

Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

Old Mutual Limited - Final

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Old Mutual Limited (OML) was established in Cape Town in 1845 as South Africa's first mutual life insurance company, offering financial security in uncertain times and has been serving customers and communities for 177 years.

Today, the organization has grown into a premier pan-African financial services group that offers a broad spectrum of financial solutions to retail and corporate customers across key market segments in 13 African countries (South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan and Eswatini) and through a 50:50 joint venture in Asia (China).

OML's primary listing is on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, with a standard listing on the London Stock Exchange and secondary listings on three other stock exchanges in Africa: Namibia, Malawi and Zimbabwe.

OML's purpose is to help customers thrive by enabling them to achieve their lifetime financial goals, while investing their funds in ways that will create a positive future for them, their families, their communities and broader society.

To meet the various needs of customers, OML offer a wide range of products and services through various distribution channels. Products and services are delivered to individuals, small and medium-sized businesses, corporates and institutions through six main operating segments which are structured across 4 lines of business:



Savings and protection: Innovative life assurance based on product solutions, addressing both protection and savings needs, as well as short term insurance through Old Mutual Insure.

Investments: Growing customers' savings and wealth, whether through active and direct asset management through the Old Mutual Investment Group or the selection of funds for customers to invest in through multi-managers.

Lending: Old Mutual offers personal loans and debt consolidation loans tailored to the individual needs of customers. All loan products are provided through Old Mutual Finance, a licensed financial services and registered credit provider.

Banking: The Money Account is both a low-cost transactional account and a one of a kind unit trust savings account. This innovative banking product is offered by Old Mutual Transaction Services (Pty) Ltd in association with Bidvest Bank Ltd and Old Mutual Investment Administrators, a licensed financial services provider.

Banking and Lending is offered in Namibia, Kenya and Zimbabwe and contributed less than 5% to OML's revenue during FY2022; hence it will not be reported on in this CDP response.

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

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

C0.3

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

Botswana
China
Eswatini
Ghana
Kenya
Malawi
Namibia
Nigeria
Rwanda
South Africa
South Sudan
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zimbabwe

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

C-FS0.7

(C-FS0.7) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?

| | Does your organization undertake this activity? | Insurance types underwritten | Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures |
|--|---|--|---|
| Banking (Bank) | No | | |
| Investing (Asset manager) | Yes | | Exposed to all broad market sectors |
| Investing (Asset owner) | Yes | | Exposed to all broad market sectors |
| Insurance underwriting (Insurance company) | Yes | General (non-life) Life and/or Health | Exposed to all broad market sectors |

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 | ZAE000255360 |
| Yes, a Ticker symbol | OMU |

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 | <p>The OML Board appointed Responsible Business Committee and Risk Committee are formally accountable for climate-related issues.</p> <p>The Responsible Business Committee’s mandate includes monitoring and reporting on the Group’s activities in sustainable social and economic development, including environmental management.</p> <p>The Risk Committee provides oversight over all material financial and non-financial risks within the Group on behalf of the Board. This extends to oversight over climate related financial and non-financial risks.</p> <p>During 2022 the Responsible Business Committee approved the revised Asset Owner Responsible Investment Policy as well as updates to the Old Mutual Customer Investment Risk Policy to include climate change considerations as part of the overall investment process, with the aim of delivering sustainable long-term returns to customers.</p> <p>Further, it approved the Old Mutual Investment Group’s commitment to the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative (NZAMI), having approved the commitment to join the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) in 2021.</p> <p>The Committees also reviewed key climate change risks and opportunities and had overview of the proposed climate change scenarios.</p> |

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 | Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing value chain engagement | Climate-related risks and opportunities to our own operations Climate-related risks and opportunities to our banking activities Climate-related risks and opportunities to our investment activities Climate-related risks and opportunities to our insurance underwriting activities The impact of our own operations on the climate The impact of our banking activities on the climate The impact of our investing activities on the climate The impact of our insurance underwriting activities on the climate | The OML Board, via the Board Responsible Business Committee and the Board Risk Committee set the OML direction, strategy and position on Climate Change in conjunction with the OML executive team, taking into account existing approaches within the investment, general insurance, environmental and responsible business units. These Committees collectively established the OML Climate Change Task Force to facilitate a cross-functional, coordinated and structured response to the identification, assessment and mitigation of climate-related risks and opportunities in OML, and set the mandate for the task force. Oversight is provided via quarterly reviews of OML's progress on climate change. |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | Reviewing and guiding the risk management process | | |
|--|---|--|--|

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 |
|-------|---|---|
| Row 1 | Yes | <p>In 2018, at the time of listing on the JSE, the OML Board determined the individual skills required to provide effective oversight over the large and complex financial services business, creating a skills matrix.</p> <p>The Corporate Governance & Nominations committee reviews this skills matrix of the Board and its committees on a quarterly basis. Skills gaps which are identified inform the training requirements of the Board, as well as skills which will be targeted with future Board appointments. The institutional knowledge of directors is also considered as part of this process.</p> <p>Preference is given to executive and/or industry experience when filling skills gaps on the Board, as the Board believes that these skills enable the most effective functioning of the Board, supporting robust oversight by Board members who have had the requisite practical experience.</p> <p>During 2022 eight Board members were identified with recognised executive industry expertise in sustainability.</p> <p>The Board is satisfied that these 8 directors have essential expertise required to effectively govern and guide the Group in future proofing the business and complying with Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) requirements, including climate change.</p> <p>It was further decided to provide the entire Board and Exco with ongoing training on strategic sustainability, including climate change issues.</p> |

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

1The Chief Risk Officer sits on the Executive Committee of OML.

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Risks and opportunities related to our banking

Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities

Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities

Risks and opportunities related to our own operations

Reporting line

Risk - CRO reporting line

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

Quarterly

Please explain

As part of the executive team the Chief Risk Officer is responsible for overall accountability for managing financial and non-financial risks within the organisation (including climate change as it is classified as an external risk).

The Board Committees and executive team manage the Climate Change Task Force whose responsibilities include: coordinating and

overseeing 4 cross-functional work stream activities; ensuring alignment across functional areas and segments (Group Strategy, Segments, Group Risk, Responsible Business), and ensuring regulatory and TCFD disclosure requirements are met (4 TCFD pillars), coordinating reporting for the executive team and Board committees.

The 4 workstreams that develop, guide, and deliver against the Group's climate change strategy are:

Workstream 1 – Responsible Investor

Members comprise asset owner and asset manager representatives from across the Group.

The mandate is to drive collaborative efforts towards the decarbonisation of investment holdings and identify new growth opportunities in the green economy.

This workstream has oversight over aligning investment metrics and targets across the Group.

Workstream 2 - Managing operational carbon footprint

Members comprise representatives from corporate property management teams for employee-occupied buildings and from property investment teams for the investment property portfolio.

The mandate is to drive the identification and implementation of actions to reduce the Group's operational carbon emissions, including investment properties.

This workstream has oversight over accurate reporting in terms of the GHG Protocol.

Workstream 3 - Managing climate strategy, risks and opportunities

Members comprise Group Risk, Group Strategy, and Sustainability representatives.

The mandate is to drive the formulation of the overall climate change strategy and facilitate identification of climate change opportunities and risks across the business.

This workstream and its core members drive the overall Climate Change programme as a working group.

Workstream 4 – Integrating climate change action in Old Mutual Segments

Members comprise segment Risk, Strategy and Sustainability representatives. Key representatives from the segments are members of the Climate Task Force.

This workstream facilitates the integration of work done by the segments into the Climate Change Task Force and takes the direction from the Task Force to the segments for alignment of activities.

The segment representatives drive the ongoing risk and opportunity identification and the response to climate change for their respective segments.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify

Director Group Strategy and Human Capital

☞ The Director Group Strategy and Human Capital is the equivalent of a Group Sustainability Director and sits on the Executive Committee of OML.

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Risks and opportunities related to our banking

Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities

Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities

Risks and opportunities related to our own operations

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

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

Quarterly

Please explain

As part of the executive team the Director Group Strategy and Human Capital is responsible for alignment with the Group ESG strategy, incorporating climate change and the operational implementation across the business, ensuring adequate investment, resourcing and support for the climate change commitments.

The Board Committees and executive team manage the Climate Change Task Force whose responsibilities include: coordinating and overseeing 4 cross-functional work stream activities; ensuring alignment across functional areas and segments (Group Strategy, Segments, Group Risk, Responsible Business), and ensuring regulatory and TCFD disclosure requirements are met (4 TCFD pillars), coordinating reporting for the executive team and Board committees.

The 4 workstreams that develop, guide, and deliver against the Group's climate change strategy are:

Workstream 1 – Responsible Investor

Members comprise asset owner and asset manager representatives from across the Group.

The mandate is to drive collaborative efforts towards the decarbonisation of investment holdings and identify new growth opportunities in the green economy.

This workstream has oversight over aligning investment metrics and targets across the Group.

Workstream 2 - Managing operational carbon footprint

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This workstream and its core members drive the overall Climate Change programme as a working group.

Workstream 4 – Integrating climate change action in Old Mutual Segments

Members comprise segment Risk, Strategy and Sustainability representatives. Key representatives from the segments are members of the Climate Task Force.

This workstream facilitates the integration of work done by the segments into the Climate Change Task Force and takes the direction from the Task Force to the segments for alignment of activities.



The segment representatives drive the ongoing risk and opportunity identification and the response to climate change for their respective segments.

Position or committee

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Risks and opportunities related to our banking

Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities

Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities

Risks and opportunities related to our own operations

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

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

Quarterly

Please explain

As part of the executive team the Chief Operating Officer has oversight of Group operational issues including office facilities.

The Board Committees and executive team manage the Climate Change Task Force whose responsibilities include: coordinating and overseeing 4 cross-functional work stream activities; ensuring alignment across functional areas and segments (Group Strategy, Segments, Group Risk, Responsible Business), and ensuring regulatory and TCFD disclosure requirements are met (4 TCFD pillars), coordinating reporting for the executive team and Board committees.



The 4 workstreams that develop, guide, and deliver against the Group's climate change strategy are:

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Members comprise asset owner and asset manager representatives from across the Group.

The mandate is to drive collaborative efforts towards the decarbonisation of investment holdings and identify new growth opportunities in the green economy.

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Members comprise Group Risk, Group Strategy, and Sustainability representatives.

The mandate is to drive the formulation of the overall climate change strategy and facilitate identification of climate change opportunities and risks across the business.

This workstream and its core members drive the overall Climate Change programme as a working group.

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Members comprise segment Risk, Strategy and Sustainability representatives. Key representatives from the segments are members of the Climate Task Force.

This workstream facilitates the integration of work done by the segments into the Climate Change Task Force and takes the direction from the Task Force to the segments for alignment of activities.

The segment representatives drive the ongoing risk and opportunity identification and the response to climate change for their respective segments.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Implementing a climate transition plan
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Risks and opportunities related to our banking
Risks and opportunities related to our investing activities
Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities
Risks and opportunities related to our own operations

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 Board Committees, CEO and the executive team manage the Climate Change Task Force whose responsibilities include: coordinating and overseeing 4 cross-functional work stream activities; ensuring alignment across functional areas and segments (Group Strategy, Segments, Group Risk, Responsible Business), and ensuring regulatory and TCFD disclosure requirements are met (4 TCFD pillars), coordinating reporting for the executive team and Board committees.

The 4 workstreams that develop, guide, and deliver against the Group's climate change strategy are:

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The segment representatives drive the ongoing risk and opportunity identification and the response to climate change for their respective segments.

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 | <p>Certain defined ESG metrics have already been added to the relevant scorecards of senior managers, with the development of an overall ESG metric for variable pay developed in 2020.</p> <p>With effect from the beginning of 2023 Old Mutual’s variable pay approach includes a short-term incentive and a deferred performance award. A new metric for the Green Economy has been added, measuring the growth in new business across listed equity and Alternatives Green Economy funds.</p> |
|----------|-----|---|

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)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

- Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Energy efficiency improvement

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)



The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Operating Officer (COO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and Director Group Strategy and Human Capital (CSO) are entitled to deferred performance awards creating aligned focus across the organisation.

Certain defined ESG metrics including transition plan KPIs, emissions reduction projects, energy reduction projects, and efficiency projects have been added to their scorecards overall ESG metrics included for variable pay.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization’s climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Group scorecard is closely aligned to the Group’s strategic direction and objectives and measures delivery against financial, strategic and ESG-linked objectives.

Entitled to incentive

Chief Investment Officer (CIO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI

Increased alignment of portfolio/fund to climate-related objectives

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Certain defined ESG metrics relating to portfolio/fund alignment to climate-related objectives have been added to the scorecard of the CIO with overall ESG metrics included for variable pay.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Group scorecard is closely aligned to the Group's strategic direction and objectives and measures delivery against financial, strategic and ESG-linked objectives.

Entitled to incentive

Facilities manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Energy efficiency improvement

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Building and facilities managers have energy management and reduction targets within their individual performance targets.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The Group scorecard is closely aligned to the Group's strategic direction and objectives and measures delivery against financial, strategic and ESG-linked objectives.

C-FS1.4

(C-FS1.4) Does your organization offer its employees an employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change?

| | Employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change | Describe how funds within the retirement scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that ESG criteria are incorporated |
|-------|---|---|
| Row 1 | Yes, as the default investment option for all plans offered | <p>OM Corporate manages the Old Mutual SuperFund which is an umbrella retirement fund made up of pension and provident fund offerings, as well as preservation solutions for all employees as well as for members of participating employers across South Africa and beyond.</p> <p>It is actively managed and pursues a positive impact on environmental, societal and governance related matters in the context in which the Funds operate.</p> <p>The Management Board revised the Funds' Responsible and Sustainable Investment Policy (IPS) during FY2021 which reflects how the Funds' general investment philosophy and objectives seek to ensure the sustainability of assets, including its active ownership policy.</p> <p>This includes additional detail regarding the Funds' active ownership approach, requirements regarding voting, monitoring of stewardship, and mechanisms of intervention, engagement and escalation.</p> <p>The Funds conduct a detailed annual review of all investment portfolios utilised by the Funds.</p> <p>The survey enables the Funds to track progress by investment managers from year to year in respect of key metrics. These metrics measure each manager's approach to responsible investing, climate risk and transformation.</p> <p>The 2021 survey revealed that 99.97% of the Funds' assets are managed by asset managers which</p> |



| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <p>have adopted the CRISA principles and have a Responsible Investment policy in place.</p> <p>The Funds' largest managers (managing 87.52% of the Funds' assets) do subscribe to TCFD and have climate policies in place. The Funds will be engaging with other managers to encourage greater climate awareness.</p> |
|--|--|---|

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 | 0 | 3 | Business plan cycle. The business strategy is updated on a rolling basis and revalidated on a 3-year rolling basis. |
| Medium-term | 3 | 5 | Three to five years. |
| Long-term | 5 | | Five years and beyond. |

C2.1b

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

Substantive financial or strategic impact is defined as the impact that a potential climate-related risk would have, if it materialises, on the following:

- **Financial** - at Group level, any impact on operating profit in a single year greater than R500 million is considered as "significant." This scale might be lower for individual business segments.

- **Reputation** - at Group level, substantive reputational risk will be triggered by the following events:
 - a great deal of dissatisfaction leading to disengagement and a loss of brand confidence within a number of key stakeholder groups;
 - a large decrease in the customer base in several material market segments and product categories due to reputation;
 - a significant discontent with the reputation of the entity among some key/major shareholders;
 - ongoing difficulties in attracting or retaining new employee talent due to a negative entity reputation;
 - any major industry event that indirectly causes a substantial negative reputational impact for the entity.

- **License to Operate** - at Group level, substantive risk associated with "licence to operate" includes:
 - highly probable revocation, suspension of a licence or sanctions;
 - legal proceedings or court orders of a serious nature of which the liability/impact cannot be determined in the immediate term or which could result in further unanticipated adverse consequences;
 - serious and persistent government intervention or regulatory scrutiny;
 - significant and concerning unfair customer outcome due to market conduct event or ombudsman turnover ruling, impacting a large number of customers, or products, or assets under management;
 - non-compliance with Statutes leading to a large loss of customers or assets under management.

- **Business Resilience & Sustainability** - substantive risks associated with business resilience and business sustainability include:
 - high number of customers are moving their business away from the entity leading to serious risk of business failure at entity or group level;
 - substantial long-term loss of market share leading to a concerning inability to remain competitive or agile;
 - substantial long-term period of down-time or noteworthy data integrity issues/losses (which cannot be fully recovered);
 - inaccurate decision making or disclosures that are substantially misleading due to a serious lack of integrity of critical market intelligence;
 - concerning business model failure within any large portion of the entity;
 - employee morale is significantly reduced due to event/s with serious negative impact on workforce productivity;
 - mitigation efforts have disruptive nature to critical business operations.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Climate change risk (including physical and transition risks) is incorporated in the Old Mutual Group Risk Classification Model as an external risk category.

It is incorporated into the Enterprise Risk Management Framework, allowing for the different time horizons over which climate change could impact on business.

Group's Level 1 risk types are all broken down into level 2 and where appropriate, level 3 risk types.

Climate risk is a risk type, as well as a causal factor which exacerbates other risk types such as non-life Insurance risk. Climate risk is also interconnected to several other external risks.

Climate change risk is classified as a key level 2 external risk and relates to the risk that global warming could cause sea-level rises and changes in rainfall and temperature patterns, which will have adverse impacts on the resilience and sustainability of the organisation.

Level 3 risks relate to physical and transitional risks.

Physical risks due to specific weather events or longer-term climate shifts may have a direct or indirect financial impact, such as property damage leading to impaired asset value and sovereign risk. This can lead to increased credit risks for lending institutions or underwriting risks for liability insurers if it results in contractual and legal claims to recover financial losses from physical damage.

Risks arising from the transition to a low-carbon economy (technological advances/regulatory/social awareness) may impact the value of assets, the cost of doing business or customer preferences.

The risk management process consists of 5 steps:

1. IDENTIFY RISK

Due to the uncertain and evolving nature of climate risks, standard and emerging risk methodologies are applied in identifying climate risks. These methodologies assess both qualitative (reputational, legal, or regulatory) and quantitative (value of an investment or lending portfolio at risk) impacts per risk and help management consider the potential impact, velocity and likelihood.

Climate change hazards (extreme weather or temperature events or trends) are also considered a causal factor when identifying new risks and vulnerabilities.

2. MEASURE RISK

Exposure to both physical and transition risks are determined in all the geographies OML operate in.

3. DETERMINE RISK RESPONSE

OML takes action to limit exposure to physical threats in both the insurance book as well as in own operations.

It takes action to reduce the carbon footprint in investment portfolios and in own operations.

4. MONITOR RISK

Management actions are documented and tracked. Risk indicators are monitored regularly, with management actions taken when indicators approach or breach early warning thresholds.

5. REPORT RISK

Climate change risks are regularly reported to the relevant Exco and Board sub-committees (at a minimum on a bi-annual basis).

A materiality-based approach is adopted when identifying the areas most impacted by climate change across strategic and growth objectives,

business resilience, and social responsibility agenda.

Risks are quantified and assessed in line with risk appetites and assigned owners are responsible for regular review of the risk and management action. Significant risks are escalated up through the business to Exco and the Board.

The key areas where climate risk impacts business include:

Physical risks impact on underwriting and insurance exposures in the Property and Casualty businesses in the geographies OML operates in.

Transition risks impact on the sectors and markets OML operates in and the communities it serves.

