHNOLOGIES INC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUSTEK LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NASPERS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PBT GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROSUS N.V	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEBATA HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





Mobile communications companies have a potentially high direct impact due to the wide geographic spread of base stations. Both MTN and Vodacom recognise this but Vodacom leads the sector by also recognising and aiming to understand the opportunities and risks throughout their value chain.

# Telecommunications sector

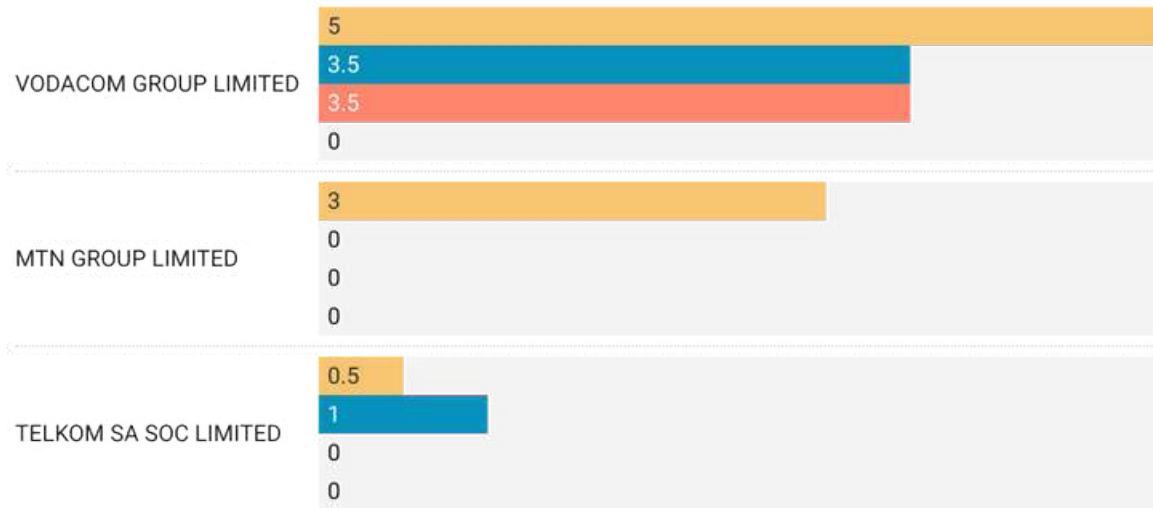
## 3 out of 10

recognise biodiversity as material

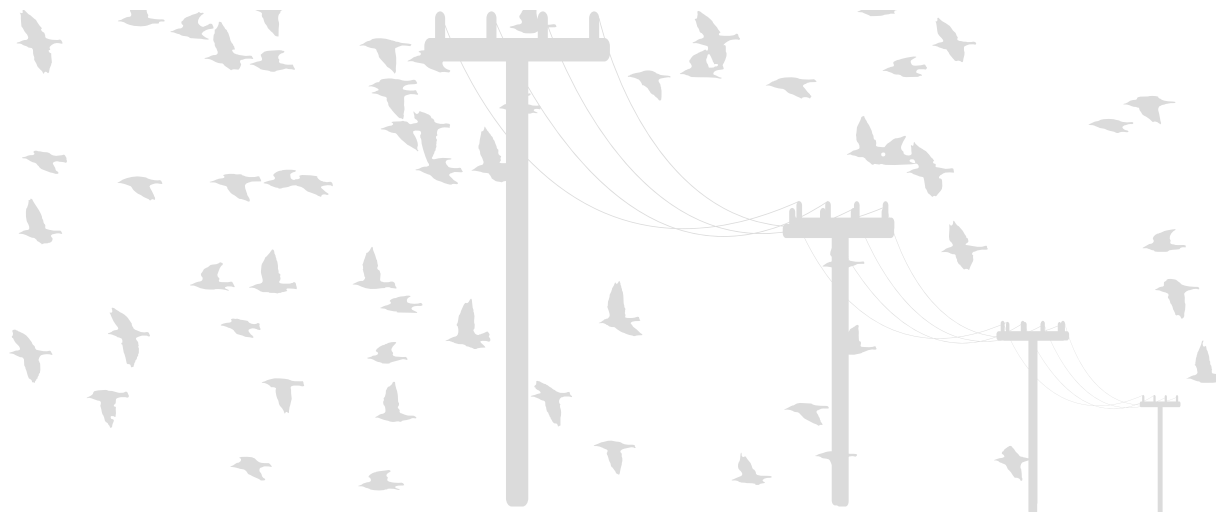




### Telecommunications: non-nil scores from 2018-2021



Key: cumulative score per year 2021 2020 2019 2018



Photograph by Mike Peel (www.mikepeel.net)

