

Planet



Our ambition: Committing to environmentally conscious practices and adopting principles of circularity.

Our Planet pillar focuses on environmentally conscious practices:

- Net zero for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions
- Renewable energy
- Circularity
- Responsible water consumption
- Alignment with standards (ISO 14001 and ISO 50001)



Progress against commitments: Carbon neutral by 2035 and net zero by 2040

We aim to reduce our emissions from purchased electricity and our exposure to fossil fuels via the following targets:

- 100% reduction in Scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 2035 relative to FY2022
- Fossil fuels to comprise 50% of energy use by 2030 compared to FY2022
- 100% of energy use from renewable sources by 2035
- Mitigate emissions of R22 refrigerant gases by 25% in 2025 and 100% by 2035 from the 2016 baseline

FY2026 progress at a glance

Target: Scopes 1 and 2 emissions

Per the approved science-based targets, Telkom committed to reducing its Scopes 1 and 2 emissions by **54.6%** by FY2033 from a FY2022 base year

Telkom reduced its Scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 50% from a FY2022 base year

Target: Scope 3 emissions

Per the approved science-based targets, Telkom committed to reducing its Scope 3 emissions by **32.5%** by FY2033 from a FY2022 base year

Telkom reduced its Scope 3 emissions by 22% in FY2026 from a FY2022 base year

Target: Water consumption

Telkom committed to reducing its potable water consumption by **25%** by FY2030 from a FY2025 base year

Telkom's water consumption decreased by 4.5% in FY2026 from FY2025

Target: Waste-to-landfill

Telkom committed to reducing its waste-to-landfill by **50%** by FY2030 from a FY2025 base year

Telkom reduced its waste-to-landfill by 13% in FY2026 compared to FY2025

In October 2024, the SBTi validated and approved Telkom's net-zero targets, reflecting our commitment to achieve net-zero GHG emissions.

Climate risk scenario analysis

Telkom completed its first climate risk scenario analysis in FY2024. The aim was to identify, quantify and manage the potential financial and operational impacts of climate change against various future scenarios aligned with the Paris Agreement. The analysis was conducted for 55 assets across South Africa, including exchanges, data centres, mobile sites, cable and radio stations.

Physical risk

We selected two climate scenarios for our physical risk analysis:

- RCP 4.5 – representing an intermediate emissions scenario (middle of the road)
- RCP 8.5 – representing the highest emissions scenario (worst case scenario)

We assessed these scenarios across the 2030 and 2050 timeframes and compared against historical data (baseline scenario) from 1981 up to 2010. We adopted the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) assumptions inherent in these pathways to ensure alignment with global climate science.

Drought, precipitation, temperature, flood, fire and extreme weather were identified as key hazards due to the high or very high risk exposure ratings across the assets under both scenarios and time horizons:

- Drought: 31 assets have very high exposure and four assets have high exposure under both scenarios and time horizons
- Precipitation: Seven assets have high exposure under both scenarios and time horizons
- Temperature: Six assets have high exposure under both scenarios and time horizons

- Flood: Three assets have very high exposure and three assets have high exposure under both scenarios and time horizons
- Fire: 18 assets have high exposure under both scenarios and time horizons
- Extreme weather: Two assets have high and very high exposure to wind gusts

Several key impacts were identified related to the high and very high risk exposures. Rising temperatures could result in increased cooling requirements for data centres and equipment rooms. This would drive up energy use and costs, and risk overheating of network infrastructure, which could cause service interruptions and a spike in emergency maintenance.

Drought conditions could compromise the effectiveness of water-based cooling systems for data centres and essential infrastructure. Additionally, wildfires pose a threat of direct damage to physical assets like fibre networks, masts and towers, and could lead to higher insurance premiums for properties in fire-susceptible regions.

Telkom has implemented several measures to improve resilience to climate-related impacts. For example, we work closely with the National Disaster Management Centre of South Africa to gain insights on predicted climate and weather trends. We also have Group-wide response plans in place for climate-related risks.

Telkom has not yet commissioned a climate resilience assessment to evaluate implications for our strategy and business model over the short, medium and long term.



Dealing with climate events

Telkom has a disaster fund for use in emergency situations, including climate-related events. The Board has the authority to expand the fund if necessary, depending on the number and extent of emergency events experienced within a reporting period. There is currently R5 million in the disaster fund.

