Clicks Group Ltd - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

The Clicks Group is a leader in the South African healthcare market, in both retail pharmacy and pharmaceutical wholesaling. Clicks Group has been listed on the JSE Limited since 1996 and has a retail footprint that includes 840 stores across South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Eswatini and Lesotho, and employs over 16 000 permanent employees. Clicks is South Africa's largest retail pharmacy chain, with 673 in-store pharmacies and has one of the largest loyalty programmes in South Africa with over 9.7 million active ClubCard members which accounted for 80% of the Group' sales.

The Clicks Group includes market-leading retail brands such Clicks, The Body Shop, GNC and Claire's. The Body Shop sells natural, ethically-produced beauty products and has been operated under a franchise agreement with The Body Shop International since 2001. GNC is the largest global speciality health and wellness retailer and has been operated under an exclusive franchise agreement for southern Africa since 2014. In 2015 the Clicks Group concluded an exclusive franchise agreement with Claire's, one of the world's leading speciality retailers of fashionable jewellery and accessories for young women and girls.

Click's United Pharmaceutical Distributors (UPD) is South Africa's largest full-range national pharmaceutical wholesaler, with a national presence and was acquired in 2003 to provide the distribution capability for the group's healthcare strategy. UPD fulfils the pharmaceutical supply needs of Clicks, major private hospital groups and over 1 350 independent pharmacies. UPD also provides bulk distribution services to pharmaceutical manufacturers.

The focus of Clicks Group's strategy is on the health sector, to create sustainable long-term shareholder value through a retail-led health, beauty and wellness offering. Energy is a small portion but essential input into the business. The Clicks Group remains committed to reducing energy consumption to ensure long term sustainability of the company.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
September 1 2021

End date
August 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
Botswana
Eswatini
Lesotho
Namibia
South Africa

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
Yes, an ISIN code	ISIN: ZAE000134854
Yes, a CUSIP number	ADR CUSIP code: 18682W205

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 or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	At Clicks, the board has ultimate oversight of sustainability-related issues pertinent to the business, including the process of sustainability integration into the group strategy, decision-making and governance practices. The responsibility for addressing climate-related issues lies with the Board Social and Ethics Committee as well as the Board Audit and Risk Committee. The Board Social and Ethics Committee is accountable and oversees the group's sustainability performance, including climate change, resource consumption as well as waste management. The Board Risk and Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing risk management for the board, including climate change-related risks, ensuring that the group implements effective policies and mitigation plans for risk, and that disclosure of these risks and mitigation plans is comprehensive, timely and relevant. The board committees make recommendations to the Board which is responsible for final decision-making. For example, in 2022 the board approved the group's environmental and climate change policy. This guides the group's carbon emission reduction plan and disclosure as well as environmental best practices (Governance 2022).

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	Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The governance mechanisms selected contribute to the board's oversight of climate change issues, particularly as the board is instrumental in reviewing and guiding strategy development and implementation. For example, the board was instrumental in developing the short- and longer-term climate change targets and is therefore required to monitor performance against these targets. As such, the Clicks' board is responsible for allocating resources (such as capital expenditures) and reviewing innovation/R&D priorities for the delegation of specific responsibilities to board committees, namely the Social and Ethics Committee and Risk and Audit Committees described below: The Social and Ethics Committee's responsibility is to monitor climate-related activities within the group and brief the board on sustainability and climate-related issues. The Social and Ethics Committee has an independent role and is governed by a formal charter. The committee assists the board in monitoring the group's activities in terms of legislation, regulation and codes of best practices relating to ethics; stakeholder engagement, including employees, suppliers, customers, communities, and the environment; strategic empowerment and compliance with transformation codes. For example, the committee is responsible for assessing sustainability performance with specific reference to the group's inclusion in the FTSE4Good Index and reviewing of the environmental and climate policy (SEC report 2022). Social and Ethics Committee meets with the board twice a year. The Risk and Audit Committee's responsibility is to oversee risk management for the board. The Committee reviews and updates the risk register regularly, which contains current and emerging risks, risks associated with future strategic initiatives and mitigating measures to address specific risks (which are inclusive of climate-related risk). The Audit and Risk Committee meets with the board four times a year.

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	The Clicks Board has three non-executive directors that are suitably qualified for their roles as directors and have extensive business risk management experience and specialist skills including the management of environmental, sustainability and climate change issues over long-term horizons. The competency of the board is further evaluated against the King IV principles which are applied by Clicks. principle 7 which is the balance of knowledge, skills, experience, and diversity for it to implement its governance role and responsibilities objectively and effectively. Clicks ensures continuous training on climate-related issues, for example, in 2022, to further contribute to board education, an expert and activist investor was invited to discuss climate change at the July board meeting, providing insight and guidance on climate change (Governance 2022).	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
The role of the CEO is an executive position with top-level managerial decision responsibilities, including the approval of the sustainability and climate-related strategies. The CEO delegates the implementation of these strategies to the Corporate Affairs Head.
The role of the Corporate Affairs Head is an executive management position with executive responsibilities, who reports directly to the CEO and is also an invitee to the Social and Ethics Committee. The Group Corporate Affairs Head ensures the correct and effective implementation of sustainability and climate change-related activities. They are supported in monitoring climate-related issues by the Group Facility Manager, who is responsible for the implementation of climate-related initiatives at operational level. The position of the Facilities Manager is a senior management position and reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer.
Clicks' board and management executives work closely in determining the strategic direction and objectives of the group. Clicks recognises that climate change issues are material concerns and are likely to affect the company's strategy adoption, operations, and value creation. The reason that the responsibility for climate related issues lies with executives and senior management is because they implement the climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in line with the business strategy.

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	A significant portion of remuneration is variable and designed to incentivise executives. Short-term and long-term incentives are an integral part of the total rewards framework and aim to align employee performance with the interests of shareholders. Through the inclusion of ESG modifiers in the short and long-term incentive scheme rules, executives are motivated to incorporate ESG objectives in the group's strategy (Governance 2022).

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
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
15% of the annual bonus is related to meeting ESG targets. Therefore, a proportion of this 15% will be paid based on the proportion or progress of the ESG target met.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
In 2022 the remuneration committee confirmed the LTI scheme rules effective from 1 September 2021 incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance measures that could result in the payout being adjusted downwards by up to 15%. This is aimed at ensuring that management pursues a sustainability agenda which contributes to long-term enterprise value creation. For the same reason, effective from 1 September 2022, the short-term incentive (STI) scheme has been amended to incorporate similar ESG performance modifiers.
The remuneration committee also approved a revision of the ESG modifier to replace the reference to 'Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)' with a reference to 'the use of renewable energy' under the LTI scheme."

Modifier Weightings are described below:

Composite measure: The Clicks Group maintaining its leadership positioning on the FTSE4Good Index relative to the sub sector average for drug retailers and the consumer services industry average (6%).

Environmental measure: The Clicks Group increasing its use of solar renewable energy from 631 MWh (megawatt hours) to at least 4 500 MWh when compared to the base 2021 financial year (3%).

Social measure: The Clicks group maintaining its BBBEE leadership positioning relative to the retail industry (3%).

Governance measure: The Clicks Group experiencing no material breaches of customer privacy and data security (3%).

Entitled to incentive
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
15% of the annual bonus is related to meeting ESG targets. Therefore, a proportion of this 15% will be paid based on the proportion or progress of the ESG target met.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
In 2021, the remuneration committee confirmed the Long-term Incentive Scheme (LTI) incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance measures that could result in the payout being adjusted downwards by up to 15%. This is aimed at ensuring that management pursues a sustainability agenda which contributes to long term enterprise value creation. Similarly, the short-term incentive (STI) scheme has been amended to incorporate similar ESG performance modifiers.

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Social measure: The Clicks group maintaining its BBBEE leadership positioning relative to the retail industry (3%).

Governance measure: The Clicks Group experiencing no material breaches of customer privacy and data security (3%).

Entitled to incentive
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
15% of the annual bonus is related to meeting ESG targets. Therefore, a proportion of this 15% will be paid based on the proportion or progress of the ESG target met.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
In 2021, the remuneration committee confirmed the Long-term Incentive Scheme (LTI) incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance measures that could result in the payout being adjusted downwards by up to 15%. This is aimed at ensuring that management pursues a sustainability agenda which contributes to long term enterprise value creation. Similarly, the short-term incentive (STI) scheme has been amended to incorporate similar ESG performance modifiers.