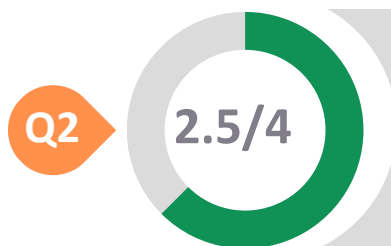






## Technology: ratings per company and question

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
AFRICAN MEDIA ENTERTAINMENT LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLUE LABEL TELECOMS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAXTON AND CTP PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EMEDIA HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUGE GROUP LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTN GROUP LIMITED	1	1	0	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	3
SILVERBRIDGE HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TELEMASTERS HOLDINGS LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TELKOM SA SOC LIMITED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5
VODACOM GROUP LIMITED	1	2.5	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	5



While the impact of our business on biodiversity is relatively low, we aim to understand whether the activities of our value chain contribute to the loss of biodiversity in any way. We also work closely with conservation agencies to explore the role of technology in minimising biodiversity loss in our operating markets. Vodacom signed a memorandum of understanding with the Endangered Wildlife Trust to develop a biodiversity mainstreaming readiness assessment.

...We evolved our approach to siting and constructing new base stations to exploring cosharing opportunities with other telcos. We also incorporate natural habitats within our infrastructure, including wetlands, nesting for birdlife and planting indigenous vegetation at our office buildings

### Vodacom Group Sustainability Report 2021

### Highest question score in sector: Biodiversity dependencies and impacts





Eskom's mitigation policies, recognition of red-data list species impacts and biodiversity disclosures gives it the highest score of state-owned enterprises under assessment in 2021. South African Forestry Company is commended for the best improvement over it's prior score due to enhanced reporting of monitoring and disclosures.

