Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

CC0.1

Introduction
Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

ICL (Israel Chemicals Ltd) Group is one of the world's leading fertilizer and specialty chemicals companies. For a world challenged by population growth and scarce resources, ICL makes products that increase global food and water supplies and improve industrial materials and processes. The company benefits from direct access to low-cost, highly concentrated sources of minerals – especially potash and bromine. Leveraging this strong basis, we have built leadership positions in the areas of fertilizers and specialty fertilizers, flame retardants, water treatment solutions, specialty phosphates for the food, hygiene and safety industries, and a growing range of sustainability segments.
In 2014, ICL spent an amount of approximately $112 million on issues related to the environment and environmental conservation. In 2015, ICL is expected to spend a sum of approximately $136 million in this area, promising the long-term competitive advantages of our company.
ICL produces over a third of the world's bromine and is the 6th largest potash producer in the world. ICL is a leading supplier of fertilizers in Europe and a major player in specialty fertilizer market segments. As one of the world's most integrated manufacturers and suppliers of phosphate products, ICL has become one the leading global providers of pure phosphoric acid and a major specialty phosphate player.
ICL is comprised of three core segments: ICL Fertilizers, ICL Industrial Products and ICL Performance Products. Its major production activities are located in Israel, Europe, the US, South America and China, and are supported by major global marketing and logistics networks. ICL employs approximately 12,500 employees worldwide.

CC0.2

Reporting Year
Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.
The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.
Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed
Wed 01 Jan 2014 - Wed 31 Dec 2014

CC0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country
Israel
Germany
United States of America
China
Spain
Netherlands
United Kingdom
Ireland
Belgium
Austria
Canada
Brazil
France

Select country
Mexico
Hungary
Australia
Turkey

CC0.4

Currency selection

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

USD($)

CC0.6

Modules
As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sub-industries, companies in the oil and gas sub-industries, companies in the information technology and telecommunications sectors and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco industry group should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.
If you are in these sector groupings (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will not appear below but will automatically appear in the navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdp.net.
If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below. If you wish to view the questions first, please see https://www.cdp.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx.

Further Information

Module: Management

Page: CC1. Governance

CC1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?

Senior Manager/Officer

CC1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

Asher Grinbaum, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of ICL, also serves as commissioner for environment, safety, industrial health and security for the entire ICL Group. In this capacity, his responsibilities include supervision of the full range of the Group's climate change-related activities in coordination with the Company's corporate-level Centre of Excellence for Greenhouse Gases (GHG COE). The GHG COE, under the management of the VP/Business Development of ICL Fertilizers, leads corporate-wide initiatives for implementing a company-wide climate-change strategy. As part of this mandate, the COE promotes carbon reporting and reduction initiatives on both product and facility levels, with activities addressing all Company activities from R&D to procurement to M&A policies.
As part of its responsibilities, the COE is charged with gathering, processing and consolidating climate change-related data from all ICL companies, analysing and preparing it for the sake of CDP reporting and other voluntary reports, and issuing an annual report quantifying the GHG emissions (Corporate Carbon Footprint) of all ICL companies for the use of internal management. The COE also produces periodic reports regarding climate change and carbon footprint issues for senior management members, who in turn generate reports quarterly and annually for the Board of Directors.

CC1.2

Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

CC1.2a

Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target	ICL has instituted the following initiatives to incentivize the reduction of GHG emissions: 1) As a general rule, ICL encourages suggestions from employees for projects regarding GHG management and/or reduction and other environmental issues, and offers material rewards (including monetary rewards) for suggestions that are adopted- including those that would help the corporation meet its GHG reduction target (see section 3.1a of this report); 2) ICL initiates competitions between facilities and subsidiaries to help the Company achieve its sustainability targets, including GHG reductions. The employees of the winning facilities receive material rewards (including monetary rewards) 3) ICL's primary stockholder, Israel Corp., holds an annual competition for environment-related improvements (including GHG reductions) which offers financial rewards
Facility managers	Recognition (non-monetary)	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Other: On-time supply of data for CFP calculations	1) Climate-change leaders throughout ICL receive management recognition for the on-time supply of data for CFP calculations. 2) Companies that succeed in reducing their CFP from previous years (whether in terms of absolute quantities or as a percentage of production) are recognized in the Company's annual report and at Company conferences.
Business unit managers	Recognition (non-monetary)	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Other: On-time supply of data for CFP calculations	1) Climate-change leaders throughout ICL receive management recognition for the on-time supply of data for CFP calculations. 2) Companies that succeed in reducing their CFP from previous years (whether in terms of absolute quantities or as a percentage of production) are recognized in the Company's annual report and at Company conferences.
All employees	Recognition (non-monetary)	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Other: On-time supply of data for CFP calculations	ICL has instituted the following initiatives to incentivize the reduction of GHG emissions: 1) As a general rule, ICL encourages suggestions from employees regarding carbon management and other environmental issues, and offers material rewards (including monetary rewards) for suggestions that are adopted. 2) ICL initiates competitions between facilities and subsidiaries to help the Company achieve its sustainability targets, including GHG reductions. The employees of the winning facilities receive material rewards (including monetary rewards) 3) ICL's primary stockholder, Israel Corp., holds an annual competition for environment-related improvements (including GHG reductions) which offers financial rewards.

Further Information

Page: CC2. Strategy

CC2.1

Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

CC2.1a

Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Six-monthly or more frequently	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	all of ICL's global operations (see country list in question 0.3)	> 6 years	

CC2.1b

Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level

ICL has established an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) cycled program which aims at mitigating existing risks and identification of new risks, including climate related regulatory and physical risks and others. The ERM program is under the responsibility and supervision of the deputy CEO and COO who is also the corporate CRO and the commissioner for environment, safety, industrial health security. The CRO is accountable for implementing the overall Risk Management policy in the group, on behalf of ICL's CEO and reports to the Board of Directors on a periodical basis.
The ERM program has been implemented as of 2009 across all group's segments, and in most companies/facilities/assets within each segment. Risks reduction is accomplished through an organized periodical cyclic process which includes several phases:
► Identification of the risks – A structured process by which each company's top management, within each segment, identify the organizational key risks.

► Mapping and measurement of the risks – A process designed to rank and evaluate the organizational risks that were identified.
► Management of the risk – Nomination of a team dedicated to analyze the key organizational risks and develop and improvement plan to mitigate the risk.
► Monitoring the execution of actions for reducing the risk
► Developing a control and monitoring mechanism within the group at the different levels (segments, companies, assets).