Modifier Weightings are described below:

Composite measure: The Clicks Group maintaining its leadership positioning on the FTSE4Good Index relative to the sub sector average for drug retailers and the consumer services industry average (6%).

Environmental measure:
The Clicks Group increasing its use of solar renewable energy from 631 MWh (megawatt hours) to at least 4 500 MWh when compared to the base 2021 financial year (3%).

Social measure:
The Clicks group maintaining its BBBEE leadership positioning relative to the retail industry (3%).

Governance measure:
The Clicks Group experiencing no material breaches of customer privacy and data security (3%).

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	This period is in line with Clicks' budget allocations and incentives schemes, which are typically undertaken for one to three years into the future.
Medium-term	3	5	This is in line with Clicks' business and operational planning and prospects, which are typically undertaken for up to five years into the future
Long-term	5	10	This is in line with Clicks' five- to ten-year strategic plans.

C2.1b

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

The Clicks Group defines substantive financial impact, or materiality test, in its Integrated Report. The financial materiality test applied by the board in measuring enterprise value is based on internal and external factors, both positive and negative, that substantively affect the group's ability to deliver its strategy, and which could have a material impact of 5% or more on the group's profit before taxation. In the last financial year profit before tax was 3 639 million, therefore 5% of this value would be R181.95 million.

However, when considering climate change, and the group's reliance on water resources, the Clicks group have varying definitions of substantive financial impact. Due to the various divisions of the Clicks Group, different definitions of substantive financial impact are provided per the two major divisions (retail stores and distribution).

On a group level, the Clicks Group defines a potential substantive financial impact when an area in which Clicks has stores becomes exposed to water shortages, for example. This will affect the operations in the area and trading hours will be influenced, possibly to the extent that stores need to shut down and will lose revenue. A substantive financial impact in the group is defined as a store closure for one week which will result in a loss of around R670 000 per Clicks store week (i.e., 7 days). Therefore, store closure is the metric used as an indicator to quantify a substantive financial impact for Clicks' direct operations.

Further, if one of the Group's distribution centres are impacted by extreme weather, this will have a knock-on effect on the value chain. For example, goods will not be able to be able to be distributed to stores and this will result in lost sales and potential shareholder or customer concern. For example, in the UPD division, the loss of market share as a result of delayed delivery is the metric to quantify a substantive financial impact division. Substantive financial impact for UPD is defined as losing 0.1% market share which equates to R102 million.

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

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Climate-related risk management is integrated into Click's company-wide risk management process. The process used to determine which climate-related risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact applies to direct operations.

Processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks:

Climate-related risks are integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes by the group executive committee. Executives and line management within each business unit are accountable for managing risks and opportunities to achieve their financial and operating objectives. The Group's internal audit division monitors the business units' management of risks and opportunities related to climate change using a risk register and reports its findings to the Audit and Risk Committee on a quarterly basis. The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for ensuring the implementation of an effective policy and plan for managing risk. An external auditor also reports to the audit and risk committee on identified risk matters. Thereafter, a combined assurance model is used to prioritise the risks. The likelihood and impact of identified risks are considered three to six years into the future.

At a facility or asset level, each business unit reviews its risk register to assess the risks associated with the strategic and operational plans for the year ahead. This includes reviewing the previous year's risks, considering new risks and assessing the potential magnitude, impact and probability of identified risks. Workshops with all levels of management are also held to determine the relative significance of climate-related risks in relation to other risks. A Clicks' specific risk framework provides definitions of risk terminologies and sets out the risks that should be considered as part of the risk identification process. The potential risks and opportunities are updated annually to ensure relevant industry issues are considered.

Case study for physical opportunity:

• Situation: The company has identified water efficiency projects that it can implement to improve water security during periods of drought and reduce water withdrawal costs. This reduces Clicks' exposure to water shortages in future, ensuring that operations continue without interruptions. After identifying this opportunity and assessing the cost of inaction versus the cost of action, the group implemented water efficiency initiatives such as a rainwater harvesting system at the head office. The group also recycles water at the head office which is captured from the head office building's air-conditioning cooling towers.
• Task: To be able to prioritize this opportunity, its financial and strategic impact has to be assessed.
• Action: To do so we follow the assessment process described in the text above.
• Result: The impact of this opportunity is reduction in freshwater consumption costs and increased resilience to climate change impacts like drought. The financial impact of store closures due to extreme water scarcity is estimated to be an average loss in revenue of R 96 000 per store per day estimate.

Case study for physical risk:

• Situation: Electricity supply in Clicks' stores, distribution centres, head office and regional office is core to the sustainability of the business, and load shedding poses a substantial risk to these operations. The predicted chronic physical climate impacts are expected to worsen the electricity supply challenges from the utility, Eskom. Changes in weather patterns, especially extremely cold conditions result in the increased demand for electricity, which increases pressure on Eskom's system and could possibly result in load shedding.
• Task: To be able to prioritize this risk, its financial and strategic impact must be assessed.
• Action: To do so we follow the assessment process described in the text above.
• Result: The impact of this risk has been estimated to be reduction of operational efficiency and could, at worst, result in the closure of stores, therefore, this risk has a substantive impact. A full day's closure could pose a financial impact of approximately R 96 000 per store per day.

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	Current regulations are always relevant because non-compliance could result in litigation costs and work stoppages, which could affect revenues. Furthermore, non-compliance to legislation could result in fines and penalties and reputational damage, affecting investor confidence, rating on the JSE, and the company's share price. Regarding Carbon tax, while Clicks' exposure to the carbon tax is minimal on a direct level, the impacts of the carbon tax post 2025 is still unclear given the uncertainties pertaining to how the carbon tax relief mechanisms will be adjusted and to what extent Eskom (the national power utility) will pass through their carbon tax liability to customers if it becomes subject to the tax. The carbon tax is also linked to South Africa's National Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regulations, which were updated in September 2020. The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environmental currently requires companies to register and annually report total GHG emissions. Clicks has also adopted measures to ensure that the group complies with the requirements of the National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulations as well reporting annual carbon emissions and setting reduction targets. The Carbon Tax is also linked to South Africa's National Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regulations, which were updated in September 2020. The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environmental currently requires companies to register and annually report total GHG emissions. Clicks has also adopted measures to ensure that the group complies with the requirements of the National Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting Regulations as well reporting annual carbon emissions and setting reduction targets.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging regulatory risks are considered by the internal legal department as they arise and when they are specific to Clicks' business. An example of an emerging risk is the Regulation under the National Energy Act. which states that owners of buildings larger than 2000 square metres are to display a certificate of the building's "energy performance" at the entrance of the building (within two years from the date on Regulations come into force). The energy performance refers to the net energy consumed in kilowatt hours per square meter per year – including for heating, hot water heating, cooling, ventilation, and lighting. An energy performance certificate must be obtained through a verification process and submitted to the South African National Energy Development Institute. These emerging regulations are relevant to Clicks, as the group has three large distribution centres that receive stock from national and international suppliers. Clicks will assess the applicability of the Regulations in relation to our distribution centres and ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of the Regulations. This regulation will also provide an opportunity for Clicks to identify energy efficient properties to rent.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology risks are well managed in Clicks and are therefore only considered in the risk assessments when they arise in relation to a specific context. Uninterrupted IT systems and robust IT security and governance processes are required to limit breaches of customer privacy and loss of data to avoid legal liability and reputational damage. While alternative power has been installed in the Head office and distribution centres, extreme weather events could damage technical equipment. Therefore, Clicks regularly reviews potential physical risks as part of strategic and operational risk registers that could impact on its technology-related operating efficiency.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Clicks' board recognises that climate change can have legal implications if the company does not comply with regulations. Therefore, Clicks has begun evaluating its operations against the recommendations of the TCFD to inform the Board on the actions that need to be taken to ensure that Clicks implements mitigation and adaption strategies in response to climate risk. If a company does not disclose material issues that could impact on the company's financial position, this could be considered a contravention of South Africa's Companies Act. The TCFD process will guide the group's directors to appropriately manage climate change related matters that may affect the business.
Market	Relevant, sometimes included	Market-related climate risks are relevant as Clicks' pharmacies and UPD occupy market-leading positions in the South African healthcare market. Consumers are increasingly aware of the excessive consumption of natural resources and deterioration of the environment, and this awareness has made them more selective in the products that they buy. Increasing consumer activism related to the environmental footprint of the products could lead to brand or product boycotts, thereby impacting Click's revenue and reputation. In response to this, Clicks has introduced the 'My Earth' range of eco-friendly products with plant-based ingredients and packaging designed to be recyclable within South Africa, aligning to the group's sustainability strategy
Reputation	Relevant, always included	In 2021, Clicks rated Brand Reputation as the third most material issue to manage. Reputational damage to the group, its operating brands and products could result in a loss of brand equity having an adverse financial and market share impacts on the business. An example of a Clicks-specific reputational risk considered in their risk assessment process is the non-compliance to their regulatory requirements relating to the Climate Change Bill and the Carbon Tax. The Group's climate change policy, risk governance policy, sustainability targets and the alignment of ESG practices with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (UN), helps to ensure that we maintain our reputation of being a responsible company and are perceived as such.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Acute physical risks would have an impact on Clicks' product deliveries, as well as our stores and stock centres. For example, UPD delivers pharmaceutical supplies to customers, but this could be disrupted due to damaged roads caused by extreme weather events, such as floods. In addition, Clicks recognises that extreme weather events such as floods and fires can damage stores, stock and distribution centres influencing sales and distribution. Acute risks have been included in the Group's risk assessments by identifying alternative routes for distribution in the event of damaged/disrupted routes to ensure continued service delivery.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Chronic physical risks are relevant because rising atmospheric temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns can result in drought conditions, which could lead to regular water shortages impacting on operations. The company's facilities, particularly in-store pharmacies, rely on water for regulatory compliance and maintaining hygienic standards. If water is unavailable, these facilities would have to close during these periods. which would result in work stoppages and lost revenues. This risk has been included in the annual risk assessments in the dedicated water risk assessment undertaken in 2018, taking the risk events, contributing factors and related consequences into account. The outcomes of the risk assessment processes provide insights into Clicks' water-scarce operational areas within South Africa and was used to devise a drought response plan during the water crisis in 2018 in the Western Cape. The related water management process is being monitored and this is informed by water risk assessment done by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) for the group.