# State Owned Enterprises

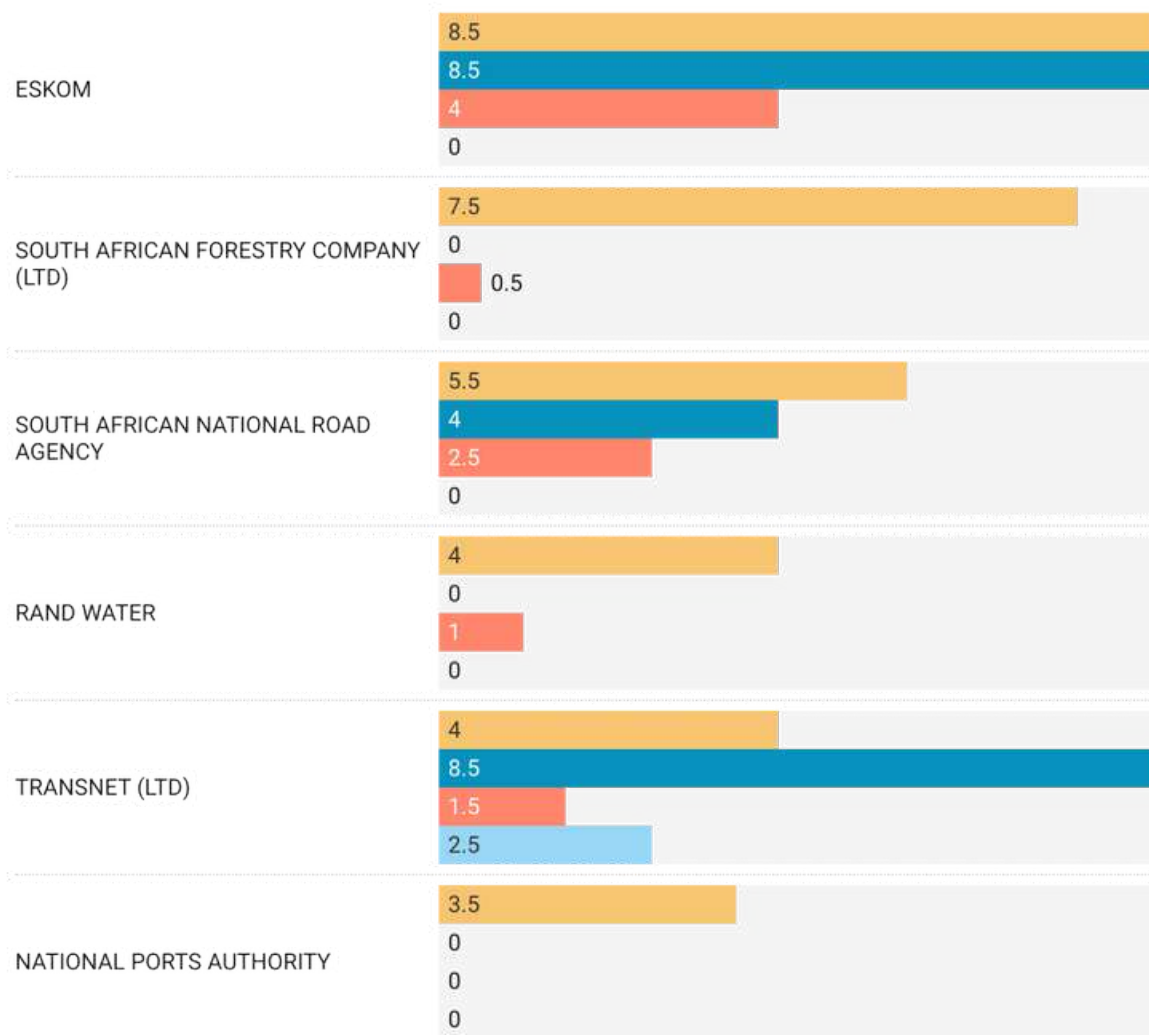
# 40.7%

recognise biodiversity as material





### State owned enterprises : top six scores from 2018-2021



Key: cumulative score per year 2021 2020 2019 2018





## State owned enterprises : ratings per company and question (1/2)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
AIRPORTS COMPANY SOUTH AFRICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALEXKOR LIMITED	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
ARMAMENTS CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DENEL SOC LIMITED	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SOUTHERN AFRICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESKOM	2.5	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8.5
FREE STATE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES PENSION FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INGONYAMA TRUST BOARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITHALA DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
KHULA ENTERPRISE FINANCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND BANK AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA	0.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## State owned enterprises : ratings per company and question (2/2)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Total score
NATIONAL PORTS AUTHORITY	1	1	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	3.5
PASSENGER RAIL AGENCY OF SOUTH AFRICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PETROSA (PTY) LTD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUBLIC INVESTMENT CORPORATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAND WATER	1	1.5	0	0	0	0.5	1	0	4
SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICAN FORESTRY COMPANY (LTD)	2	2	1	0.5	0	0	1	1	7.5
SOUTH AFRICAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION	1	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	1.5
SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROAD AGENCY	0	1	1	1	0	1.5	1	0	5.5
SOUTH AFRICAN POST OFFICE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSNET (LTD)	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4

Q1

2.5/4

### Biodiversity

We also contribute to improving the natural environment through our responsibility to protect, manage and mitigate the impact of our activities on the biodiversity. This is in support of our objective to minimise the impact of our activities on ecosystems and to enhance ecosystem services through responsible land management practices.

One of our material impacts relates to birds being injured and killed on our power lines. We track, investigate, take action and keep record of all reported incidents, in particular the red data bird mortalities.

### Eskom Integrated Report 2021

### Highest question score in sector: Biodiversity Policy



# Next steps

If South Africa is to meet its commitment of conserving 30% of nature by 2030 then business will need to play a significant part.

Biodiversity has intrinsic value and needs to be protected for that reason alone. Additionally we are all dependent on vital ecosystem services provided by healthy ecosystems. The private sector needs to recognise the importance of biodiversity and better understand its inherent impacts, dependencies and risks.

Mandatory and volunteer disclosure requirements are increasingly urging companies to:

- Assess the scale biodiversity dependencies and impacts and the associated benefits / assets and costs / liabilities; and
- Demonstrate responsible management of their direct and indirect dependencies and impacts on biodiversity;

For those companies that are progressing in these areas there is still much room for improvement. Through the BD Protocol, developed by the NBBN and its partners, it is now possible for them to:

- Develop biodiversity impact inventories;
- Measure their biodiversity footprints;
- Set up science-based biodiversity targets;
- Disclose their performance in a standardised, coherent and credible manner.

To find out more visit [nbbnbdp.org](http://nbbnbdp.org) or mail us on [bdp@ewt.org.za](mailto:bdp@ewt.org.za)

**one million**  
**plant and animal species**  
**are now threatened**  
**with extinction,**  
**many within decades.**

IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, 2019





# About

## The Endangered Wildlife Trust

The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) has worked tirelessly since 1973 to save wildlife and habitats, with our vision being a world in which both humans and wildlife prosper in harmony with nature. The EWT's team of field-based specialists works across southern and East Africa, where committed conservation action is needed the most.

Working with our partners, including businesses and governments, the EWT is at the forefront of conducting applied research, supporting community conservation and livelihoods, training and building capacity, addressing human wildlife conflict, monitoring threatened species and establishing safe spaces for wildlife range expansion.

## The NBBN

The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) recognised the need for a body to assist businesses to integrate biodiversity into their strategies and activities. This led the EWT to establish the NBBN in 2013, in partnership with the Department of Environmental Affairs (now the Department of Environment, Forestry, and Fisheries), and leading SA companies such as De Beers, Pam Golding Properties, Nedbank Limited, Hatch, Pick n Pay, and Transnet.

In 2016, the list of NBBN partners grew to include Woolworths and Eskom. The NBBN aims to promote conservation of biodiversity by working with businesses to provide solutions which mitigate their impacts and provide opportunities to ensure sustainable business practices. Our network aims to assist business to develop and disseminate relevant tools and guidelines, while sharing experiences in an African context





## 2021 BIODIVERSITY PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANIES

National Biodiversity and Business Network | Endangered Wildlife Trust

[bdp@ewt.org.za](mailto:bdp@ewt.org.za) | [nbbndp.org](http://nbbndp.org)



**ENDANGERED  
WILDLIFE TRUST**  
Protecting forever, together.