When an event triggers a disaster threshold, our business continuity plans are activated, with response levels based on severity and structured governance oversight. These plans include proactive preparation for escalation to higher response levels, thereby ensuring the availability of resources and systems. If higher thresholds are met, the Telkom Group Emergency Management Team is activated. During rainy seasons, our teams and service providers adjust their work hours and stock additional materials to reduce delays.

To date, we have developed Group-level climate response plans for drought and water shortages, adverse weather, tornadoes and cyclones, fire, flooding and earthquakes.



Impact on workers and communities

Telkom's climate risk scenario analysis identifies that extreme weather events pose specific risks to both our workforce and surrounding communities. Increased temperatures and water scarcity have direct health and safety implications for employees, which are linked to reduced productivity. Wildfires are also identified as a significant threat to employee safety, with potential to cause trauma and necessitate robust evacuation protocols and emergency response plans.

The impact on surrounding communities varies based on their level of exposure and socio-economic vulnerability. Vulnerable communities are often more economically susceptible to climate disasters, as they may lack the resources to build sturdy structures or implement engineering protections. According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, this social vulnerability is often compounded by factors such as literacy levels, access to basic human rights, and the robustness of collective organisational systems.

Transition risks

Transition risks are those risks resulting from policy, legal, technology and market changes that are made to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Policy actions will evolve over time, but may include actions that seek to limit activities that contribute to the adverse effects of climate change, and actions that seek to promote adaptation.

We used the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios to identify transition risks. We then used the ISSB categories to classify these risks according to two NGFS scenarios:

- Nationally determined contributions (aligned with RCP 4.5)
- Current policies (aligned with RCP 8.5)

Telkom is subject to current and emerging regulations relating to climate change, such as carbon pricing regulations (e.g. South African carbon tax) and other reporting obligations. While we actively monitor changes in policy, such changes could have significant future impacts through increased compliance costs. Exposure on this component is medium to high.

Other transition risks identified in the analysis relate to:

- **Technology:** If Telkom experiences technological shortcomings or is unable to adopt or develop new technologies to reduce GHG emissions, this could negatively affect our progress in achieving our net-zero target. Exposure to this component is medium
- **Market and reputation:** Transition risks related to market and reputation include shifts in consumer preferences, negative stakeholder feedback, increased cost of raw materials, and uncertainty in market signals such as fluctuating demand. Exposure on these components is low



Carbon tax as a transition risk

Telkom was not subject to carbon tax during phase 1 of South Africa's new carbon tax regime. This was active from 1 June 2019 to 31 December 2025, and applied only to Scope 1 emissions. Our emission sources include fleet fuel combustion, generator fuel use, and refrigerant leakage.

For phase 2, which commenced in January 2026, Telkom will be affected by the indirect carbon tax paid in the carbon fuel levy and the indirect carbon tax passed through by Eskom. Phase 2 will run until 31 December 2030.



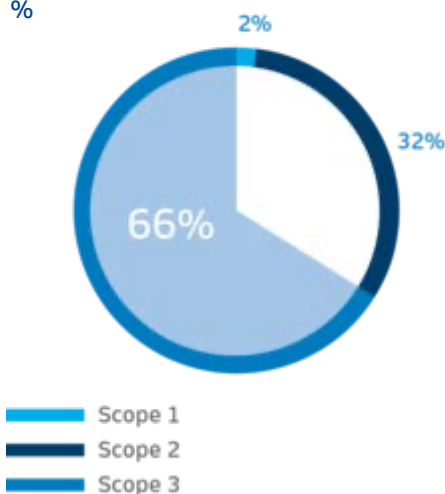
Our net-zero emissions journey

Telkom is committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2040, following a clear science-based pathway to reduce our carbon footprint across all emission scopes.

In FY2022, our Scopes 1 and 2 emissions were at 852 782 tCO₂e. Since then, we have embarked on a progressive emissions reduction journey, guided by short-, medium-, and long-term targets.

Due to continuous refinement of our accounting methodology for Scope 3 emissions, we migrated to a hybrid approach in FY2026. We now calculate Scope 3 emissions using an activity-based approach that considers average data, product-specific, and industry spend-based emission factors. As a result, our emissions profile has been restated for FY2022 to FY2026.

Telkom FY2026 emissions %



(A) External moderate assurance on selected sustainability indicators. Refer to the FY2026 *Independent Assurance Report*, available online.

