Risk and Opportunities

1. Regulatory Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(i))

1.1 Is your company exposed to regulatory risks related to climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to regulatory risks.

Entrenched throughout the group is a detailed and systematic process requiring executive, senior and local management to continually review, assess and address the risks and challenges for the group and related operations. This process requires detailed reviews at all levels of the organisation, including regular review and update at all management, executive and board meetings.

In addition, quarterly risk and sustainability meetings are held at which these aspects for the group are reviewed. Importantly, the strategic planning initiatives and processes throughout the group require the identification of the risks at each level in the group and detailed action plans prepared to manage such risks. These cover the acceptance, reduction or transfer of the risks as appropriate for the group. These plans are also reviewed at executive and board level.

The internal audit function is charged with reviewing the adopted approaches that ensure this methodology is in place.

Contingency plans and procedures are prepared to deal with unscheduled occurrences and stakeholder concerns. Consistent with this approach, all operations have detailed business continuity plans as well as disaster recovery plans in place. These are prepared in conjunction with the information technology departments. During this process the scale of the risk is quantified in terms of its severity/impact, probability/likelihood and the quality of the control environment regarding the perceived risk.

The group is based in South Africa and operates in 42 countries around the world. Accordingly Barloworld operations are subject to a diverse and wide range of regulatory environments which include both traditional legislation such as air pollution limits, water discharge parameters and market based regulation including carbon taxes, emissions trading schemes and fuel tariffs.

The associated risks for the company relate to the cost of doing business and providing solutions.

Indirectly, the company is also at risk through the affect the regulations have on its customers and their viability. Clearly, any adverse commercial affect on its customers will ultimately also negatively affect the company.

It is anticipated that the risks will become increasing more relevant with escalating values and charges of the associated tariffs, taxes and penalties. This could not only affect the company's current operations, but would influence future business opportunities and investments and also become a significant consideration regarding expenditure into facilities.

The company's direct sources of emissions are fairly limited as it is primarily engaged in retail (as well as after-market) and logistics activities. However, it also provides solutions to its customers in the business segments of earthmoving, power systems and electricity generation, vehicle usage, materials handling, logistics management and supply chain optimisation.

In the circumstances, the major climate change issues and risks faced by the group, include those precipitated by the customers' use of the products, services and/or solutions provided by the company. These include the emissions from its vehicle fleets which it sells/leases/hires, the heavy machinery and power systems that it sells/leases/hires as well as its materials handling equipment which it sell/leases/hires. Also contributing are the transport activities it conducts as part of its logistics offering to customers.

The above customer offerings are affected by emission standards, carbon taxes and fuel tariffs. In the circumstances the company is impacted to the extent that it can adapt its offerings to remain competitive. Further, as the company progresses the provision of solutions to its chosen customer segments, its direct risk relating to climate change will become more acute.

The majority of the group's emissions are in South Africa where the government has strongly indicated imminent carbon legislation including a carbon tax for the commercial sector. South Africa is also considering the implementing a Power Conservation Programme (PCP) which although initially aimed at large consumers of electricity, could directly affect the group going forward through the setting of reduction targets and associated penalties. The group could also be affected by any impact the PCP could have on its major customers.

Although South Africa is currently not affected by the Kyoto Protocol of the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC), this may change subsequent to the Copenhagen Conference in 2009. These aspects are being monitored by the group and its current approach to and awareness of emission accountability positions the group to proactively and constructively react when appropriate.

Further information

2. Physical Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(ii))

2.1 Is your company exposed to physical risks from climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to physical risks.

These risks include floods, droughts, increased storm activity and intensity, changes in temperature and rainfall patterns, rising sea levels, heat waves and the influence such scenarios would have on operations, revenues and society, such as damage to public infrastructure, the increased incidence of certain diseases, loss of food security and higher costs of living associated with these.

The company's physical assets and infra-structure are generally not exposed to any dramatic climatic conditions nor situated in locations that are usually susceptible to flooding or rising tides. However, the company remains mindful of these risks into the future.

Long term risks would include potential water shortages, extraordinary climatic conditions that could affect temperatures and rainfall with the concomitant adverse implications. This would affect customers and hence the company. Risks of such events include the damage to vehicles, plant and equipment as well as decommissioning

and reduced demand for plant and equipment along with reduced demand for the group's products and solutions.

More general risks in this regard, include the lack of business confidence with its obvious affects, adverse impacts on living conditions and standards for staff and customers which could result in lower productivity and reduced demand.

In addition, customers and other stakeholders will pressure the company into providing solutions that aim to reduce any adverse climatic effect and may expect suppliers to assume any climate change risk associated with use of their products or solutions. In this regard, the company is dependent on its principals for providing it with the necessary vehicles, plant, equipment and machinery which it can utilise in the provision of its solutions for customers.

A further risk is that consumers actively look for cleaner technologies that are more competitive or appropriate than those which the company is able to supply.

Given the nature of its business, the company relies on its global principals to develop the appropriate technology and equipment to ensure its continued value creation capabilities for its stakeholders into the future.

Further information

3. Other Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(iii))

3.1 Is your company exposed to other risks as a result of climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to other risks.

There is a general risk of non-compliance leading to reputational damage for the company as well as the risk of competitors providing unique and better solutions to customers as far as their negative climatic affects are concerned.

Non-compliance with regulations could lead to fines being imposed.

Increased surcharges, carbon taxes and fuel tariffs could lead to a reduction in competitiveness and value creation capability of the group.

The company has an entrenched comprehensive risk management process which militates against legal non-compliance by it operations. However, the cost of compliance may be a risk into the future.

There is also a threat of litigation against the company in respect of the negative effects the use of its products and solutions have on the climate/environment.