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

Chronic physical	Water scarcity

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Decreased revenues from lower sales/outputs)

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Water quality and availability is vital for Clicks' pharmacy operations as it is used for the provision of medical services and meeting regulatory requirements. Clean water is used by pharmacists and nurses for handwashing and cleaning equipment used to mix medication.

Based on climate change predictions from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report and local climate projections, temperatures are to increase, rainfall patterns to change and drought periods to become longer and drier in southern Africa. Already a water stressed region, these climatic changes will increase water stress in South Africa, potentially leading to water shortages.

Clicks expects water scarcity risk to impact both direct and indirect operations. Rising water prices and increased frequency of water supply interruptions threatens daily operations, as clinics and pharmacies and distribution centres will be forced to close operations intermittently during these periods. Furthermore, the hygiene and sanitation of Clicks' employees (and customers) will be at risk, which could further increase risks of closure of operations. This will in turn result in reduced sales and revenues.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
670000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
If Clicks is not able to access sufficient quantities of water for their direct operations, this could result in a reduction of operational efficiency, and in worst cases, the closure of stores. The impacts of such events are a reduction in revenue.
A full day's closure could pose a financial impact of approximately R96 000 per store per day. This cost is calculated by dividing the total retail turnover in 2022 (R 29 405 000 000) by the total number of stores with pharmacies that require water (840) and dividing this by days operational in the year (365). There will also be an impact on employee and customer well-being. which cannot be quantified financially. A substantive financial impact in the group is defined as a store closure for one week which will result in a loss of around R670 000 per Clicks store week.

Cost of response to risk
740000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Clicks undertakes regular risk assessments (e.g., Business Impact Analysis and climate risk assessment studies) and formulates and implements mitigation plans in response to risks. For example, the head office has diversified their water withdrawal sources and use municipal water, rainwater, and borehole water. In addition, the air-conditioning plant uses recycled water which is then used to flush toilets. This diverse supply allows Clicks head office to continue operations during water supply interruptions. The risk assessments also allow Clicks to assess contingency planning for extreme events at specific locations and assess new store acquisitions more strategically to mitigate risks. The management cost is estimated to be R740 000. This consists of an ongoing cost to implement the platform to communicate risks (R240 thousand/year) and a once-off Business Impact Analysis assessment on risks of R500 000.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Transitioning to lower emissions technology

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify (Decreased revenues from lower sales/outputs)

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Electricity supply in Clicks' stores, distribution centres, head office and regional office is core to the sustainability of the business, and load shedding poses a substantial risk to these operations. In South Africa, the renewable energy transition has been stalled and this has put additional demand on the utility, Eskom, which provides power through coal-fired power stations. If Eskom is not able to supply national electricity demand, this will result in loadshedding (limiting electricity supply on a regional quota basis). The operational losses associated with load shedding can have substantive financial impacts on Clicks' ability to operate and keep stores open, and by extension lead to decreased revenues as a result of store closure.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
8000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
To keep operations running during load shedding, Clicks invested in diesel-powered generators. Clicks group consumed approximately 350 000 litres of diesel in the 2022 calendar year to operate during times of load shedding. The cost of diesel per litre over this period was approximately R22.00. Therefore, Clicks spent an estimated R8 million in 2022 on diesel purchases in order to operate during load shedding.

Cost of response to risk
57000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
The Clicks Group has expanded its use of rooftop solar power cross the head office and seven distribution centres (IAR 2022) to reduce reliance on non-renewable energy sources. The facilities collectively have approximately 2 900kW installed capacity and will produce over 4 000 MWh energy yields in the first year of operations, reducing emissions by approximately 2%. The total solar PV installation (including lithium batteries) has cost the company R57 million. Furthermore, Clicks has uninterruptible power sources (UPSs) to provide power during load shedding. Energy management initiatives are implemented at their stores, distribution centres and at head office to reduce the group's energy consumption from the grid. For example, the group also implements LED technology in all operations and have installed electronic meters that monitor energy usage per store. Store lighting is managed through either motion sensors, occupancy sensors or timer controls that automatically switch off lights when they are not needed.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation	Shifts in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify (Decreased revenues from lower sales/output)

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Brand reputation is identified as the third most important material risk in the Group's ability to create and sustain value in 2022. Reputational damage could result in reduced investor confidence, lower rating on the JSE, and a decrease in the company's share price. In South Africa and on a global scale, there has been increased public concern about environmental issues, due to the energy crisis, climate change and increasingly serious environmental problems (e.g., flooding and incidence of human health impacts like Cholera and E. coli). Consumers are increasingly aware of the excessive consumption of natural resources and deterioration of the ecological environment, and this awareness has made them more selective in the products that they buy. Increasing consumer activism related to the environmental footprint of the products could lead to brand or product boycotts, thereby impacting Click's revenue and reputation.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
63500000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Marketing/product-related protests in 2020, have given the Group a clear indication of the financial impact that boycotts/protests can have on Clicks' business. This protest action resulted in the group incurring losses in revenue, inventory, as well as costs of damages to several stores. The group recognises that similar protests related to the environmental impact of the products it sells could have similar financial impacts. It is expected that Clicks could suffer an approximate 0.1% decrease in market share in either one of its market categories (retail pharmacy, health shop, skincare, or haircare) should customers boycott the store as a result of the environmental impact of certain products. Such a decrease in market share could potentially amount to R 63 474 134.5 (Number of shares [242 082 893] x market share price [R262.20] x 0.1%). Furthermore, the group reported a drop in its share price of 6% as a result of the reputational damage suffered in 2020. Similar financial impacts can be expected in the event where Clicks suffers reputational damage due to promoting products which do not meet the environmental scrutiny of its customers.

Cost of response to risk
77000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
To mitigate this risk, the Group has consultants that are retained by the Group to advise on reputational management, including the environmental awareness of the products that the Group sells. Furthermore, Clicks is in the process of incorporating sustainability and climate change criteria in its product procurement policies. The Group has also set Paris-aligned science-based targets, which include some of the scope 3 emissions.