Each segment has identified several climate related risks within these categories and established a diverse working team (including mid-level management and operational personnel and managed by a senior manager) to analyse the risk exposure and develop a mitigation plan. The working teams update this analysis on a quarterly basis, and the progression of mitigation programs is constantly monitored, reported to ICL's management on a semi-annual basis and to the board of directors on an annual basis.

CC2.1c

How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

As mentioned above, one of the cyclic phases of the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program is the Mapping and measurement of the risks identified. Is this phase, all risks (including Climate change related) are ranked and evaluated by Impact and Likelihood.
ICL has developed a unified approach to evaluate and prioritize these risks. A matrix of impact and likelihood had been developed according to the specific characteristics of the company. The Impact of the risks is evaluated according to potential damage to the company's profitability, reputation or compliance. Each level is tailored by numbers or qualitative description. The likelihood is evaluated according to frequency or probability. This ranking is conducted by the working teams of each segment and the entire organization, and reported to ICL's management on a semi-annual basis and to the board of directors on an annual basis.

CC2.1d

Please explain why you do not have a process in place for assessing and managing risks and opportunities from climate change, and whether you plan to introduce such a process in future

Main reason for not having a process	Do you plan to introduce a process?	Comment

CC2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

CC2.2a

Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process

How the business strategy has been influenced: ICL's commitment to sustainability, and to mitigating climate change in particular, have become cornerstones for the company's strategy. ICL's Centre of Excellence for Greenhouse Gases (GHG COE), which we established in 2008, promotes corporate-wide initiatives for implementing ICL's overall climate-change strategy. The GHG COE promotes carbon reporting and reduction initiatives on both product and facility levels, from R&D to procurement to M&A policies. The GHG COE is also responsible for gathering, processing and consolidating needed climate change-related data from all ICL companies, reporting it to the CDP and other bodies, and issuing an annual report quantifying Company-wide GHG emissions (Corporate Carbon Footprint) for internal management purposes. The COE also reports on climate change and carbon footprint issues to senior management on a periodic basis, who in turn report regularly (quarterly/annual) to the Board of Directors.
We began 'Carbon Footprinting' our products in 2008. Our methodology is the use of LCA analyses based on the rigorous UK standard PAS 2050. We have so far calculated the Carbon Footprint of over 60 main products worldwide. At the same time, The GHG COE calculates and reports the GHG emissions of over 60 production sites worldwide, issuing regular reports to the senior management.
What aspects of climate change have influenced the strategy: Our strategy is based on the premise that climate change is becoming an increasingly significant issue for consumers, governments and companies worldwide (as detailed in the Risks & Opportunities section below, "regulatory" and "other"). For ICL, climate change can impact both the demand to our products and services, as well as our ability to supply them. The aspects of climate change that have especially influenced our strategy are therefore: volatility in precipitation across different geographies, floods and wildfires, sudden rise or decline sea water levels, and desertification of previously fertile lands in various parts of the world. In addition, the demand for sustainable products, most notably in developed markets, has yielded several requests to analyse our products' CFP, showing growing consumer awareness for climate change issues. These requests, usually received by the different marketing divisions, were reported to ICL's management and have accelerated ICL's strategic adaptation to climate change. Furthermore, we are aware of intensifying global legislation and regulation of all issues relating to climate change. These phenomena, and the need to ensure the long-term sustainability of our business, have encouraged ICL to pursue industry leadership in both product and corporate Carbon Footprinting.
Long term strategy: From a strategic perspective, in recent years we have been charting a work plan aimed at accelerating our long-term growth in a dynamically changing marketplace. With a diversified product portfolio and a strong reputation in the areas of fertilizers, water treatment, food additives, hygiene and safety, we are well positioned to offer solutions that promote the wellbeing of the global population facing the challenges of global warming, population growth and intensified urbanization – challenges that give rise, amongst other things, to shortages of food and usable water. To help address these problems, we plan to increase our portfolio of environmentally-friendly and carbon-efficient products significantly in the coming decades (over 10 years), both through increased R&D investment and through acquisitions. By capitalizing on our products and know-how in these areas, our goal is to set in motion a "virtuous circle" of sustainability that simultaneously increases our sales and profits.
Short term strategy: We already consider climate change issues carefully as a key factor when making investment decisions regarding new products, mergers and acquisitions, a process that has led us so far to invest in 'smart' fertilizers and renewable energy initiatives. In the short term, the need for reliable, company-wide CFP calculations has led us to implement improved measurements of the full range of our carbon-related activities. It has also led to process changes – for example, we have implemented CDM projects to reduce our SF_6 and N_2O emissions, and thereby generated approx. $14 million in revenues related to Carbon Credit (current projects). These CDM projects (and the transition to natural gas, described below) were also initiated to help ICL reach its current reduction target (30% by 2017,

see below).
One of the most significant short-term climate-change related business decisions that we have made is to shift our operations to use natural gas rather than fuel oil or diesel to power our operations (on a continues, long term basis). This decision, for which implementation has begun in 2010, was sparked, amongst other factors, by the need to use less carbon-intensive fuels.
Strategic advantage: We believe we have become one of the leading companies in the GHG field, not only in Israel, but also on a global industry basis. We believe our efforts in this field have positioned us favourably to withstand growing consumer scrutiny and the public's preference for low-carbon economies. ICL continues the reporting of the Company's overall GHG emissions to both the CDP and to the voluntary reporting mechanism in Israel. In this way, we are demonstrating our commitment to the mitigation of climate change and our aim to assume leadership in climate change mitigation activities.
Substantial business decision within the reporting period: In 2014 - ICL has decided to begin an implementation project for a substantiality reporting IT system, which would include, among else, the annual calculation of our GHG inventory. The reason for this decision was the ever-growing burden of sustainability data gathering and report compiling, from which the climate change related reports (CDP, Voluntary reporting mechanism in Israel, Internal ICL Corporate CFP report and others) comprise a significant portion. Calculating the vast GHG inventory of our large corporation using the traditionally used excel-templates has become harder and harder in recent years, due to the ever growing public-interest in climate change and the related increasing standards of regulators and NGO's (such as the CDP) regarding GHG calculations, verification, and other issues. The project is currently in the detail design stage. ICL hopes that the new system will allow for a more efficient management of our GHG emissions, and would help us in finding our next effective reduction initiatives.

CC2.2b

Please explain why climate change is not integrated into your business strategy

CC2.2c

Does your company use an internal price of carbon?