It is also possible that insurance costs, not only for the group but throughout the value- and supply-chain, would increase into the future consequent on the adverse affects of climate change.

Other risks include customers expecting the group to assume certain risks associated with climate change.

Further information

4. Regulatory Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(i))

4.1 Do regulatory requirements on climate change present opportunities for your company?

Regulatory requirements present opportunities for my company.

The respective business units in Barloworld are constantly reviewing the energy and fuel efficiency of the products and solutions offered to customers as well as their carbon emissions. The company is keeping informed of developments from its many principals and OEM suppliers in this regard.

The greater the number of principals contributing to the business units' customer offerings, the greater the risk mitigation for the company.

In addition, specifically related to carbon emissions, the company is considering various initiatives to reduce or offset the carbon footprint of both itself and its customers. Barloworld believes that this aspect can be a source of competitive advantage and benefit all stakeholders into the future.

It also believes that significant benefits and opportunities arise from of a carbon reduction strategy and that these would enhance its commercial performance and its long term capability of creating value for all its stakeholders.

A carbon reduction strategy would also reduce exposure to carbon associated taxes and global restrictions or commitments.

Further information

5. Physical Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(ii))

5.1 Do physical changes resulting from climate change present opportunities for your company?

Physical changes present opportunities for my company.

Such changes highlight the need for environmentally friendly solutions (see answer to Q4.1).

In addition, physical relocation and the building of barriers/levies etc., will require the use of earth moving equipment and machinery. As will the building of water storage facilities, water pipelines etc. The repair, restoration and building of infrastructure (including buildings, roads etc.) damaged by climate change would also benefit the

group through demand for its products and services.

The respective business units in Barloworld are constantly reviewing the energy and fuel efficiency in the products and solutions offered to customers as well as their carbon emissions.

The group is keeping informed of developments from its many principals and OEM suppliers in this regard.

Migration or relocation of communities or commercial activities due to the physical effects of climate change would result in opportunities for the group's products, services and solutions.

Further information

6. Other Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(iii))

6.1 Does climate change present other opportunities for your company?

Climate change presents other opportunities for my company.

If climate change is addressed proactively and creatively and positive developments are incorporated into customer solutions and the day-to-day activities of the company and its business activities, a competitive advantage could be gained through an enhanced reputation.

It also presents business opportunities to provide customers products and solutions differentiated by their environmentally sensitive and efficient nature and to gain a competitive advantage through appropriate technology.

A further advantage may be gained by reducing environment / climate change related litigation risks and hence achieving a less exposed position than competitors.

Further information

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

7. Reporting Year (CDP6 Q2(a)(ii))

Information about how to respond to this section may be found in “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)” developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (“the GHG Protocol”), see http://www.ghgprotocol.org/. ISO 14064-1 is compatible with the GHG Protocol as are a number of regional/national programme protocols. For more information see http://www.ghgprotocol.org/ and use the guidance button above.

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 7, 8, 9, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1 and 11.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last.

Questions 10.1, 10.2, 11.1, and 11.2 are on subsequent webpages and the dates that you give in answer to question 7 will be carried forwards to automatically populate those webpages.

7.1. Please state the start date and end date of the year for which you are reporting GHG emissions.

Start date: 01 October 2007
End date: 30 September 2008
Financial accounting year: 01 October 2007

8. Reporting Boundary: (CDP6 Q2(a)(i))

8.1. Please indicate the category that describes the company, entities, or group for which Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are reported.

Companies over which financial control is exercised – per consolidated audited Financial Statements.

8.2. Please state whether any parts of your business or sources of GHG emissions are excluded from your reporting boundary.

Nil

9. Methodology: (CDP6 Q2(a)(iii))

9.1. Please describe the process used by your company to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions including the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Please provide your answer in the text box. In addition to this description, if relevant, select a methodology from the list of published methodologies. This will aid automated analysis of the data.

Divisions report their consumption on an annual basis in terms of group intra-net sustainability reporting system.

To complement this system, in 2009, energy consumption figures are being reported on a quarterly basis and reviewed by the group’s Risk and Sustainability Committee.

These systems are reviewed and improved on an ongoing basis.

Scope 1 – Diesel, Petrol, Heavy Oil, LPG, CNG/LNG
Scope 2 – Electricity consumption from non-renewable sources.

NOTE: All energy consumption data is then aggregated over the reporting period discussed, and the Greenhouse gas assessment is done in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (2002) as per factors disclosed in Q9.5.

Select methodologies:

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The group has been guided by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol

Please also provide:

9.2 Details of any assumptions made.

In certain instances, the consumption is based on standard average prices of electricity, petrol and diesel and calculated from invoiced expenditures on these sources of energy.

9.3 The names of and links to any calculation tools used.

Nil

Select calculation tools:

The company calculated the emissions using the relevant factors

9.4 The global warming potentials you have applied and their origin.

None. As standards reflect in Q9.5 were used. These factors take into account all GHG's.

9.5 The emission factors you have applied and their origin.

As per attached schedule.

Further information

Emission factors applied are reflected in the attached file.

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/54702/9286/Emission Factors.doc

10. Scope 1 Direct GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Instructions for question 10 and question 11 (following page)

When providing answers to questions 10 and 11, please do not deduct offset credits, Renewable Energy Certificates etc, or net off any estimated avoided emissions from the export of renewable energy, carbon sequestration (including enhanced oil recovery) or from the use of goods and services. Opportunities to provide details of activities that reduce or avoid emissions are provided elsewhere in the information request.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon e.g. carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels should be reported separately from emissions Scopes 1, 2 and 3. If relevant, please report these emissions in question 15. However, please do include any nitrous oxide or methane emissions from biomass/biofuel combustion in your emissions under the three scopes.

Please answer the following questions using Table 1.