C2.2a

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

| | Relevance & inclusion | Please explain |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Current regulation | Relevant, always included | <p>Regulatory risks pertaining to South Africa's current climate-related regulation such as carbon taxes, national greenhouse gas reporting regulations and the climate change bill to enable a transition to a low carbon economy will have an impact on OML's business operations as fuel and electricity is consumed throughout all OML owned properties as well as by the companies in which OML invest.</p> <p>OML's Sustainability Department makes efforts to adhere to any climate-related legislation or regulation that affects the business. For example, OML responded to the current legislation requirements by DFFE requiring JSE listed companies to assess their stationary combustion activities with a combined capacity that exceeds the 10MW(Th) threshold due to the number of generators utilized during load shedding. Specifically, the National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Regulations (NGERs) make the annual reporting of carbon emissions from stationary facilities mandatory for data providers whose energy production, energy consumption, or greenhouse gas emissions meet specified thresholds. OML adheres to this by disclosing the diesel used in generators.</p> |
| Emerging regulation | Relevant, always included | Emerging regulation relates to the second phase of the carbon tax coming into effect in 2025, the finalisation of the Climate Change Act, and amendment to schedule 2 of the Electricity Regulation Act. |

| | | |
|------------|---------------------------|---|
| | | <p>The extent to which the second phase of the Carbon Tax will affect OML (e.g. through the pass through of the tax in the electricity price) and the relationship between the tax and the measures included in the Act (e.g. carbon budgets) is being monitored and considered within OML's risk assessment processes.</p> <p>Schedule 2 of the Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (ERA) amended the licensing exemption and registration requirements for trading, generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in terms of the ERA. Given the ongoing energy crisis in South Africa, Old Mutual Alternative Investments is developing a pipeline of renewable energy project finance investments with the view for the projects to sell power to private companies, in line with the recent developments of gradual deregulation of the South African electricity supply industry.</p> |
| Technology | Relevant, always included | <p>Technology risk relating to new renewable energy technologies that become available is considered in due diligence processes as well as the possibility of stranded assets as Old Mutual has large funds invested in technology.</p> <p>OM Alternative Investments has R117 billion AUM in infrastructure, greenfield renewable energy projects and impact funds while Futuregrowth has R7.8 billion invested in 31 renewable energy projects at 31 December 2022.</p> <p>During 2022 Old Mutual Properties commissioned 3 solar PV plants at Roseville Park in Pretoria and at the Phumulani Mall and Khulani Business Park in Gauteng. During 2023 OMP will install 8 additional solar PV plants at Vincent Park, Rudo Nel, Jet Park, Cavendish Connect, Mahogany Ridge, Phumelela Park, McCarthy, Bedford Centre. Assessment of battery storage for energy arbitrage and load shedding mitigation is in progress.</p> |
| Legal | Relevant, always included | <p>Climate Change presents a direct risk, in the form of potential climate-related litigation claims associated with, for example, investments in carbon intensive assets or industries. It also presents a risk in the form of increased claims associated with insurance clients facing increasing climate-related litigation claims.</p> <p>In own operations climate-related litigation claims could stem from non-compliance with the Carbon Tax, national greenhouse gas reporting regulations and the climate change bill.</p> |
| Market | Relevant, always included | <p>OML considers market risk including changing demands for investments in low carbon sectors or in companies and products with the potential to benefit from climate transition opportunities (e.g. products that offer low-carbon alternatives such as electric vehicles).</p> |

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | <p>OM Insure considers market risk as climate change uncertainty leads to increased commercial risks, driven by our continued ability to underwrite risks at appropriate prices and the timing and extent of pricing adjustments relative to competitors.</p> <p>OML’s strategy and position on climate change is clear and we will continue to join recognisable coalitions and influencing industry bodies where possible. OML actively pursues strategies that can accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy, particularly for high-carbon investments that threaten other business areas. This include active stewardship and engagement with investee companies to encourage and help them decarbonise, particularly engagements with high-emitters Sasol Limited (Sasol) and Glencore plc (Glencore).</p> |
| <p>Reputation</p> | <p>Relevant, always included</p> | <p>Reputational risks are defined as changing customer or community perceptions of an organisation’s contribution to or detraction from the transition to a lower-carbon economy.</p> <p>Investors and analysts focus on transparent, reliable and comparable ESG reporting. The shift towards reporting standardisation is underway. The International Sustainability Standards Board conducted extensive consultation and deliberation on climate and sustainability-related disclosures.</p> <p>In June 2022, the JSE released its Sustainability and Climate Disclosure Guidance to promote transparency and good governance to guide listed companies on best practice in ESG disclosure.</p> <p>In order to mitigate reputational risk Old Mutual’s 2022 Sustainability Report shares its sustainability performance and response to material ESG issues. The content of the reporting suite is compiled with guidance from multiple sources including global standards, recommendations from regulatory and statutory bodies, ratings agencies and international governing bodies. The reporting suite should also meet requirements of the JSE Sustainability and Climate Disclosure Guidance.</p> <p>Additional measures to mitigate reputational risk and to maintain a leader position in responsible investment relate to Old Mutual joining the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) as an asset owner while the Old Mutual Investment Group joined the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative (NZAMI) to contribute towards reducing emissions within the real economy in</p> |

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | <p>order to align to the 1.5°C Paris Agreement goal.</p> <p>OMIG set its net zero targets in accordance with the Paris Aligned Investment Initiative Net Zero Investment Framework and made public its commitments in February 2023 with 'fair-share' interim targets of 24% of AUM (in material sectors) aligned or aligning to net zero by 2025.</p> <p>As asset owner OML established a baseline carbon footprint (with a reference year of 2020) for those investment portfolios in OMLACSA where it has control over the investment mandate. Quantitative climate metrics to support the baseline emission analysis were sourced from MSCI ESG Research and was refined in 2022 to include all asset classes and African operations.</p> |
| Acute physical | Relevant, always included | <p>Acute physical risk relates to extreme weather events that are seen as both an emerging and existing risk.</p> <p>The frequency and severity of natural disasters have increased in South Africa. Over the last decade, as floods, droughts and heat waves become increasingly common and erratic, the severity of weather-related events increased 10-fold, while the frequency of large catastrophic claims increased from six to 36 per decade since 1982.</p> <p>This resulted in a rise in insurance payouts for damage to insured items, including buildings and vehicles. Unknown concentration risk in geographies that may be particularly vulnerable to physical climate change risks, such as damage to property and infrastructure at coastlines due to rising sea levels, could affect catastrophe cover in the Property and Casualty portfolio.</p> <p>The unpredictable short-term weather phenomena are challenging the insurance industry's predictive pricing models as insurance risk models are based on historical data that do not consider future climate scenarios. Therefore, expected claim pay-outs may be underestimated.</p> <p>South Africa's risk sector is struggling to not only find a way to calibrate the impact of long-term climate change but also to predict and calculate the immediate costs of short-term weather volatility. The big challenge for Old Mutual Insure lies in building quantitative linkages between long-term global warming and climate change, short-term weather volatility and individual, business and industry risks.</p> |

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | <p>The process of modelling quantitative climate change could link pricing models, with the expectation to reflect potential impacts at a portfolio level to ensure that Old Mutual Insure can continue to underwrite climate-related risks for clients.</p> <p>To mitigate the risk of weather-related events on insurance claims, Old Mutual Insure during 2022 established structures to oversee potential aggregation of unintended insurance risk exposures. It embarked on a quantitative modelling project to model the impact of climate change on business, capital, reinsurance needs and consequently future underwriting strategies. Further, it is running a project on short-term weather forecasting to link output of weather forecasting models and loss experience over time.</p> |
| <p>Chronic physical</p> | <p>Relevant, always included</p> | <p>OM Insure considers chronic physical climate change impacts as adverse physical climate events could result in health-related illness and complications, affecting morbidity and mortality over the long term. Food security could affect health and extensive flooding could cause diseases (especially water-borne diseases) and increase displacement of affected populations.</p> <p>Old Mutual Africa Regions country economies have high levels of primary sector activities, such as agriculture, mining, forestry and fisheries, that are sensitive to climate change. This could result in lost revenue from key customers due to decreased productivity, and an increase in insurance pay-outs.</p> <p>An increased insurance gap due to the worsening impacts of climate change could lead to insurers pulling out of markets. As certain assets become uninsurable, this will create a drag on economic productivity, affecting returns for universal insurers.</p> <p>OM Insure during 2022 conducted an initial analysis and engaged with reinsurers to understand the long-term health-related impacts of climate change and reviewed Group reinsurance strategy. It reviewed existing long-term insurance contracts to understand exposure to climate-related events and adapted contracts where possible as well as reviewed guarantees and policy conditions.</p> <p>It sought to maximise ways to continue providing insurance to the market, such as providing parametric/location-specific insurance products and reviewed whether business strategies need to shift away from affected sectors and geographic</p> |

| | |
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| | regions. Further, OML engaged with industry bodies on the impacts of climate change, focusing on climate adaptation and resilience initiatives that could be undertaken through public-private partnerships. |
|--|---|

C-FS2.2b

(C-FS2.2b) Do you assess your portfolio’s exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities?

| | We assess the portfolio's exposure |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Investing (Asset manager) | Yes |
| Investing (Asset owner) | Yes |
| Insurance underwriting (Insurance company) | Yes |

C-FS2.2c

(C-FS2.2c) Describe how you assess your portfolio’s exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities.

| | Type of risk management process | Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process | Type of assessment | Time horizon(s) covered | Tools and methods used | Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio’s exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities |
|---------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Investing (Asset manager) | Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process | 100 | Qualitative and quantitative | Short-term Medium-term Long-term | Risk models Scenario analysis Internal tools/methods | Old Mutual Asset Managers are mandated by Old Mutual Asset Owners and include environmental risks and opportunities in investment processes and decisions to enhance investment returns - similar to other potential drivers of return or risk factors. Asset Managers screen the entire investment |



| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | <p>portfolio for environmental risks and opportunities using a proprietary ESG quantitative scoring methodology and climate analytics screening tools.</p> <p>The results are used to focus qualitative/fundamental ESG research and give dimension to identified risks regarding the material and financial impacts over different periods.</p> <p>OM Alternative Investments calculates and reports its portfolio carbon emissions per project together with avoided emissions/offsets.</p> |
| Investing (Asset owner) | Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process | 100 | Qualitative and quantitative | Short-term Medium-term Long-term | Risk models Scenario analysis Internal tools/methods | <p>Through Old Mutual Investment Group (OMIG), OM asset owners integrate environmental risks and opportunities into the investment process to support and enhance each fund’s particular investment strategy.</p> <p>OMIG screens its investment universe using its own proprietary ESG quantitative scoring tool and uses these outcomes to focus its qualitative and fundamental ESG research and give dimension to identified risks in terms of the material and financial impacts over different time periods.</p> <p>OMIG’s qualitative research process assesses both thematic sector level green economy headwinds or tailwinds and Company-level ESG risks and operational practices.</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | OMIG undertakes dedicated ESG portfolio screening bi-annually to ensure that it focuses on the most material ESG risks and opportunities in its client portfolios. |
| Insurance underwriting (Insurance company) | Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process | 100 | Qualitative and quantitative | Short-term Medium-term Long-term | Risk models Scenario analysis Internal tools/methods | <p>As a designated insurance group in South Africa, OML conducts an annual risk-based forward-looking Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) to assess resilience (capital solvency) across a range of possible scenarios and emerging risks. As a key emerging risk with impacts on multiple aspects of the business, climate change is incorporated into ORSA in various ways.</p> <p>The assessment of risk interconnections (resulting from risk concentration or from risk contagion) is conducted via scenario analysis (through ORSA) and qualitatively conducted in risk assessments.</p> <p>From a quantitative perspective, the impact of climate change over the short term is reflected in the Group ORSA assessments via adverse weather events, particularly as they relate to Old Mutual Insure. Further iterations of ORSA assessments will evaluate standalone climate change scenarios to provide a more comprehensive view of climate impacts across the business.</p> |

C-FS2.2d

(C-FS2.2d) Does your organization consider climate-related information about your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process?

| | We consider climate-related information |
|--|---|
| Investing (Asset manager) | Yes |
| Investing (Asset owner) | Yes |
| Insurance underwriting (Insurance company) | Yes |

C-FS2.2e

(C-FS2.2e) Indicate the climate-related information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process, and how this influences decision-making.

Portfolio

Investing (Asset manager)

Type of climate-related information considered

Emissions data
 Energy usage data
 TCFD disclosures

Process through which information is obtained

Directly from the client/investee

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Energy
 Real Estate

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making

OM Alternative Investments, Futuregrowth and Old Mutual Properties invest in renewable energy projects as well as property. Carbon emissions and technology risk relating to new renewable energy technology that become available are considered in due diligence processes as well as the possibility of stranded assets.

Futuregrowth Community Property Fund is constantly looking for ways to reduce costs of its properties - it is investigating incorporating energy efficiencies, solar PV energy and other ways to reduce its energy consumption, costs and carbon footprint.

During 2022 Old Mutual Properties commissioned 3 solar PV plants at Roseville Park in Pretoria and at the Phumulani Mall and Khulani Business Park in Gauteng. During 2023 OMP will install 8 additional solar PV plants at Vincent Park, Rudo Nel, Jet Park, Cavendish Connect, Mahogany Ridge, Phumelela Park, McCarthy and Bedford Centre.

Portfolio

Investing (Asset owner)

Type of climate-related information considered

Emissions data
Emissions reduction targets
Climate transition plans
TCFD disclosures

Process through which information is obtained

Directly from the client/investee

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Energy

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making

OMIG integrates material ESG issues into the due diligence process to support and enhance each fund's particular investment strategy to deliver risk-adjusted returns.

For listed assets under management proactive stewardship (both proxy voting and company and market engagements) with investee companies aim to enhance the sustainable long-term value of investee companies – to the benefit of clients and stakeholders.

Investee companies are encouraged to:

- » Enhance climate change disclosures and report climate change risk exposures according to the TCFD framework
- » Commit to short, medium- and long-term science-based carbon emissions reduction targets according to long-term transition strategies
- » Align their executive remuneration to the Group climate transition strategy.

The information obtained assisted OML to quantify its exposure to thermal coal mining and thermal coal-based power generation. This led to incorporating a thermal coal strategy in the revised Climate Change Positioning Statement which was published in 2022. OML committed to not directly invest in, finance, or be involved in the building, development, or planning of any greenfield new thermal coal production facilities and thermal coal-fired power plants. This entails pragmatically engaging investees on their journey away from fossil fuels with due recognition to a Just Transition.

Portfolio

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

Type of climate-related information considered

Other, please specify

Climate-related information pertaining to insurance claims

Process through which information is obtained

From an intermediary or business partner

Data provider

Public data sources

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Food, Beverage & Tobacco
Household & Personal Products

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making

The unpredictable short-term weather phenomena are challenging the insurance industry's predictive pricing models as insurance risk models are based on historical data that do not consider future climate scenarios. Therefore, expected claim pay-outs may be underestimated.

This influenced Old Mutual Insure to established structures to oversee potential aggregation of unintended insurance risk exposures. During 2022 it embarked on a quantitative modelling project to model the impact of climate change on business, capital, reinsurance needs and consequently future underwriting strategies. Further, it is running a project on short-term weather forecasting to link output of weather forecasting models and loss experience over time.

Further, OM Insure conducted an initial analysis and engaged with reinsurers to understand the long-term health-related impacts of climate change and reviewed Group reinsurance strategy during 2022. It reviewed existing long-term insurance contracts to understand exposure to climate-related events and adapted contracts where possible as well as reviewed guarantees and policy conditions.

It sought to maximise ways to continue providing insurance to the market, such as providing parametric/location-specific insurance products and reviewed whether business strategies need to shift away from affected sectors and geographic regions.

Further, OML engaged with industry bodies on the impacts of climate change, focusing on climate adaptation and resilience initiatives that could be undertaken through public-private partnerships.

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 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Insurance underwriting portfolio

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased insurance claims liability

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Insurance risk

Company-specific description

Similar to the rest of the world, the frequency and severity of natural disasters have increased in South Africa. Over the last decade, as floods, droughts and heat waves become increasingly common and erratic, the severity of weather-related events increased 10-fold, while the frequency of large catastrophic claims increased from six to 36 per decade since 1982.

This resulted in a rise in insurance payouts for damage to insured items, including buildings and vehicles. Unknown concentration risk in geographies that may be particularly vulnerable to physical climate change risks, such as damage to property and infrastructure at coastlines due to rising sea levels, could affect catastrophe cover in the Property and Casualty portfolio.

The unpredictable short-term weather phenomena are challenging the insurance industry's predictive pricing models as insurance risk models

are based on historical data that do not consider future climate scenarios. Therefore, expected claim pay-outs may be underestimated.

South Africa's risk sector is struggling to not only find a way to calibrate the impact of long-term climate change but also to predict and calculate the immediate costs of short-term weather volatility. The big challenge for Old Mutual Insure lies in building quantitative linkages between long-term global warming and climate change, short-term weather volatility and individual, business and industry risks.

The process of modelling quantitative climate change could link pricing models, with the expectation to reflect potential impacts at a portfolio level to ensure that Old Mutual Insure can continue to underwrite climate-related risks for clients.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

87,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

392,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The 2022 year was characterised by weather events, coupled with an increase in claims costs due to significant strain on the global supply chain resulting in disruption and shortages in parts.

Old Mutual Insure's net underwriting results decreased by 25% due to increased claims following catastrophe weather events in the year; specifically the KwaZulu-Natal floods in April 2022 and Gauteng and North West floods in December 2022 had an impact on claims.

The Retail division's net underwriting loss of R392 million (2021: loss of R100 million) significantly increased from the prior year, while the Corporate Property and Marine lines of business were also impacted by the floods.

The KwaZulu-Natal floods had a net negative impact of R87 million and the storms recorded in December negatively impacted the results in the last quarter of the year. Repair and replacement costs increased due to inflation, resulting in an overall increase in the cost of claims.

Cost of response to risk

45,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate the risk of weather-related events on insurance claims, Old Mutual Insure during 2022 established structures to oversee potential aggregation of unintended insurance risk exposures. It embarked on a quantitative modelling project to model the impact of climate change on business, capital, reinsurance needs and consequently future underwriting strategies. Further, it is running a project on short-term weather forecasting to link output of weather forecasting models and loss experience over time.

Additional actions by Old Mutual Insure during 2022 include:

- » Partnering with other insurers and civil associations to pilot a quick response force with aerial attack to fight fires in the Western Cape
- » Process commenced to implement a flood, hail, and wildfire stochastic models
- » Incorporating geo-coding to better understand geographic exposure
- » Established an Accumulation Risk committee to exercise oversight over the potential aggregation of unintended insurance risk exposures in the Property and Casualty portfolio.
- » Map product and asset exposure by geography and sector. Perform detailed forward-looking analysis of climate projections across different warming scenarios for geographic areas with high concentrations.

These actions are undertaken by internal expertise, while working with external climate specialists to achieve this goal.

The impact of changing weather patterns has already seen a steady rise in the number and quantum of household claims paid by Old Mutual Insure. The devastating KwaZulu-Natal floods evidenced how vulnerable many South African homes are to weather-related damage. It is important to shine a spotlight on how homeowners can protect their homes. Old Mutual Insure therefore provides guidance on this in their active communication campaigns and believes homeowners should work with insurance companies to reduce their risk, and take action to help mitigate the worst effects on their policy provisions, buildings and contents.

Old Mutual Foundation committed over R15 million to relief efforts and psychosocial support to the thousands of struggling people left homeless during the KwaZulu-Natal floods. In collaboration with the Collen Mashawana Foundation, the Rebuild Intervention Project will build 80 brand new homes for displaced people, complete with furniture, blankets and food at a cost of R30 million.

The cost to mitigate the risk relates to R45 million (R15 + R30 million) in disaster support, together with staff costs.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Investing (Asset owner) portfolio

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation

Shifts in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Systemic risk

Company-specific description

Demand for sustainable investments is being driven, in part, by millennials who prefer to invest in alignment with personal values. Since millennials are poised to receive more than US\$30 trillion of inheritable wealth, sustainable investments will continue to grow in demand.