Overview of FY2026 GHG emissions across all scopes

The graph below shows Telkom's GHG emissions breakdown per scope for FY2026.

GHG emissions breakdown per scope per financial year

GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	FY2022	FY2025	FY2026	% change from FY2022 baseline
Scope 1	55 466	35 127	27 626	(50)%
Scope 2	797 316	541 268	392 249	(51)%
Scope 3	1 041 730	947 260	812 850	(22)%
Total	1 894 512	1 523 655	1 263 594	(33)%

The Group has reduced its Scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 51% since FY2022, and has consequently reduced our linear annual reduction rate for emissions within our control to 2% between FY2027 and FY2029. We maintain our SBTi commitment to reducing Scopes 1 and 2 emissions by 54.6% by FY2033.



We followed a structured process to develop a net-zero pathway to achieve carbon neutrality by 2035 and net-zero emissions by 2040:

- **Data collection and validation:** We aggregated diverse sources of information to map existing initiatives and plans into the baseline. These included desktop research into potential initiatives for the telecommunications industry and a review of net-zero approaches by peers. We considered Telkom's complete GHG emissions data covering Scopes 1, 2 and 3 for all business units. We then conducted a high-level data review and sanity check to understand Telkom's current net-zero strategic positioning
- **Development of a net-zero emissions baseline:** In line with the GHG Protocol standard, we categorised emissions into three scopes. This served as a foundation for developing a net-zero emissions baseline, which is crucial for understanding the starting point and measuring progress towards the net-zero goal
- **Identification of initiatives towards net zero:** We interviewed business units and internal stakeholders to identify mitigation interventions that have been implemented or are in the pipeline. We confirmed pathway priorities and ensured alignment that will enable ongoing support for pathway implementation

- **Calculation of high-level expected savings from the initiatives:** We consolidated the available information and used it as input into the emissions baseline and net-zero pathways. For these pathways, we outlined key activities, milestones and targets for defined time horizons, and calculated high-level expected savings from the identified initiatives.
- **Development of net-zero pathways for Scopes 1, 2 and 3:** The final step involved input and approval from key stakeholders, aligned with commitments made to the SBTi.

In the years ahead, we will continue to reduce emissions year on year. We have set a near-term target of reducing Scopes 1 and 2 emissions each by 50% by FY2030 from our FY2022 baseline. Our long-term goal is a 90% reduction across all scopes by 2040.

Emission reduction progress in FY2026

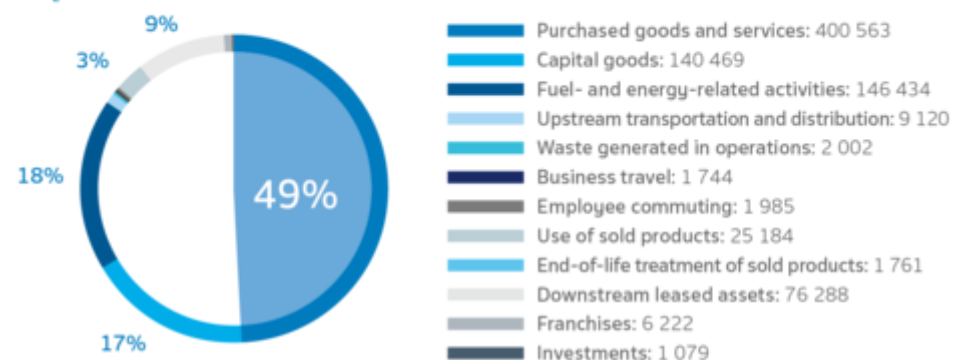
- **Scope 1 emissions** relate to fossil fuel consumed by vehicles and backup diesel generators, and replacement of air-conditioning gases. Scope 1 represents approximately 2% of Telkom's total carbon footprint. In FY2026, we reduced Scope 1 emissions by 21%. This was mainly due to a decrease in diesel consumption resulting from lithium-ion battery installations and optimised generator use across the network. It was also due to a reduction in R22 refrigerant gas consumption.
- **Scope 2 emissions** relate to energy consumed from the national grid. South Africa's national utility has a high grid emissions factor due to its reliance on coal-fired power generation. Scope 2 represents 32% of Telkom's carbon footprint. We reduced our Scope 2 emissions by 26%, mainly through legacy equipment decommissioning, site terminations, and proactive management of account anomalies.