Please provide:
10.1. Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO_2-e

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by:
10.2. Country or region

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 10.1 and 10.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last. Table 1 (below) and table 5 (Q11.1 and 11.2) will be automatically populated with the dates that you give in answer to 7.1.

Electric utilities should report emissions by country/region using the table in question EU3.

Table 1 - Please use whole numbers only. Use the “Other” option in the drop down menu to enter the name of a region.

Reporting year Q7.1 Start date	01/10/2007
Reporting year Q7.1 End date	30/09/2008
10.1 Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e	126145
10.2 Gross Scope 1 emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e by country or region	
South Africa	94779
Europe	16706
Australia	8090
North America	6570

Your answer to question 10.1 will be automatically carried forward to tables 2 and 3 below if you add a country or region in answer to 10.2 or press “Save” at the end of the page.

Please tick the box if your total gross global Scope 1 figure (Q10.1) includes emissions that you have transferred outside your reporting boundary (as given in answer to 8.1). Please report these transfers under 13.5.

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 1 emissions by:

10.3. Business division
and/or
10.4. Facility

10.3. Business division (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 2 - Please use whole numbers only.

Business Divisions - Enter names below	Scope 1 Metric tonnes CO2-e
Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e - answer to question Q10.1	126145
Automotive	35173
Equipment	26367
Handling	16908
Logistics	47697

10.4. Facility (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 3 - Please use whole numbers only.

Facilities - Enter names below	Scope 1 Metric tonnes CO2-e
Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e - answer to question Q10.1	126145

10.5. Please break down your total global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of the gas and metric tonnes of CO_2-e by GHG type. (Only data for the current reporting year requested.)

Table 4 - Please use whole numbers only.

Scope 1 GHG Type	Unit	Quantity
CO_2	Metric tonnes	
CH4	Metric tonnes	
CH4	Metric tonnes CO_2-e	
N2O	Metric tonnes	
N2O	Metric tonnes CO_2-e	
HFCs	Metric tonnes	
HFCs	Metric tonnes CO_2-e	
PFCs	Metric tonnes	
PFCs	Metric tonnes CO_2-e	

SF6	Metric tonnes	
SF6	Metric tonnes CO_2-e	

10.6. If you have not provided any information about Scope 1 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 1 GHG emissions information in future.

Breakdown by type of GHG is not provided. CO2-e factors have been used.

Further information

Total CO2-e Emissions for continuing operations have been reported for previous years as follows:

2007 – 162 992 tonnes (Previous Group figure – 187 257 tonnes),
2006 – 170 347 tonnes (Previous Group figure – 5 620 087 tonnes).

The split between Scopes 1 & 2 was introduced in the current reporting year (1/10/07 to 30/09/08).

11. Scope 2 Indirect GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Important note about emission factors where zero or low carbon electricity is purchased:

The emissions factor you should use for calculating Scope 2 emissions depends upon whether the electricity you purchase is counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor or not – see below. You can find this out from your supplier.

Electricity that IS counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:
Where electricity is sourced from the grid and that electricity has been counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor, Scope 2 emissions must be calculated using the grid average emissions factor, even if your company purchases electricity under a zero or low carbon electricity tariff.

Electricity that is NOT counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:
Where zero or low carbon electricity is sourced from the grid or otherwise transmitted to the company and that electricity is not counted in calculating the grid average, the emissions factor specific to that method of generation can be used, provided that any certificates quantifying GHG-related environmental benefits claimed for the electricity are not sold or passed on separately from the electricity purchased.

Click here to see the instructions from the previous page on answering question 11.

Please answer the following questions using Table 5.

Please provide:
11.1. Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO_2-e.
Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by:

11.2. Country or region

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 11.1 and 11.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last. Table 5 will be automatically populated with the dates that you gave in answer to 7.1.

Table 5 - Please use whole numbers only. Use the “Other” option in the drop down menu to enter the name of a region.

Reporting year Q7.1 Start date	01/10/2007
Reporting year Q7.1 End date	30/09/2008
11.1 Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e	85863
11.2 Gross Scope 2 emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e by country or region	
South Africa	73644
Europe	7340
Australia	2265
North America	2614

Your answer to 11.1 will be automatically carried forward to tables 6 and 7 below if you add a country or region in answer to 11.2 or press “Save” at the end of the page.

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 2 emissions by:

11.3. Business division
and/or

11.4. Facility

11.3. Business division (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 6 - Please use whole numbers only.

Business Divisions - Enter names below	Scope 2 Metric tonnes CO2-e
Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e - answer to question Q11.1	85863
Automotive	45953
Equipment	22929
Handling	5447
Logistics	5895
Corporate	5639

11.4. Facility (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 7 - Please use whole numbers only.

Facilities - Enter names below	Scope 2 Metric tonnes CO2-e
Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e - answer to question Q11.1	85863

11.5. If you have not provided any information about Scope 2 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 2 GHG emissions information in future.

Not Applicable

Further information

Total CO2-e Emissions for continuing operations have been reported for previous years as follows:

2007 – 162 992 tonnes (Previous Group figure – 187 257 tonnes),
2006 – 170 347 tonnes (Previous Group figure – 5 620 087 tonnes).

The split between Scopes 1 & 2 was introduced in the current reporting year (1/10/07 to 30/09/08).

12. Contractual Arrangements Supporting Particular Types of Electricity Generation: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i)- Guidance)

12.1. If you consider that the grid average factor used to report Scope 2 emissions in question 11 does not reflect the contractual arrangements you have with electricity suppliers, (for example, because you purchase electricity using a zero or low carbon electricity tariff), you may calculate and report a contractual Scope 2 figure in response to this question, showing the origin of the alternative emission factor and information about the tariff.

Not applicable

12.2. If you retire any certificates (eg: Renewable Energy Certificates) associated with zero or low carbon electricity, please provide details.