Clicks is reviewing their rules of engagement with all suppliers in order to align to international standards, meet investor requirements and drive standards. To assist, Clicks has been utilising SEDEX (Supplier Ethical Data Exchange), the largest data platform to assess supply chain partners on their sustainability practices. Clicks is a SEDEX member and endorses all suppliers to become SEDEX members, be SMETA audited (4 Pillar audit), and any corrective actions implemented. The Group will also accept other supplier assessment standards (e.g., BSCI, SA800, WRAP, ICTI and any other standards based on the Ethical Trade Initiative (ETI) standard), however, SMETA is preferred. Ethical audits must be completed annually at an average cost of R3 000 per day (dependant on factory size, but maximum 4 days = R12 000). Regarding the Group's Private Label, Clicks will identify suppliers and instruct them to become SMETA certified at their cost. Utilising SEDEX will enable the group to engage with suppliers on climate change related matters and the emission intensity associated with the production of products that Clicks sells. The annual membership for SEDEX is R77 000.

Comment

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
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact
Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description
Clicks aligns their ESG practices with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) to ensure that their activities meet the standards of the universal global drive to achieve the specified targets by 2030. The relevant target that the group believes it can contribute to is SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) as the Group is committed to supplementing their operations with alternative energy sources and to reduce their dependence diesel powered generators during load shedding. The ability to implement self-generating renewable energy plants has also received recent support from the South African government whereby it was announced that Schedule 2 of the Electricity Regulation Act will be amended to exempt companies from applying to license embedded generation plant with the National Energy Regulator of South Africa. This removes the administrative burden from companies wishing to build renewable energy plants in order to secure energy supply, whilst also driving down scope 1 emissions and resultant carbon tax.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
160000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
To keep operations running during load shedding, Clicks invested in diesel-powered generators. Clicks group consumed approximately 350 000 litres of diesel in the 2022 calendar year to operate during times of load shedding. The cost of diesel per litre over this period was approximately R22.00. Therefore, Clicks spent an estimated R8 million in 2022 on diesel purchases in order to operate during load shedding. Therefore, the savings over the 20-year lifetime of the PV will be R160 million. The operating costs of diesel-powered generators (approximately R6/kWh) is higher than renewable sources, such as solar PV (approximately R1.33/KWh). Implementing renewable energy options at Clicks' operations will not only enable the Group to reduce our dependency on diesel for use in backup generators but will also drive down emissions scope 1 emissions and resultant carbon taxes.

Cost to realize opportunity
57000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
The Clicks Group has expanded its use of solar power to reduce reliance on non-renewable energy sources – in addition to the solar installation on the head office roof, the group installed rooftop solar panels (and lithium batteries) across the seven distribution centres at a cost of R57 million. This commitment is expected to increase renewable energy generation at its operations to 4500MWh annually from FY 2023 .

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development of climate adaptation, resilience and insurance risk solutions

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify (Increased revenue through new solutions to adaptation needs)

Company-specific description
The regions in which Clicks operates are at risk of increased vector-borne diseases and illnesses due to changing climatic condition (i.e., rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns and extreme weather events) These weather conditions may result in higher incidence of vector-borne and other diseases such as Malaria. Climate change is expected to cause around 250 000 additional deaths annually between 2030 and 2050. According to the Department of Health (National Climate Change and Health Adaptation Plan 2014 – 2019), the capacity of hospitals and health facilities needs to be strengthened. There is an opportunity for Clicks to develop climate adaptation solutions through the provision of new in-store clinics with qualified nurses that can administer medication and provide life-saving support. Clicks Group may already have retail outlets in these areas, and therefore has the opportunity to adapt its existing infrastructure to offer the medical support in treating such diseases. Clicks could engage with people in the same way that the Group is engaging on family planning, by using the same channels with the Department of Health, should any climate induced health issues arise on a large scale, in areas that do not have the financial means to deal with such disasters. In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, Clicks Group ensured that inventory levels of required medication increased in vulnerable communities, and have adapted its supply chain to source alternative suppliers and secure stock of medicine needed to combat the virus. A similar approach can be deployed to ensure readiness for the projected increased incidence of vector-borne diseases.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
24785632

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
As Clicks deploys additional clinics and medical resources to vulnerable areas, there will be an increase in purchases in the stores and thereby increase market share. While these financial implications may be negligible as compared to the wider social benefits, even a 0.1% increase in revenue in 2022 (R43 billion) from such a speculative market may result in an additional R42 million per annum.

Cost to realize opportunity
10200000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Clicks Group's strategy to realise this opportunity includes investigating the probability and types of potential diseases that may be associated with climate change in the areas in which the group operates. Specific activities include exploring the training of clinic personnel so that they can deal with climate health impacts. The Group trains its employees, pharmacists, and clinic nurses to show customers how to live a healthy life and look after themselves during illness. Flu vaccinations are offered at no cost to staff to support their immunity levels.

In addition, the Group administers free vaccines and consultations through its "Helping Hands" Programme for newborn health. Such consultations include vaccinations (e.g., flu vaccines), as well as medical advice on diarrhoea. In response to the pandemic, the group also supports vulnerable communities by extending the free primary care clinic services offered to Clicks customers with no medical cover up to five days a week from the normal one day. In support of frontline public healthcare workers, Clicks donated 10 000 flu vaccines to the Western Cape Department of Health and Department of Social Development.

The costs of market research and the training of staff are part of the Group's internal management costs which are required to run the business. The costs for Clicks to realise the opportunity can be estimated from the costs provisioning for other illnesses or programmes. For example, the cost of the HIV, diabetes and heart disease testing, as well as the mom and baby family service as part of the Helping Hands in-health programme amounted to about R10 million. The cost of the free vaccinations and consultations through the Helping Hands Programme however costs Clicks around R200 000 on an annual basis. This totals to a cost of R10.2 million to realise this opportunity.

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Reduced water usage and consumption

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Clicks operates across already water stressed regions of the country, and climate projections suggest that temperatures are to increase, rainfall patterns to change and drought periods to become longer in southern Africa. Therefore, there is an opportunity for Clicks to improve water use efficiencies and reduce operational costs to secure this increasingly scarce resource for operations. At the Group's head office, we have initiated water recycling and installed a rainwater harvesting system to reduce withdrawals from municipal supply and be partially operational for short periods when water is unavailable. In addition, wastewater is recycled from the building's air-conditioning cooling towers and used for flushing of toilets. Therefore, Clicks has the opportunity to expand these water recycling initiatives to other facilities, such as their distribution centres. These mitigation measures will improve Clicks' resilience to potential future water stress, thereby reducing the risks of operational inefficiency and loss of revenue.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

670000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Improving water efficiency will benefit Clicks by reducing freshwater consumption costs and increasing their resilience to climate change impacts like drought. The company's facilities, particularly in-store pharmacies, rely on water for regulatory compliance and maintaining hygienic standards. If water is unavailable, these facilities would have to close. The financial impact of store closures due to extreme water scarcity is estimated to be an average loss in turnover. A substantive financial impact in the Group is defined as a store closure for one week which will result in a loss of around R670 000 per Clicks store week.

Cost to realize opportunity

5500

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The response strategy to realise this opportunity includes on-site water storage and the reduction of withdrawals from the municipal supply. For example, Clicks has installed boreholes at the Head Office and Montague Gardens distribution centre and have started harvesting rainwater, which further reduces their withdrawals from the municipal supply. Additionally, waterless hand sanitizers are placed in all bathrooms to ensure adequate hygiene precaution while reducing water consumption. The estimated cost of installing a rainwater harvesting system is R5 500 per store.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

Publicly available climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

The Clicks Group has published a TCFD aligned Climate Change Report in the reporting year. This report outlines our climate related risks and the management thereof. We have currently only set a carbon neutral target for 2050 in order to be aligned with the Paris agreement.

As such, we are still in the process of developing our climate transition plan. This plan will be developed within the next two years as details on achieving the carbon neutral target are finalised.