- In previous years, Telkom used the Eskom Grid Factor 1 for Scope 2 emissions. The Group adopted South Africa's National Generation Grid Emission Factor in FY2025 to align our GHG reporting with the South African Greenhouse Gas Emission Reporting System and the compliance requirements of the Carbon Tax Act. We are rigorous in our internal processes and governance, incorporating various approaches for calculations. For example, we use AI programmes like optical character recognition, and install smart meters at high-consuming sites. This enables us to use actual consumption data retrieved directly from source invoices.
- Scope 3 emissions relate to indirect upstream and downstream emissions of Telkom's value chain that are not accounted for in Scopes 1 and 2. They comprise 15 categories, of which 12 are relevant to Telkom's operations and are reported on accordingly. The three categories that are not relevant to Telkom's operations include Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets), Category 9 (Downstream Transportation and Distribution) and Category 10 (Processing of Sold Products).
- The most significant categories in our Scope 3 profile are purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities, and downstream leased assets. It should be noted that the proportional contribution of Scope 3 using the new reporting methodology has reduced from 75% to 66%. This percentage has increased over the past four years as our Scopes 1 and 2 emissions have reduced.

Scope 3 FY2026 performance

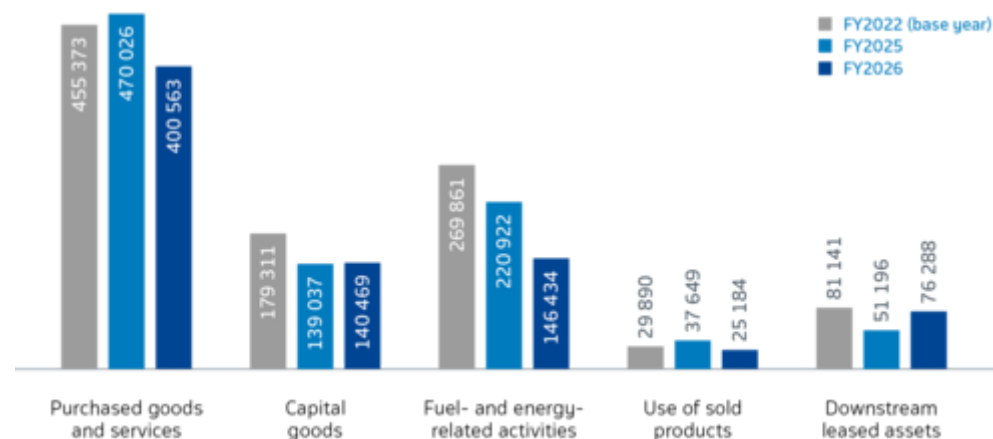
- The Group recorded an overall 14.2% reduction in Scope 3 emissions from FY2025, driven mainly by a 15% decrease in Category 1 emissions from purchased goods and services. This was due to lower procurement of emissions-intensive electronic equipment through BCX, and a decrease in Group expenditure on services from BCX and Telkom's property portfolio following the divisionalisation of Gyro
- Telkom also recorded a 34% reduction in Category 3 emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities, specifically linked to well-to-tank emissions associated with the energy required to operate the business. This outcome is consistent with the Group's reported Scopes 1 and 2 emissions
- While we observed significant reductions in categories that contribute materially to Scope 3 emissions, we recorded a 49% increase in emissions from downstream leased assets (Category 13), which accounts for 9% of total Scope 3 emissions. This increase was due to the disposal of Swiftnet. Prior to the sale, electricity consumption from mixed-use and standalone sites was reported under Scope 2 emissions, as the sites formed part of Telkom's operational portfolio. Following the sale of Swiftnet, the tower sites are no longer included in Telkom's operational boundary. Consequently, the associated electricity consumption is now reported under Scope 3, resulting in the increase in Category 13 emissions

Scope 3 GHG emissions* FY2026 tCO₂e



* The pie chart displays only the percentages for material Scope 3 emission categories. Categories contributing less than 1% of total emissions have been omitted for clarity, but are included in the legend and remain part of the total emissions reported.

Material Scope 3 emissions tCO₂e



Scope 3 SBTi performance

- Telkom has set a Group target to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 32.5% by FY2033 using FY2022 as the base year. We achieved a 22% reduction in Scope 3 emissions in FY2026 relative to FY2022, demonstrating our commitment to managing emissions across Telkom's value chain.
- This progress is largely attributable to reductions in material Scope 3 categories, including purchased goods and services, capital goods, and fuel- and energy-related activities. We will continue to explore ways to enhance our reporting. This will include collaborating with suppliers to ensure our measurement and disclosure practices remain robust, transparent and aligned with international best practice.