Nil

Further information

13. Scope 3 Other Indirect GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(c))

For each of the following categories, please:
- Describe the main sources of emissions,
- Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO_2-e,

- state the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Notes about question 13

When providing answers to question 13, please do not deduct offset credits, Renewable Energy Certificates etc, or net off any estimated avoided emissions from the export of renewable energy, carbon sequestration (including enhanced oil recovery) or from the use of goods and services. Opportunities to provide details of activities that reduce or avoid emissions are provided elsewhere in the information request.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon e.g. carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels should be reported separately from emissions Scopes 1, 2 and 3. If relevant, please report these emissions in question 15. However, please do include any nitrous oxide or methane emissions from biomass/biofuel combustion in your emissions under the three scopes.

13.1 Employee business travel
Describe the main sources of emissions

This is not measured. It is anticipated that air travel would be the most significant source.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e.

Not measured

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Not Applicable

13.2. External distribution/logistics
Describe the main sources of emissions

The transport of plant, equipment, vehicles and parts from OEM suppliers for both retail and after-market activities for customers.

Also included is warehousing facilities and facilitated (4PL) transportation for Barloworld Logistics' customers.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e.

Not measured

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Not applicable

13.3 Use/disposal of company's products and services

For auto manufacture and auto component companies – please refer to the additional questions for these sectors before completing question 13.3.
Describe the main sources of emissions

Customer utilisation of rental fleets (vehicle and equipment) as well as transport undertaken on behalf of Barloworld Logistics customers. It is believed that these are the most significant sources of Scope 3 emissions.

The embedded carbon of its products is not taken into account nor is the disposal of products sold.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e.

Not measured

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Not applicable

13.4 Company supply chain
Describe the main sources of emissions

Given the nature of the Equipment and Automotive divisions, the supply chain aspects, particularly extraction, production and transportation related to equipment, vehicles and parts are significant.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO_2-e.

Not measured

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used

for calculating emissions.

Not applicable

13.5 Other
If you are reporting emissions that do not fall into the categories above, please categorise them into transferred emissions and non-transferred emissions (please see guidance for an explanation of these terms).

Please report transfers in the first three input fields and non-transfers in the last three input fields.

Transfers
Describe the main sources of emissions

Not applicable

Transfers
Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO_2-e.

Not applicable

Transfers
State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Not applicable

Non-transfers
Describe the main sources of emissions

Not applicable

Non-transfers
Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO_2-e.

Not applicable

Non-transfers
State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Not applicable

13.6 If you have not provided information about one or more of the categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 3 indirect emissions information in future.

The group is currently focussing on its Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This includes refining definitions and enhancing measurement.

Thereafter, relevant objectives will be set, the appropriate actions implemented and formal ongoing assessments implemented. Once this has been addressed the group will consider Scope 3 emissions.

In the meantime, the group will consider extending its ability to provide customers with opportunities to offset their emissions and it will focus in general on reducing internal travel and related emissions.

Barloworld will also be sensitive to emissions resulting from the logistics of its commercial activities.

Further information

14. Emissions Avoided Through Use Of Goods And Services (New for CDP 2009)

14.1. If your goods and/or services enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party, please provide details including the estimated avoided emissions, the anticipated timescale over which the emissions are avoided and the methodology, assumptions, emission factors (including sources), and global warming potentials (including sources) used for your estimations.

Customers are offered products and solutions that are environmentally sensitive and efficient. In this regard, customer solutions include the latest technology addressing energy efficiency and minimizing emissions.

Examples in this regard include Caterpillar's innovative ACERT technology which was developed to meet American and European diesel engine emissions regulations in

"on-highway" and "off-road" applications. This technology enables diesel engines to comply with legislated restrictions of harmful emissions such as carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons (HC), non-methane-hydrocarbons (NMHC), particulate matter (PM) and oxides of nitrogen (NOx).

Also provided on the car rental fleets are fuel efficient vehicles including hybrid (Toyota Prius), SAAB BioPower and Volvo V50 flexi-fuel vehicles. Barloworld's Norway and Sweden car rental operations provide opportunities for customers to purchase carbon credits to offset emissions of their vehicle rental transaction. Diesel and bio-fuel cars are becoming far more prevalent in car rental fleets. Ethanol based cars in the company's Swedish operations have been accumulated into a single car group and are specifically marketed which appeals to those customers who require an environmentally friendly vehicle. As at the end of August 2008, 12% of the fleet in Sweden was made up of these types of vehicles (primarily Saab and Toyota Prius).

In Denmark and Norway almost 45% of the fleet is diesel which is environmentally friendly given the local definitions.

Barloworld Logistics' contract with PPC Cement's Dwaalboom operations in South Africa is evidence of the company's success in making significant strides towards environmental stability through the use of specialised vehicles to optimize capacity while reducing fuel consumption and carbon emissions. Fuel consumption decreased by more than 10%, which combined with an increase in payload capacity results in around a 20% reduction in energy used per ton of cement delivered which equates to a reduction of CO2 emissions by 2 335 tons per annum.

Barloworld Logistics provides, through its CAST-CO2 module of its leading supply chain design system, the ability to calculate the carbon footprint impact of any supply chain modelling and hence, the ability to reduce such impacts.

Barloworld understands the importance of providing solutions that enable Greenhouse gasses to be reduced. It's global principals develop products and technologies in this regard.

Further information

15. Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Biologically Sequestered Carbon: (New for CDP 2009)

An example would be carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels.

15.1. Please provide the total global carbon dioxide emissions in metric tonnes CO_2 from biologically sequestered carbon.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO_2 - Please use whole numbers only

0

Further information

16. Emissions Intensity: (CDP6 Q3(b))

16.1. Please supply a financial emissions intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Please describe the measurement.