No, and we currently don't anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC2.2d

Please provide details and examples of how your company uses an internal price of carbon

CC2.3

Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations

CC2.3a

On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Other: Voluntary and Mandatory Carbon reporting	Support	Voluntary and Mandatory Carbon reporting In the last 5 years: ICL has become one of the first companies to make a GHG emission report to the voluntary GHG reporting mechanism established by the Israeli Ministry for the Protection of the Environment. Member companies, such as ICL, have been asked to help shape the evolving mechanism: for example, ICL has suggested the inclusion of a number of factors relevant to chemical companies. ICL believes that its participation will be a positive catalyst for the participation of other Israeli companies, thus helping Israel to achieve its nationwide climate change mitigation targets. The voluntary mechanism was generally believed to be the basis for a future mandatory reporting scheme in Israel. Meanwhile, the new PRTR reporting mechanism has included a different, partial mandatory reporting of GHG emissions of the different ICL facilities within Israel (the third annual report was submitted in late March 2015). ICL representatives are participating in round table forums regarding the PRTR law, and voice their support in mandatory GHG reporting and their experience-based opinions on the best way of implementing this type of reporting.	ICL has often voiced it's opinion on the need to coordinate and unify the reporting methodologies and boundaries of GHG emissions between the Israeli voluntary GHG reporting mechanism and the Israeli PRTR reporting mechanism. We believe this would both reduce reporting burden from the participating companies, and help avoid confusion amongst our stakeholders regarding the actual amounts of annual GHG emissions.
Cap and trade	Support	ICL representatives have taken an active role in several discussions in recent years with government representatives in Israel regarding the possibility of the country joining the EU-ETS, expressing their support in such a development. As a local leader in GHG accounting and reduction, ICL is well	

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
		prepared to participate in any future emission trading scheme and would profit from Israel's joining of an international emission trading program.	
Energy efficiency	Support	ICL has implemented several energy efficiency programs in its global facilities, and supports energy efficiency schemes proposed by governments in territories where the company operates.	
Other: General support of climate change management	Support	As one of the leading climate change activist companies in Israel, a country which is moving ever closer towards the legislation of carbon-limiting initiatives, ICL is regularly asked to state its opinion regarding proposed carbon initiatives, drafts of new Carbon Footprint (CFP) standards, etc. For example, ICL's representatives took an active part in a national GHG mitigation committee (Israel's GHG Reduction curve), and often voice ICL's support of stricter climate change policies and potential emission-trading schemes. ICL's GHG COE representatives are frequently asked to lecture on ICL's CFP work, with an emphasis on the marketing and material advantages that the program has generated so far. This is another sign that ICL is viewed as a leader for climate change-related activities within Israel. ICL frequently asks its suppliers to provide CFP accounting for their products as an input for ICL's product CFP calculations. This is one of the ways in which ICL is encouraging other companies to conduct product CFPs.	

CC2.3b

Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

CC2.3c

Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Israel's Manufacturers Association	Consistent	Supporting Climate Change legislation and mitigation policies	ICL is an active member of Climate Change committees as part of Israel’s Manufacturers Association. As one of the leading climate change activist companies in Israel, we encourage other manufacturing companies to report and manage their GHG emissions, and for the manufacturers association to take a positive active role in shaping GHG legislation in Israel in a matter that would be beneficial for both the industry and the efforts to mitigate climate change.

CC2.3d

Do you publicly disclose a list of all the research organizations that you fund?

CC2.3e

Do you fund any research organizations to produce or disseminate public work on climate change?

CC2.3f

Please describe the work and how it aligns with your own strategy on climate change

CC2.3g

Please provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake

CC2.3h

What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

All our activities regarding influence on climate change policies are coordinated by and reported to the GHG Centre of excellence (COE), which leads the implementation of ICL's climate change strategy, as determined by ICL's management. The GHG COE members discuss these issues fluently, and common decisions are made and communicated internally on the corporation's position on different policy issues.

CC2.3i

Please explain why you do not engage with policy makers

CC2.4

Would your organization's board of directors support an international agreement between governments on climate change, which seeks to limit global temperature rise to under two degree Celsius from pre-industrial levels in line with IPCC scenarios such as RCP2.6?

CC2.4a

Please describe your board's position on what an effective agreement would mean for your organization and activities that you are undertaking to help deliver this agreement at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris (COP 21)

Further Information

Note to question 2.2a: Ernst & Young has been facilitating the ERM program in ICL and supported us with methodology of identification of risks. Note to question 2.3: in addition to the engagements described in this section, and since late 2014, ICL has become a member company of the Cool Farm Alliance (CFA). The CFA is a non-profit collaboration between leading global companies from the food and fertilizer industries, and leading universities. The CFA's mission is to enable millions of growers globally to make more informed on-farm decisions that reduce their environmental impact. Focusing on greenhouse gases in the first phase, the Alliance provides the Cool Farm Tool (CFT) as a quantified web-based decision support tool that is credible and standardized. The CFT has already been tested and adopted by a range of multinational companies who are using it to work with their suppliers to measure, manage, and reduce GHG emissions in the effort to mitigate global climate change. Through its involvement in the CFA, ICL hopes to contribute from its accumulated experience in the carbon Footprinting field, and to further examine, together with the company's customers, the carbon intensity of ICL's various marketed fertilizers, in relation to both the production phase and the use phase.

Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Absolute target

CC3.1a

Please provide details of your absolute target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Comment
Abs1	Scope 1+2+3	100%	30%	2008	4179550	2017	After achieving our previous goal (reducing 20% of emissions in Israel from 2008 and 2012), we have determined a new, more ambitious goal for the coming years. Note: Some emission figures appearing in this report for previous years differ slightly from past publications of the same figures in CDP and other reports. As part of our constant efforts to improve the accuracy and fullness of our vast and complex GHG inventory, we correct and/or re-baseline our emissions in some necessary cases (examples- inclusion of previously missing ICL facilities within the GHG inventory, retro-active addition of GHG-generating activities which were previously missing, retroactive corrections to some specific-ICL emission factors). All such differences are well within the uncertainty range declared in this year's report and the previous ones.

CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions	Target year	Comment

CC3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment

CC3.1d

For all of your targets, please provide details on the progress made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions)	Comment
Abs1	66%	100%	By the end of 2014, we have achieved a 35% absolute reduction in our GHG emissions compared with baseline emissions- a reduction rate which has already surpassed our 2017 target (30% reduction). We are therefore currently considering updating our reduction target to an even more ambitious one.

CC3.1e

Please explain (i) why you do not have a target; and (ii) forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years

CC3.2

Does the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party?