According to an EY study, when assets change generations, firms typically lose 70% to 80% of those assets. Consequently, asset managers who supply millennials with value-based investment options will be strongly positioned to attract new assets to the firm as well as retain beneficiary millennial clients.

Old Mutual's core business activities are the gathering of capital, investing capital, and pooling capital that requires a balance of environmental, economic, and social considerations specific to the African continent.

Old Mutual Asset Owners invest in proprietary investment portfolios in various asset classes which align with its strategic asset allocation. These assets are managed by asset managers within the Old Mutual Group and a selection of external global asset managers. Old Mutual Asset Owners' mandates and actions inform the asset managers' investment decisions and choice of investee companies that operate in the real economy, which drives real-world outcomes.

Old Mutual's purpose is to sustain, grow, and protect the prosperity of all stakeholders, including clients, shareholders and the communities in which it operates. An important part of this commitment is to demonstrate, through actions, that it cares for the environment by addressing the systemic risks posed by climate change.

One of the ways to do this is through Responsible Investing.

Old Mutual is therefore committed to taking action to reduce negative impacts on the environment, through the active management of the carbon emissions and associated risks within its investment holdings.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

2,500,000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

2,160,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Climate change has a "multiplier" effect, exacerbating critical issues faced in investment decision-making. The potential financial impact of the risk relates to the non-availability of capital, reduced assets under management as well as reduced revenue earned from investments.

Old Mutual Investments operates through five affiliates across three investment business lines, namely:

- » Asset Management which comprises the following affiliate businesses:
 - Old Mutual Investment Group: listed equity and multi-asset investments
 - Futuregrowth Asset Management: fixed income and credit investments
 - Marriott Investment Managers: income solutions investments
- » Old Mutual Alternative Investments: unlisted alternative investments
- » Old Mutual Specialised Finance: shareholder credit and asset liability management

At 31 December 2022 Old Mutual Investments' assets under management (AUM) was R774.0 billion (2021: R809.1 billion). Of this R432 billion

(2021: R458 billion) AUM was under active stewardship with R146 billion (2021: R150.5 billion) AUM invested in socially inclusive, low-carbon and resource-efficient investments.

During 2022 Old Mutual Investments' results from operations totalled R1 240 million with Asset Management earning R504 million. A 0.5% drop in AUM could result in R2.16 billion (R432b X 0.5%) less assets to manage with R2.5 million (R504m X 0.5%) less net income.

Cost of response to risk

20,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Old Mutual's approach towards addressing reputational risk posed by climate change is embedded in the overall asset owner responsible investment strategy. The Group developed its climate change investment objectives considering the needs, limitations and expectations of internal and external stakeholders in order to address changing consumer preferences.

In 2021 Old Mutual (OML) joined the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) as an asset owner while the Old Mutual Investment Group (OMIG) joined the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative (NZAMI) to contribute towards reducing emissions in order to align to the 1.5°C Paris Agreement goal by 2050.

As an asset owner, net zero commitments apply to assets under management for the South African life business (OMLACSA). This includes all With Profit Policyholder and Shareholder assets, collectively referred to as proprietary investment portfolios. Asset manager commitments are limited to OMIG for listed equity assets held in South Africa.

OML examined the NZAOA target-setting protocol and, while not without challenge, took actions towards setting targets according to the four NZAOA categories; engagement, sub-portfolio emissions, sector targets and financing transition, while recognising Just Transition considerations.

OML views these target categories holistically, with engagement and stewardship being the most significant lever in seeking to have a positive impact on emission reductions.

OMIG chose to set its net zero targets in accordance with the Paris Aligned Investment Initiative Net Zero Investment Framework and made

public its commitments in February 2023 with 'fair-share' interim targets of 24% of AUM (in material sectors) aligned or aligning to net zero by 2025.

OML as an asset owner align with the NZAMI engagement targets as it is invested in the same portfolios. During 2022 the investment committee approved the global listed equity decarbonisation strategy.

As asset owner OML established a baseline carbon footprint (with a reference year of 2020) for those investment portfolios in OMLACSA where it has control over the investment mandate. Quantitative climate metrics to support the baseline emission analysis were sourced from MSCI ESG Research and was refined in 2022 to include all asset classes and African operations.

The cost to mitigate the risk relates to the R20 million paid to MSCI ESG Research to compile a baseline carbon footprint, together with staff costs.

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

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description

Achieving universal access to electricity by 2030 is a challenge. It is clear that off-grid solar will play an important role in reaching this goal. However, there are still 840 million people without access to electricity and over 1 billion connected to an unreliable grid. Africa and specifically Sub-Saharan Africa are the most affected.

This presents an opportunity for the growing off-grid solar market. It is estimated that an investment of USD 1.7–2.2 billion is required to maintain the current market growth of the sector. Access to electricity is essential for positive health and safety, educational, and economic outcomes at a household level. It is key to ensuring business continuity, growth, and sustainability at a business level.

South Africa is among the highest fossil fuel emitters in the world due to its heavy reliance on coal as a primary energy supply for electricity generation. Although coal power plants have helped build South Africa's economy, the GHG they produce contribute to the increase in global carbon emissions.

To mitigate carbon emissions and provide reliable electricity, South Africa is looking to further develop its renewable energy sector. The renewable energy sources will diversify the energy mix, reduce the over reliance on coal and support the transition towards achieving net zero emissions by 2050.

In addition, South Africa has a large, and growing, shortfall in energy availability. Between 30 GW and 50 GW of new capacity is likely to be required over the next 10 years if South Africa is to mitigate the current energy crisis.

To date Old Mutual Alternative Investments (OMAI) invested in assets with a carbon footprint for 2022 of 2.6 million tCO₂e (Scope 1 and 2), while the renewables assets have generated 5.49 million tCO₂e offsets.

OMAI's investments constituted 32% of South Africa's installed renewable energy capacity as at the end of 2022.

OMAI has a strategy of driving the energy transition to a cleaner energy mix, which will see more carbon intense assets being exited over the next few years.

Given the ongoing energy crisis in South Africa, OMAI is developing a pipeline of further renewable energy project finance investments. These are not only related to traditional government procurement programmes but also to projects selling power to private companies, in line with the recent developments of gradual deregulation of the South African electricity supply industry.

Time horizon

Medium-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)

324,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Old Mutual Alternative Investments is one of Africa's leading private alternative investment managers, with over R117 billion in AUM in infrastructure, private equity, hybrid equity and impact funds at 31 December 2022.

During 2022 the projects generated 9 037 GWh (2021: 7 311 GWh) of energy of which renewable energy contributed 56% or 5 089 GWh (2021: 4 748 GWh).

The potential financial impact of these investments relates to OMAI's results from operations (RFO) which totalled R324 million in 2022 – an increase of 187% or R211 million from R113 million RFO in 2021.

This performance is driven by active asset management and embedding ESG principles throughout the investment life cycle. Now that reporting of ESG metrics is well-established, OMAI is focused on incorporating social impact monitoring and evaluation, maturing a systems approach to managing environmental and social risks and maintaining health and safety best practice. This will build a resilient base from which to grow these businesses responsibly.

Cost to realize opportunity

8,860,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

To realize the opportunity of investing in a cleaner energy mix, Old Mutual Alternative Investments (OMAI), through various funds, invested in new greenfield renewable energy projects that enable cost-effective electricity tariffs.

Founded in 1999, the Infrastructural, Developmental and Environmental Assets Managed Fund (IDEAS Fund) is a linked investment policy-based, pooled portfolio product of OMLACSA.

The IDEAS Fund is one of South Africa's largest domestic infrastructure equity funds. It invests in economic infrastructure (roads and railways), social infrastructure (housing and publicprivate partnerships) and renewable energy infrastructure (solar and wind projects) in the Southern African Development Community region.

In recent years, the IDEAS Fund has implemented an investment strategy into large-scale renewable capacity deployment, becoming a first mover and leading equity investor in renewable power plants in South Africa. The fund now has 29 renewables investments.

Apart from the equity investments managed in the IDEAS Fund on behalf of policyholders, OMAI also manages a portfolio of long-dated project finance loans extended to 23 renewable energy projects across South Africa and Africa. Old Mutual has invested in these project finance loans since the first bid window under the South African Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme in 2012 in addition to the investment made by Futuregrowth for policyholders.

OMAI's project finance investments cover all major technologies, including solar PV (1 167MW), concentrated solar power (450MW), wind (276MW) and battery energy storage technology (150MW), with a total installed capacity of 2 043 MW. The majority of investments are located in South Africa, with one investment situated in North Africa. All renewable energy projects are performing well, with South African projects assisting in alleviating the country's current energy crisis.

OMAI continues to track key climate change risk-related metrics aligned to the GHG Protocol and IPCC. An ESG data management system stores data and measures carbon footprint, emissions reductions, and carbon offsets calculations.

The cost to realize the opportunity relates to market value of R8.86 billion invested in the renewable energy portfolios as at 31 December 2022.

Comment

Identifier

Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Increased diversification of financial assets (e.g., green bonds and infrastructure)

Primary potential financial impact

Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description

Europe's commitment to accelerate investment in clean hydrogen is important for Africa. COP27 was an important platform for the continent to put forward a uniform approach on the role Africa can play in the decarbonisation of the global economy. This can be achieved through, among other things, strong commitments by major GHG emitters such as Europe to invest in the development and establishment of production, storage and handling facilities for clean hydrogen and derivative PtX products (ammonia etc.) in Africa.

At COP27 Egypt, Namibia and South Africa all made concerted efforts to position the continent as a potential major exporter of green hydrogen to the biggest GHG emitters. By helping these countries to decarbonise their hard-to-abate industries with green hydrogen, Africa will be provided with significant sustainable growth and development opportunities that could catapult millions of Africans out of poverty.

Several African countries, in particular Egypt, Morocco, Kenya, Namibia and South Africa, are taking steps to develop into major green hydrogen exporters. The International Energy Agency (IEA) touts countries in Southern and North Africa as having a cost-competitive advantage to produce green hydrogen – due to the abundance of solar and wind resources.

Climate finance was front and centre at COP27, highlighting the crucial role private finance must play. The final agreement highlights that \$4 - \$6 trillion a year needs to be invested in renewable energy and infrastructure until 2030 to reach net zero emissions by 2050.

Old Mutual (OML) is one of the signatory organisations to the Africa Business Leaders Coalition Climate Statement, released at COP27. The statement is signed by 56 African companies from a diverse range of sectors and includes commitments around adaptation and resilience, a Just Transition and mitigation and calls to action for the international community to support Africa in these endeavours.

OML recognises that it has significant influence over the deployment of funds, particularly in relation to supporting the development of a green economy. Historic investment in green economy assets, especially in relation to renewable energy, is a key investment lever in transitioning towards net zero.

As asset manager Futuregrowth's climate strategy includes a commitment to transition to innovative solutions that will support the climate crisis and promote a green economy (e.g., renewable energy, biomass, regenerative agriculture).

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

19,850,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Futuregrowth as a fixed income investment manager had R48 billion invested across a range of infrastructure and development investments at 31 December 2022 and has a total of R198 billion AUM.

The potential financial impact relates to returns on investment in renewable energy and other sectors and technologies that promote a transition to a low-carbon economy (R7.8 billion invested in 2022).

This is reflected in OML's results from operations (RFO). Futuregrowth's RFO for 2022 was R504 million with the Futuregrowth Power Debt Fund's contribution as R7.8 / R198 billion * R504 million = R19.85 million.

Cost to realize opportunity

7,800,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In order to realize the opportunity Futuregrowth is investing in renewable energy deals in South Africa that form part of the Department of Energy's Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP).

Projects approved so far are located in the Northern Cape, Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Free State and Limpopo provinces in South Africa. All projects under the REIPPPP enter into an offtake purchase agreement with Eskom for the power they will produce during the next 20 years, and these revenue streams will be used by the projects to repay the debt finance.

The Futuregrowth Power Debt Fund specialises in energy-related industries and sectors and forms part of Futuregrowth's suite of developmental investments. The Fund aims to provide investors with a vehicle that facilitates southern Africa's infrastructural, social, environmental, and economic development through investments in energy-related businesses and sectors. These include electricity generation from renewable, alternative and traditional sources, power distribution and reticulation, and supporting industries and sectors.

The Fund is invested in a range of renewable energy deals, with R7.8 billion (R8.4 billion in 2021) in committed deals across 31 projects (out of 117 awarded Power Purchase Agreement under REIPPPP Bid Windows 1 – 5) (92 awarded Power Purchase Agreements in 2021). The change in size of committed deals is due to capital redemptions in the past year, and the additional Power Purchase Agreements that were awarded.

Installed capacity is 2 445 MW and projects include 1 429 MW of wind farms (R4.2 billion), 462 MW of solar PV farms (R1.3 billion), 550 MW of concentrated solar power plants (R2.2 billion) and 3.8 MW of small hydropower (R0.05 billion). During 2022 it generated 7 393 GWh of renewable energy.

The cost to realize the opportunity relates to the R7.8 billion invested in REIPPPP low-carbon projects.

Comment

Identifier

Opp5

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

Opportunity type

Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

Properties directly owned by Old Mutual and managed through Old Mutual Properties (OMP) as well as the Old Mutual offices are reliant on Eskom for electricity – South Africa's main supplier of electric power that is mainly generated from coal.

However, due to various reasons Eskom is not producing enough electricity to meet demand and is deploying load shedding or periods of widespread national-level rolling blackouts. According to the CSIR, South Africa experienced over 150 days of load shedding in 2022, up from 75 in 2021 and 54 in 2020.

During periods of load shedding buildings resort to burning diesel for generators – Old Mutual's diesel consumption for 2022 increased by almost 170% due to load shedding. The 2022 carbon fuel levy of 10c/litre for diesel is giving rise to additional costs and greenhouse gas emissions.

Old Mutual continues to look for innovative ways to increase its renewable energy consumption to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and

explores alternative finance arrangements for the use of renewable energy.

Self-generated or purchased renewable energy will achieve energy self-sufficiency, ensure price certainty, secure long-term energy supply with resultant large operational costs savings while benefits from potential tax allowances and incentives or subsidies for energy-efficient equipment and renewable energy technologies that will add to the organization's bottom line.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

5,506,406

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

The 3 solar PV plants at OMP generated 4 235 697 kWhs in 2022 resulting in a cost saving of R5.5 million based on a tariff of R1.30 / kWh for electricity from the grid service provider.

Mutualpark, the office campus in Pinelands, Cape Town, houses between 10 500 and 11 000 people. The rooftop solar PV system Phase 1 with

an installed capacity of 1.1 MWp supplies 9% of the energy demand, which has saved about R20 million over the past five years, which equates to about one month's energy saving per year.

Additional cost savings relate to potential tax allowances for energy-efficient equipment and renewable energy technologies.

Cost to realize opportunity

27,117,942

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

During 2022 Old Mutual Properties commissioned 3 solar PV plants at Roseville Park in Pretoria and at the Phumulani Mall and Khulani Business Park in Gauteng. These 3 solar plants cost R25.9 million to install and generated 4 236 MWhs of electricity saving GHG emissions of 4 405 tCO₂e.

During 2023 OMP will install 8 additional solar PV plants at Vincent Park, Rudo Nel, Jet Park, Cavendish Connect, Mahogany Ridge, Phumelela Park, McCarthy, Bedford Centre. The solar feasibility assessments were performed at a cost of R1 180 262.

At Mutualpark a solar system of 1.1 MWp was installed by Old Mutual during 2017. Due to innovative finance models the system was sold to a third party and Mutualpark now purchase the kWhs produced by the system on its roof.

Phase 2 was installed during 2022 and is in the final stages of commissioning – the 2.2 MWp will further reduce energy costs and dependency on the grid and significantly decrease Old Mutual's carbon footprint.

Phase 3 is currently in the planning stage for an additional 1.5 MWp solar PV system that should produce an estimated 2 438 MWh per annum. The kWhs produced by the systems will be purchased by Old Mutual.

The cost to realize the opportunity of consuming renewable energy is R27 117 942 which relates to the R25.9 million invested in the 3 solar PV plants and the solar feasibility costs of R1 180 262.

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

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

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

 Old Mutual Ltd_Climate_Report_2022-pages-51-57-transition plans.pdf

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 |
|-------|---|
| Row 1 | Yes, qualitative and quantitative |

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

| Climate-related scenario | Scenario analysis coverage | Temperature alignment of scenario | Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Transition scenarios NGFS scenarios framework | Portfolio | | <p>As a designated insurance group in South Africa, OML conducts an annual risk-based forward-looking assessment to assess our resilience (capital solvency) across possible scenarios and emerging risks. This informs our own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) as required by the Prudential Authority. This is a developing field with data constraints, especially for life insurance.</p> <p>The assessment of risk interconnections (resulting from risk concentration or from risk contagion) is conducted via scenario analysis (through ORSA) as qualitatively risk assessments. From a quantitative perspective, the impact of climate change over the short term is reflected in the Group ORSA assessments via adverse weather events, particularly as they relate to Old Mutual Insure. Further iterations of ORSA assessments will evaluate standalone climate change scenarios to provide a more comprehensive view of climate impacts across the business.</p> <p>OML seeks to better understand the impact of climate change, our response, and strategic resilience by adopting three reference scenarios from the NGFS – orderly transition, disorderly transition, and hot house world. This TCFD aligned framework, developed and used by central banks worldwide, is clear and logical and aligned to suit financial services. Further, The South African Reserve Bank is a member of NGFS. The underlying dataset provides high availability of open-source data for transition variables by country for modelling.</p> <p>For transition risk analysis Old Mutual Alternative Investments uses the NGFS disorderly scenarios of ‘divergent net zero’ and ‘delayed transition’ and the orderly scenarios of ‘net zero 2050’ and ‘below 2°C’. Further to this, OMAI also uses energy system scenarios to assess energy transition risks. With this work, OMAI can better understand energy transition risks and the headroom within carbon budgets to undertake Paris Agreement-aligned investments.</p> |
| Physical climate | Portfolio | | <p>As a designated insurance group in South Africa, OML conducts an annual risk-based forward-looking assessment to assess our resilience (capital solvency) across possible scenarios and emerging risks.</p> |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| <p>scenarios RCP 8.5</p> | | | <p>This informs our own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) as required by the Prudential Authority. This is a developing field with data constraints, especially for life insurance.</p> <p>The assessment of risk interconnections (resulting from risk concentration or from risk contagion) is conducted via scenario analysis (through ORSA) as qualitatively risk assessments. From a quantitative perspective, the impact of climate change over the short term is reflected in the Group ORSA assessments via adverse weather events, particularly as they relate to Old Mutual Insure. Further iterations of ORSA assessments will evaluate standalone climate change scenarios to provide a more comprehensive view of climate impacts across the business.</p> <p>OMAI uses the IPCC representative concentration pathways 8.5, 7/6 and 4.5, and the NGFS current policies scenarios as the core scenarios for physical risk analysis.</p> |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

The intention of utilising climate-related scenario analysis is to better understand and quantify the impact (financial and non-financial) of different climate warming paths and scenarios on the financial, operational and business resilience of the Group, and to inform OML’s mitigation strategy and approach across the Group and relevant to individual business segments.

Workshops took place during end of 2022 using the NGFS scenarios to drive prioritisation of risks and opportunities for business units and countries across the Group.

The focal questions revolved around three dimensions:
 » the carbon intensity and implied temperature rise of investment portfolios

- » improving operational carbon footprint
- » deepening OML's understanding of natural catastrophe modelling and quantitative and scenario modelling capabilities.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

OML believes they have made tangible progress in furthering their understanding of climate change risk and mitigation plans across these three dimensions.