Revenue in South African Rands (ZAR)

16.1.1. Give the units. For example, the units could be metric tonnes of CO_2-e per million Yen of turnover, metric tonnes of CO_2-e per US$ of profit, metric tonnes of CO_2-e per thousand Euros of turnover.

Metric tonnes of CO2-e per million ZAR of turnover

16.1.2. The resulting figure.
Use a decimal point if necessary. Please use a "." rather than a "," i.e. please write 15.6 rather than 15,6

4.53

16.2. Please supply an activity related intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Please describe the measurement.

Employees

16.2.1. Give the units e.g. metric tonnes of CO_2-e per metric tonne of output or for service sector businesses per unit of service provided.

metric tonnes of CO2-e per employee

16.2.2. The resulting figure.
Use a decimal point if necessary. Please use a “.” rather than a “,” i.e. please write 15.6 rather than 15,6

10.78

Further information

17. Emissions History: (CDP6 Q2(f))

17.1. Do emissions for the reporting year vary significantly compared to previous years?

Yes

The measurement standard is important in this regard. Absolute emissions have increased (30%) from 2007. This is due to increased commercial activity and improved reporting also influenced this figure. However, reported in a Financial intensity measure, the increase is less significant (10.4%).

If the answer to 17.1 is Yes:

17.1.1. Estimate the percentage by which emissions vary compared with the previous reporting year.

This box will accept numerical answers containing a decimal point. Please use "." not "," i.e. write 10.6, not 10,6.

30 %

Have the emissions increased or decreased?

Increased

Further information

The unit of measure is important in this regard. Absolute measures can indicate different trends (and scale) to intensity measures. See Q 17.1.

18. External Verification/Assurance: (CDP6 Q2(d))

18.1. Has any of the information reported in response to questions 10 – 15 been externally verified/assured in whole or in part?

Yes, it has been externally verified/assured in whole or in part.(Please continue with questions 18.2 to 18.5)

It would aid automated analysis of responses if you could select responses from the tick boxes below. However, please use the text box provided if the tick boxes menu options are not appropriate.

18.2. State the scope/boundary of emissions included within the verification/assurance exercise.

Please use the text box below to describe the scope/boundary of emissions included within the verification/assurance exercise if the tick box menu options above are not applicable.

Only the Automotive and Logistics divisions have been included and only so far as their respective energy consumption (fuel and electricity) is concerned.

The calculation of the emissions has not been assured.

The limited assurance was received by Deloitte is regarding the data collection process in respect of energy consumption for these divisions.

This data forms the basis for the emissions calculations.

Barloworld's approach is to first ensure reliable energy consumption data, and thereafter to ensure correct emissions calculations.

18.3. State what level of assurance (eg: reasonable or limited) has been given.

Limited. For Automotive and Logistics divisions. See Q18.1 above. See page 123 of Barloworld Limited's Annual Report 2008.

18.4. Provide a copy of the verification/assurance statement.

Please attach a copy/copies.

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/54702/8547/Barloworld Sustainability Assurance 08.pdf

18.5. Specify the standard against which the information has been verified/assured.

No specific standard.
Assurance only for consumption of fuel and electricity and not for carbon calculations.
See Q18.2 above.

18.6. If none of the information provided in response to questions 10-15 has been verified in whole or in part, please state whether you have plans for GHG emissions accounting information to be externally verified/assured in future.

A similar approach to that followed in Barloworld's Automotive and Logistics divisions (Q18.2) is planned for all group operations in the 2009 financial year.

Once the energy consumption aspects across the group have been standardised and limited assurance received in respect thereof, the next stage will be to have the carbon calculations assured and hence the total process assured.

Further information

19. Data Accuracy: (CDP6 Q2(e) – New wording for CDP 2009)

19.1. What are the main sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations e.g.: data gaps, assumptions, extrapolation, metering/measurement inaccuracies etc?

If you do not gather emissions data, please select emissions data is NOT gathered and proceed to question 20.

Emission data is gathered.

As far as fuel and electricity consumption is concerned, it is not believed that there are major areas of uncertainty in the data collecting process for significant and established operations.

Areas of improvement include relatively small and diverse sites and well as newly acquired operations and recently consolidated joint ventures.

The calculations are based on the factors provided.

19.2. How do these uncertainties affect the accuracy of the reported data in percentage terms or an estimated standard deviation?

It is not believed that these inaccuracies are material in the established and significant operations. However ongoing refinement of systems and processes will expose and highlight any shortcomings into the future.

As the data from less substantial operations, newly acquired operations and remote sites becomes increasingly more accurate, any previous inaccuracies will emerge. It is not possible to give an indication of the extent of such inaccuracies in advance.

19.3. Does your company report GHG emissions under any mandatory or voluntary scheme (other than CDP) that requires an accuracy assessment?

No (Please go to question 20.)

19.3.1 Please provide the name of the scheme.

19.3.2. Please provide the accuracy assessment for GHG emissions reported under that scheme for the last report delivered.

Further information

20. Energy and Fuel Requirements and Costs: (New for CDP 2009)

Please provide the following information for the reporting year:

Cost of purchased energy

20.1. The total cost of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased by your company.

Select currency

20.1.1. Please break down the costs by individual energy type.

Table 8 - The “Cost” column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Energy type	Cost	Currency
Electricity		
Heat		
Steam		
Cooling		

Cost of purchased fuel

20.2. The total cost of fuel purchased by your company for mobile and stationary combustion.

Select currency

20.2.1. Please breakdown the costs by individual fuel type.

Table 9 - The cost column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Mobile combustion fuels	Cost	Currency

Stationary combustion fuels	Cost	Currency

Energy and fuel inputs

The following questions are designed to establish your company’s requirements for energy and fuel (inputs). Please note that MWh is our preferred unit for answers as this helps with comparability and analysis. Although it is usually associated with electricity, it can equally be used to represent the energy content of fuels (see CDP 2009 Reporting Guidance for further information on conversions to MWh).