No

CC3.2a

Please provide details of how the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party

CC3.3

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

Yes

CC3.3a

Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	4	1830000
Implemented*	0	0
Not to be implemented	0	0

CC3.3b

For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
Other	Transition to natural gas: Since 2010, ICL's CHP plant in the Sdom region of Israel and its nearby production facilities (DSW, DSM, etc.) have been transitioning from using fuel oil and diesel to the use of natural gas, resulting in a dramatic reduction in the Company’s use of fuel oil and diesel. The transition is now near completion, and today approximately 95% of ICL’s facilities are using natural gas as a main fuel source.	450000	Scope 1 Scope 2	Voluntary	200000000	100000000	<1 year	>30 years	

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	These measures are reducing our Scope 1 emissions directly by decreasing emissions from onsite energy combustion. In addition, they may reduce our Scope 2 emissions, as the employment of new, more efficient CHP plants effectively reduces ICL's dependency on the purchase of electricity from the national grid. This initiative is expected to operate on a permanent basis, without a limited lifespan. ICL has undertaken this transition to natural gas on a voluntary basis in line with Israel's national energy strategy. The transition will significantly improve the ICL group energy efficiency, and is expected to reduce energy, maintenance and other costs, thereby saving ICL approx. 200 million USD($) annually . This estimated yearly saving is expected after the completion of the conversion of all ICL facilities to Natural Gas usage, was determined according to currently known fuel prices, is relevant to the time of completion of this report, and might be revised due to future events such as fluctuations in fuel prices, the availability of Natural Gas etc.								
Process emissions reductions	Changes in the manufacturing process of metal magnesium: Despite the fact that magnesium is a commodity and that its markets are highly competitive, ICL's magnesium production process conforms to	1000000	Scope 1	Voluntary	0	900000		>30 years	

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	extremely high quality standards and incorporate an ongoing effort to reduce associated carbon emissions. Magnesium, when melted, ignites if it comes into contact with oxygen in the air, an occurrence which impairs the quality of the product. For this reason, it is common industry practice to "protect" the magnesium by using gases that prevent its exposure to oxygen. Some of the gases commonly used in this process have been linked with negative health and environmental effects, including SF6. As awareness of the need for environmental protection grows, the industry has become more aware that SF6 is a greenhouse gas with significant greenhouse potential (22,800 CO2e). As such, ICL's Dead Sea Magnesium (DSM) has replaced this gas with a combination of HFC134a, a gas with a lower environmental impact and Novec 612, a substitute protection compound with a very low GWP. Currently, SF6 is no longer used at DSM. For this reduction initiative, ICL's DSM has chosen to employ the UN's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) for the trading of approvals for the reduction of greenhouse gases (Carbon Credits).The company initiated this project in 2009, and is annually validating the achieved reductions. The project has resulted in a significant reduction in DSM's CFP and in ICL's overall CFP. DSM has reduced its Scope 1 process								

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	GHG emissions by over 90%. The change was voluntary, and the company has received CDM credit for it, generating over $13 million overall in income from carbon credits. This initiative is expected to operate on a permanent basis, without a limited lifespan (in terms of not using SF6. Income levels may vary according to fluctuations in the Carbon Market).								
Process emissions reductions	Reduction of process emissions from nitric acid production: ICL Fertilizers and its chemical subsidiaries located in Haifa, Israel operate a nitric acid facility which emits a small quantity of nitrous oxide (N2O). Although nitrous oxide is not considered a health contaminant, it is considered a greenhouse gas. Since the end of November 2007, ICL has been deploying an innovative system aimed at reducing its nitrous oxide emissions (per nitric acid production) by about 80%. At this stage, the actual reduction achieved has reached approx. 60%, and the Company is continuing its efforts to improve the performance of the system through support of Johnson Matthey, the firm that developed the technology. The project was approved by the Clean Development Mechanism Executive Board of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (CDMEB - UNFCC) and backed by Israel's	80000	Scope 1	Voluntary	0	700000		>30 years	

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	National Committee for Clean Development. This process enables the Company to use the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), making it possible to trade Carbon Credits. The reduction is in Scope 1 process emissions. The change was voluntary, and ICL has received CDM credit for it. This initiative is expected to operate on a permanent basis, without a limited lifespan. The estimated eventual annual CO2e reduction is difficult to estimate in absolute terms- as the production level of nitric acid at this facility can vary significantly according to market needs. Average production of 2008-12 was used to estimate the expected savings in absolute terms.								
Energy efficiency: Processes	Energy savings: ICL invests significant effort to increase the efficiency of its energy consumption and to reduce the amount of energy consumed by its facilities and sites. For this purpose, in early 2013, ICL launched a new global energy efficiency program. ICL decided to retain the services of leading consultants in the field of process efficiency to develop a standard methodology that could be applied at all locations. This methodology was piloted at two locations to test its effectiveness. The outcome of these pilots indicated that an enhanced approach was needed with an additional aim of building the energy	300000	Scope 1 Scope 2	Mandatory	14000000	25000000	1-3 years	>30 years	

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	efficiency skill base within ICL. All ICL companies around the world are now undergoing the same methodology to identify energy saving initiatives. The program is expected to lead to both significant operational savings and become a significant GHG reduction engine. Main areas of efficiency projects implemented so far include: optimizing the control and use of equipment used in production processes, re-using the residual heat in production plant stacks, greater efficiency in the production of compressed air and steam, and deployment of advanced systems for automatic shutdown of power, light and AC systems. In 2013-4, ICL's new energy efficiency plan has reduced expenses by approximately USD 20.5 million. This program is meant to reduce both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (by conducting savings in both fuel and external electricity uses). The program is partially-voluntary and partially-mandatory (as energy efficiency requirements according to the relevant EU's BREF are currently being inserted as a condition to business licenses for manufacturing facilities in Israel, but this does not cover all aspects and facilities covered in our program). The program is an on-going process which will continue in future years. In addition, the behavioral changes effected are intended to be								

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative	Comment
	maintained and to be enhanced in the future. Therefore, this initiative is expected to operate on a permanent basis, without a limited lifespan. The expected annual GHG reduction has been adjusted according to the new savings program, but may still vary as new savings projects are planned and initiated.								

CC3.3c

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	
Employee engagement	
Other	The financial potential of the CDM mechanism.

CC3.3d

If you do not have any emissions reduction initiatives, please explain why not

Further Information

Some of ICL's products can be used by customers to prevent the generation GHG emissions, although we did not include this in section 3.2 due to our limited access to specific estimations. Examples of these products include: • Potash, a common fertilizer (one of ICL Fertilizers' main products): the use of potash makes the use of land by farmers more efficient, thereby preventing the need to convert additional forests or wetlands for agriculture. As such, the use of potash has a beneficial effect on the global carbon balance. Potash also increases plant sequestration of CO2 in comparison with other fertilizers. • Flame and forest-fire retardants (ICL Industrial Products largest product lines) enhance resistance to fire in diverse applications and delay its spread. The fires prevented (or quenched more rapidly) reduce significant unnecessary carbon dioxide emissions. • ICL's chemical-based water treatment solutions enhance the fresh water supply in water-challenged regions, reducing the need to engage in energy-intensive, costly desalination projects.