Procurement

In FY2026, Telkom finalised its sustainable procurement strategy to address Scope 3 emissions. Going forward, we will partner with our large suppliers to build alignment on our sustainability commitments.

The Group has appointed an independent third-party service provider to implement a platform that evaluates suppliers' sustainability performance. The focus for FY2027 will be to establish a sustainability performance baseline for suppliers. This will support engagement, performance improvement and emissions reduction efforts across the value chain.

Read more about our emissions data and methodology in our [GHG emissions reporting methodology](#) document, available online.

Digital planet

Using connectivity to enable environmental responsibility for our customers

Telkom's digital solutions are designed to connect our customers and empower them to manage their environmental impact more effectively. Through our IoT capabilities, we enable enterprise customers to monitor and reduce their energy and water consumption.

A key strategic commitment was to deploy and activate 70 000 IoT devices that enable responsible energy and water consumption for our own business and customers by 2025. We exceeded this target by deploying 141 761 IoT devices.

IoT devices provide real-time data and insights, enabling users to identify inefficiencies, optimise resource use and reduce their environmental footprint.

Beyond IoT, Telkom's core services help to reduce emissions across the economy. Our fixed and mobile videoconferencing services allow customers to reduce travel, lowering their Scope 1 emissions. Our robust network infrastructure supports remote work, reducing commuting-related emissions for customers and employees. The shift to digital document transfer has also decreased reliance on paper-based information and physical courier services, further reducing environmental impact.

Operational efficiencies

Refrigerant gases

Telkom ensures compliance with environmental regulations through site inspections, audits, and regular reviews of procedures and operations. No environmental incidents were reported to the authorities for FY2026.

We own and operate a large air-conditioning portfolio, many units of which contain refrigerant R22 gas. R22 is an ozone-depleting substance that is being phased out under the Montreal Protocol, to which South Africa is a signatory. The Department of Environmental Affairs promulgated the phasing out of ozone-depleting substances in 2014, with the regulation setting 2020, 2025 and 2030 requirements for phasing out and managing these substances. Against the 2016 baseline, Telkom has reduced R22 refrigerant gases from 97 tonnes to 27 tonnes, exceeding the December 2025 target of 25% with a 72% reduction.

We have upgraded and disposed of several high-risk properties, decommissioned sites, and replaced old HVAC equipment. We aim to reduce refrigerant gases by 100% by 2035.

Telkom's energy transition

Telkom's network operations are energy-intensive and reliant on grid electricity, diesel-based backup systems and renewable energy. Based on our current mix, the Group remains exposed to energy supply constraints, rising costs and increased emissions. Addressing this will require a more resilient and scalable energy approach.

The Group installed solar panels and lithium-ion batteries at key sites, decommissioned legacy technologies and replaced inefficient equipment.





Solar PV solutions

To address rising energy use and emissions, we identified the installation of solar PV systems at high-energy-use sites as a strategic opportunity. The initiative aimed to:

- Cut electricity consumption and energy costs, thereby reducing building operating and life cycle expenses
- Decrease our carbon footprint, thereby enhancing Telkom's environmental credibility
- Mitigate risks tied to carbon taxes and evolving environmental laws, thereby building long-term regulatory resilience
- Unlock potential carbon tax offsets to reduce future tax liabilities
- Improve energy security and resilience to climate-related disruptions through diversified energy sources
- Support national energy goals by easing pressure on South Africa's electricity grid

Telkom commissioned three solar PV plants to supplement grid electricity:

- 168 kWp plant in Bellville
- 3 MW plant at Telkom Park 1
- 1 MW plant at Telkom Park 3

These installations marked a significant step toward more sustainable and cost-efficient energy for the Group. Combined, the Group's solar facilities generated 9.9 GWh of energy in FY2026, amounting to 2% of our total energy use.

Despite limited roof space for solar installations, capital expenditure (capex) constraints and the high incidence of theft and vandalism, completed projects are successfully delivering environmental and financial benefits.