Purchased energy input

20.3 Your company’s total consumption of purchased energy in MWh.

Please use whole numbers only.

570226 MWh

Purchased and self produced fuel input

20.4. Your company’s total consumption in MWh of fuels for stationary combustion only. This includes purchased fuels, as well as biomass and self-produced fuels where relevant.

Please use whole numbers only.

In answering this question and the one below, you will have used either Higher Heating Values (also known as Gross Calorific Values) or Lower Heating Values (also known as Net Calorific Values).
Please state which you have used in calculating your answers.

Higher Heating Values

20.4.1. Please break down the total consumption of fuels reported in answer to question 20.4 by individual fuel type in MWh.

Table 10 - Please use whole numbers only

Stationary combustion fuels	MWh

Energy output

In this question we ask for information about the energy in MWh generated by your company from the fuel that it uses. Comparing the energy contained in the fuel before combustion (question 20.4) with the energy available for use after combustion will give an indication of the efficiency of your combustion processes, taking your industry sector into account.

20.5. What is the total amount of energy generated in MWh from the fuels reported in question 20.4?

Please use whole numbers only.

20.6. What is the total amount in MWh of renewable energy, excluding biomass, that is self-generated by your company?

Please use whole numbers only.

Energy exports

This question is for companies that export energy that is surplus to their requirements. For example, a company may use electricity from a combined heat and power plant but export the heat to another organisation.

20.7. What percentage of the energy reported in response to question 20.5 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?

Please use whole numbers only.

20.8. What percentage of the renewable energy reported in response to question 20.6 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?

Please use whole numbers only.

Further information

Much of the information requested in this section is not reported and was not a requirement for previous CDP reports.

Systems and processes are being implemented to collect this data (where relevant for Barloworld) for the 2009 reporting year (although reliable data is only expected in 2010 reporting year).

The split between Mobile and Stationary combustion was not recorded in the past and may be immaterial. However, processes are being introduced to record these different types of consumption and these results will indicate the importance or otherwise of recording such split and hence whether or not they should be reported.

21. EU Emissions Trading Scheme: (CDP6 Q2(g)(i) – New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should report allowances and emissions using the table in question EU5.

21.1. Does your company operate or have ownership of facilities covered by the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)?

No (Please go to question 22.)

Please give details of:

21.2. The allowances allocated for free for each year of Phase II for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the full number of allowances).

Table 11 - Please use whole numbers only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Free allowances metric tonnes CO2					

21.3. The total allowances purchased through national auctioning processes for the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities that you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the total allowances purchased through auctions by the facilities for this period).

Total allowances purchased through auction

21.4. The total CO_2 emissions for 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the total emissions for this period.)

Total emissions in metric tonnes

Further information

22. Emissions Trading: (CDP6 Q2(g)(ii) - New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should read EU6 before answering these questions.

22.1. Please provide details of any emissions trading schemes, other than the EU ETS, in which your company already participates or is likely to participate within the next two years.

We do not participate or anticipate participating in any trading schemes within the next two years. (Please go to question 22.3)

22.2. What is your overall strategy for complying with any schemes in which you are required or have elected to participate, including the EU ETS?

Further information

22. Carbon credits

22.3. Have you purchased any project-based carbon credits?

Yes. (Please answer the following questions)

Please indicate whether the credits are to meet one or more of the following commitments:

Primarily for voluntary offsetting of your own emissions

Please also:

22.4 Provide details including the type of unit, volume and vintage purchased and the standard/scheme against which the credits have been verified, issued and retired (where applicable).

For the period 1 October 2007 to 30 September 2008, Avis and Budget Norway purchased 676 CER credits (certified emission reduction - UN certified).

These Credits are invested in a landfill gas collection system in Jinan - China.

22.5. Have you been involved in the origination of project-based carbon credits?

No. (Please go to question 22.7)

22.6. Please provide details including:

- Your role in the project(s),
- The locations and technologies involved,
- The standard/scheme under which the projects are being/have been developed,
- Whether emissions reductions have been validated or verified,
- The annual volumes of generated/projected carbon credits,
- Retirement method if used for own compliance or offsetting.

22.7. Are you involved in the trading of allowances under the EU ETS and/or project-based carbon credits as a separate business activity, or in direct support of a business activity such as investment fund management or the provision of offsetting services?

No. (Please go to question 23)

22.8. Please provide details of the role performed.

Further information

Performance

23. Reduction plans & goals: (CDP6 Q3(a))

23.1. Does your company have a GHG emissions and/or energy reduction plan in place?

No. (Please answer the following question and then continue with 23.3)

23.2. Please explain why.

It would aid automated analysis of responses if you could select a response from the options below as well as using the text box. However, please just use the text box provided if the options are not appropriate.

In process of being defined

If the menu options above are not appropriate, please answer the question using the text box below:

Whilst the group does not currently have a formal plan in place to reduce GHG emissions, it nonetheless addresses these issues on an ongoing basis in its divisions and various business units. The group has also reported its emissions over the past number of years.

Central to any reduction plan is credible and reliable data. In this regard the group has initiated a process of having its energy consumption (electricity and fuel) assured by an external party. In this regard the 2008 energy consumption of its Automotive and Logistics divisions was assured and this process is being implemented throughout the group in the 2009 reporting year.

The resultant emissions data will be an integral aspect of any reduction planning into the future and will inform the setting of formal objectives in this regard.