Page: CC4. Communication

CC4.1

Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s)

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document
In voluntary communications	Underway - previous year attached	p. 110-112 (which are p. 56-57 in PDF file)	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/40/22340/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/2013 CSR_ICL_english.pdf
In mainstream financial reports but have not used the CDSB Framework	Complete	p. 74 (which is p. 82 in PDF file)	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/40/22340/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/ICL Annual Financial Report 2014.pdf
In voluntary communications	Complete	only one page (only Hebrew version exists)	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/40/22340/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC4.1/ICL 2014 report to the vuluntary GHG reporting mechanism in Israel.xlsx

Further Information

Our 2014 Annual Report and 2013 Corporate Responsibility Report summarize ICL's general strategy regarding climate change and GHG emissions. The Corporate Responsibility Report also includes GHG absolute emission figures for the entire Company. English versions of both reports are attached above. Since 2011, ICL has become one of the first companies to file a report regarding its Israeli GHG emissions to the voluntary GHG reporting mechanism established by the Israeli Ministry for the Protection of the Environment (note: ICL's Israeli facilities account for approximately 74% of the Company's global GHG emissions). This report (also attached above) only exists in the Hebrew language.

Module: Risks and Opportunities

Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

CC5.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Risks driven by changes in regulation
Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC5.1a

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Uncertainty surrounding new	Most of ICL's largest producing	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Low	Potential implications are the costs of a	ICL has founded its GHG Centre of	The costs associated with our actions are

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
regulation	facilities are located in Israel. GHG regulation in Israel is still in its first steps, and there is currently much uncertainty about the nature of the eventual mandatory GHG reporting scheme. In 2010, a voluntary mechanism for company reporting of GHG's (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) was introduced by the Israeli Government with active participation of ICL. This mechanism has widely been considered to be the basis for of a future mandatory reporting and						potential Carbon tax which will add a price for every CO2 ton emitted, of maintaining a dedicated GHG management staff, and of hiring a qualified third party to verify our emissions. The overall financial expense under this scenario should not exceed $10 million (<2.2% of ICL's net income). However, the scenario of a Carbon tax implemented in Israel seems unlikely in the adjacent future, as Israel is still taking its first steps in GHG legislation.	Excellence, and the company has gathered expertise in the GHG field and has already reduced its emissions by approx. 35% from 2008 levels. Thanks to its significant role and advanced position with regards to GHG management, ICL is a strategic partner in the dialogue between the government and the Industry in Israel, and can anticipate coming developments within this risk in advance. Therefore, ICL is well-positioned to	reflected in maintaining a dedicated and professional team for the continuous analysis of GHG emissions, and hiring a qualified third party accounting company to begin verifying our GHG calculations. We estimate the overall costs at approximately $200 thousand annually (less than 0.1% of the company's net income).

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	emission-reducing mechanism in Israel. However, in 2011, The Israeli parliament has also passed a law promoting the establishment of a local PRTR (Pollution Release and Transfer Registry) mechanism. This mechanism, which has now been now active for three years, requires all major Israeli industry facilities to annually report a significant variety of pollutant emissions, including GHG gases. The methodology used for this							manage this risk, and has invested the necessary resources to deal with climate change as part of its sustainability policy.	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	reporting of GHG's does not match the one used by the voluntary mechanism (for example, the PRTR scheme excludes Scope 2 emissions, uses different EF's in some cases, and other differences), which continues to operate in parallel. The leaders of these two government mechanisms have made statements promising to improve the alignment between them (and possibly unifying the reports) for the next reporting year to allow accurate and								

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	simple GHG reporting, but the results of this expected improvement are yet to be determined. In conclusion, it is still unclear what form the eventual mandatory mechanism in Israel would take: whether as part of the PRTR law, as an emission trading scheme (such as the EU-ETS), as a taxation plan or some other option. Additional related uncertainties include the base years which would be used in such a mechanism, and the magnitude of emission reductions that								

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	would be demanded. A general overall Carbon Tax, such as the one considered in Europe, could add additional costs to ICL's activities. However, it is likely that such an option would be adopted first in Europe, and would therefore first affect ICL's European facilities if anything. ICL is already active in this field through its GHG Centre of Excellence, has gathered expertise in this field and is annually continuing the process of reporting and reducing its emissions. Hence, ICL								

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	believes that it is well prepared for such scenarios.								
Other regulatory drivers	ICL, as a company within the chemistry industry, is influenced by regulatory demands and licensing polices (e.g. environment and safety). For instance, ICL produces potash and salt in Israel, Spain and the UK according to permits and licenses issued by the relevant countries. Regulatory demands have been intensifying throughout the world, and changes in the compliance landscape may impact ICL and	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	Unknown	Direct	Exceptionally unlikely	Low	Potential financial implications of the risk are the losses of revenues from the operation of specific ICL facilities (due to non-renewal of permits). Revenues of ICL (2014) were $6.1 billion globally, and any loss of revenue is dependent on which facilities are involved and for what period of time. In addition, the financial impact is related to selling prices of our products, which are subject to market developments.	ICL believes the scenario of the non-renewal or cancelation to our permits is very unlikely. The ICL facilities are in full compliance with strict environmental regulations, and act to prevent the likelihood of a damage caused to our facilities by natural disasters, for example by mitigating the intensity of floods at our facilities areas using canals and other engineering solutions. Therefore, the	The costs associated with our actions are of implementing engineering solutions such as the canals described above. Such costs are dependent on the type of regulatory requirement, the production site involved and the scope of work needed, In 2014, for example, ICL spent a sum of around $112 million on environmental issues, out of which $27 million were invested in plant and