The next phase in our energy roadmap

As implementation progressed, constraints in site-level deployment became evident. These include costs, complexity and scalability due to the variety in sites, geographies and landlords involved. In response, Telkom is shifting to a more centralised model, aligned to a defined renewable energy development roadmap. This includes an Independent Green Power Producer programme that enables off-site generation and broader network supply.

The shift from site-based deployment to a more scalable model reflects a structured progression in how energy is sourced and managed. Future plans include centralised sites, such as Klipheuwel in the Western Cape and Hartebeesthoek in North West province.

Renewable energy initiatives generated just under 10 GWh of electricity in FY2026. This reduced our reliance on grid electricity and diesel backup systems and improved our energy resilience. We also installed 613 smart energy meters, including 552 meters at our top 500 sites, and completed power factor correction projects at 12 sites.



Powering network resilience through lithium-ion battery backup

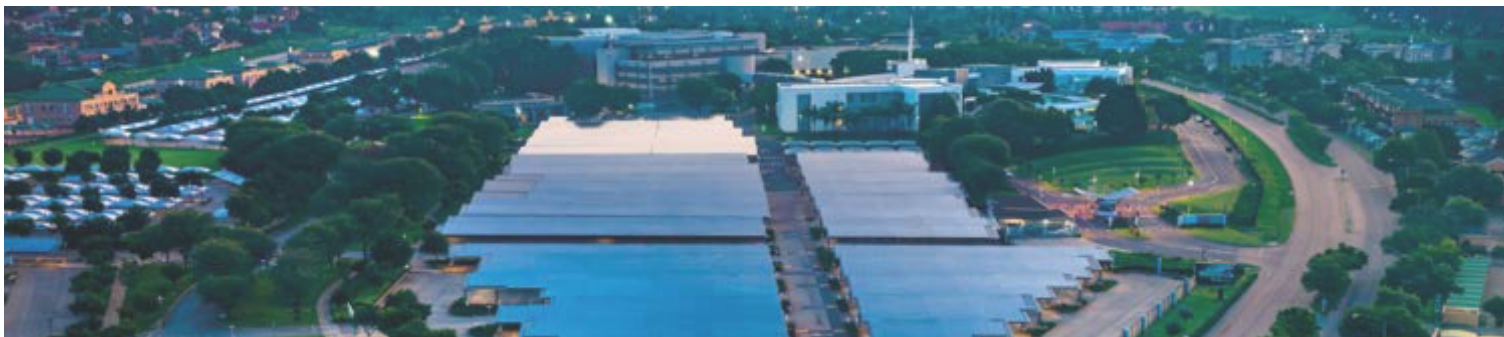
Telkom's network needs a constant supply of power to keep customers connected. Historically, this relied on lead-acid batteries and diesel generators.

As loadshedding intensified, frequent and repeated outages placed pressure on lead-acid batteries, which were not designed for continuous cycling. This increased the need to run diesel generators, driving higher costs and emissions.

Telkom is busy replacing all legacy lead-acid batteries across its network. Lithium-ion batteries are better suited to frequent charge and discharge cycles. They allow sites to operate on stored energy during outages, rather than switching immediately to diesel generators. They are also designed for easier recycling.

The rollout was implemented across a large portion of the network, particularly at smaller sites where battery capacity could be matched to outage durations. This enabled a shift from fuel-based backup to stored energy for managing interruptions.

As loadshedding eased, the direct impact on diesel usage became less visible. However, the underlying improvements in efficiency and resilience are now embedded in the network. Lithium-ion batteries have been installed at 1 240 sites to date.



Renewable energy capacity through land asset usage

Telkom's Independent Green Power Producer programme aims to develop renewable energy capacity using our land assets.

The programme is structured to enable development, financing, construction and operation of renewable energy facilities for internal consumption and potential third-party supply.

Environmental authorisation will be managed by independent environmental assessment practitioners in line with the National Environmental Management Act. This will include determining regulatory pathways, co-ordinating specialist studies and managing public participation.

In the South African context, renewable energy projects are associated with broader socio-economic outcomes. These include supporting energy security, creating employment during construction and operations, procuring through SMMs, reducing emissions and lowering reliance on coal-based generation. The extent of these outcomes depends on project design and implementation.

Managing Telkom's water consumption

Telkom is not a material water user. However, we recognise the increasing risks associated with water shortages, particularly their impact on employees, operations and the broader economy. Telkom's water consumption is primarily for cooling, drinking, catering, hygiene and landscaping, with municipal supply as our main source.