This is consistent with Barloworld's approach which is underscored by the company signing the Energy Efficiency Accord (South Africa) in May 2005. Signatories acknowledge the target set in terms of the Energy Efficiency Strategy of the Republic of South Africa, of a national final energy demand reduction of 12% by 2015 off a 2000 base-line consumption.

Over a period of time since signing the above Accord, the strategy, structure and substance of the group has been reviewed and revised. Such changes include Pretoria Portland Cement (PPC) and Barloworld Coatings no longer being part of the group. Accordingly, in absolute terms, the group currently consumes significantly less energy and emits substantially less CO2-e than it did previously.

Despite not having formal plans, the group's operations review their internal energy consumption and implement relevant saving initiatives where appropriate (Q23.8). In addition, the group is also conscious of the emissions and energy efficiency of its products and customer solutions. In this regard, the group strives to offer to its customers, energy efficient, environmentally friendly solutions utilising the latest technology where possible.

Energy reduction is also an element of prudent cost control measures and strategies which receive continual focus.

In the circumstances, such plans are being developed which will inform related strategies and initiatives in future.

Goal setting

23.3. Do you have an emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

Yes. (Please answer the following questions)

23.4 What is the baseline year for the target(s)?

Barloworld signed the Energy Efficiency Accord (South Africa) in May 2005. Signatories acknowledge the target set in terms of the Energy Efficiency Strategy of the Republic of South Africa, of a national final energy demand reduction of 12% by 2015 off a 2000 base-line consumption.

Over a period of time since signing the Accord, the strategy, structure and substance of the group has been reviewed and revised. Such changes include Pretoria Portland Cement (PPC) and Barloworld Coatings no longer being part of the group. Accordingly, in absolute terms, the group currently consumes significantly less energy and emits substantially less CO2-e than it did previously.

The group is currently reviewing its approach to target setting and considering appropriate measures, base-lines and objectives for the future. These should contribute towards the targets of the Energy Efficiency Accord.

23.5. What is the emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

The Energy Efficiency Accord makes reference to the target set in terms of the Energy Efficiency strategy of the Republic of South Africa, of a national final energy demand reduction of 12% by 2015, expressed as a percentage reduction against the national energy use in 2015, with a final energy demand reduction target for the industry and mining sector as a whole of 15% by 2015.

As a signatory to the Accord, Barloworld is currently considering its approach in this context.

23.6. What are the sources or activities to which the target(s) applies?

Barloworld's commercial activities in South Africa which constitute the bulk of the group's emissions (79%).

23.7. Over what period/timescale does the target(s) extend?

To be achieved by 2015.

Further information

In light of the target referred to in the Energy Efficiency Accord in South Africa, the group is currently reviewing and considering its approach and objectives which would be appropriate given the nature of its commercial activities and its commitment to the Accord.

An integral aspect of its approach is measurement and the group is still in the process of revising and refining this aspect.

The process is expected to be iterative and whilst any objectives may be delayed, revised and reviewed, the group remains committed to reducing its energy consumption together with the concomitant emissions and any negative consequences its commercial activities may have on the environment and climate change.

23. GHG emissions and energy reduction activities

23.8. What activities are you undertaking or planning to undertake to reduce your emissions/energy use?

Internally the group has general awareness initiatives regarding energy efficiency, energy conservation and energy consumption. Such aspects are taken into account in the construction of all new facilities and the day to day activities of the operations. These include the retro-fitting of energy efficiency systems and timing switches.

The newest Barloworld Handling facility Charlotte, North Carolina uses electronic controls and timers to manage the operation of its heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems. 36% of the Scandinavian car rental business's electricity usage is either wind or hydro-generated. Barloworld's Norway car rental operations are carbon neutral.

Initiatives to reduce indirect emissions and energy consumption include increased video-conferencing and reduced air travel.

Supporting its initiatives to offset the group's emissions and contribution to climate change, tree planting programmes have been undertaken. Since 2003, the group has supported the planting of some 25 000 trees. (See also page 100 of Barloworld Litmited's Annual report 2008).

From an external or customer perspective see Q14.1.

Further information

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/54702/8006/Barloworld Sust 08.pdf

23. Goal evaluation

23.9. What benchmarks or key performance indicators do you use to assess progress against the emissions/energy reduction goals you have set?

Absolute Emissions are reported annually.

However, more appropriate measures are currently under review. Given the diverse nature of the group’s divisions, these may also be determined at divisional level.

Apart from Absolute Emission figures, progress can be reported in Emission Intensities measures in terms of Revenue (financial) and Headcount (employee numbers).

Other relevant normalised units of measure for the group and divisions are being considered.

Further information

23. Goal achievement

23.10. What emissions reductions, energy savings and associated cost savings have been achieved to date as a result of the plan and/or the activities described above? Please state the methodology and data sources you have used for calculating these reductions and savings.

Internally , the group has not finalised a normalised measure. Such observations are not possible when measuring only Absolute Emissions. In time this data should be available.

From an external perspective, this is even more difficult to quantify. Fuel efficient solutions for customers include latest technology in vehicles, plant and equipment. It also includes devising shorter routes and energy efficient transport solutions/alternatives (Logistics' division) in addition to utilising fuel efficient vehicles.

23.11. What investment has been required to achieve the emissions reductions and energy savings targets or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 and over what period was that investment made?

Table 13 - The “Investment number” column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Emission reduction target/energy saving target or activity	Investment number	Investment currency	Timescale

Further information

See page 98 and 100 of the attached Sustainability Report section of Barloworld Limited's Annual Report 2008.

23. Goal planning & investment

Electric utilities should read the table in question EU3 for giving details of forecasted emissions.

23.12. What investment will be required to achieve the future targets set out in your reduction plan or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 above and over what period do you expect payback of that investment?

Table 14 - The "Number" column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Plan or action	Investment number	Investment currency	Payback
Not reported			

23.13. Please estimate your company's future Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.

If possible, please use table 15 below to structure your answer to the question or alternatively use the text box below.