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	its operations. Further, since climate change increases the likelihood and severity of natural disasters, the acceleration of climate change could result in increased regulatory activities, influencing governmental decisions regarding the renewal of licenses. Government approvals are important to ICL in cases in which non-renewal could affect the company. However, ICL maintains high standards throughout its production facilities, often significantly above							scenario of a severe damage caused to one of our facilities that would lead to a non-renewal of permits is not considered by ICL as a significant risk. Furthermore, ICL is an extremely diverse and globally spread company, with over 55 production sites worldwide and a wide variety of products. Therefore, even the temporary or permanent shutdown of one of its facilities is very unlikely to have a significant influence on the company's overall profitability (net	equipment for the prevention of environmental hazards, and approximately $85 million as a current expense in this area.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	regulatory requirement, and therefore sees this risk as exceptionally unlikely.							income of $464 million in 2014).	
Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	ICL's plants throughout the world consume large amounts of energy (although they are highly energy-efficient). Governments are expected to act to mitigate climate change, and one of the mitigation methods they may use is the legislation of taxes and/or regulations associated with the combustion of fossil fuels, especially emission-intensive fuels such as fuel oil and diesel. Any	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	About as likely as not	Low	Potential implications of the risk are the added taxes related to (Carbon-intense) fossil fuels, which could add costs to large producing companies such as ICL. This impact can amount to several millions of USD annually. ICL's energy costs in 2014 amounted to 7% of total production costs, including oil products ($52 million), electricity ($182 million) and natural gas	As part of the effort to tackle global warming as well as the rising risk involved with dependency on fuel oil and as mentioned above, ICL has been completing a gradual shift to the full usage of natural gas as our main fuel source (instead of fuel oil and diesel). This strategic investment of nearly $100 million is expected to yield approx. $200 million in annual energy savings (see	Costs associated with the strategic transition to natural gas are approx. $100 million.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	increase in the input fuel cost rate will affect the Company's manufacturing costs and volumes. The fact that ICL is already implementing a gradual shift from fuel oil and diesel to natural gas positions it favorably to deal with such government initiatives.						($95 million). Duo to the gradual increase in natural gas usage, the overall energy costs (per production) are declining.	above for further clarifications), but also reduce our exposure to the fluctuating oil market. The transition is now near completion, and today approximately 95% of ICL's facilities are using natural gas as a main fuel source. Since renewable energy has not yet become a reliable energy source for industries at Israel and other countries, Natural Gas is the best current available solution for ICL in GHG emission terms, and therefore it is very unlikely that it will be	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								specifically taxed in Israel. ICL is also utilizing solar energy for the production of Carnallite at the Dead Sea, using one of the world's largest evaporation systems. The use of solar energy helps ICL avoid the high costs related to fossil fuels and other energy sources used by the company's competitors. Regardless to the transition to natural gas and use of solar energy, ICL is hedging against short-term fluctuating energy prices coordinated by ICL's energy forum.	

CC5.1b

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by change in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	ICL is a major producer of fertilizers for the agricultural industry. The agricultural industry is influenced by local weather conditions. Storms, long periods of drought, floods and extreme temperature change can affect crop quality and quantity, resulting potentially in decreased fertilizer usage and loss of sales. In fact, one of the main effects of climate change is expected to be an increased frequency of extreme	Reduced demand for goods/services	>6 years	Indirect (Client)	About as likely as not	Low	Potential implications of the risk are losses of revenues from fertilizers sales in the specific regions affected by the droughts. For instance, a 1% drop in fertilizers sales would result in a lost income of approximately 34 million dollars (according to 2014 figures). However, since ICL has a well-diversified portfolio of global customers, it is highly unlikely that any specific cases of droughts would significantly affect the company's	As mentioned above, ICL's diverse range of customers around the world greatly reduces the chances of being impacted by this risk and the magnitude of it. In order to mitigate this risk, ICL continues to explore new markets and develop new products and service offering in order to reduce the company's exposure to specific markets.	There are no significant costs associated with managing this risk. The relevant marketing costs are included in the company's total selling and marketing costs (including shipping), which were approx. $850 Million at 2014, but are not considered a significant part in these costs.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	weather events, such as harsher and/or longer droughts, which also leads to crop loss. If a country experiences a dramatic change in crop characteristics or output, the government could activate a mitigation plan by increasing the subsidy offered to local producers and farmers. It is difficult to predict the effect that this might have on ICL sales and revenues. If demand for fertilizers drops, ICL might be forced to reduce its prices, thereby reducing its profits, or otherwise lose some sales. However, a						revenues.		

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	drought in one country could lead to increased fertilizer demand in another country which becomes its supplier, leading to increased profits for ICL in the supplier country. As such, this aspect of climate change could represent both a risk and an opportunity for ICL.								
Sea level rise	ICL is a major producer of fertilizers, products which are needed globally to achieve the increasing need to produce more crops from a decreasing quantity of agricultural land. One of the expected effects of climate	Reduced demand for goods/services	>6 years	Indirect (Client)	Very unlikely	Low	Potential implications of the risk are losses of revenues from fertilizers sales in the specific regions affected by the sea level rise. For instance, a 1% drop in fertilizers sales would result in a lost income of approximately	As mentioned before, ICL's diverse range of customers around the world greatly reduces the chances of being impacted by this risk and the magnitude of it. In order to mitigate this risk, ICL continues to explore new	There are no significant costs associated with managing this risk. The relevant marketing costs are included in the company's total selling and marketing costs (including shipping), which were approx. $839

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	change is a rise in the level of the sea. Such a rise could significantly diminish the amounts of land available for all of mankind's needs, including agriculture. If the quantity of land used for agriculture is diminished, ICL's sales of fertilizer could be lowered at some cases. However, the need to grow the same or more crops on less land could also increase demand for fertilizers. Therefore, the rise in sea level represents both a risk and an opportunity for ICL.						34 million dollars (according to 2014 figures). However, since ICL has a well-diversified portfolio of global customers, it is highly unlikely that any specific cases of sea level rise in specific countries would significantly affect the company's revenues.	markets and develop new products and service offering in order to reduce the company's exposure to specific markets.	Million at 2014, but are not considered a significant part in these costs.
Change in precipitation extremes	Some of ICL's Israeli plants are located in Sdom	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	>6 years	Direct	Unlikely	Medium	Potential implications of the risk are the	Apart from ICL implementing specific	The cost associated with our actions is

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
and droughts	in the Dead Sea region. In 2004, severe flooding in the area caused property damages and loss of profits. Climate change is expected to increase the frequency of extreme weather events such as floods, and could therefore increase the chance of such incidents in the future. Apart from implementing physical measures to deal with extreme weather conditions, ICL has acquired insurance to protect itself from exposure to such natural disasters.						physical damage that could be inflicted to ICL's facilities in the case of floods, and the loss of revenue caused by a lowered production.	physical measures to deal with such scenarios, ICL has acquired insurance to protect itself from exposure to such natural disasters as floods. This does not affect the likelihood of floods, but greatly reduces the magnitude of potential damage to ICL. This insurance is currently expected to be renewed annually, hence mitigating this risk for a long-lasting timeframe.	the specific measures and price of the insurance, estimated at several millions of dollars.
Change in precipitation	The Company's Israeli	Increased operational cost	>6 years	Direct	More likely than not	Low	Potential financial	For both financial and	In the last six years, the