Following the climate change scenario workshops OMLACSA will:

- » Perform a portfolio scan of its assets and liabilities, with detailed scores based on physical risk exposures in short, medium and long term up to 2100
- » Create South Africa-specific transition scenarios, enabling OMLACSA to develop a comprehensive list of transition risks and opportunities, scored in relative terms across scenarios
- » Develop impact chains highlighting the exposure pathways of OMLACSA's assets and liabilities to climate hazards, enabling OMLACSA to identify the required datasets and to incorporate climate sensitive approaches into their models.

Old Mutual Insure progressed its climate change catastrophe model and appointed vendors to assist them with physical and transition risk modelling with the view to:

- » Map product and asset exposure by geography and sector. Perform detailed forward-looking analysis of climate projections across different warming scenarios for geographic areas with high concentrations
- » Adapt business resilience measures to account for forward-looking climate-related weather scenarios and events
- » Review provisioning for guaranteed products by considering different climate scenarios
- » Use scenario testing to ensure strong liquidity, solvency and credit position.

OMAI used various sources of climate-change risk forecast data to identify, calibrate and understand those risks for future climate scenarios and to implement appropriate actions. The business used several complementary physical risk data models and tools, and it implements climate-change risk management through its environmental and social management system.

OMAI completed a high-level sector-based transition risk vulnerability risk assessment, which identifies priority sectors at highest transition risk. About 6% of OMAI's investments are considered high risk in terms of transition risk and the aim is to reduce this in the near term in driving the energy transition to a cleaner, low-carbon outcome, through African Infrastructure Investment Managers.



Each business segment will repeat the scenario analysis exercise facilitated in the workshop series at regular intervals and the resulting identified actions resilient to one or more scenarios will be incorporated into yearly business plans.

C3.3

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

| | Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area? | Description of influence |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Products and services | Yes | <p>The Old Mutual green economy taxonomy categorises which assets have an active positive impact on the sustainability of the economy according to global best practice criteria. The taxonomy was developed with the European Green Economy Taxonomy as the guiding framework.</p> <p>This metric measures the growth in new business across Listed Equity and Alternatives Green Economy funds and propositions. This is a strong contributor to building a better, more sustainable future and works alongside net zero commitments.</p> <p>These funds have a positive social impact, as well as a positive impact on the environment and include renewable energy, agriculture, affordable housing, water, health, transport and education. Success in this area therefore reflects our ability to develop propositions that balance impact with delivering compelling investment outcomes.</p> <p>Old Mutual Investment Group (OMIG) pioneered a low-carbon investment product that is 40% less carbon intensive than the Capped SWIX. OMIG’s global ESG series is naturally low carbon due to its investment style.</p> <p>The Old Mutual ESG Equity Fund with R183 million AUM targets listed South African companies with superior ESG credentials relative to the FTSE/JSE Capped SWIX benchmark. It has 20% greater</p> |

| | | |
|--|------------|---|
| | | <p>exposure to high-rated ESG companies using Old Mutual’s proprietary ESG score (relative to the benchmark). The fund has a AAA ESG rating by MSCI with a lower weighted average carbon intensity (175.3) compared with the benchmark of 297.7 tonnes CO2e/\$M sales</p> <p>Old Mutual Investment Group Kenya is one of the largest asset managers in the country. It offers investment solutions, which were bolstered in 2022 with the establishment of alternative investment capabilities across private equity and infrastructure.</p> <p>Old Mutual Investment Group Kenya financed student housing through participation in the ACORN green bond and the ACORN real estate investment trust.</p> <p>Through these investment products, OMIG provides appropriate solutions (products and services) to manage the impact of climate change over the short-, medium- and long term.</p> |
| <p>Supply chain and/or value chain</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>During 2021 OML adopted the TCFD framework and published its first Climate Report. It also conducted forward-looking scenario-based reporting on all aspects of climate change according to the TCFD guidelines and published its Climate Change Position Statement setting out its commitments and ambitions.</p> <p>In 2021 OML joined the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) as an asset owner while the Old Mutual Investment Group joined the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative (NZAMI) to contribute towards reducing emissions within the real economy in order to align to the 1.5°C Paris Agreement goal.</p> <p>OMIG set its net zero targets in accordance with the Paris Aligned Investment Initiative Net Zero Investment Framework and made public its commitments in February 2023 with ‘fair-share’ interim targets of 24% of AUM (in material sectors) aligned or aligning to net zero by 2025.</p> <p>As asset owner OML established a baseline carbon footprint (with a reference year of 2020) for those investment portfolios in OMLACSA where it has control over the investment mandate. Quantitative climate metrics to support the baseline emission analysis were sourced from MSCI ESG Research and</p> |

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|--|
| | | <p>was refined in 2022 to include all asset classes and African operations.</p> <p>OML determined its exposure to thermal coal mining and thermal coal-based power generation during 2021. Subsequently, regarding both debt and equity investments in listed equity and especially private market asset classes, OML will not directly invest in, finance, or be involved in the building, development or planning of any greenfield thermal coal production facilities and new thermal coal-fired power plants.</p> <p>Further, OML is committed to phasing out thermal coal within proprietary investment holdings over time in line with the revised Asset Owner Climate Change Positioning Statement that was published in 2022.</p> <p>This entails pragmatically engaging these organisations on their journey away from fossil fuels with due recognition to a Just Transition over the short-, medium- and long term.</p> |
| Investment in R&D | Yes | <p>Green building technologies enable OML to reduce costs, mitigate risks associated with security of electricity and water supply and to provide more productive spaces over the short-, medium- and long term.</p> <p>OML's head office in Sandton, Johannesburg (No 1 Mutual Place) is a new "as-built" 5-star building rated by the Green Building Council of South Africa. The Cape Town office space, Mutualpark, has achieved a 6-star green building rating.</p> <p>Investment in R&D is continuing with boreholes, water harvesting and water treatment plants to ensure resilience in water supply to buildings, especially in times of drought and/or water shortages and to reduce dependence on municipal potable water.</p> <p>At Mutualpark a wastewater treatment plant was built with a capacity to supply 800 000 litres/day of clean water suitable for human consumption (South African National Standards 241 compliant) and accounts for 95% of consumption. Water-saving initiatives at Mutualpark have saved 133 million litres of water since 2018.</p> |

| | | |
|------------|-----|--|
| | | <p>A wastewater treatment plant at Mutual Place was built during 2021. Although not fully commissioned due to the finalisation of the water service intermediary agreement with the municipality, the plant feeds the facility's greywater system and accounts for approximately 70% savings in municipal water consumption.</p> <p>Old Mutual Insure will develop a greywater system in 2023.</p> <p>During 2022 improvements were implemented to increase harvested water storage capacity at the existing blackwater and greywater recycling plants at Cavendish and Gateway. Work should be completed by the second quarter of 2023.</p> <p>Two more blackwater and greywater recycling plants are scheduled for installation in 2023 at two retail sites and a further two in 2024 while industrial sites will introduce localised rainwater harvesting.</p> |
| Operations | Yes | <p>In the short- and medium term, in order to save costs and carbon emissions, various renewable energy and resource-efficient initiatives have been implemented across Old Mutual Property's (OMP's) property portfolio and OML's main office parks.</p> <p>Capital expenditure to deploy new, cleaner sources of energy across the property portfolio and owned/occupied office space is required.</p> <p>During 2022 OMP commissioned 3 solar PV plants at Roseville Park in Pretoria and at the Phumulani Mall and Khulani Business Park in Gauteng. These 3 solar plants generated 4 236 MWhs of electricity saving 4 405 tCO2e of carbon emissions at a capital cost of R25.9 million.</p> <p>During 2023 OMP will install 8 additional solar PV plants at Vincent Park, Rudo Nel, Jet Park, Cavendish Connect, Mahogany Ridge, Phumelela Park, McCarthy, Bedford Centre.</p> <p>Mutualpark, the office campus in Pinelands, Cape Town, houses between 10 500 and 11 000 people.</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | <p>The rooftop solar PV system Phase 1 with an installed capacity of 1.1 MWp supplies 9% of the energy demand, which has saved about R20 million over the past five years, which equates to about one month's energy saving per year.</p> <p>Due to innovative finance models the system was sold to a third party and Mutualpark now purchase the kWhs produced by the system on its roof.</p> <p>Phase 2 was installed during 2022 and is in the final stages of commissioning – the 2.2 MWp will further reduce energy costs and dependency on the grid and significantly decrease Old Mutual's carbon footprint.</p> <p>Phase 3 is currently in the planning stage for an additional 1.5 MWp solar PV system that should produce an estimated 2 438 MWh per annum. The kWhs produced by the systems will be purchased by Old Mutual and require no capital outlay.</p> |
|--|--|--|

C3.4

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

| | Financial planning elements that have been influenced | Description of influence |
|-------|--|---|
| Row 1 | Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Access to capital Assets Claims reserves | Capital expenditure: Five-year budgets now include provision for green building investments, such as rooftop solar PV, water filtration plants, light sensors and LED light panels, etc. During 2022 Old Mutual Properties commissioned 3 solar PV plants at Roseville Park in Pretoria and at the Phumulani Mall and Khulani Business Park in Gauteng. These 3 solar plants generated 4 236 MWhs of electricity saving 4 405 tCO2e of carbon emissions at a capital cost of R25.9 million. During 2023 OMP will install 8 additional solar PV plants at Vincent Park, Rudo Nel, Jet Park, Cavendish Connect, Mahogany Ridge, Phumelela Park, McCarthy, Bedford Centre. |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <p>Direct costs: The rooftop solar PV system Phase 1 with an installed capacity of 1.1 MWp supplies 9% of the energy demand of Mutualpark, which has saved about R20 million in operational costs over the past five years, which equates to about one month’s energy saving per year.</p> <p>A 2.2MWp solar PV plant is in the final stages of commissioning at Mutualpark while another 1.5MWp solar PV installation is proposed for 2023, saving GHG emissions and direct costs as OML purchase the kWhs generated and consumed.</p> <p>Access to capital: During 2021 OM Alternative Investments launched a Hybrid Equity Fund which has raised R1 billion of capital. As the fund and team grows third-party capital commitment is expected to increase.</p> <p>In partnership with Augment Infrastructure Partners, the Alternatives business launched a fund that focuses on emerging market infrastructure projects - \$175 million of capital has already been committed.</p> <p>The Alternatives business raised R9.9 billion of committed capital (approximately 50% from third-party clients) to create a strong foundation for future revenue as capital is drawn down. These transactions are expected to have a positive impact on annuity and non-annuity revenue in the future.</p> <p>Claims Reserves: Increased claims from extreme weather events such as storms etc. are expected. These increasing claims from both short-term and long-term insurance have been factored into Old Mutual Insure’s annual and medium-term budgeting and financial management process.</p> |
|--|--|---|

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 | |
|--|---|
| Row 1 | Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan |

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Financial Metric

Other, please specify

Assets under Management (AUM) in portfolio in material sectors

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric

Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Objective under which alignment is being reported

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

241,200,000,000

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

24

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

100

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned

NZAMI targets set for financed emissions under stewardship to align to net zero pathways are:

By 2025:

- 80% of domestic listed equity portfolio financed emissions will have a net zero commitment or at least be net zero aligned or in the process of aligning;



- 100% of domestic-listed equity holdings will be subject to direct or collaborative engagement and stewardship actions
- By 2030 - 100% of (domestic-listed equity) to have a net zero commitment
- By 2040 - 75% (in material sectors, domestic and offshore assets) to have a net zero commitment
- By 2050 - 100% financed emissions in material sectors will be net zero or aligned actions by 2050 (domestic and offshore assets)

Portfolio coverage – by 2025: 24% (AUM in material sectors) aligned or aligning to net zero.

OML as an asset owner align with the NZAMI engagement targets as it is invested in the same portfolios.

C-FS3.6

(C-FS3.6) Does the policy framework for your portfolio activities include climate-related requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies?

| Policy framework for portfolio activities that include climate-related requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies | |
|--|--|
| Row 1 | Yes, our framework includes both policies with climate-related client/investee requirements and climate-related exclusion policies |

C-FS3.6a

(C-FS3.6a) Provide details of the policies which include climate-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet.

Portfolio

Investing (Asset owner)

Type of policy

Sustainable/Responsible Investment Policy

Portfolio coverage of policy

100

Policy availability

Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy

 Old Mutual Ltd_Asset_Owner_Responsible_Investment_Policy.pdf

Criteria required of clients/investees

- Disclosure of Scope 1 emissions
- Disclosure of Scope 2 emissions
- Disclosure of Scope 3 emissions
- Set a science-based emissions reduction target
- Develop a climate transition plan
- Other, please specify
 - Align executive remuneration to the company's climate transition strategy

Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Clients/investees must be compliant within the next year

Industry sectors covered by the policy

Energy

Exceptions to policy based on

Explain how criteria required, criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

Based on a proprietary ESG scoring of the companies and portfolio carbon risk analytics assessment, engagement with high impact sectors remain ongoing. Notably with energy companies such as Sasol and Glencore.

Portfolio

Investing (Asset manager)

Type of policy

Sustainable/Responsible Investment Policy

Portfolio coverage of policy

100

Policy availability

Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy

 Old Mutual Ltd_Asset_Owner_Responsible_Investment_Policy.pdf

Criteria required of clients/investees

Disclosure of Scope 1 emissions

Disclosure of Scope 2 emissions

Disclosure of Scope 3 emissions

Set a science-based emissions reduction target

Develop a climate transition plan

Other, please specify

Align executive remuneration to the company's climate transition strategy

Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Clients/investees must be compliant within the next year

Industry sectors covered by the policy

Energy

Exceptions to policy based on

Explain how criteria required, criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

Old Mutual as an asset owner appoint Old Mutual asset managers and responsible investment policies apply to both as they invest in the same portfolios.

Based on a proprietary ESG scoring of the companies and portfolio carbon risk analytics assessment, engagement with high impact sectors remain ongoing. Notably with energy companies such as Sasol and Glencore.

C-FS3.6b

(C-FS3.6b) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries and/or activities exposed or contributing to climate-related risks.

Portfolio

Investing (Asset owner)

Type of exclusion policy

Thermal coal

Power from coal

Year of exclusion implementation

2021

Timeframe for complete phase-out

Already phased out



Application

New business/investment for new projects

Country/Area/Region the exclusion policy applies to

South Africa

Description

OML will not directly invest in, finance, or be involved in the building, development, or planning of any greenfield thermal coal production facilities and thermal coal-fired power plants.

South Africa is heavily reliant on coal-derived energy and will be for a while to come. OML's thermal coal exposure within listed portfolios played a sizeable role in portfolio composition in 2020 and 2021. This is largely attributable to the resource-based nature of the South African investment landscape.

C-FS3.7

(C-FS3.7) Does your organization include climate-related requirements in your selection process and engagement with external asset managers?

| | Climate-related requirements included in selection process and engagement with external asset managers |
|-------|--|
| Row 1 | Yes |

C-FS3.7a

(C-FS3.7a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements included in your selection process and engagement with external asset managers.

Coverage

Majority of assets managed externally

Mechanisms used to include climate-related requirements in external asset manager selection

- Include climate-related requirements in investment mandates
- Include climate-related requirements in performance indicators and incentive structures
- Include climate-related requirements in requests for proposals
- Preference for investment managers with an offering of funds resilient to climate change
- Publish requirements of external investment managers in relation to climate issues
- Review investment manager's climate performance (e.g., active ownership, proxy voting records, under-weighting in high impact activities)
- Review investment manager's climate-related policies

Describe how you monitor and engage with asset managers to ensure investment activities are consistent with your climate strategy

OML established a dedicated climate change workstream focused on its role as a responsible investor. Members of the workstream comprise asset owner and asset manager representatives from across the Old Mutual Group.

Its mandate is driving collaborative efforts towards the decarbonisation of investment holdings, identifying new green economy growth opportunities and overseeing the alignment of investment metrics and targets across the Group.

Responsible Investment practices (including climate change considerations) are integrated into investment decision-making by appointed asset managers in a manner appropriate to the asset classes they manage.

As an asset owner, OML invests in various asset classes which align with strategic asset allocation. These assets are managed by asset managers within the Old Mutual Group and a selection of external global asset managers.

OML facilitates its contribution towards real economic outcomes through mandates with asset managers which inform asset managers' investment decisions and choice of investee companies that operate in the real economy, therefore driving real-world outcomes. When selecting and appointing asset managers, the extent to which Responsible Investment (including climate change) is embedded in their investment and ownership practices are considered. The underlying portfolios are managed by Old Mutual Investment Group, Old Mutual Alternative Investments, Futuregrowth Asset Management and Old Mutual Property. Old Mutual Multi-Managers appoint asset managers to manage multi-asset and single asset class portfolios on their behalf.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

No target

C4.1c

(C4.1c) Explain why you did not have an emissions target, and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

| | Primary reason | Five-year forecast | Please explain |
|-------|---|---|---|
| Row 1 | We are planning to introduce a target in the next two years | <p>In 2021 the Old Mutual Investment Group joined the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative (NZAMI) to contribute towards reducing emissions within the real economy in order to align to the 1.5°C Paris Agreement goal.</p> <p>During 2022 OMIG set its net zero targets in accordance with the Paris Aligned Investment Initiative Net Zero Investment Framework and made public its commitments in February 2023 with 'fair-share' interim targets of 24% of AUM (in material sectors) aligned or aligning to net zero by 2025.</p> <p>Targets set for financed emissions under stewardship to align to net zero pathways are: By 2025: - 80% of domestic listed equity portfolio financed emissions will have a net zero commitment or at least be net zero aligned or in the process of aligning; - 100% of domestic-listed equity holdings will be subject to</p> | <p>In 2021 Old Mutual (OML) joined the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) as an asset owner to contribute towards reducing emissions in order to align to the 1.5°C Paris Agreement goal by 2050.</p> <p>As an asset owner, net zero commitments apply to assets under management for the South African life business (OMLACSA). This includes all With Profit Policyholder and Shareholder assets, collectively referred to as proprietary investment portfolios.</p> <p>During 2022 OML examined the NZAOA target-setting protocol and, while not without challenge, took actions towards setting targets according to the four NZAOA categories; engagement, sub-portfolio emissions, sector targets and financing transition, while recognising Just Transition considerations.</p> <p>OML as an asset owner align with the NZAMI engagement targets</p> |



| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | <p>direct or collaborative engagement and stewardship actions</p> <p>By 2030 - 100% of (domestic-listed equity) to have a net zero commitment</p> <p>By 2040 - 75% (in material sectors, domestic and offshore assets) to have a net zero commitment</p> <p>By 2050 - 100% financed emissions in material sectors will be net zero or aligned actions by 2050 (domestic and offshore assets).</p> | <p>as it is invested in the same portfolios. During 2022 the investment committee approved the global listed equity decarbonisation strategy.</p> <p>As asset owner OML established a baseline carbon footprint (with a reference year of 2020) for those investment portfolios in OMLACSA where it has control over the investment mandate.</p> <p>However, Old Mutual have chosen not to publicly disclose targets at this time as it is working to understand its financed emissions across the whole portfolio. Interim targets have been sent to the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) based only on listed equity in the with profit policyholder and shareholder portfolios only.</p> <p>Old Mutual is currently working with various service providers to understand its financed emissions in listed and unlisted fixed income, unlisted equity, and direct property holdings. The plan is to set targets for the remaining asset classes within 2 years.</p> <p>Stewardship goals for listed and unlisted equity and listed fixed income are to engage with 80% of the top emitters across these asset classes, for investee companies to compile their own TCFD reports and identifying decarbonisation pathways.</p> <p>Old Mutual currently engages with industry associations such as NZAOA, ASISA and PRI to better monitor, report and assure climate-related metrics within portfolios. The aim to publish another position paper on oil and gas by 2025.</p> |
|--|--|---|--|



C4.2

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

No other climate-related targets

C4.3

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

Yes

C4.3a

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

| | Number of initiatives | Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Under investigation | 12 | |
| To be implemented* | 6 | 13,319.18 |
| Implementation commenced* | 0 | 0 |
| Implemented* | 2 | 4,816.81 |
| Not to be implemented | 2 | |

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

411.69

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

611,021

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

1,827,783

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Old Mutual Properties retrofitted basement lighting to LED at Cradock Square, Regent Place, Zone Phase 1 and Phase 2 while parking lights were converted to LED at Phumulani Mall to reduce energy consumption, cost as well as carbon emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation



Solar PV

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4,405.12

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

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

6,014,690

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

25,937,680

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Old Mutual Properties installed solar PV plants at Roseville Park, Pretoria and Phumulani Mall and Khulani Business Park in Gauteng to reduce reliance on grid electricity, carbon emissions and cost.