Internally, it is anticipated that future emissions will remain in concert with business activity levels.

However a relative decline in relevant emission intensity is anticipated over time consequent upon the implementation of future energy reduction and emission objectives and, the implementation of appropriate strategies and initiatives in this regard.

New technologies as well as a focus on providing energy efficient and low carbon customer solutions should also reduce customer generated carbon emissions.

Scope 1 forecasted emissions in Table 15 below are in the following units.

Scope 2 forecasted emissions in Table 15 below are in the following units.

Table 15 - The "Scope" columns will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.
Type in the name of the territory or region for which you are giving data and then press "Add Territory/Region". If giving a global figure instead of separate figures for regions or territories, please write "global" in the box labelled "Enter name of territory or region".

Click here to see a sample table.

Future reporting years:										
End date for year end DD/MM/YYYY										
Emission forecasts	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1	Scope 2

23.14. Please estimate your company's future energy use for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.

If possible, please use table 16 below to structure your answer to the question or alternatively use the text box below.

Internally, it is anticipated that future emissions will remain in concert with business activity levels.

However a relative decline in intensity is anticipated over time consequent upon the implementation of future energy reduction and emission objectives and, the implementation of appropriate strategies and initiatives in this regard.

Table 16 - Please use whole numbers only.
Type in the name of the territory or region for which you are giving data and a description of the data you are giving e.g. electricity consumption. Then press "Add Row". If giving a global figure instead of separate figures for regions or territories, please use the word "global". This table will also accept different types of units e.g. units of volume or mass.

Click here to see a sample table.

Future reporting years:										
End date for year end DD/MM/YYYY										
Energy use estimates for territory/region	Number	Units	Number	Units	Number	Units	Number	Units	Number	Units

23.15. Please explain the methodology used for your estimations and any assumptions made.

Not applicable

Further information

24. Planning: (CDP6 Q3(c))

24.1. How do you factor the cost of future emissions into capital expenditures and what impact have those estimated costs had on your investment decisions?

Due to the predominantly administrative, retail and after-market nature of Barloworld, its facilities do not generate significant emissions. However, planning and development generally incorporates prudent energy saving aspects which are environmentally friendly and commercially sensible.

These are principally around lighting, heating/cooling and ventilation systems. With the emerging likelihood of such costs being significant into the future, this will become a more important aspect.

It will also become a critical aspect to consider regarding future business opportunities as well as the sustained success of businesses into the future.

These aspects are to be considered in risk assessment and strategic planning exercises.

For an example of the company's approach, see page 100 of the Sustainability Report of in Barloworld Limited's Annual Report 2008 (copy attached).

Further information

Governance

25. Responsibility: (CDP6 Q4(a))

25.1. Does a Board Committee or other executive body have overall responsibility for climate change?

Yes. (Please answer question 25.3 and 25.4)

25.2 Please state how overall responsibility for climate change is managed and indicate the highest level within your company with responsibility for climate change.

25.3. Which Board Committee or executive body has overall responsibility for climate change?

The Barloworld Risk and Sustainability Committee is a sub-committee of the Barloworld Board. The committee's responsibilities include matters relating to Health, Safety, Environment and Climate Change.

Performance and available data is reviewed at regular meetings of the committee. The committee reports regularly to the board.

Its members currently include executive directors and non-executive directors are invited to attend.

Following a review, the committee's composition will be amended to include non-executive members.

25.4. What is the mechanism by which the Board or other executive body reviews the company's progress and status regarding climate change?

A SHE (Safety, Health and Environment) report is presented at the quarterly meeting of the Risk and Sustainability Committee meeting.

This incorporates energy consumption and emissions.

The chairman of the Risk and Sustainability Committee thereafter submits a report to the Barloworld Board on the matters covered at the Risk and Sustainability Committee meeting.

The board is kept fully informed and endorses decisions of this committee.

Similar information is included in Barloworld Limited's Annual Report which is the available for all stakeholders to review.

Further information

26. Individual Performance: (CDP6 Q4(b))

26.1. Do you provide incentives for individual management of climate change issues including attainment of GHG targets?

No. (Please go to question 27.1)

26.2. Are those incentives linked to monetary rewards?

Not applicable

26.3. Who is entitled to benefit from those incentives?

Not applicable

Further information

27. Communications: (CDP6 Q4(c))

27.1. Do you publish information about the risks and opportunities presented to your company by climate change, details of your emissions and plans to reduce emissions?

Yes.

If so, please indicate which of the following apply and provide details and/or a link to the documents or a copy of the relevant excerpt:

27.2. The company's Annual Report or other mainstream filings.

Yes

See Sustainability Section of Barloworld Limited's Annual Report 2008. Copy attached.

27.3. Voluntary communications (other than to CDP) such as Corporate Social Responsibility reporting.

Yes

See Barloworld's website and Annual Report
www.Barloworld.com

Further information

28. Public Policy: (CDP6 Q4(d))

28.1. Do you engage with policymakers on possible responses to climate change including taxation, regulation and carbon trading?

Yes

Yes.

In May 2005 Barloworld signed the Energy Efficiency Accord with the South African Department of Minerals and Energy.

The company also participates in a number of forums dealing with environmental issues, energy efficiency and climate change. It is a member of the South African National Business Initiative (NBI) and participates in the NBI's Energy Efficiency Technical Committee (EETC).

Barloworld is a member of the WWF and the Endangered Wildlife Trust, both of which promote environmental conservation and sustainable lifestyles to the widest possible audience in South African Society. Barloworld assisted the Cambridge University's Business and the Environment Programme to establish a South African chapter.

The various divisions also engage where appropriate through their respective industry organisations.

Further information