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
pattern	phosphate plants use large amounts of water as part of their daily operations. Water is scarce, and is purchased from Israel's national water company, Mekorot, at a cost determined by the Israeli government. Climate change is likely to reduce precipitation in Israel, thus increasing the price of water. Any increase in the cost of water may increase the Company's operational costs.						implications of the risk are the added costs of water. Since the organization's annual expenses on water are approx. 27 million dollars, a 10% rise in water prices would result in an added cost of approx. 2.7 million dollars. However, these added costs are not considered significant in proportion of the general ICL income.	sustainability reasons, ICL is continually pursuing initiatives to minimize water usage and wastage so as to limit its dependency on water availability. Some of the ICL facilities are now operating new and improved waste water treatment facilities, which allow to recycle much of the wastewater back into the production processes (after treatment). Furthermore, the organization is constantly searching for opportunities to substitute the usage of drinking grade quality water with non-	organization has spent over $13 Million on drilling in the Sdom area, in purpose of extracting brackish water. In addition, some of the environmental investments mentioned above include the establishment of new wastewater facilities, allowing for greater recycling capacity of water.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								drinking grade quality water for the sake of the production processes (though only in cases where this does not affect the quality of the product). The usage of non-drinking grade quality water allows ICL to avoid some of the risk of a rising in water prices (as this grade of water is usually cheaper), and has sustainability advantages as well- by using water that would otherwise not used by the general public. One of the key examples of this is DSW, one of ICL's largest companies,	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								which extracts local brackish water in the Dead Sea area for production needs. This water is otherwise unexploited by the public, and the extraction operations are approved and encouraged by the regulations.	

CC5.1c

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Changing consumer behaviour	As awareness of climate change increases, consumers are pressing governments and companies to take preventative	Reduced demand for goods/services	1 to 3 years	Direct	Likely	Low	Potential implications are the loss of sales, due to consumers preference to products with a lower, reliable CFP value. For	The GHG COE has gathered much expertise on the subject. The Carbon Footprinting of our products is advancing at a	The costs associated with our actions are the costs of maintaining a dedicated and professional staff for the measuring

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	action. ICL has experienced growing demand from its clients to provide Carbon Footprint (CFP) calculations for its products. For example, the French Government has enacted in recent years a pilot program under which products imported into France are requested have a valid product CFP. Products which will not have a reliable calculated CFP, could suffer from a competitive disadvantage compared to more climate change-oriented competitors. As a company with many diverse products, ICL invests significant resources (in terms of personnel, time						instance, a 1% drop in all ICL sales due to such reasons would result in a lost income of approximately $61 million (according to 2014 publicly available financial statements). However, ICL is likely to be more prepared for the change in consumers' behavior than others. Therefore, this issue is more likely to present an opportunity to potentially increase our sales.	steady pace, with more than 60 products under reliable carbon footprint analysis according to the British standard PAS2050 together with SKM Enviros. Five of ICL's core products have also gained the Carbon Trust's certification at 2009. Our actions in this field significantly reduce the magnitude of this risk, and in fact turn it into an opportunity, if we can keep our position as leaders in climate change management.	and the analyzing of our GHG emissions and product Carbon Footprint. We estimate the overall costs at approximately $200 thousand annually (less than 0.1% of the company's net income).

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	and funding) to answer growing world's demand for product Carbon Footprinting. Its actions are facilitated by its accumulated experience in establishing ICL's GHG COE, which has gathered much expertise on the subject, as well as its progress in product Carbon Footprinting. Therefore, the change of consumer behavior represents both a risk and an opportunity for ICL, as the Company's efforts in this area position it as a leader in the climate change field, improving its overall reputation (and potentially therefore								

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	increasing its sales).								

CC5.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC5.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
Opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters
Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC6.1a

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Cap and trade schemes	One of the scenarios related to the Israeli government's strategy regarding climate change is the implementation of a local cap & trade scheme and/or the joining of the country to one of the existing global schemes. As a	Other: Competitive Advantage	3 to 6 years	Direct	Unlikely	Low	Potential implications: Emission trading schemes offer financial benefits for companies that exhibit the best reduction per cost ratios. Based on our earnings from trading carbon credits through	As a large producing company which has highly developed its methods to calculate its GHG emissions and to find the best opportunities for emission reductions, ICL has already significantly	There are no direct costs associated with these actions, except for maintaining the activities within the corporate GHG Centre of Excellence. These ongoing costs are estimated at approximately $200 thousand

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	company that has achieved expertise in both carbon reporting and physical reductions, ICL could benefit from the implementation of a cap & trade scheme in Israel. Therefore, we believe this potential development has become an opportunity for the Company .Currently, however, such a development seems unlikely due to the evident crisis in the global carbon market.						the clean development mechanisms, the potential financial income from implementing such a scheme in Israel could reach approx. $4 million annually for ICL (depending on fluctuations in the carbon market).	reduced its emissions and continues to do so. Therefore, ICL has developed a competitive advantage for such a potential scheme. To address the potential impact, ICL has already contracted its carbon credits within the CDM scheme up to 2012, and in some cases on a spot basis with no future commitments, allowing the company sufficient carbon credits to manage potential opportunities arising in carbon markets. In order of increasing the likelihood of this opportunity, ICL is advocating for an open, free	annually (less than 0.1% of the company's net income).

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
								carbon market in Israel whenever we are asked for our opinion.	

CC6.1b

Please describe the inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Change in precipitation extremes and droughts	The agricultural industry, in which ICL operates, is influenced by local weather conditions. Storms, long dryness periods, floods and extreme temperature changes could affect the agricultural product quality and its quantity, resulting in higher fertilizer	Increased demand for existing products/services	>6 years	Indirect (Client)	About as likely as not	Low	Potential financial implications of this opportunity are the additional revenues from sales of fertilizers to the specific regions as a result of the change in climate patterns. These financial implications are very much dependent on the type of	ICL continues to explore new opportunities in developing markets, and expands its global position to benefit from any direct opportunity arising in this field (change in climate patterns). ICL's vast distribution of customers around the world enhances	There are no significant costs associated with managing this opportunity. The relevant marketing costs are included in the company's total selling and marketing costs (including shipping), which were approx. $839 Million at 2014, but are not considered a