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, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	Climate-related scenario analyses have not yet been used to inform Clicks Group's business strategy because this is a fairly new and developing discipline for us. Clicks Group does, however, expect climate-related scenario analyses to be relevant to the group business strategy in the future. Nevertheless, our business strategy is influenced by climate-related issues as part of the group's long-term business goal to be a sustainable retailer. In FY22 Clicks has demonstrated a commitment to climate action and to aligning with TCFD recommendations. Notably, it has shifted to Paris-aligned science-based targets for its greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) and set a long-term group carbon commitment to be carbon neutral by 2050 (Sustainability Report 2022). In addition, Clicks' continuous monitoring of our water usage and water management processes (in place as a response to drought in our regions of operation), are planned to be used in future to inform Clicks' climate-related scenario assessments.

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	Clicks' overall business strategy is to create sustainable long-term shareholder value through a retail-led health, beauty and wellness offering. There are 4 focus areas: a) Building a trusted, accessible healthcare network; b) Empowering motivated, passionate people; c) Sourcing products that uphold the integrity of our brand; d) Minimising our environmental footprint . Focus area d) Minimising our environmental footprint indicates Clicks' commitment to considering climate-related risks and opportunities around our products and services. The projected change in climatic conditions in South Africa could influence the occurrence and spread of diseases. Therefore, a key opportunity to the Clicks Group's products and services is to provide medication and products to its customers to enable them to deal with health impacts as a result of changes in the occurrence and spread of diseases. Specific activities related to our ability to provide such medication include research into the probability and types of potential diseases that may be associated with climate change in the areas in which the group operates, such as malaria. The time horizon associated with this opportunity is the medium-term.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Electricity supply for both direct operations as well as suppliers is core to the sustainability of the business and load shedding (electricity availability quotas due to generation constraints) poses a substantial risk. The predicted chronic physical climate impacts are expected to worsen the electricity supply challenges. The impacts of electricity outages as a result of climate change related events such as cold weather and droughts could result in a reduction of operational efficiency, receiving goods and services, and could, at worst, result in the closure of stores. As a result of energy supply risks, Clicks incorporates energy security as a key risk and implemented the use alternative energy sources to ensure business continuity - the group invested in renewable energy through the provision of rooftop solar energy at its eight distribution centres. This will contribute to the reduction in the group's carbon emissions, reduce the cost of electricity and partially mitigate the impact of load shedding. In addition, their operations have uninterruptible power supplies (UPSs) to cover load shedding. The group also implements LED technology in all operations and have installed electronic meters that monitor energy usage per store. Store lighting is managed through either motion sensors, occupancy sensors or timer controls that automatically switch off lights when they are not needed. The time horizon associated with this risk is the medium-term.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Customers are becoming increasingly aware of the environmental impact of the products they consume. Clicks could suffer reputational damages if we promote products which do not meet the environmental scrutiny of its customers (as reported in 2.3a, risk 3). Protests in 2020, unrelated to the environmental impacts of products, have given the Group a clear indication of the financial impact that product-related protests can have on Clicks' business. This protest action resulted in the group incurring losses in revenue, inventory, as well as additional costs and damages to several stores. The group recognises that similar protests related to the environmental impact of the products it sells could have similar financial impacts. In response, Clicks has introduced the My Earth range of eco-friendly products with plant-based ingredients and packaging designed to be recyclable within South Africa, aligning to the group's sustainability strategy. The time horizon associated with this risk is the short-term.
Operations	Yes	Water availability is a projected risk because of climatic changes. Water quality and availability are vital for Clicks' direct pharmacy operations for the provision of medical services. Clean water is used by pharmacists and nurses for handwashing as well as cleaning equipment used to mix medication. Water availability is also a prerequisite to prevent the spread of disease. The Clicks Head Office is located in the Western Cape area. This region had major water supply challenges due to the on-going drought in the province. Clicks suffered direct water supply challenges to its head office as well as some distribution centres for over a month. As a result, day to day operations at head office, distribution centres and an estimated 120 stores in the region were impacted. Clicks Group uses the loss of turnover as part a means to evaluate this risk. A full day closure can cost approximately R96 000 per store per day (as reported in 2.3a, risk 1). The business strategy thus makes provision for regular risks assessments to analyse and monitor physical risks to the business. As a result, operational improvements have been put in place to safeguard against these risks. These include a new rainwater harvesting system and boreholes that were installed at head office to support day to day operations. The time horizon associated with this risk is the medium-term.

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	Revenues Indirect costs Capital expenditures Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	Revenues: Case study: operating in a water-stressed region, in the Western Cape, water availability is projected to decline as a result of rising ambient temperatures and changing rainfall patterns. This could lead to water shortages, impacting both our direct and indirect operations. If water cannot be supplied to Clicks' pharmacies and stores, these will be forced to close operations intermittently during periods of water unavailability. The closure of stores and pharmacies as a result of water shortages would lead to losses in sales. In the recent past, water shortages impacted day to day operations at the Clicks' head office, the distribution centres and an estimated 120 stores that are situated in the Western Cape. The impact of this water crisis resulted in a decline in sales and loss of turnover to the group. The closure of a store for a day can cost approximately R96 000 per store per day, the Clicks Group's financial planning processes to mitigate such impacts therefore includes the procurement of additional water supplies, investments in water maintenance and capital items (such as water storage facilities) as well as the development of product lines that may better serve water constrained clients (e.g. waterless hand sanitisers) which may increase revenues. The time horizon for this covered in our financial planning is the short-term. Indirect costs: The South African carbon tax has been implemented in 2019, however, there is a risk related to the phase 2 of carbon tax from 2026 and the possibility that the utility, Eskom, is subject to the tax and that this may be passed on to consumers. Electricity tariffs have already increased significantly since 2019 which continues to pose a risk to Clicks' operating costs. In 2030, a carbon tax passthrough could potentially result in a R66/MWh increase in the tariff. To mitigate high electricity tariffs, Clicks has replaced light fittings in stores, company-owned buildings and distribution centres with LED lightbulbs and installed electricity meters to accurately measure electricity use per store to monitor and manage energy more effectively. The metering systems alone cost R850 000 per annum. The costs have been included in the Group's operational budgets The time horizon for this financial planning is the medium to long-term. Capital expenditures: Climate change is a material risk that influences Clicks' capital expenditures. In 2018, the Western Cape experienced severe drought conditions that led to a water crisis. Clicks faced municipal water supply constraints at its head office building and some distribution centres, requiring immediate implementation of mitigation measures to sustain day-to-day operations. In response, Clicks has implemented various water conservation initiatives. These include installing water boreholes at the head office and Cape Town distribution centre, as well as utilising a rainwater harvesting system that provides approximately 3 000 kilolitres per year. Additionally, water recycling from the building's air-conditioning cooling towers allows partial operational capability during short periods (3-4 days) when water is unavailable. This water recycling initiative saves the business around 200 kilolitres of water annually. In the financial planning process, the short-term timeframe is considered for addressing these water-related challenges and their impact on capital expenditures. Acquisitions and divestments: Extreme weather events (i.e., drought and flooding) will likely reoccur in the Western Cape. Therefore, Clicks Group may divest from operations in this region. Consequences of this would be a decrease in group revenues and decline in the company's share price. This may, in turn, impact Clicks Group's financial planning process (i.e., could reduce ability to access capital). The timeframe in which these effects may occur is likely to be in the long-term, depending on the severity and timing of the extreme events. Access to capital: Clicks actively engages with investors on business aspects such as, store and pharmacy expansion plans, the regulatory landscape, and capital management. Key topics of discussion include the risks associated with the Carbon Tax, upstream cost increases, and evolving regulations concerning mandatory greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting. Non-compliance with these reporting regulations could impact investor confidence and restrict access to capital Additionally, escalating water pressures and utility costs, which can impact the group's expansion plans, have the potential to negatively influence investor sentiment. The financial planning process considers the short-term timescale, as mandatory GHG reporting is an annual requirement. Assets: Clicks' inventory is their most significant asset, therefore, the safe storage of products and medication crucial to their operations. If a distribution centre is damaged by severe weather, the cost of replacing the damaged stored items could cost billions. Additionally, ensuring proper cooling for distribution centres and warehouses is essential, but also energy intensive. In the Clicks Group's financial planning, we consider future impacts on electricity costs, such as potential increases due to future Carbon Tax passthroughs on electricity. Therefore, we implement measures to reduce short- to medium-term impacts (e.g., insuring assets), as well as medium- to long-term impacts (e.g., energy efficiency projects). Liabilities Damage to critical infrastructure (e.g., storage, buildings, IT systems, and roads) could disrupt the supply of medication, and Clicks being unable to meet their service level agreement. To address these liabilities, Clicks undertakes regular risk assessments (e.g., Business Impact Analysis, climate risk assessment studies); investigates alternative transport routes to mitigate distribution risks and investigates installing solar PV panels in their stores to power IT systems during prolonged power outages. These measures are part of Clicks' medium-term financial planning to mitigate potential impacts.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target
Intensity target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2022

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4087

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
110099

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total 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)
114186

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total 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
2032

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
42

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
66227.88

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
4087

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
110099

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total 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)
114186

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
0

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Target: The Clicks Group has established a new target of 4.2% annual reduction from a base year of 2022. This is in line with a Paris-agreement aligned target for a 1.5°C scenario.