C4.3c

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

| Method | Comment |
|--------|---------|
|--------|---------|

| | |
|---|--|
| Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards | OML governance and risk management procedures ensure that appropriate investments are made to comply with all regulatory requirements, such as new buildings are green building certified and compliant with SANS204 standard for energy efficiency in buildings. |
| Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities | Five-year budgets now include provision for green building investments, rooftop solar PV and water filtration plants, together with energy efficiency initiatives such as light sensors and meters and LED lights, etc. |
| Employee engagement | Engaging employees in environmental efforts is an important part of delivering change across the businesses. A culture of efficiency is promoted where employees are given license to think green and are continually looking for opportunities to reduce resource use. Much of this work is conducted at individual business level. |
| Dedicated budget for energy efficiency | Old Mutual Property uses budget within operational expenditure to choose energy efficient options (e.g. light fittings) whilst ensuring to remain within budget and specification. Upgrades to emissions reduction activities (e.g. Solar and Water Treatment projects) are submitted to the Executive Committee as a full business case where the ROI and IRR projections are scrutinised for consideration. |

C-FS4.5

(C-FS4.5) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of climate change?

Yes

C-FS4.5a

(C-FS4.5a) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change, including any taxonomy used to classify the products(s).

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Investing

Infrastructure

Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product

Externally classified using other taxonomy or methodology, please specify

Old Mutual Investment Group proactively engaged the SA National Treasury Working Group on developing the Green Finance Taxonomy for South Africa which was adopted in March 2022. It is aligned with the European Union Taxonomy .

Description of product

Old Mutual Alternative Investments (OMAI) as asset manager has a strategy of driving the energy transition to a cleaner energy mix, which will see more carbon intense assets being exited over the next few years.

To date Old Mutual Alternative Investments (OMAI) invested in assets with a carbon footprint for 2022 of 2.6 million tCO₂e (Scope 1 and 2), while the renewables assets have generated 5.49 million tCO₂e offsets.

During 2022 the projects generated 9 037 GWh (2021: 7 311 GWh) of energy of which renewable energy contributed 56% or 5 089 GWh (2021: 4 748 GWh).

At the end of 2022 OMAI's investments constituted 32% of South Africa's installed renewable energy capacity.

Given the ongoing energy crisis in South Africa, OMAI is developing a pipeline of further renewable energy project finance investments. These are not only related to traditional government procurement programmes but also to projects selling power to private companies, in line with the recent developments of gradual deregulation of the South African electricity supply industry.

To realize the opportunity of investing in a cleaner energy mix OMAI, through various funds, invested in new greenfield renewable energy projects that enable cost-effective electricity tariffs.

The IDEAS Fund is one of South Africa's largest domestic infrastructure equity funds. It invests in economic infrastructure (roads and railways), social infrastructure (housing and publicprivate partnerships) and renewable energy infrastructure (solar and wind projects) in the Southern African Development Community region.

In recent years, the IDEAS Fund has implemented an investment strategy into large-scale renewable capacity deployment, becoming a first mover and leading equity investor in renewable power plants in South Africa. The fund now has 29 renewables investments.

OMAI's project finance is extended to 23 renewable energy projects cover all major technologies, including solar PV (1 167MW), concentrated solar power (450MW), wind (276MW) and battery energy storage technology (150MW), with a total installed capacity of 2 043 MW. The majority of investments are located in South Africa, with one investment situated in North Africa. All renewable energy projects are performing well, with South African projects assisting in alleviating the country's current energy crisis.

Product enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Mitigation

Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

117,000,000,000

% of total portfolio value

9.75

Type of activity financed/insured or provided

Renewable energy

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

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? |
|-------|---|
| Row 1 | No |

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2,148.96

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

79,328.13

Comment

No low-carbon electricity, heat or steam purchased. Hence, market-based Scope 2 emissions are the same as location-based.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

79,328.13

Comment

No low-carbon electricity, heat or steam purchased. Hence, market-based Scope 2 emissions are the same as location-based.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1,172.46



Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7,694.83

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution



Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6,649.15

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019



Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18,515.89

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

153,514.27



Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)



Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8,276.59

Comment

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

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

67,604.2

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

64,966.3

Comment

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?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

Emissions generated by the following facilities and/or entities are excluded from the reporting boundary:

- Old Mutual South Africa (OMSA) leased portfolio.
- Old Mutual Insure branches and franchises - including Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation (CGIC).
- All branches are excluded from the reporting boundary.
- OMAR - South Sudan and Scope 1 - fugitive gases are excluded.

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

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

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

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

3.9

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

3.9

Explain why this source is excluded

Data for these facilities and South Sudan is not available.

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

The square meters occupied by OML staff in properties with 3rd party leases is estimated to be 91 799 m2. However, this excludes office space occupied by OM Insure, CGIC and South Sudan.

The total area included in the carbon footprint is 2 216 805 m2.

It is therefore estimated that the % of emissions excluded is less than 5% - $91\,799 / (2\,216\,805 + 91\,799) = 3.98\%$.

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

949.02

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Consumption of office paper and municipal water

Paper emission factors: Mondi Rotatrim Paper Profile – released February 2022 and Sappi Typek Paper Profile – released May 2021 indicating electricity usage and CO2 emissions per tonne of paper and Eskom 2022. Defra 2022: Material use emission factor for other paper.

Tonnes of paper purchased provided by the service providers were used to calculate emissions according to the GHG Protocol using the provided emission factors.

Water emission factor for South Africa sourced from Friedrich, Pillay & Buckley 2007 "The use of LCA in the water industry and the case for an environmental performance indicator." Water SA, Vol. 33 and Defra 2022: Water supply for the Rest of Africa.

Data is sourced from various countries for water. The KI of water is calculated and multiplied by the emission factors for water.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

7,844.78

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Transmission and Distribution losses

Purchased electricity (kWhs) consumed were used to calculate emissions according to the GHG Protocol using the emissions factor from the Eskom 2022 Annual Integrated Report and IEA emission factors for electricity for the African countries.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

3,226.11

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Waste to landfill, recycled and composted

Tonnes of wet waste to landfill and tonnes of municipal waste recycled and composted were used to calculate emissions according to the GHG Protocol using Defra's 2022 emission factors for municipal waste and Friedrich and Trois (2013), GHG emission factors developed for the collection, transport and landfilling of municipal waste in South African municipalities.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

7,742.46

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

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

100

Please explain

Car rental - kilometres travelled, engine size and type of fuel used provided by service provider. Defra's 2022 emission factors for business travel - land and fuels used.

Air travel - flight information provided by service provider, including class of travel, departure dates and destination of each leg. Carbon Calculated determined the distance travelled. Defra's 2022 emission factors for business travel - air used.

Hotel accommodation - bed nights provided by service provider. Defra's 2022 emission factors for hotel stay in South Africa and internationally

used.

Emissions were calculated according to the GHG Protocol.

It is assumed that there is one occupant per vehicle rented.

All flights are booked through the company therefore there are no privately booked flights that are not accounted for.

Hotel accommodation was based on estimated number of nights away on business travel and calculations were based on 1 person occupying a room per night.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Old Mutual's is a financial services provider and its services are not physical intermediate products that require further processing. It is not responsible for directly generating greenhouse gas emissions.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Old Mutual offers financial services and insurance products and its sold products do not consume energy when used to generate GHG emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Old Mutual offers financial services and insurance products and hence, do not produce sold products that need to be treated at end of life. Policy paper used is already accounted for under purchased goods and services.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

123,815.85



Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

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

100

Please explain

Purchased electricity (kWhs) consumed by tenants were used to calculate emissions according to the GHG Protocol using the emissions factor from the Eskom 2022 Annual Integrated Report and IEA emission factors for electricity for the African countries.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

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

0.000000647

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

73,242.89

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

113,209,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

101.1

Direction of change

Increased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Change in revenue

Please explain

Scope 1 & 2 emissions decreased by 8.13% as a result of energy efficiency projects implemented by Old Mutual Properties such as retrofitting basement lighting to LED at Cradock Square, Regent Place, Zone Phase 1 and Phase 2 while parking lights were converted to LED at Phumulani Mall to reduce energy consumption, cost as well as Scope 2 carbon emissions.

Emissions were further reduced by installing 3 solar PV plants at Roseville Park, Pretoria and Phumulani Mall and Khulani Business Park in Gauteng.

Revenue earned decreased by 54.32% post Covid-19, resulting in an increase in the intensity figure for revenue.

Intensity figure

0.033

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

73,242.89

Metric denominator

square meter

Metric denominator: Unit total

2,216,805

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

36.73

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

Scope 1 & 2 emissions decreased by 8.13% as a result of energy efficiency projects implemented by Old Mutual Properties such as retrofitting basement lighting to LED at Cradock Square, Regent Place, Zone Phase 1 and Phase 2 while parking lights were converted to LED at Phumulani Mall to reduce energy consumption, cost as well as Scope 2 carbon emissions.

Emissions were further reduced by installing 3 solar PV plants at Roseville Park, Pretoria and Phumulani Mall and Khulani Business Park in Gauteng.

Square meters occupied increased by 45.2% due to including more OMAR facilities, resulting in a decrease in the intensity figure.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

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?

Decreased

C7.9a

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

| | Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e) | Direction of change in emissions | Emissions value (percentage) | Please explain calculation |
|---|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Change in renewable energy consumption | 4,405.12 | Decreased | 5.53 | Old Mutual Properties installed solar PV plants at Roseville Park, Pretoria and Phumulani Mall and Khulani Business Park in Gauteng to reduce reliance on grid electricity, carbon emissions and cost. Total Scope 1 & 2 emissions for 2021 were 79 724 tCO2e. We therefore arrived at -5.53% through $(-4\ 405 / 79\ 724) * 100 = -5.53\%$ |
| Other emissions reduction activities | 411.69 | Decreased | 0.52 | Old Mutual Properties retrofitted basement lighting to LED at Cradock Square, Regent Place, Zone Phase 1 and Phase 2 while parking lights were converted to LED at Phumulani Mall to reduce energy consumption, cost as well as Scope 2 carbon emissions. Total Scope 1 & 2 emissions for 2021 were 79 724 tCO2e. We therefore arrived at -0.52% through $(-412 / 79\ 724) * 100 = -0.52\%$ |
| Divestment | | | | |
| Acquisitions | | | | |
| Mergers | | | | |
| Change in output | | | | |
| Change in methodology | 3,610.44 | Decreased | 4.53 | Scope 2 emissions reduced due to Eskom's emissions factor for South Africa decreasing from 1.06 tCO2e/kWh in 2021 to 1.04 tCO2e/kWh in 2022, while Zimbabwe's emission factor decreased by 43%. Total Scope 1 & 2 emissions for 2021 were 79 724 tCO2e. We therefore arrived at -4.53% through $(-3\ 610 / 79\ 724) * 100 = -4.53\%$ |
| Change in boundary | | | | |
| Change in physical operating conditions | 1,946.33 | Increased | 2.44 | Eskom's rotational load shedding during the year resulting in increased diesel consumption in generators. |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | Total Scope 1 & 2 emissions for 2021 were 79 724 tCO ₂ e. We therefore arrived at 2.44% through $(1\ 946 / 79\ 724) * 100 = 2.44\%$ |
| Unidentified | | | | |
| Other | | | | |

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?

Market-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) | HHV (higher heating value) | 0 | 29,793.6 | 29,793.6 |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity | | 3,100.29 | 66,824.83 | 69,925.12 |
| Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy | | 11,488.37 | | 11,488.37 |
| Total energy consumption | | 14,588.66 | 96,618.43 | 111,207.09 |

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)

62,233.09

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

10,638.84

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]

72,871.93

Country/area

Other, please specify

African countries consisting of: Botswana, Eswatini, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7,692.03

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

849.53

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]

8,541.56



C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

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

 Old Mutual Limited FY2022 Verification Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

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 market-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

 Old Mutual Limited FY2022 Verification Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

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: Waste generated in operations

Scope 3: Business travel

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

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

 Old Mutual Limited FY2022 Verification Statement.pdf

Page/section reference

Pages 1-3

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 |
|---|--|---|---|
| C5. Emissions performance | Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2) | Limited assurance according to ISO14064-3 | Organisation-wide, annual assurance of Scope 1 & 2 emissions compared to the prior year, together with explanations for changes.  1 |
| C5. Emissions performance | Change in Scope 1 emissions against a base year (not target related) | Limited assurance according to ISO14064-3 | Organisation-wide, annual assurance of Scope 1 emissions compared to the base year, together with explanations for changes.  1 |
| C5. Emissions performance | Change in Scope 2 emissions against a base year (not target related) | Limited assurance according to ISO14064-3 | Organisation-wide, annual assurance of Scope 2 emissions compared to the base year, together with explanations for changes.  1 |

 1Old Mutual Limited FY2022 Verification Statement.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

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 investees

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models to source renewable energy

% of suppliers by number

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

1

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

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Properties directly owned by Old Mutual and managed through Old Mutual Properties as well as the Old Mutual offices are reliant on Eskom for electricity – South Africa's main supplier of electric power that is mainly generated from coal. However, increased load shedding results in burning diesel for generators giving rise to additional costs and greenhouse gas emissions.

Old Mutual continues to look for innovative ways to increase its renewable energy consumption to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and explores alternative finance arrangements for the use of renewable energy.

Self-generated or purchased renewable energy will achieve energy self-sufficiency, ensure price certainty, secure long-term energy supply with resultant large operational costs savings.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Mutualpark, the office campus in Pinelands, Cape Town, houses between 10 500 and 11 000 people. A solar system was installed by Old Mutual during 2017. Due to innovative finance models the system was sold to a third party and Mutualpark now purchase the kWhs produced by the system on its roof.

Phase 2 was installed during 2022 and is in the final stages of commissioning – the 2.2 MWp will further reduce energy costs and dependency on the grid and significantly decrease Old Mutual's carbon footprint.

Phase 3 is currently in the planning stage for an additional 1.5 MWp solar PV system that should produce an estimated 2 438 MWh per annum. The kWhs produced by the systems will be purchased by Old Mutual and no capital outlay is required.

The rooftop solar PV system Phase 1 with an installed capacity of 1.1 MWp supplies 9% of the energy demand, which has saved about R20 million over the past five years, which equates to about one month's energy saving per year.

During 2022 Old Mutual Properties commissioned 3 solar PV plants at Roseville Park in Pretoria and at the Phumulani Mall and Khulani Business Park in Gauteng. These 3 solar plants cost R25.9 million to install and generated 4 236 MWhs of electricity saving GHG emissions of 4 405 tCO₂e.

This raised the current solar PV generation to an estimated 7% of total electricity consumption at investment properties.

During 2023 OML will install 8 additional solar PV plants at Vincent Park, Rudo Nel, Jet Park, Cavendish Connect, Mahogany Ridge, Phumelela Park, McCarthy, Bedford Centre while Wanooka Place (Old Mutual Insure's head office) is looking to install solar PV systems.

OML is therefore engaging with potential developers on providing turnkey solutions for the solar systems, together with reviewing proposals for wheeling electricity from projects that are coming on stream in 2025 in line with the recent developments of gradual deregulation of the South African electricity supply industry.

Comment

C-FS12.1c

(C-FS12.1c) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your investees.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing investee behavior)

Details of engagement

Exercise active ownership

Implement a stewardship and engagement strategy, with a clear escalation and voting policy, that is consistent with our ambition for all assets under management to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner

Initiate and support dialogue with investee boards to set Paris-aligned strategies

Encourage investees to set a science-based emissions reduction target

% scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a/C-FS14.1b

100

Investing (Asset managers) portfolio coverage

100

Investing (Asset owners) portfolio coverage

100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at investees with increased climate-related risks

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Old Mutual's Asset Owner Responsible Investment Policy states that: We expect appointed asset managers to consider environmental and climate change imperatives in their investment decisions and frameworks across asset classes as appropriate. For appointed asset managers with listed equity mandates, this includes encouraging investee companies to:

- » Enhance climate change disclosures and report climate change risk exposures according to the TCFD framework
- » Commit to short, medium and long-term science-based carbon emissions reduction targets according to long-term transition strategies
- » Align their executive remuneration to the Group climate transition strategy.

During 2022 as participants in Climate Action 100+, Old Mutual Investment Group (OMIG) held direct discussions with the Sasol Board of directors and management team.

Engagements included discussions on the opportunity for Sasol to refinance its loan facilities using a combination of green bonds and sustainability-linked loans to achieve specific climate mitigation goals, such as rolling out renewables and reconfiguring operations to more eco-efficient feed stock and emission mitigation measures.

Measures of success: OML noted that climate ambition linked to remuneration was an important part of driving change. Sasol's 2023 remuneration policy integrates metrics aligned to its transition strategy. OMIG looks forward to the opportunity to develop a better understanding of these metrics and to see targets ratcheted up over time.

In addition, Sasol committed to an active plan and strategy to achieve net zero by 2050. Going forward, OMIG will be focused on the execution of the strategy as it believes that the Board in place possesses the requisite skill and experience to deliver on the strategy, but the organisation has a tendency to defer action on critical issues. As such, OMIG anticipate the bulk of ongoing engagements to be centred on execution of strategy at both a board level and an executive level.

C-FS12.2

(C-FS12.2) Does your organization exercise voting rights as a shareholder on climate-related issues?

| | Exercise voting rights as a shareholder on climate-related issues |
|-------|---|
| Row 1 | Yes |

C-FS12.2a

(C-FS12.2a) Provide details of your shareholder voting record on climate-related issues.

Method used to exercise your voting rights as a shareholder

Exercise voting rights directly

How do you ensure your shareholder voting rights are exercised in line with your overall strategy or transition plan?

Percentage of voting disclosed across portfolio

100

Climate-related issues supported in shareholder resolutions

- Climate transition plans
- Climate-related disclosures
- Emissions reduction targets
- Board oversight of climate-related issues

Do you publicly disclose the rationale behind your voting on climate-related issues?

Yes, for all



Method used to exercise your voting rights as a shareholder

Exercise voting rights through an external service provider

How do you ensure your shareholder voting rights are exercised in line with your overall strategy or transition plan?

Vote tracking

Publish requirements of external service providers in relation to climate-related issues

Review external service provider's climate-related policies

Review external service provider's climate-related performance (e.g. active ownership, proxy voting records)

Include climate-related requirements in requests for proposals

Include climate-related requirements in service provider mandates

Percentage of voting disclosed across portfolio

100

Climate-related issues supported in shareholder resolutions

Climate transition plans

Climate-related disclosures

Emissions reduction targets

Board oversight of climate-related issues

Do you publicly disclose the rationale behind your voting on climate-related issues?

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, we engage directly with policy makers

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

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

 Old Mutual Ltd_Climate_Report_2022-pages-51-57-transition plans.pdf

 OML_Climate_Change_Positioning_Statement.pdf

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

OML is represented by various business unit representatives who engage with Government, Regulators, Industry Bodies and Business Partners on policy issues impacting the business inclusive of climate change.

The various representatives meet on a regular basis with their associations to debate and give recommendations on various topics to ensure sustainability in their business models.