In FY2026, Telkom's water consumption decreased by 4.5% to 742 453 kL ^(A), driven by site terminations and ongoing site monitoring. Our focus on leak detection and repairs yielded further efficiency gains.

Our 2030 Sustainability Strategy commits the Group to a 25% reduction in water usage by 2030. This was adjusted to take into account business imperatives. The following water-saving initiatives will enable this reduction:

- Borehole installations have been completed at two sites in the Eastern Cape
- Sites have been earmarked for rainwater harvesting in the Nelson Mandela Bay region
- The Telkom Park rainwater harvesting project remains deferred.

Responsibly managing e-waste

Telkom's largest source of hazardous waste is used electronic equipment (e-waste). We reduce e-waste by implementing practices to reuse, resell or recycle network and other waste generated by our operations. Telkom increased its e-waste recycling to 9 832 tonnes ^(A) (FY2025: 8 276 tonnes), mainly through decommissioning of legacy equipment.

E-waste is a source of income for waste collectors and handlers. Telkom sells its cabling to an e-waste recycling organisation that processes cabling using environmentally and socially responsible techniques. This sensitive, labour-intensive process provides employment and empowerment for a rural community in the Eastern Cape. Telkom sells copper recovered from recycling on local and international markets.

Telkom participates in an extended producer responsibility programme as required by South African legislation.

^(A) External moderate assurance on selected sustainability indicators. Refer to the FY2026 [Independent Assurance Report](#), available online.



Zero plastics initiative

Plastic use in the retail environment is linked to customer transactions and product packaging. This includes single-use plastic bags and plastic SIM card casings used to house SIM microchips, contributing to consumer waste streams.

Telkom has begun to transition away from single-use plastics in its retail operations. We have replaced single-use plastic bags with biodegradable alternatives that are locally produced.

We have moved from single-use to biodegradable plastic for the casing used to house SIM microchips. We have also reduced the size of our SIM packaging to minimise the material required. The Group is progressing towards a paper SIM solution.

The plastic waste emanating from our value chain is largely due to the small plastic wraps used to package the devices sold by our Consumer division. This constitutes a minimal quantity.

Telkom introduced eSIM technology four years ago, and adoption has grown steadily since then. The service is now available across a wide range of compatible smartphones, with increasing support from mid-range devices expected to drive further uptake. However, adoption remains constrained by limited consumer awareness and the lack of eSIM capability in many budget smartphones.





Extracting value from decommissioned copper: a circular approach to network modernisation

As Telkom modernises its network and transitions from copper to fibre, large volumes of legacy copper infrastructure are being decommissioned. This creates a three-fold challenge:

- Copper theft and vandalism continue to damage infrastructure and disrupt services
- Decommissioned assets risk becoming a costly waste stream
- Without recovery processes, valuable materials are lost from the economy

Telkom systematically removes copper from decommissioned infrastructure as part of its network modernisation. A specialist supplier collects the material and processes it at a dedicated facility, where plastic insulation is separated and the copper is granulated. The recovered copper is then reintroduced into the value chain, reducing the need for new raw material extraction.

This approach has evolved from an initial focus on copper recovery to a broader equipment recycling process. In addition to copper, other components are diverted into e-waste streams where materials can be reused or recycled. Proceeds from recovered copper fund the recycling process and generate additional value for Telkom.



Hartebeesthoek biodiversity study

Telkom owns a property in Hartebeesthoek, in the Mogale municipality, where we are investigating the feasibility of a solar PV farm. The Group commissioned a biodiversity and ecological assessment as part of the planning phase. This reflects our commitment to environmentally conscious practices and principles of circularity.

The biodiversity study identified negative impacts that the project could have on fauna and flora, including the sensitive faunal habitat on the site, and proposed actions to mitigate these impacts.

The assessment considered climate, vegetation, broad-scale vegetation patterns and terrestrial ecosystems in the area, which is currently used for cattle feeding. No priority threatened plant or orange- or red-listed species were identified within the servitude area of the proposed solar plant.

A number of solar projects have been authorised around the site. Their combined footprint could increase the risk of losing endemic and threatened species, habitat and vegetation types and degrading well-conserved areas, thereby contributing to proliferation of invader plants. However, cumulative impacts on the flora and fauna can be minimised by keeping the disturbed footprint to a minimum and rehabilitating exposed areas with indigenous plants as soon as construction is completed.