Target coverage: This target covers the company-wide emissions for the Clicks Group.

Target type: This is a financial year target.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Most of the emissions in this target are Scope 2 emissions. Clicks has begun processes to acquire renewable energy to transition from non-renewable grid-based electricity. An example of this transition is the installation of solar panels at our seven distribution centres.

As the target was set in the reporting year, no progress has been made but will be reported on in the next reporting cycle

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per square meter

Base year
2015

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.01

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.18

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.19

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
10

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0.171

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
10

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
10

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
10

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.23

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-210.526315789474

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Target: The Clicks Group has established a new target of 10% reduction in their emission intensity per square meter by 2030 from a base year of 2015. This is not a science-based target but we are reporting a target that we consider science based in C4.1a. This is a new intensity target after our original intensity target ended.

Target coverage: This target covers the company-wide emissions for the Clicks Group.

Target type: This is a financial year target.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Most of the emissions in this target are Scope 2 emissions. Clicks has begun processes to acquire renewable energy to transition from non-renewable grid-based electricity. An example of this transition is the installation of solar panels at our seven distribution centres.

As the target was set in the reporting year, no progress has been made but will be reported on in the next reporting cycle

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?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Production

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2015

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

650

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

1.6

Target year

2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

1.5

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

0.65

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

949.999999999999

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1

Int1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is an energy production based renewable energy target. In the base year of 2015, the Clicks Group installed solar PV at its head office. The plant is able to produce about 650MWh of electricity in a year which accounts for 1.56 % of the base year energy generation. The Group has updated this target to extend to 2030 and to target a 10% share of renewable energy.

The target covers the entire Clicks Group and corresponds to financial years.

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

Clicks has begun processes to acquire renewable energy to transition from non-renewable grid-based electricity. An example of this transition is the installation of solar panels at our seven distribution centres.

As the target was updated in the reporting year, no further progress can be reported on apart from the solar PV at the Clicks Group Head Office.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1
Int1

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Target coverage: Clicks has a carbon neutrality target for the entire Group and has not excluded any of the divisions within their operational control.

Assessment of target: Clicks does not intend to seek validation of the target by the SBTi however we have assessed this target against the Paris objectives and deem it to be a aligned with the science required to keep global temperatures below the 1,5 degree increase.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
Clicks intends to neutralize its residual emissions in the target year in line with the carbon neutrality Standard however there are no planned milestones or near-term investments for this purpose.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

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 CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	1	4240
Not to be implemented	0	0

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)
4240

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)
8000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
32000000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment
The Clicks Group has installed additional Solar PV with a capacity of 2.9MW at several of their distribution centres. These facilities could result in annual generation of approximately 4000MWh of renewable electricity per year. Using the grid emission factor of 1.06tCO2e/MWh results in 4 240tCO2e emission reductions per year.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	When implementing new technology, the Group makes sure that it is in line with the energy efficient building standards such as the SANS 204 and SANS 10400-XA. SANS 204 defines the maximum energy demand and the maximum annual energy consumption for buildings in the various climatic areas of South Africa. SANS 10400-XA requires that new buildings comply with the energy efficiency requirements set out in SANS 204.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	The Clicks Group has a dedicated budget for energy efficiency. For example, the Clicks Group has implemented LED technology and installed electronic meters that monitor energy usage per store. Store lighting is managed through either motion sensors, occupancy sensors or timer controls that automatically switch off lights when they are not needed.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	The Clicks Group includes budget for non-energy efficiency emission reduction projects. For example, waste separation bins for the head office and waste recycling contracts to the distribution centres have been budgeted for and are being implemented.
Employee engagement	Continued communication to employees through the internal magazine, emails and environmental committee is carried out to ensure employees are conscious of energy consumption, and environmental aspects and impacts.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?
No

C5. Emissions methodology

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
September 1 2007

Base year end
August 31 2008

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
5255

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
September 1 2007

Base year end
August 31 2008

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
86811

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
September 1 2007

Base year end
August 31 2008

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
86811

Comment
The Scope 2 market-based emissions have been restated to correctly use the market-based approach. This ensures that a like-for-like comparison can be made with the reporting year's emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
September 1 2020

Base year end
August 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
61

Comment
A significant proportion of Clicks Groups' GHG emissions are scope 3 and thus FY2021 will be used as a baseline for future reporting.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

A significant proportion of Clicks Groups' GHG emissions are scope 3 and thus FY2021 will be used as a baseline for future reporting.

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

Base year start

September 1 2020

Base year end

August 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15903

Comment

A significant proportion of Clicks Groups' GHG emissions are scope 3 and thus FY2021 will be used as a baseline for future reporting.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

September 1 2020

Base year end

August 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7516

Comment

A significant proportion of Clicks Groups' GHG emissions are scope 3 and thus FY2021 will be used as a baseline for future reporting.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

September 1 2020

Base year end

August 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1464

Comment

A significant proportion of Clicks Groups' GHG emissions are scope 3 and thus FY2021 will be used as a baseline for future reporting.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

September 1 2020

Base year end

August 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

326

Comment

A significant proportion of Clicks Groups' GHG emissions are scope 3 and thus FY2021 will be used as a baseline for future reporting.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

September 1 2020

Base year end

August 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9406

Comment

A significant proportion of Clicks Groups' GHG emissions are scope 3 and thus FY2021 will be used as a baseline for future reporting.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
September 1 2020

Base year end
August 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
68354

Comment
A significant proportion of Clicks Groups' GHG emissions are scope 3 and thus FY2021 will be used as a baseline for future reporting. The Clicks Group has reviewed their scope 3 calculations and are reporting on the private label as this is where the company has influence on supplier emissions.

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.

ISO 14064-1

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)

4087

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Our Scope 1 emissions increased in the reporting year. This can primarily be attributed to the significant increase in loadshedding experienced in South Africa resulting in greater diesel consumption relative to the previous year – there were about 3 times the number of hours without electricity compared to 2021.

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 are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

The Clicks Group has solar PV installed at its Head Office which supplies clean electricity to its offices. As such the Group is reporting both a location-based and a market-based figure.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

110099

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

110099

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

The Clicks Group has solar PV installed at its Head Office which supplies clean electricity to its offices. As such the Group is reporting both a location-based and a market-based figure.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

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
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
90

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Spend-based method
Average spend-based method
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Clicks has calculated the emissions associated with their purchased water.
Activity data: The volumes of water purchased in litres.
Emissions factors: The emission factor was obtained from the Rand Water annual report 2017 which uses an emission factor of 1.442 tCO_2e/Megalitre
The emissions were calculated by multiplying the activity data with the emission factor after converting the activity data into kilolitres.

Emissions embedded in all other purchased goods would contribute significantly to Clicks' scope 3 emissions. These emissions have been included in the row Other (upstream) to ensure consistency with previous year's reporting.

Capital goods

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
Capital goods are not an inherent part of Clicks' business as it does not have significant manufacturing facilities. The purchase of capital goods such as forklifts or delivery vehicles will not result in significant Scope 3 emissions in terms of Clicks' overall emissions profile.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
16097

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Clicks has calculated the emissions associated with the production of their purchased fuels and electricity.
Activity data: The volumes of fuel purchased in litres and the amount of electricity in kWh.
Emissions factors: The emission factors for the production of petrol and diesel were obtained from DEFRA 2022.The transmission and distribution losses factor was calculated using information from the 2020 annual report of Eskom the national utility.
The emissions were calculated by multiplying the activity data with the emission factor.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
7897

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
All 3rd party distribution from distribution centres to all stores country-wide was included in this calculation.