OML established a Climate Change Task Force whose responsibilities include: coordinating and overseeing 4 cross-functional work stream activities; ensuring alignment across functional areas and segments (Group Strategy, Segments, Group Risk, Responsible Business), and ensuring regulatory and TCFD disclosure requirements are met (4 TCFD pillars), coordinating reporting for the executive team and Board committees.

Workstream 3 (Sustainability team) and its core members drive the overall Climate Change programme as a working group - feedback on issues is reported as per OML's Risk Management policy.

C12.3a

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

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

The Green Finance Taxonomy for South Africa - a catalogue that defines a minimum set of assets, projects and sectors that are eligible to be defined as 'green' in line with international best practice and national priorities. It will also help curb greenwashing, and the disclosure practices will enable transparency and accountability among market participants.

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

Climate change mitigation

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

Transparency requirements

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

South Africa

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Old Mutual Investment Group proactively engaged the National Treasury Working Group on developing the Green Finance Taxonomy for South Africa which was adopted in March 2022. It is aligned with the European Union Taxonomy and opens the market for green economic growth.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Old Mutual Investment Group (OMIG) developed an in-house Green Economy Taxonomy, with the European Green Economy Taxonomy as the guiding framework, that allows for the tracking of the portion of investments invested in the green economy.

OMIG's green economy taxonomy categorises which assets have an active positive impact on the sustainability of the economy according to global best practice criteria.

Having a National Green Finance Taxonomy that is internationally aligned will attract capital into the green economy.

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

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) Sustainability and Climate Change Disclosure Guidance - it is aligned with, and draws on, the most influential global initiatives on sustainability and climate change disclosure – including the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards, the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, and the IIRC's International <IR> Framework – as well as an extensive range of other frameworks and standards, and the sustainability/ESG guidance of various peer exchanges.

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

Climate change mitigation

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

Transparency requirements

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

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

South Africa

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Old Mutual provided feedback during the consultative process to the JSE regarding its Sustainability and Climate Disclosure Guidance, that was released in June 2022 to promote transparency and good governance and guide listed companies on best practice in ESG disclosure.

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

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

Old Mutual's 2022 Sustainability Report shares its sustainability performance and response to material ESG issues. The content of the reporting suite is compiled with guidance from multiple sources including global standards, recommendations from regulatory and statutory bodies, ratings agencies and international governing bodies. The reporting suite should also meet requirements of the JSE Sustainability and Climate Disclosure Guidance.

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

 Old Mutual Ltd - Integrated Report - 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Old Mutual Ltd – Integrated Report – 2022: Pages 1-92

Content elements

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Old Mutual Ltd_Climate_Report_2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Old Mutual Ltd – Climate Report 2022: pages 1-62

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

 Old Mutual Ltd_Sustainability_Report_2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Old Mutual Ltd – Sustainability Report 2022: pages 1-49

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Other, please specify
Responsible Investment

Comment

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 | Climate Action 100+ International Corporate Governance Network (ICGN) Net Zero Asset Managers initiative Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance Principle for Responsible Investment (PRI) Other, please specify Code for Responsible Investing in South Africa (CRISA), Principles for Responsible Investment’s Advance initiative | <p>Old Mutual Investment Group and Futuregrowth have officially endorsed Climate Action 100+. This means we are part of a global coalition to push for change on climate issues. There are three African companies of interest – Eskom, Sasol and Dangote and we are currently leading on engaging Dangote Cement on behalf of Climate Action 100+. Futuregrowth are engaged on Eskom. Our asset managers have joined a team of international investors in holding direct discussions with the Sasol Board and management team. Additionally, they led a climate engagement with Dangote Cement and the African Frontiers Team.</p> <p>Responsible Investment draws on the principles of the United Nations backed Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI), to which OML is a signatory.</p> <p>Old Mutual Investment Group has signed up to the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative (NZAMI) and committed to reducing emissions within the real economy in order to align to the 1.5°C Paris Agreement goal.</p> <p>As a member of the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA), OML has committed to developing metrics and establishing targets towards reducing emissions within the real economy in order to align to the 1.5°C</p> |



| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | <p>Paris Agreement goal.</p> <p>OML is a member of the UN PRI and active members of the ICGN.</p> <p>Responsible Investment (RI) draws on the principles of the Code for Responsible Investing in South Africa (CRISA) and other RI-focused policies and legislation.</p> <p>OML was involved in drafting the original Code for Responsible Investing in South Africa (CRISA) and has remained actively engaged in its functioning over the past decade. It was involved in the redraft of the code and are pleased to see that the new draft, released for public comment in November 2020, incorporated many of the recommendations put forward.</p> <p>OML is actively engaged with the CRISA Committee, the ASISA RI Committee and the National Advisory Body for impact investing.</p> <p>Old Mutual Investment Group is now signed to the Principles for Responsible Investment’s Advance initiative. This initiative is a collaborative effort from global investors that focuses on social matters and supports the journey towards a Just Transition.</p> |
|--|--|--|

C14. Portfolio Impact

C-FS14.0

(C-FS14.0) For each portfolio activity, state the value of your financing and insurance of carbon-related assets in the reporting year.

Investing in all carbon-related assets (Asset manager)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

117,000,000,000

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

9.75

Details of calculation

Old Mutual Alternative Investments is one of Africa's leading private alternative investment managers, with over R117 billion in AUM in infrastructure, private equity, hybrid equity and impact funds at 31 December 2022. This included the AIIM Infrastructure and IDEAS Fund.

Old Mutual's total funds under management for 2022 was R1.2 trillion.

The percentage of carbon-related assets reported is therefore R117 billion / R1.2 trillion = 9.75%

Investing in coal (Asset manager)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

0

Details of calculation

No investments in coal as asset manager.

Investing in oil and gas (Asset manager)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

0

Details of calculation

No investments in oil & gas as asset manager.

Investing all carbon-related assets (Asset owner)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

384,000,000,000

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

32

Details of calculation

Material listed holdings in the South African life business With Profit Policyholder and Shareholder funds comprised R384 billion as at 31 December 2022 of AUM.

Old Mutual's total funds under management for 2022 was R1.2 trillion.

Portfolio coverage is calculated as: R384 billion / R1.2 trillion = 32%

Investing in coal (Asset owner)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

10,600,000,000

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

0.88

Details of calculation

Funds invested in coal comprised R10.6 billion as at 31 December 2022 of AUM.

Old Mutual's total funds under management for 2022 was R1.2 trillion.

Portfolio coverage is calculated as: R10.6 billion / R1.2 trillion = 0.88%

Investing in oil and gas (Asset owner)

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

0

Details of calculation

No investments in oil & gas as asset owner.

Insuring all carbon-related assets

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Important, but not immediate priority

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

OM Insure has initiated the process of assessing its portfolio exposure to climate-related risk and opportunities. This forms part of the broader OML Climate Change Strategy which will include values by sector.

Insuring coal

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Important, but not immediate priority

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

OM Insure has initiated the process of assessing its portfolio exposure to climate-related risk and opportunities. This forms part of the broader OML Climate Change Strategy which will include values by sector.

Insuring oil and gas

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure in the next two years

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

Important, but not immediate priority

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

OM Insure has initiated the process of assessing its portfolio exposure to climate-related risk and opportunities. This forms part of the broader OML Climate Change Strategy which will include values by sector.

C-FS14.1

(C-FS14.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on the climate?



| | We conduct analysis on our portfolio's impact on the climate | Disclosure metric | Please explain why you do not measure the impact of your portfolio on the climate |
|--|--|--|--|
| Investing (Asset manager) | Yes | Portfolio emissions | |
| Investing (Asset owner) | Yes | Other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics (as defined by TCFD) | |
| Insurance underwriting (Insurance company) | No, but we plan to do so in the next two years | | OM Insure has initiated the process of assessing its portfolio exposure to climate-related risk and opportunities. This forms part of the broader OML Climate Change Strategy. |

C-FS14.1a

(C-FS14.1a) Provide details of your organization’s portfolio emissions in the reporting year.

Investing (Asset manager)

Portfolio emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

2,632,253.87

Portfolio coverage

9.75

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

100

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

GHG Protocol - Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Please explain the details and assumptions used in your calculation

Scope 1 & 2 emissions are calculated for investments in renewable energy and infrastructure projects for 70% of the OMAI portfolio. Old Mutual Alternative Investments is one of Africa's leading private alternative investment managers, with over R117 billion in AUM in infrastructure, private equity, hybrid equity and impact funds at 31 December 2022. This included the AIIM Infrastructure and IDEAS Fund. Old Mutual's total funds under management for 2022 was R1.2 trillion. Portfolio coverage is calculated as: R117 billion / R1.2 trillion = 9.75%

C-FS14.1b

(C-FS14.1b) Provide details of the other carbon footprinting and/or exposure metrics used to track the impact of your portfolio on the climate.

Portfolio

Investing (asset owner)

Portfolio metric

Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO₂e/Million revenue)

Metric value in the reporting year

265.1

Portfolio coverage

97

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

0

Calculation methodology

MSCI ESG Research analysed listed portfolios with the weighted average carbon intensity metric only applicable to proprietary listed investments - listed equity portfolios for South Africa with data coverage of 97% of the portfolio.

The analysis enables OML to identify the top contributors to carbon emissions as well as physical and transition risks within proprietary listed investment portfolios as well as the opportunity to obtain comparable data, enabling an assessment of progress since the last reporting period.

Analysis covered material listed holdings in the South African life business With Profit Policyholder and Shareholder funds, comprising R384 billion as at 31 December 2022 of AUM.

C-FS14.2

(C-FS14.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization’s portfolio impact?

| | Portfolio breakdown |
|-------|---|
| Row 1 | Yes, by asset class Yes, by industry |

C-FS14.2a

(C-FS14.2a) Break down your organization’s portfolio impact by asset class.

| Asset class | Portfolio metric | Portfolio emissions or alternative metric |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Investing Listed Equity | Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/Million revenue) | 265.1 |

C-FS14.2b

(C-FS14.2b) Break down your organization’s portfolio impact by industry.

| Portfolio | Industry | Portfolio metric | Portfolio emissions or alternative metric |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Investing (Asset manager) | Energy | Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e) | 2,632,253.87 |

C-FS14.3

(C-FS14.3) Did your organization take any actions in the reporting year to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world?

| | Actions taken to align our portfolio with a 1.5°C world | Briefly explain the actions you have taken to align your portfolio with a 1.5-degree world | Please explain why you have not taken any action to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| Investing (Asset manager) | Yes | <p>In 2021 the Old Mutual Investment Group joined the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative (NZAMI) to contribute towards reducing emissions within the real economy in order to align to the 1.5°C Paris Agreement goal.</p> <p>During 2022 OMIG set its net zero targets in accordance with the Paris Aligned Investment Initiative Net Zero Investment Framework and made public its commitments in February 2023 with ‘fair-share’ interim targets of 24% of AUM (in material sectors) aligned or aligning to net zero by 2025.</p> <p>Targets set for financed emissions under stewardship to align to net zero pathways are:</p> <p>By 2025: - 80% of domestic listed equity portfolio financed emissions will have a net zero commitment or at least be net zero aligned or in the process of aligning;</p> <p>- 100% of domestic-listed equity holdings will be subject to direct or collaborative engagement and stewardship actions</p> <p>By 2030 - 100% of (domestic-listed equity) to have a net zero commitment</p> <p>By 2040 - 75% (in material sectors, domestic and offshore assets) to have a net zero commitment</p> | |

| | | By 2050 - 100% financed emissions in material sectors will be net zero or aligned actions by 2050 (domestic and offshore assets) | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Investing (Asset owner) | Yes | <p>In 2021 Old Mutual (OML) joined the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) as an asset owner to contribute towards reducing emissions in order to align to the 1.5°C Paris Agreement goal by 2050.</p> <p>As an asset owner, net zero commitments apply to assets under management for the South African life business (OMLACSA). This includes all With Profit Policyholder and Shareholder assets, collectively referred to as proprietary investment portfolios.</p> <p>During 2022 OML examined the NZAOA target-setting protocol and, while not without challenge, took actions towards setting targets according to the four NZAOA categories; engagement, sub-portfolio emissions, sector targets and financing transition, while recognising Just Transition considerations.</p> <p>OML as an asset owner align with the NZAMI engagement targets as it is invested in the same portfolios. During 2022 the investment committee approved the global listed equity decarbonisation strategy.</p> <p>As asset owner OML established a baseline carbon footprint (with a reference year of 2020) for those investment portfolios in OMLACSA where it has control over the investment mandate. Quantitative climate metrics to support the baseline emission analysis were sourced from MSCI ESG Research and was refined to include all asset classes as well as African operations.</p> | |
| Insurance underwriting (Insurance company) | No, but we plan to in the next two years | | OM Insure plans to assess clients' business strategies and business exposures to various climate risks and opportunities, including their just-transition strategies, considering external socio-economic conditions. |

C-FS14.3a

(C-FS14.3a) Does your organization assess if your clients/investees' business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world?

| | Assessment of alignment of clients/investees' strategies with a 1.5°C world |
|---------------------------|---|
| Investing (Asset manager) | Yes, for all |
| Investing (Asset owner) | Yes, for all |

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 | Yes, board-level oversight | <p>The OML Board appointed Responsible Business Committee and Risk Committee are formally accountable for climate-related issues, including biodiversity.</p> <p>The Responsible Business Committee's mandate includes monitoring and reporting on the Group's activities in sustainable social and economic development, including environmental management.</p> <p>The Risk Committee provides oversight over all material financial and non-financial risks within the Group on behalf of the Board. This extends to oversight over climate related financial and non-financial risks.</p> | <p>Risks and opportunities to our own operations</p> <p>The impact of our own operations on biodiversity</p> |

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 | |
|---|--|
| Row 1 | No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years |

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

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No, but we plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

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? | |
|---|--|
|---|--|

| | |
|-------|--|
| Row 1 | No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years |
|-------|--|

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 | |

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 |
|-------------|------------------|---|
| | | |

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 | Chief Executive Officer | Chief Executive Officer (CEO) |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|

FW-FS Forests and Water Security (FS only)

FW-FS1.1

(FW-FS1.1) Is there board-level oversight of forests- and/or water-related issues within your organization?

| | Board-level oversight of this issue area |
|---------|--|
| Forests | Yes |
| Water | Yes |

FW-FS1.1a

(FW-FS1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for forests- and/or water-related issues.

| Issue area(s) | Position of individual(s) or committee(s) | Responsibilities for forests- and/or water-related issues |
|------------------|---|---|
| Forests Water | Board-level committee | <p>The OML Board appointed Responsible Business Committee and Risk Committee are formally accountable for climate-related issues, including issues relating to forests and water.</p> <p>The Responsible Business Committee’s mandate includes monitoring and reporting on the Group’s activities in sustainable social and economic development, including environmental management.</p> <p>The Risk Committee provides oversight over all material financial and non-financial risks within the Group on behalf of the Board. This extends to oversight over climate related financial and non-financial risks.</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <p>Forests or water-related risks that have the potential to be of substantive financial or strategic risk to the Group, will be escalated by the Chair of the Responsible Business Committee for the consideration of the Board's Risk Committee.</p> <p>During 2022 the Responsible Business Committee approved the revised Asset Owner Responsible Investment Policy as well as updates to the Old Mutual Customer Investment Risk Policy to include climate change considerations, including forest and water considerations, as part of the overall investment process, with the aim of delivering sustainable long-term returns to customers.</p> <p>Further, it approved the Old Mutual Investment Group's commitment to the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative (NZAMI), having approved the commitment to join the Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) in 2021.</p> |
|--|--|---|

FW-FS1.1b

(FW-FS1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of forests- and/or water-related issues.

Issue area(s)

Forests

Frequency with which the issue area(s) is a scheduled agenda item

Scheduled - all meetings

Governance mechanisms into which this issue area(s) is integrated

- Reviewing and guiding strategy
- Reviewing and guiding the risk management process
- Overseeing and guiding employee incentives
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing value chain engagement
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan

Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan
Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

Scope of board-level oversight

Risks and opportunities to our investment (asset management) activities
Risks and opportunities to our investment (asset ownership) activities
Risks and opportunities to our insurance underwriting activities
The impact of our investing (asset management) activities on forests and/or water security
The impact of our investing (asset ownership) activities on forests and/or water security
The impact of our insurance underwriting activities on forests and/or water security

Please explain

The OML Board, via the Board Responsible Business Committee and the Board Risk Committee set the OML direction, strategy and position on Climate Change, including forests, in conjunction with the OML executive team, taking into account existing approaches within the investment, general insurance, environmental and responsible business units.

These Committees collectively established the OML Climate Change Task Force to facilitate a cross-functional, coordinated and structured response to the identification, assessment and mitigation of water- and climate-related risks and opportunities in OML, and set the mandate for the task force.

Oversight is provided via quarterly reviews of OML's progress on climate change.

Issue area(s)

Water

Frequency with which the issue area(s) is a scheduled agenda item

Scheduled - all meetings

Governance mechanisms into which this issue area(s) is integrated

- Reviewing and guiding strategy
- Reviewing and guiding the risk management process
- Overseeing and guiding employee incentives
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing value chain engagement
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan
- Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

Scope of board-level oversight

- Risks and opportunities to our investment (asset management) activities
- Risks and opportunities to our investment (asset ownership) activities
- Risks and opportunities to our insurance underwriting activities
- The impact of our investing (asset management) activities on forests and/or water security
- The impact of our investing (asset ownership) activities on forests and/or water security
- The impact of our insurance underwriting activities on forests and/or water security

Please explain

The OML Board, via the Board Responsible Business Committee and the Board Risk Committee set the OML direction, strategy and position on Climate Change, including water, in conjunction with the OML executive team, taking into account existing approaches within the investment, general insurance, environmental and responsible business units.

These Committees collectively established the OML Climate Change Task Force to facilitate a cross-functional, coordinated and structured response to the identification, assessment and mitigation of water- and climate-related risks and opportunities in OML, and set the mandate for the task force.

Oversight is provided via quarterly reviews of OML's progress on climate change.

FW-FS1.1c

(FW-FS1.1c) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on forests- and/or water-related issues?

Forests

Board member(s) have competence on this issue area

Yes

Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on this issue area

In 2018, at the time of listing on the JSE, the OML Board determined the individual skills required to provide effective oversight over the large and complex financial services business, creating a skills matrix.

The Corporate Governance & Nominations committee reviews this skills matrix of the Board and its committees on a quarterly basis. Skills gaps which are identified inform the training requirements of the Board, as well as skills which will be targeted with future Board appointments. The institutional knowledge of directors is also considered as part of this process.

Preference is given to executive and/or industry experience when filling skills gaps on the Board, as the Board believes that these skills enable the most effective functioning of the Board, supporting robust oversight by Board members who have had the requisite practical experience.

During 2022 eight Board members were identified with recognised executive industry expertise in sustainability.

The Board is satisfied that these 8 directors have essential expertise required to effectively govern and guide the Group in future proofing the business and complying with Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) requirements, including climate change.

It was further decided to provide the entire Board and Exco with ongoing training on strategic sustainability, including climate change issues.

Water

Board member(s) have competence on this issue area

Yes

Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on this issue area

In 2018, at the time of listing on the JSE, the OML Board determined the individual skills required to provide effective oversight over the large and complex financial services business, creating a skills matrix.

The Corporate Governance & Nominations committee reviews this skills matrix of the Board and its committees on a quarterly basis. Skills gaps which are identified inform the training requirements of the Board, as well as skills which will be targeted with future Board appointments. The institutional knowledge of directors is also considered as part of this process.

Preference is given to executive and/or industry experience when filling skills gaps on the Board, as the Board believes that these skills enable the most effective functioning of the Board, supporting robust oversight by Board members who have had the requisite practical experience.

During 2022 eight Board members were identified with recognised executive industry expertise in sustainability.

The Board is satisfied that these 8 directors have essential expertise required to effectively govern and guide the Group in future proofing the business and complying with Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) requirements, including climate change.

It was further decided to provide the entire Board and Exco with ongoing training on strategic sustainability, including climate change issues.

FW-FS1.2

(FW-FS1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for forests- and/or water-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Issue area(s)

Forests

Water

Forests- and/or water-related responsibilities of this position

- Managing annual budgets for forests and/or water security mitigation activities
- Providing forests- and/or water-related employee incentives
- Developing plans for transition to a deforestation free and/or water secure world
- Implementing plans for transition to a deforestation free and/or water secure world
- Integrating forests- and/or water-related issues into the strategy
- Conducting forests- and/or water-related scenario analysis
- Setting forests- and/or water-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against forests- and/or water-related corporate targets
- Managing public policy engagement that may impact the forests and/or water security
- Managing value chain engagement on forests- and/or water--related issues
- Assessing forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities
- Managing forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

- Risks and opportunities related to our investing (asset management) activities
- Risks and opportunities related to our investing (asset ownership) activities
- Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities

Reporting line

Reports to the Board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on forests- and/or water-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The Board Committees, CEO and the executive team manage the Climate Change Task Force whose responsibilities include: coordinating and overseeing 4 cross-functional work stream activities; ensuring alignment across functional areas and segments (Group Strategy, Segments, Group Risk, Responsible Business), and ensuring regulatory and TCFD disclosure requirements are met (4 TCFD pillars), coordinating

reporting for the executive team and Board committees.

The 4 workstreams that develop, guide, and deliver against the Group's climate change strategy are:

Workstream 1 – Responsible Investor

Members comprise asset owner and asset manager representatives from across the Group.

The mandate is to drive collaborative efforts towards the decarbonisation of investment holdings and identify new growth opportunities in the green economy.

This workstream has oversight over aligning investment metrics and targets across the Group.

Workstream 2 - Managing operational carbon footprint

Members comprise representatives from corporate property management teams for employee-occupied buildings and from property investment teams for the investment property portfolio.

The mandate is to drive the identification and implementation of actions to reduce the Group's operational carbon emissions, including investment properties.

This workstream has oversight over accurate reporting in terms of the GHG Protocol.

Workstream 3 - Managing climate strategy, risks and opportunities

Members comprise Group Risk, Group Strategy, and Sustainability representatives.

The mandate is to drive the formulation of the overall climate change strategy and facilitate identification of climate change opportunities and risks across the business.

This workstream and its core members drive the overall Climate Change programme as a working group.

Workstream 4 – Integrating climate change action in Old Mutual Segments

Members comprise segment Risk, Strategy and Sustainability representatives. Key representatives from the segments are members of the Climate Task Force.

This workstream facilitates the integration of work done by the segments into the Climate Change Task Force and takes the direction from the Task Force to the segments for alignment of activities.

The segment representatives drive the ongoing risk and opportunity identification and the response to climate change for their respective segments.

Position or committee

Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

Issue area(s)

Forests

Water

Forests- and/or water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

Managing forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Risks and opportunities related to our investing (asset management) activities

Risks and opportunities related to our investing (asset ownership) activities

Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities

Reporting line

Risk – CRO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on forests- and/or water-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

As part of the executive team the Chief Risk Officer is responsible for overall accountability for managing financial and non-financial risks within the organisation (including climate change as it is classified as an external risk).

The Board Committees and executive team manage the Climate Change Task Force whose responsibilities include: coordinating and overseeing 4 cross-functional work stream activities; ensuring alignment across functional areas and segments (Group Strategy, Segments, Group Risk, Responsible Business), and ensuring regulatory and TCFD disclosure requirements are met (4 TCFD pillars), coordinating reporting for the executive team and Board committees.

The 4 workstreams that develop, guide, and deliver against the Group's climate change strategy are:

Workstream 1 – Responsible Investor

Members comprise asset owner and asset manager representatives from across the Group.

The mandate is to drive collaborative efforts towards the decarbonisation of investment holdings and identify new growth opportunities in the green economy.

This workstream has oversight over aligning investment metrics and targets across the Group.

Workstream 2 - Managing operational carbon footprint

Members comprise representatives from corporate property management teams for employee-occupied buildings and from property investment teams for the investment property portfolio.

The mandate is to drive the identification and implementation of actions to reduce the Group's operational carbon emissions, including investment properties.

This workstream has oversight over accurate reporting in terms of the GHG Protocol.

Workstream 3 - Managing climate strategy, risks and opportunities

Members comprise Group Risk, Group Strategy, and Sustainability representatives.

The mandate is to drive the formulation of the overall climate change strategy and facilitate identification of climate change opportunities and risks across the business.

This workstream and its core members drive the overall Climate Change programme as a working group.

Workstream 4 – Integrating climate change action in Old Mutual Segments

Members comprise segment Risk, Strategy and Sustainability representatives. Key representatives from the segments are members of the Climate Task Force.

This workstream facilitates the integration of work done by the segments into the Climate Change Task Force and takes the direction from the Task Force to the segments for alignment of activities.

The segment representatives drive the ongoing risk and opportunity identification and the response to climate change for their respective segments.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify
Director Group Strategy and Human Capital

Issue area(s)

Forests
Water

Forests- and/or water-related responsibilities of this position

Integrating forests- and/or water-related issues into the strategy
Managing forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Risks and opportunities related to our investing (asset management) activities
Risks and opportunities related to our investing (asset ownership) activities
Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on forests- and/or water-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

As part of the executive team the Director Group Strategy and Human Capital is responsible for alignment with the Group ESG strategy, incorporating climate change and the operational implementation across the business, ensuring adequate investment, resourcing and support for the climate change commitments.

The Board Committees and executive team manage the Climate Change Task Force whose responsibilities include: coordinating and overseeing 4 cross-functional work stream activities; ensuring alignment across functional areas and segments (Group Strategy, Segments, Group Risk, Responsible Business), and ensuring regulatory and TCFD disclosure requirements are met (4 TCFD pillars), coordinating

reporting for the executive team and Board committees.

The 4 workstreams that develop, guide, and deliver against the Group's climate change strategy are:

Workstream 1 – Responsible Investor

Members comprise asset owner and asset manager representatives from across the Group.

The mandate is to drive collaborative efforts towards the decarbonisation of investment holdings and identify new growth opportunities in the green economy.

This workstream has oversight over aligning investment metrics and targets across the Group.

Workstream 2 - Managing operational carbon footprint

Members comprise representatives from corporate property management teams for employee-occupied buildings and from property investment teams for the investment property portfolio.

The mandate is to drive the identification and implementation of actions to reduce the Group's operational carbon emissions, including investment properties.

This workstream has oversight over accurate reporting in terms of the GHG Protocol.

Workstream 3 - Managing climate strategy, risks and opportunities

Members comprise Group Risk, Group Strategy, and Sustainability representatives.

The mandate is to drive the formulation of the overall climate change strategy and facilitate identification of climate change opportunities and risks across the business.

This workstream and its core members drive the overall Climate Change programme as a working group.

Workstream 4 – Integrating climate change action in Old Mutual Segments

Members comprise segment Risk, Strategy and Sustainability representatives. Key representatives from the segments are members of the Climate Task Force.

This workstream facilitates the integration of work done by the segments into the Climate Change Task Force and takes the direction from the Task Force to the segments for alignment of activities.

The segment representatives drive the ongoing risk and opportunity identification and the response to climate change for their respective segments.

Position or committee

Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Issue area(s)

Forests
Water

Forests- and/or water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities
Managing forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Risks and opportunities related to our investing (asset management) activities
Risks and opportunities related to our investing (asset ownership) activities
Risks and opportunities related to our insurance underwriting activities

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on forests- and/or water-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

As part of the executive team the Chief Operating Officer has oversight of Group operational issues including office facilities.

The Board Committees and executive team manage the Climate Change Task Force whose responsibilities include: coordinating and overseeing 4 cross-functional work stream activities; ensuring alignment across functional areas and segments (Group Strategy, Segments, Group Risk, Responsible Business), and ensuring regulatory and TCFD disclosure requirements are met (4 TCFD pillars), coordinating reporting for the executive team and Board committees.

The 4 workstreams that develop, guide, and deliver against the Group's climate change strategy are:

Workstream 1 – Responsible Investor

Members comprise asset owner and asset manager representatives from across the Group.

The mandate is to drive collaborative efforts towards the decarbonisation of investment holdings and identify new growth opportunities in the green economy.

This workstream has oversight over aligning investment metrics and targets across the Group.

Workstream 2 - Managing operational carbon footprint

Members comprise representatives from corporate property management teams for employee-occupied buildings and from property investment teams for the investment property portfolio.

The mandate is to drive the identification and implementation of actions to reduce the Group's operational carbon emissions, including investment properties.

This workstream has oversight over accurate reporting in terms of the GHG Protocol.

Workstream 3 - Managing climate strategy, risks and opportunities

Members comprise Group Risk, Group Strategy, and Sustainability representatives.

The mandate is to drive the formulation of the overall climate change strategy and facilitate identification of climate change opportunities and risks across the business.

This workstream and its core members drive the overall Climate Change programme as a working group.

Workstream 4 – Integrating climate change action in Old Mutual Segments

Members comprise segment Risk, Strategy and Sustainability representatives. Key representatives from the segments are members of the Climate Task Force.

This workstream facilitates the integration of work done by the segments into the Climate Change Task Force and takes the direction from the Task Force to the segments for alignment of activities.

The segment representatives drive the ongoing risk and opportunity identification and the response to climate change for their respective segments.

FW-FS2.1

(FW-FS2.1) Do you assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities?

| | We assess our portfolio's exposure to this issue area |
|--|---|
| Investing (Asset manager) – Forests exposure | Yes |
| Investing (Asset manager) – Water exposure | Yes |
| Investing (Asset owner) – Forests exposure | Yes |
| Investing (Asset owner) – Water exposure | Yes |
| Insurance underwriting – Forests exposure | Yes |
| Insurance underwriting – Water exposure | Yes |

FW-FS2.1a

(FW-FS2.1a) Describe how you assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities.

Investing (Asset manager) – Forests exposure

Type of risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process

100

Type of assessment

Qualitative and quantitative

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Tools and methods used

Internal tools/methods

Risk models

Scenario analysis

% of clients/investees (by number) exposed to substantive risk

% of clients/investees (by portfolio exposure) exposed to substantive risk

Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

Old Mutual Asset Managers are mandated by Old Mutual Asset Owners and include forest and water-related risks and opportunities in investment processes and decisions to enhance investment returns - similar to other potential drivers of return or risk factors.

Asset Managers screen the entire investment portfolio for forest and water-related risks and opportunities using a proprietary ESG quantitative scoring methodology and climate analytics screening tools.

The results are used to focus qualitative/fundamental ESG research and give dimension to identified risks regarding the material and financial impacts over different periods.

Investing (Asset manager) – Water exposure

Type of risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process

100

Type of assessment

Qualitative and quantitative

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Tools and methods used

Internal tools/methods

Risk models

Scenario analysis

% of clients/investees (by number) exposed to substantive risk

% of clients/investees (by portfolio exposure) exposed to substantive risk

Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

Old Mutual Asset Managers are mandated by Old Mutual Asset Owners and include forest and water-related risks and opportunities in investment processes and decisions to enhance investment returns - similar to other potential drivers of return or risk factors.

Asset Managers screen the entire investment portfolio for forest and water-related risks and opportunities using a proprietary ESG quantitative scoring methodology and climate analytics screening tools.

The results are used to focus qualitative/fundamental ESG research and give dimension to identified risks regarding the material and financial impacts over different periods.

Investing (Asset owner) – Forests exposure

Type of risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process

100

Type of assessment

Qualitative and quantitative

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Tools and methods used

Internal tools/methods

Risk models

Scenario analysis

% of clients/investees (by number) exposed to substantive risk

% of clients/investees (by portfolio exposure) exposed to substantive risk

Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

Old Mutual Investment Group (OMIG) include forest and water-related risks and opportunities in investment processes and decisions to enhance investment returns - similar to other potential drivers of return or risk factors.

OMIG screens the entire investment portfolio for forest and water-related risks and opportunities using a proprietary ESG quantitative scoring methodology and climate analytics screening tools.

The results are used to focus qualitative/fundamental ESG research and give dimension to identified risks regarding the material and financial impacts over different periods.

Investing (Asset owner) – Water exposure

Type of risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process

100

Type of assessment

Qualitative and quantitative

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Tools and methods used

Internal tools/methods

Risk models

Scenario analysis

% of clients/investees (by number) exposed to substantive risk

% of clients/investees (by portfolio exposure) exposed to substantive risk

Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

Old Mutual Investment Group (OMIG) include forest and water-related risks and opportunities in investment processes and decisions to enhance investment returns - similar to other potential drivers of return or risk factors.

OMIG screens the entire investment portfolio for forest and water-related risks and opportunities using a proprietary ESG quantitative scoring methodology and climate analytics screening tools.

The results are used to focus qualitative/fundamental ESG research and give dimension to identified risks regarding the material and financial impacts over different periods.

Insurance underwriting – Forests exposure

Type of risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process

100

Type of assessment

Qualitative and quantitative

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Tools and methods used

Internal tools/methods

Risk models

Scenario analysis

% of clients/investees (by number) exposed to substantive risk

% of clients/investees (by portfolio exposure) exposed to substantive risk

Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

As a designated insurance group in South Africa, OML conducts an annual risk-based forward-looking Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) to assess resilience (capital solvency) across a range of possible scenarios and emerging risks. As a key emerging risk with impacts on multiple aspects of the business, climate change, including forest and water-related issues, are incorporated into ORSA in various ways.

The assessment of risk interconnections (resulting from risk concentration or from risk contagion) is conducted via scenario analysis (through ORSA) and qualitatively conducted in risk assessments.

From a quantitative perspective, the impact of climate change over the short term is reflected in the Group ORSA assessments via adverse weather events, particularly as they relate to Old Mutual Insure. Further iterations of ORSA assessments will evaluate standalone climate change scenarios to provide a more comprehensive view of climate impacts across the business.

Insurance underwriting – Water exposure

Type of risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process

100

Type of assessment

Qualitative and quantitative

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Tools and methods used

Internal tools/methods

Risk models

Scenario analysis

% of clients/investees (by number) exposed to substantive risk

% of clients/investees (by portfolio exposure) exposed to substantive risk

Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

As a designated insurance group in South Africa, OML conducts an annual risk-based forward-looking Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) to assess resilience (capital solvency) across a range of possible scenarios and emerging risks. As a key emerging risk with impacts on multiple aspects of the business, climate change, including forest and water-related issues, are incorporated into ORSA in various ways.

The assessment of risk interconnections (resulting from risk concentration or from risk contagion) is conducted via scenario analysis (through ORSA) and qualitatively conducted in risk assessments.

From a quantitative perspective, the impact of climate change over the short term is reflected in the Group ORSA assessments via adverse weather events, particularly as they relate to Old Mutual Insure. Further iterations of ORSA assessments will evaluate standalone climate change scenarios to provide a more comprehensive view of climate impacts across the business.

FW-FS2.2

(FW-FS2.2) Does your organization consider forests- and/or water-related information about clients/investees as part of its due diligence and/or risk assessment process?

| | We consider forests- and/or water-related information | Explain why information related to this issue area is not considered and any plans to address this in the future |
|---|---|---|
| Investing (Asset manager) – Forests-related information | No, but we plan to do so within the next two years | In the coming years OML Asset Managers will assess its portfolio of assets under management to better understand the impact of forest-related issues. |
| Investing (Asset manager) – Water-related information | Yes | |
| Investing (Asset owner) – Forests-related information | No, but we plan to do so within the next two years | In the coming years OML Asset Owners will assess its portfolio of assets under management to better understand the impact of forest-related issues. |
| Investing (Asset owner) – Water-related information | Yes | |
| Insurance underwriting – Forests-related information | No, but we plan to do so within the next two years | In the coming years OM Insure will assess its portfolio of assets under management to better understand the impact of forest-related issues. |
| Insurance underwriting – Water-related information | Yes | |

FW-FS2.2a

(FW-FS2.2a) Indicate the forests- and/or water-related information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process, and how this influences decision making.

| | Type of information considered | Process through which information is obtained | Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process | State how these forests- and/or water-related information influences your decision making |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Investing (Asset manager) – Water-related information | Water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes | Directly from the client/investee | Energy Real Estate | As asset managers Old Mutual Properties and Futuregrowth Community Property Fund look at water consumption for new investments and continues its efforts to reduce its electricity and water consumption and related costs in the buildings under its |



| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--|
| | Water discharge treatment data | | | <p>management, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart metering to reduce water and electricity waste • The use of ground water and water harvesting • Installing energy efficient lighting in all its buildings. <p>Old Mutual Alternative Investments is invested in a gas fired power plant in Ghana where cooling water from the plant needs to be treated before being discharged in order to meet regulatory requirements. The potential for either design or operational deficiencies in this regard could result in financial impact to repair and problems; loss of licence to operate; reputational damage; and/or financial penalties.</p> <p>Baseline river water studies were undertaken as well as finding an engineering solution for water treatment to required water quality levels for discharge into the riverine system.</p> |
| Investing (Asset owner) – Water-related information | Scope and content of water policy | Directly from the client/investee | Energy | <p>OMIG integrates material ESG issues into the due diligence process to support and enhance each fund’s particular investment strategy to deliver risk-adjusted returns.</p> <p>OMIG seeks disclosure from investment companies such as Sasol, Glencore and Anglo American regarding mining and water-related issues and has a register that shows how it engages with companies it invests in to keep them accountable.</p> <p>This responsible investment process has led to the prioritisation of thermal coal as part of a broader responsible investment response to fossil fuels. Given its contribution to carbon intensity, OML views thermal coal as an impact theme and material ESG issue within</p> |



| | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------|--|
| | | | | investment holdings, which has led to the pledge to phase out thermal coal over time. |
| Insurance underwriting – Water-related information | Water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes | Directly from the client/investee Public data sources | Materials | <p>The product development teams take water-related information into account to identify and develop the appropriate non-life insurance products.</p> <p>OM Insure provides for the retrofit of conventional geysers with energy efficient solar water geysers.</p> <p>During 2021 Old Mutual collaborated with the National Business Initiative (NBI) of South Africa to fund a 3-year partnership for 20-30 cohorts participating in the IRM Green Skills Plumbing Programme with a specialised focus on solar water heating installations and repair.</p> <p>OM Insure is funding from their ESD fund to strengthen and develop black-owned plumbing businesses to bring into their short-term insurance value chain.</p> |

FW-FS2.3

(FW-FS2.3) Have you identified any inherent forests- and/or water-related risks in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

| | Risks identified for this issue area | Primary reason why your organization has not identified any substantive risks for this issue area | Explain why your organization has not identified any substantive risks for this issue area |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Forests | No | Not yet evaluated | In the coming years OML Asset Owners will assess its portfolio of assets under management to better understand the risks and impact of forest-related issues. |

| | | | |
|-------|-----|--|--|
| Water | Yes | | |
|-------|-----|--|--|

FW-FS2.3a

(FW-FS2.3a) Provide details of forests- and/or water-related risks in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk1

Portfolio where risk driver occurs

Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

Issue area risk relates to

Risk type & Primary risk driver

Acute physical

Drought

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Reputational risk

Company-specific description

In the retail sector, continuous water supply is required for shoppers and tenant's operations, while high-quality potable water is required for food preparation.

Additionally, at Old Mutual Property (OMP) a disruption in water supply to their buildings and tenants would pose a risk to the brand as this impacts business continuity and human health. Water is needed within the facilities primarily for drinking, cleaning and ablutions/ sewage for tenants in the property portfolio.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Under an extreme water shortage or disruption of municipal water supply for drinking water and ablutions/ sewage, water would need to be sourced from storage water tanks, borehole water and/or purchased water, where available. The financial impact would be related to the inability for tenants to carry out their normal business activities if leased office buildings or shopping centres were to be shut down or closed as a result of water shortages. To date, no definite financial quantification of such scenarios has been undertaken.