Activity data:
The total km travelled were collected for the various types of road vehicles.

Emission factors:
Freighting emissions factors were sourced from DEFRA 2022.

The specific emission factor for each vehicle in the category was allocated then multiplied to its respective distance (km).
Primary data sets (in km) were used to calculate the distribution related emissions, with only the emission factors being sourced from DEFRA databases which are based on assumptions and assumed vehicle fuel consumption rates. The calculations were carried out as per the ISO 14064 Part 1 and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1292

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Clicks has calculated the emissions associated with the water generated by their operations.
Activity data: The volumes of waste in kg.
Emissions factors: The emission factors for recycled waste were taken from DEFRA 2020, the emission factor for landfilled waste was taken from Friedrich & Trois, 2013. - Current and future greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the management of municipal solid waste in the eThekwini Municipality e South Africa. The emissions related to wastewater treatment were calculated using the IPCC 2006 methodology. The emissions were calculated by multiplying the activity data with the emission factor.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
607

Emissions calculation methodology
Supplier-specific method
Fuel-based method
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Business travel comprised of air travel and rental vehicles. All flights were recorded by Clicks' travel agents.
Emission factors: DEFRA (2022) emission factors for short and long-haul flights were used, differentiating between economy and business class. As a conservative approach, a factor of 9% was included on all distances. Radiative forcing was included in estimating these emissions. For rental vehicles, vehicles were classified as small, medium or large petrol engines, and the DEFRA emission factors were applied.
Activity data: All flight and taxi data used comprised primary data (in km travelled).
However emission factors were from DEFRA databases, based on assumptions and assumed vehicle fuel consumption rates. The calculations were carried out as per the ISO 14064 Part 1 and The Greenhouse Protocol.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
8757

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
50

Please explain
In 2016 an employee commute survey was undertaken to determine the modes of transport and distances travelled by employees. Leave days and holidays were omitted, and results were extrapolated across all full time employees to obtain the totals of kms travelled by each mode. These included a combination of office staff and store based staff. Office staff tends to drive single occupancy privately owned cars, as opposed to employees at shops and distribution centres who may rely primarily on the more efficient public transport modes. The results of the survey were used in the 2022 calculation.
Activity data:
The activity data for this calculation consisted of the employee numbers for the year and the results of the survey regarding the transport modes.
The DEFRA (2022) emission factors were multiplied to the kms travelled by each transport mode to yield total emissions. The calculations were carried out as per the ISO 14064 Part 1 and The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

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
Clicks does not have any upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

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
Downstream transport is relevant to all Clicks' products. Estimating these emissions is complex due to the large number of customers involved.

Processing of sold products

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
The Clicks Group does not sell products that require further processing.

Use 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
There are emissions associated with the use of some of Clicks' products however these emissions have not been calculated at this time.

End of life treatment of sold products

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
The emissions from this category were evaluated and fell below the materiality threshold of 5% of Scope 3 emissions. These emissions are therefore deemed not relevant based on the materiality criteria in the GHG protocol standard.

Downstream 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
Clicks Group does not have any downstream leased assets.

Franchises

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
Clicks Group does not franchise any outlets.

Investments

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
Investment is not a core function of the Clicks Group.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
68354

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method
Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
50

Please explain
This figure refers to indirect (supplier) GHG emissions from Clicks Group branded products that are not included in the other carbon footprint calculations. Clicks has limited influence over other suppliers that do not produce their branded products.

Other (downstream)

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
Clicks Group does not have any other downstream sources of emissions.

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
0.0000029

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
114186

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
39587000000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
4

Direction of change
Increased

Reason(s) for change
Change in revenue

Please explain
The Clicks Group experienced an increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 3% as well as decrease in revenue of 1%. The increase in emissions is primarily due to growth in the number of Clicks stores. The increase in intensity is due to the increase in emissions in conjunction with the decrease in revenue.

Intensity figure
0.23

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
114186

Metric denominator
square meter

Metric denominator: Unit total
497204

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
28

Direction of change
Increased

Reason(s) for change
Change in physical operating conditions

Please explain
The Clicks Group experienced an increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 3% but a 20% decrease in floor area resulting in an increase in emissions intensity.

Intensity figure
12.5

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
114186

Metric denominator
full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Metric denominator: Unit total
9125

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
5

Direction of change
Increased

Reason(s) for change
Other, please specify (change in staff numbers)

Please explain
The Clicks Group experienced an increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 3%, the number of employees decreased by 3% resulting in a higher intensity in terms of emissions per full-time employees.

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	2175	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	3	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	112	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	1797	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
South Africa	4087

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)
Clicks	1575
Bodyshop	14
Head Office	190
Distribution Centres	285
UPD	2023

C7.3c

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Company owned vehicles	1691
Fugitive emissions	1797
Stationary fuel combustion	599

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
South Africa	106975	106975
Botswana	555	555
Eswatini	469	469
Namibia	2034	2034
Lesotho	66	66

C7.6

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

By business division

By activity

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)
Clicks	92398	92398
Bodyshop	918	918
Head Office	2446	2446
Distribution Centres	5497	5497
UPD	8840	8840

C7.6c

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

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Electricity consumption	110099	110099

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

No

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?

Increased

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 in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	4240	Decreased	3.8	The Clicks Group has installed additional Solar PV with a capacity of 2.9MW at several of their distribution centres. These facilities could result in annual generation of approximately 4000MWh of renewable electricity per year. Using the grid emission factor of 1.06tCO2e/MWh results in 4 240tCO2e emission reductions per year. The emissions value was calculated as the change in emissions divided by the previous year gross emissions. The emissions value is therefore: -4240/110678X100 = -3.8%
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	7748	Increased	7	Due to the significant increase in loadshedding (power shortages) experienced in South Africa, Clicks experienced increased fuel consumption demand. As a result our emissions increased by 7 748tCO2e in the reporting year. The emissions value was calculated as the change in emissions divided by the previous year gross emissions. The emissions value is therefore: 7748/110678X100 = 7.0%
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

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)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	8358	8358
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	631	104215	104846
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>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	631	112573	113204

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
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

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
Clicks does not make use of sustainable biomass

Other biomass

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

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
Clicks does not make use of other biomass

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

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
Clicks does not make use of any renewable fuels

Coal

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

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
Clicks does not make use of any coal

Oil

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
8358

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
2239

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
6119

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
The fuel consumed figures reported under the MWh consumed for heat generation relates to consumption for mobile combustion in company owned vehicles and diesel-powered generators for energy requirements.

Gas

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

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
Clicks does not make use of gas

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

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

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
Clicks does not make use of any other non-renewable fuels

Total fuel

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
8358

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
2239

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
6119

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
Clicks only makes use of petrol and diesel for fuel related energy requirements

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	1437	1437	631	631
Heat				
Steam				
Cooling				

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
South Africa

Sourcing method
None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

Energy carrier
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon technology type
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
<Not Applicable>

Tracking instrument used
<Not Applicable>

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
<Not Applicable>

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
<Not Applicable>

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
Clicks sources solar PV generated electricity from installations that are owned by the Group. There is therefore no active purchase of low carbon electricity in the reporting year.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
South Africa

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
100920

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
631

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
101551

Country/area
Botswana

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
585

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
585

Country/area

Eswatini

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
495

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
495

Country/area
Namibia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
2145

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
2145

Country/area
Lesotho

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
70

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
70

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Waste

Metric value
78

Metric numerator
% of waste recycled

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
3

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
The Clicks Group tracks the percentage of its waste that is recycled. Due to the nature of Clicks' business not all of its waste can be recycled. Medical waste is required to be incinerated rather than recycled.
The percentage of waste recycled increased from 76% to 78% in the reporting year

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
Clicks_GHG_Verification_Opinion_2022-11-17.pdf

Page/ section reference
All

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

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
Clicks_GHG_Verification_Opinion_2022-11-17.pdf

Page/ section reference
All

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

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: 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
Clicks_GHG_Verification_Opinion_2022-11-17.pdf

Page/section reference
All

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?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	Verification standard: The verification was conducted in accordance with ISO14064-3 Type of assurance: Limited assurance was obtained on the energy consumption	The Clicks Group has its energy consumption verified as part of the assurance process for its GHG emissions.