Cost of response to risk

20,000,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

During the severe Western Cape drought in 2018, "day zero" planning was undertaken to understand how to operate under little to no water should the city/region reach "day zero" (a situation where the municipal water supply runs out). This planning and strategy would similarly need to be implemented in the instance of a breakdown in water supply to any of the buildings in OMP's property portfolio.

During 2022 improvements were implemented to increase harvested water storage capacity at the existing blackwater and greywater recycling plants at Cavendish and Gateway. Work should be completed by the second quarter of 2023.

Two more blackwater and greywater recycling plants are scheduled for installation in 2023 at two retail sites and a further two in 2024 while industrial sites will introduce localised rainwater harvesting.

The purpose of the treatment plants is to displace the need for municipal potable water for all purposes except drinking water.

Costs relating to the water treatment plants in the Old Mutual Property buildings over the next three years has a capital budget of R20 million.

Comment

Identifier

Risk2

Portfolio where risk driver occurs

Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

Issue area risk relates to

Water

Risk type & Primary risk driver

Current regulation

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Funding risk

Company-specific description

Old Mutual Alternative Investments is invested in a gas fired power plant in Ghana where cooling water from the plant needs to be treated before being discharged in order to meet regulatory requirements. The potential for either design or operational deficiencies in this regard could result in financial impact to repair and problems; loss of licence to operate; reputational damage; and/or financial penalties.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3,200,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)



Explanation of financial impact figure

The potential financial impact relates to the R3.2 million additional funding required for the project to fix the fault in the waste water treatment plant. This impact on capital available for investment and the ROI calculated.

Cost of response to risk

3,200,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

To mitigate the risk of water pollution baseline river water studies were undertaken as well as assessing the regulatory and permit requirements for discharge. An engineering solution was found for water treatment to the required water quality levels for discharge into the riverine system.

The cost of the response relates to the R3.2 million engineering solution to fix the fault in the waste water treatment plant.

Comment

FW-FS2.4

(FW-FS2.4) Have you identified any inherent forests- and/or water-related opportunities in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

| | Opportunities identified for this issue area | Primary reason why your organization has not identified any substantive opportunities for this issue area | Explain why your organization has not identified any substantive opportunities for this issue area |
|---------|---|--|--|
| Forests | No | Not yet evaluated | In the coming years OML Asset Owners will assess its portfolio of assets under management to better understand the impact and opportunities regarding forest-related issues. |
| Water | Yes | | |

FW-FS2.4a

(FW-FS2.4a) Provide details of forests- and/or water-related opportunities in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Portfolio where opportunity occurs

Investing (Asset manager) portfolio

Issue area opportunity relates to

Water

Opportunity type & Primary opportunity driver

Resilience

New significant infrastructure investments

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company- specific description

In the retail sector, continuous water supply is required for shoppers and tenant's operations, while high-quality potable water is required for food preparation. Potable water is also needed within facilities for drinking, cleaning and ablutions/ sewage for tenants.

Through responsible property management Old Mutual Properties and the Old Mutual offices can reduce water costs as well as benefit from potential tax allowances for efficient equipment.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,936,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cavendish Square and Riverside Mall realised cost savings of R63 000 and R15 000 per month (R756 000 and R180 000 annually) respectively by displacing municipal water withdrawal. This R936 000 is estimated through water meter readings and the application of a combined water and sanitation tariff. Mutual Place saved 915 kilolitres of municipal water with an annual cost saving of R1 million.

Cost to realize opportunity

4,422,745

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Cavendish Square and Riverside Mall, 2 properties in the Old Mutual Property portfolio, use borehole water and other harvested water that is processed through a reverse osmosis plant and used for sanitation, e.g. for toilet flushing.

During 2022 tenant AMR Water Meters were installed at various sites at a cost of R4 422 745 to monitor and reduce water consumption.

At Mutualpark a wastewater treatment plant was built with a capacity to supply 800 000 litres/day of clean water suitable for human consumption (South African National Standards 241 compliant) and accounts for 95% of consumption. Water-saving initiatives at Mutualpark have saved 133 million litres of water since 2018.

A wastewater treatment plant at Mutual Place was built during 2021. Although not fully commissioned due to the finalisation of the water service intermediary agreement with the municipality, the plant feeds the facility's greywater system and accounts for approximately 70% (915 kilolitre) savings per annum in municipal water consumption.

Old Mutual Insure will develop a greywater system in 2023.

This is strategic for the company as Old Mutual prioritises different water sources to ensure resilience in water supply to its buildings, especially in times of drought and/or water shortages. This opportunity has been implemented with immediate benefit of reduced dependence on municipal potable water withdraw while the cost of R4 422 745 relates to installing water meters.

Comment

FW-FS3.1

(FW-FS3.1) Do you take forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities into consideration in your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Forests

Risks and opportunities related to this issue area taken into consideration in strategy and/or financial planning

No, we do not take risks and opportunities into consideration

Explain why forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy and/or financial planning

In the coming years OML Asset Owners will assess its portfolio of assets under management to better understand the impact of forest-related issues on its strategy.

Water

Risks and opportunities related to this issue area taken into consideration in strategy and/or financial planning

Yes, we take these risks and opportunities into consideration in the organization's strategy and financial planning

Description of influence on organization's strategy including own commitments

As a strategy to reduce dependence on municipal potable water withdrawals and to reduce costs Old Mutual Property prioritises different water sources to ensure resilience in water supply to its buildings, especially in times of drought and/or water shortages.

Financial planning elements that have been influenced

Capital allocation

Description of influence on financial planning

Various water initiatives, taken together with the City of Cape Town and Green Building ratings (compliance and water initiatives), include projects to reuse water; rainwater harvesting at new buildings (No1 Mutual Place and Mutual House) and water treatment plants.

These water initiatives aim to decrease operational costs associated with the purchasing of water from third parties and to ensure water security.

The capital expenditure has been included in financial planning in various businesses, e.g. Old Mutual Property has a three-year, R20 million strategy to implement wastewater treatment plants in six of the buildings under its control.

FW-FS3.2

(FW-FS3.2) Has your organization conducted any scenario analysis to identify forests- and/or water-related outcomes?

Forests

Scenario analysis conducted to identify outcomes for this issue area

Yes, we have conducted scenario analysis, but we have not identified any outcomes for this issue area

Type of scenario analysis used

Climate-related

Water

Scenario analysis conducted to identify outcomes for this issue area

Yes, we have conducted scenario analysis and we have identified outcomes for this issue area

Type of scenario analysis used

Climate-related

Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices

As a designated insurance group in South Africa, OML conducts an annual risk-based forward-looking assessment to assess our resilience (capital solvency) across possible scenarios and emerging risks. This informs our own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) as required by the Prudential Authority. This is a developing field with data constraints, especially for life insurance.

The assessment of risk interconnections (resulting from risk concentration or from risk contagion) is conducted via scenario analysis (through ORSA) as qualitatively risk assessments. From a quantitative perspective, the impact of climate change over the short term is reflected in the Group ORSA assessments via adverse weather events, particularly as they relate to Old Mutual Insure. Further iterations of ORSA assessments will evaluate standalone climate change scenarios to provide a more comprehensive view of climate impacts across the business.

OML seeks to better understand the impact of climate change, our response, and strategic resilience by adopting three reference scenarios from the NGFS – orderly transition, disorderly transition, and hot house world. This TCFD aligned framework, developed and used by central banks worldwide, is clear and logical and aligned to suit financial services. Further, The South African Reserve Bank is a member of NGFS. The underlying dataset provides high availability of open-source data for transition variables by country for modelling.

For transition risk analysis Old Mutual Alternative Investments uses the NGFS disorderly scenarios of ‘divergent net zero’ and ‘delayed transition’ and the orderly scenarios of ‘net zero 2050’ and ‘below 2°C’. Further to this, OMAI also uses energy system scenarios to assess energy transition risks. With this work, OMAI can better understand energy transition risks and the headroom within carbon budgets to undertake Paris Agreement-aligned investments.

OMAI uses the IPCC representative concentration pathways 8.5, 7/6 and 4.5, and the NGFS current policies scenarios as the core scenarios for physical risk analysis.

Description of outcomes for this issue area

Under both the orderly and disorderly climate scenarios a certain amount of water-related impacts are anticipated, either through increased drought events or increased severity and frequency of rainfall events. It is, however, under a hot house world scenario where the most significant acute and chronic climate impacts are anticipated due to an average global warming scenario of 3-5 degrees celsius by the end of the century.

This will translate into significant increases in drought conditions in certain geographies where OML has operations and could affect our ability to provide sufficient quantities of potable water to employees and tenants (e.g. the Western Cape and Botswana); significant increases in the severity and frequency of rainfall events (e.g. Gauteng Province), which could increase claims made to our insurance business; and increased cyclonic weather events (e.g. Mozambique).

Workshops took place during end of 2022 using the NGFS scenarios to drive prioritisation of risks and opportunities for business units and countries across the Group.

The focal questions revolved around three dimensions:

- » the carbon intensity and implied temperature rise of investment portfolios
- » improving operational carbon footprint
- » deepening OML's understanding of natural catastrophe modelling and quantitative and scenario modelling capabilities.

Explain how the outcomes identified using scenario analysis have influenced your strategy

Following the climate change scenario workshops OMLACSA will:

- » Perform a portfolio scan of assets and liabilities, with detailed scores based on physical risk exposures in short, medium and long term up to 2100
- » Create South Africa-specific transition scenarios to develop a comprehensive list of transition risks and opportunities, scored in relative terms across scenarios
- » Develop impact chains highlighting the exposure pathways of OMLACSA's assets and liabilities to climate hazards, in order to identify the required datasets and to incorporate climate sensitive approaches into their models.



Old Mutual Insure progressed its climate change catastrophe model and appointed vendors to assist them with physical and transition risk modelling with the view to:

- » Map product and asset exposure by geography and sector. Perform detailed forward-looking analysis of climate projections across different warming scenarios for geographic areas with high concentrations
- » Adapt business resilience measures to account for forward-looking climate-related weather scenarios and events
- » Review provisioning for guaranteed products by considering different climate scenarios
- » Use scenario testing to ensure strong liquidity, solvency and credit position.

Each business segment will repeat the scenario analysis exercise facilitated in the workshop series at regular intervals and the resulting identified actions resilient to one or more scenarios will be incorporated into yearly business plans.

FW-FS3.3

(FW-FS3.3) Has your organization set targets for deforestation free and/or water secure lending, investing and/or insuring?

| | Targets set | Explain why your organization has not set targets for deforestation free and/or water secure lending, investing and/or insuring and any plans to address this in the future |
|----------------|--|---|
| Forests | No, but we plan to set targets within the next two years | In the coming years OML Asset Owners will assess its portfolio of assets under management to better understand the impact of forest-related issues in order to set targets in line with NZAOA and Just Transition considerations. |
| Water Security | No, but we plan to set targets within the next two years | In the coming years OML Asset Owners will assess its portfolio of assets under management to better understand the impact of forest-related issues in order to set targets in line with NZAOA and Just Transition considerations. |

FW-FS3.4

(FW-FS3.4) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity?

| | Existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity | Explain why your organization does not offer products and services which enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity and any plans to address this in the future |
|---------|--|---|
| Forests | No, but we plan to address this within the next two years | In the coming years OML Asset Owners will assess its portfolio of assets under management to better understand the impact of forest-related issues with the view to develop products and services, if applicable. |
| Water | No, but we plan to address this within the next two years | In the coming years OML Asset Owners will assess its portfolio of assets under management to better understand the impact of water-related issues with the view to develop "low water impact" products and services, if applicable. |

FW-FS3.5

(FW-FS3.5) Does the policy framework for the portfolio activities of your organization include forests- and/or water-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet?

| | Policy framework includes this issue area | Explain why your organization does not include this issue area in the policy framework and any plans to address this in the future |
|---------|--|--|
| Forests | No, but we plan to include this issue area within the next two years | OMIG's current approach to understanding how its portfolio impacts the changing climate is to engage with the management of companies and to create awareness thereof. OMIG seeks disclosure from investment companies and has a register that shows how it engages with companies it invests in to keep them accountable. As active owners OMIG uses its influence to help maintain a well-governed corporate South Africa. |
| Water | No, but we plan to include this issue area within the next two years | OMIG's current approach to understanding how its portfolio impacts the changing climate is to engage with the management of companies and to create awareness thereof. OMIG seeks disclosure from investment companies and has a register that shows how it engages with companies it invests in to keep them accountable. As active owners OMIG uses its influence to help maintain a well-governed corporate South Africa. |

FW-FS4.1

(FW-FS4.1) Do you engage with your clients/investees on forests- and/or water-related issues?

| | We engage with clients/investees on this issue area | Explain why you do not engage with your clients/investees on the issue area and any plans to address this in the future |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Clients – Forests | No, but we plan to within the next two years | OMIG’s current approach to understanding how its portfolio impacts the changing climate is to engage with the management of companies and to create awareness thereof. OMIG seeks disclosure from investment companies and has a register that shows how it engages with companies it invests in to keep them accountable. As active owners OMIG uses its influence to help maintain a well-governed corporate South Africa. |
| Clients – Water | No, but we plan to within the next two years | OMIG’s current approach to understanding how its portfolio impacts the changing climate is to engage with the management of companies and to create awareness thereof. OMIG seeks disclosure from investment companies and has a register that shows how it engages with companies it invests in to keep them accountable. As active owners OMIG uses its influence to help maintain a well-governed corporate South Africa. |
| Investees – Forests | No, but we plan to within the next two years | OMIG’s current approach to understanding how its portfolio impacts the changing climate is to engage with the management of companies and to create awareness thereof. OMIG seeks disclosure from investment companies and has a register that shows how it engages with companies it invests in to keep them accountable. As active owners OMIG uses its influence to help maintain a well-governed corporate South Africa. |
| Investees – Water | No, but we plan to within the next two years | OMIG’s current approach to understanding how its portfolio impacts the changing climate is to engage with the management of companies and to create awareness thereof. OMIG seeks disclosure from investment companies and has a register that shows how it engages with companies it invests in to keep them accountable. As active owners OMIG uses its influence to help maintain a well-governed corporate South Africa. |

FW-FS4.2

(FW-FS4.2) Does your organization exercise its voting rights as a shareholder on forests- and/or water-related issues?

| | We exercise voting rights as a shareholder on this issue area | Explain why your organization does not exercise voting rights on this issue area and any plans to address this in the future |
|---------|---|--|
| Forests | No, but we plan to within the next two years | OMIG’s current approach to understanding how its portfolio impacts the changing climate is to engage with the management of companies and to create awareness thereof. OMIG seeks disclosure from investment companies and has a register that shows how it engages with companies it invests in to keep them accountable. As active owners OMIG uses its influence to help maintain a well-governed corporate South Africa. |
| Water | No, but we plan to within the next two years | OMIG’s current approach to understanding how its portfolio impacts the changing climate is to engage with the management of companies and to create awareness thereof. OMIG seeks disclosure from investment companies and has a register that shows how it engages with companies it invests in to keep them accountable. As active owners OMIG uses its influence to help maintain a well-governed corporate South Africa. |

FW-FS4.3

(FW-FS4.3) Does your organization provide financing and/or insurance to smallholders in the agricultural commodity supply chain?

| | Provide financing and/or insurance to smallholders in the agricultural commodity supply chain | Primary reason for not providing finance and/or insurance to smallholders | Explain why your organization does not provide finance/insurance to smallholders and any plans to change this in the future |
|-------|---|---|--|
| Row 1 | No, and we do not plan to in the next two years | High risk and volatile sector | Dramatic changes and variability in weather conditions led to large crop losses as a result of frost in October 2019. OML’s property and casualty insurance arm, Old Mutual Insure, experienced large increases in claims on their crop insurance policies following dramatic changes in weather conditions. |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | <p>Where historically weather conditions were poor for agriculture in one out of every eight years, now farming conditions are poor in one in every six years in South Africa, meaning agriculture customers make an increased number of claims.</p> <p>This led OM Insure to decide to exit the crop line of business during 2020, as the losses could no longer be sustained within set risk appetite limits.</p> |
|--|--|--|---|

FW-FS4.4

(FW-FS4.4) Does your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact forests and/or water security?

| External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area | |
|---|--|
| Forests | Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area |
| Water | Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area |

FW-FS5.1

(FW-FS5.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on forests and/or water security?

| | We measure our portfolio impact on this issue area | Explain how your organization measures its portfolio impact on this issue area, including any metrics used to quantify impact | Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on this issue area | Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on this issue area and any plans to change this in the future |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Investing (Asset manager) – Impact on Forests | No, but we plan to in the next two years | | Important but not an immediate priority | In the coming years OML Asset Managers will assess its portfolio of assets under management to better understand the impact of forest-related issues. |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| Investing (Asset manager) – Impact on Water | Yes | Old Mutual Properties measure water consumption in buildings under management. | | |
| Investing (Asset owner) – Impact on Forests | No, but we plan to in the next two years | | Important but not an immediate priority | In the coming years OML Asset Owners will assess its portfolio of assets under management to better understand the impact of forest-related issues. |
| Investing (Asset owner) – Impact on Water | No, but we plan to in the next two years | | Important but not an immediate priority | In the coming years OML Asset Owners will assess its portfolio of assets under management to better understand the impact of water-related issues. |
| Insurance underwriting – Impact on Forests | No, but we plan to in the next two years | | Important but not an immediate priority | In the coming years OM Insure will assess its portfolio to better understand the impact of forest-related issues. |
| Insurance underwriting – Impact on Water | Yes | Water-related issues are included in risk models. | | |

FW-FS5.2

(FW-FS5.2) Does your organization provide finance or insurance to companies operating in any stages of the following forest risk commodity supply chains, and are you able to report on the amount of finance/insurance provided?

| | Finance or insurance provided to companies operating in the supply chain for this commodity | Amount of finance/insurance provided will be reported | Explain why your organization is unable to report on the amount of finance/insurance provided for this commodity |
|--|---|---|--|
| | | | |

| | | | |
|--|----|--|--|
| Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the timber products supply chain | No | | |
| Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain | No | | |
| Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain | No | | |
| Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the soy supply chain | No | | |
| Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the rubber supply chain | No | | |
| Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain | No | | |
| Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the coffee supply chain | No | | |
| Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the timber products supply chain | No | | |
| Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the | No | | |

| | | | |
|--|-----|--|---|
| palm oil products supply chain | | | |
| Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain | No | | |
| Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the soy supply chain | No | | |
| Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the rubber supply chain | No | | |
| Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain | No | | |
| Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the coffee supply chain | No | | |
| Insuring companies operating in the timber products supply chain | No | | |
| Insuring companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain | No | | |
| Insuring companies operating in the cattle products supply chain | Yes | No, but we plan to assess our portfolio's exposure to this commodity in the next two years | Too new to assess - during 2021 OM Insure partnered with SwiftVee to provide an industry first digital solution for livestock in the South African Agricultural market. |

| | | | |
|---|----|--|--|
| Insuring companies operating in the soy supply chain | No | | |
| Insuring companies operating in the rubber supply chain | No | | |
| Insuring companies operating in the cocoa supply chain | No | | |
| Insuring companies operating in the coffee supply chain | No | | |

FW-FS6.1

(FW-FS6.1) Have you published information about your organization’s response to forests- and/or water-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Focus of the Publication

Water Security

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document



 Old Mutual Ltd_Climate_Report_2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Old Mutual Ltd – Climate Report 2022: pages 1-62

Content elements

- Governance
- Strategy
- Risks and opportunities
- Response to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

Comment

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