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)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

South Africa carbon tax

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

South Africa carbon tax

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

100

Total cost of tax paid

0

Comment

Clicks Group does not pay carbon tax directly to the South African Revenue Services, as our carbon taxable emissions only relate to diesel consumption. The carbon tax payable for diesel consumption is collected as part of the South African fuel levy when purchasing the diesel and was set at 10 cents (ZAR) per litre for 2022.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Description of strategy:

The South African Carbon Tax was implemented on 1 June 2019. The carbon tax for 2022 was applied to emissions emitted from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. The only carbon taxable emissions that Clicks will be liable for is the emission resulted to the consumption of diesel in the group's back-up electricity generators, which are used during power outages. As Clicks pays the carbon tax related to its diesel consumption at time of purchasing the diesel as part of the South African carbon fuel levy, Clicks is not required to pay carbon tax directly to the South African Revenue Services. Clicks' strategy for complying with the South African Carbon Tax is to continuously follow carbon tax developments.

Explanation of how the strategy was applied with results of actions:

Workshops on climate change-related activities, including the carbon tax, are attended regularly and commentary is provided to the NBI, who in turn communicates the feedback to the regulatory body of government. Clicks has externally verified their emissions to assure accuracy and validity to manage and monitor our exposure to the Carbon Tax, these verifications are conducted annually. Clicks has shifted to Paris-aligned science-based targets for its greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) and formally set a long-term group carbon commitment to be carbon neutral by 2050. These targets build on its existing targets for Scope 1 and 2, in line with the Paris Agreement on reducing global emissions. Further, emission reduction activities, such as the implementation of on-going energy efficiency projects, are implemented each year and short-, medium- and long-term emission reduction targets are set. The adoption of renewable energy at our operations, will reduce our dependency on the national utility, Eskom, but also reduce our dependency on backup generators to power our operations in times of power outages, which are expensive to operate. The reduced dependency on backup generators will in turn reduce our diesel consumption, thereby reducing the carbon tax payable on our diesel consumption. Additional renewable energy was installed at our Distribution Centres in the reporting year resulting in lower demand on municipal/utility electricity and hence backup generators when this power is not available.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, but we 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

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-related risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
38

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
25

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
38

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Clicks has been utilising SEDEX (Supplier Ethical Data Exchange) - a large data platform which allows businesses to gather data and get greater visibility into their supply chain, as well as manage and mitigate the risks of negative social and environmental impacts within it.

Clicks is a SEDEX member and endorses all suppliers to become SEDEX members, however becoming a SEDEX member is voluntary. Except for the Group's Private Label, where Clicks will identify suppliers and instruct them to become SMETA (SEDEX Members Ethical Trade Audit) certified at their cost.

Engaging with suppliers on the SEDEX platform enables Clicks to identify risks, remain compliant, easily track stakeholder data, and protect revenue by preventing sustainability issues within their business.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
The impact of subscribing to SEDEX has provided a broader reach and data collection platform for our supply chain to provide emissions data to us and other customers. We can measure the success of this through the number or percentage of suppliers that use the platform. Thus far, 38% of suppliers are on the platform which represent 25% of Clicks' proportion of spend. This is considered a successful engagement with supplier's and will continue to increase.
Engaging with suppliers on SEDEX gives Clicks transparency on their supply chain's operations, which enables Clicks to mitigate risk. For example, as consumers are more aware on the negative environmental impacts of the supply chains, Clicks can avoid regularity and reputational risk by having access to the data which shows their supply chain is taking action to reduce their climate-change related impacts.

Comment
There have been no measurable emissions changes yet from this engagement

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

100

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

100

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

Scope: Clicks engages with all its customers via in-store communications and messaging as well as through the Clicks mobile app.

The rationale for targeting all customers is to obtain the greatest exposure for our environmentally friendly products and make our customers aware of climate-friendly products.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The advertising of climate-responsible products creates environmentally aware and conscious customers. For example, Clicks continues to sell the environmentally friendly and affordable, private label products such as the "My Earth" brand. An on-pack recycling label ("Recyclable") appears on all private label products to inform consumers to reduce landfill with recyclable packaging. In addition, Clicks' Private Label is a member of the RoundTable of Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO which promotes the growth and use of sustainable palm oil in the food industry through global standards and multi-stakeholder governance. Clicks also stocks a range of energy-efficient products for customers as a means of promoting energy-efficiency practices.

Clicks' measure of success related to this engagement is an 5% increase in sales of the environmentally responsible products. Clicks My Earth range grew at 11% last year. The best sellers have been extended to more stores.

C12.2

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

No, but we 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

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

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, but we 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 external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Clicks is a member of the NBI (National Business Initiative) which is a voluntary coalition of South African and multinational companies, working towards sustainable growth and development. The NBI supports the Clicks Group on climate change related matters and in turn, Clicks ensures that engagement activities with associations such as the NBI and NGO's (e.g., WWF), are in line with our climate targets.

Within Clicks, the Sustainability Forum is the point of contact within the company for any climate-related issues and queries. It consists of executive management and sustainability-related professionals. The team establishes group sustainability-related standards and guidelines, provides shared services to all departments, monitors performance and collates ESG data for disclosure. In this way, direct and indirect company activities that influence policy will be consistent with the company's overall climate change strategy and sustainability framework.

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>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (The National Business Initiative (NBI))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
The NBI is one of the regional partners to the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). It is a voluntary coalition of South African and multinational companies, working towards sustainable growth and development in South Africa. The NBI facilitate workshops where new regulations are discussed with interested parties like the Clicks Group and the feedback given is communicated to the regulatory body of government. The NBI assists industry in preparing for any pending climate change legislation. The NBI has communicated consistently positive top-line positions on climate-related policy. The organization supported the goal of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 across various reports which focus on decarbonizing South Africa through a Just Transition (i.e., transition to a low carbon economy in a way that maximises social benefits). By engaging in these forums, Clicks assists in shaping the position of the NBI and influencing the industry's approach to climate change.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
77000

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
The Clicks Group ensures that the strategic needs of the company are met and are continuously updated on the work that the NBI conducts. The aim of the funding provided is to ensure continuous support, capacity building and communication of transition pathways.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association 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 mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Clicks-Sustainability-Report-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
Page: 13-14 (Minimising our environmental footprint)

Content elements
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment
In line with the JSE listing requirements and the Group's commitment to being a market leader of climate-friendly and sustainable beauty and healthcare products, Clicks outlines its emissions and other environmental performance annually in its sustainability report.

In progressing its alignment with TCFD recommendations the group has also introduced climate change related matters into the group risk register. The group will also be publishing a standalone climate change report in 2023.

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Clicks-IAR-2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
Page: 22 (Risks and Opportunities)
Page: 39 (Governance)
Page: 71-72 (Strategy)

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Comment
In line with the JSE listing requirements and the Group's commitment creating value through good governance, Clicks outlines information about the company's governance, strategy, and management of climate-related material risks and opportunities in its integrated annual report.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Other, please specify (SA Plastics Act)	Clicks is a founding member of SA Plastic Pact. The South Africa Plastics Pact was developed by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-SA), in partnership with the South African Plastics Recycling Organisation (SAPRO), and the UK's WRAP. The SA Plastics Pact will be managed and delivered by GreenCape, with the founding members committed to a series of ambitious targets for 2025 to prevent plastics from becoming waste or pollution. By 2025, all members commit to: Take action on problematic or unnecessary plastic packaging through redesign, innovation or alternative (re-use) delivery models. • 100% of plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable • 70% of plastic packaging effectively recycled • 30% average recycled content across all plastic packaging

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, but we 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	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Other, please specify (SDG 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.)	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
No

C15.5

(C15.5) 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, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.6

(C15.6) 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, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) 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
Other, please specify	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	Clicks-Sustainability-Report-2022.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.

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 Corporate Affairs	Board/Executive board

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