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	usage per acre and therefore increased sales. One of the expected main effects of climate change is the increase in frequency of extreme events such as harsher and/or longer droughts, which naturally leads to loss of crops. If a country experiences a dramatic change in crops characteristics or output, the government could activate a mitigation plan under which it would increase subsidies to local producers / farmers. In some cases, a drought in one country could lead to increased fertilizer demand in another country which supplies its food,						products and markets involved. For instance, a 1% added rise in fertilizers sales would result in an added income of of approximately 34 million dollars (according to 2014 figures).	its ability to benefit from this opportunity and the magnitude of the opportunity.	significant part in these costs.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	leading to increased profits for ICL in the supplier country. Therefore, change in precipitation extremes and droughts are considered both a risk and an opportunity for ICL.								
Other physical climate opportunities	ICL is a major producer of fertilizers, products which are needed globally to achieve the increasing need to produce more crops from a decreasing quantity of agricultural land. One of the expected effects of climate change is a rise in the level of the sea. Such a rise could significantly diminish the amounts of land	Increased demand for existing products/services	>6 years	Indirect (Client)	Very unlikely	Low	Potential financial implications of this opportunity are the additional revenues from sales of fertilizers to the specific regions as a result of the potential rise in sea level. These financial implications are very much dependent on the type of products and markets involved. For instance, a 1% added rise in	ICL continues to explore new opportunities in developing markets, and expands its global position to benefit from any direct opportunity in this field (rise in sea level). ICL's vast distribution of customers around the world enhances its ability to benefit from this opportunity and the magnitude of it.	There are no significant costs associated with managing this opportunity. The relevant marketing costs are included in the company's total selling and marketing costs (including shipping), which were approx. $839 Million at 2014, but are not considered a significant part in these costs.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	available for all of mankind's needs, including agriculture. If the quantity of land used for agriculture is diminished, ICL's sales of fertilizer will be impacted. However, the need to grow the same or more crops on less land could increase demand for fertilizers. Therefore, the rise in sea level represents both a risk and an opportunity for ICL.						fertilizers sales would result in an added income of of approximately 34 million dollars (according to 2014 figures).		
Change in precipitation pattern	One of the possible physical effects of climate change is major changes in participation patterns, resulting in a lack of fresh water in different parts of the world. Under such a scenario, water	Increased demand for existing products/services	>6 years	Indirect (Client)	More likely than not	Low	Potential financial implications of this opportunity are the additional revenues from sales of I.D.E desalination services. The specific additional revenues are	I.D.E's marketing department is constantly searching for new business opportunities and demand for their services- which at many cases arises from scarcity of water (due to	There are no specific costs associated with managing this opportunity. The ownership of I.D.E is maintained without any direct relation to this opportunity 's management.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	desalination technology (as a prominent solution) becomes a significant business opportunity. ICL has partial ownership (50%) in I.D.E, a leading provider of water desalinization solutions. The company has already implemented a range of water desalination projects in Israel and worldwide, developing new technologies which help in reducing the price and increasing the availability of desalinized water. In case of a growing lack of fresh water, the desalination market is expected to grow, and I.D.E						dependent on the specific business cases arising (what countries, the magnitude of demand for I.D.E services, etc.). For instance, a 10% rise in I.D.E net income would result in an added income of approximately 1.5 million dollars for the ICL organization (as per the 2013 financial statements).	climate change and other reasons).	

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	sales could rise, earning added profits for ICL. Our organization's involvement in this market is expected to last for a very long timeframe.								

CC6.1c

Please describe the inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
Changing consumer behaviour	As the awareness to climate change rises in the world, consumers are pressuring governments and companies to act on the subject. ICL has experienced a growing demand from its clients to	Other: Competitive Advantage	1 to 3 years	Direct	Likely	Low	Potential implications of this opportunity are added sales, due to the consumers' preference to products with a lower, reliable CFP value. We believe ICL is likely to be more prepared for the change in	The GHG COE has gathered much expertise on the subject. The Carbon Footprinting of our products is advancing at a steady pace, with more than 60 products under reliable carbon footprint analysis	The costs associated with our actions are the costs of maintaining a dedicated and professional staff for the measuring and the analyzing of our GHG emissions. We estimate the

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	provide them with the Carbon Footprint (CFP) of our products. For example, In recent years the French Government has decided, as a pilot stage, to demand any imported product entering France to have a valid product CFP. As a company with many diverse products, ICL needs to spend significant resources (personal, time and funding) to answer to growing demand of product Carbon Footprinting. However, the GHG COE has gathered much expertise on the subject, the Carbon Footprinting of our products is advancing on a						consumers' behavior than others. The gained competitive advantage would depend on the type of products and markets involved. For instance, a 1% rise in all ICL sales due to such reasons would result in an added income of approximately $61 million (according to 2014 publicly available figures).	according to the British standard PAS2050 together with SKM Enviros. Five of ICL's core products have also gained the Carbon Trust's certification at 2009. Our actions in this field enhance the magnitude of this impact, whereas the likelihood is mainly influenced by macro-trends and consumer preferences.	overall costs at approximately $200 thousand annually (less than 0.1% of the company's net income).

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Management method	Cost of management
	steady pace (currently- over 60 leading products have undergone a CFP calculation). Therefore, this item could be a risk of added costs to ICL, but is more likely an opportunity to exhibit our leadership in the climate change field, and improve our reputation with clients (thus hopefully, increasing our sales).								

CC6.1d

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in regulation that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1e

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

CC6.1f

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to inherent opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Further Information

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Tue 01 Jan 2008 - Wed 31 Dec 2008	3050059
Scope 2	Tue 01 Jan 2008 - Wed 31 Dec 2008	972949

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

CC7.2a

If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

CC7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO_2	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH_4	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N_2O	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
SF_6	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

CC7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Other: Most emission factors were taken from DEFRA/DECC (UK Government GHG conversion factors for Company Reporting) 2014.The Exceptions are few custom ICL-specific ones that were calculated with the help of our climate-change specialist consultants, SKM-Enviros and in some cases specific site engineers.		Other: Multiple units	2014 Defra / DECC's UK Government GHG conversion factors for Company Reporting (attached)

Further Information

The grand majority of emission factors used in our calculations were taken from DEFRA/DECC (UK Government GHG conversion factors for Company Reporting) 2014- attached below. The Exceptions are few custom ICL-specific ones that were calculated with the help of our climate-change specialist consultants, SKM-Enviros and in some cases specific site engineers.

Attachments

https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/40/22340/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/ClimateChange2015/CC7.EmissionsMethodology/DCFCarbonFactors_24_2_2015_818.xls

Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

CC8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Operational control

CC8.2

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

1718507

CC8.3

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

843280

CC8.4

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

Yes

CC8.4a

Please provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of Scope 2 emissions excluded from this source	Explain why the source is excluded
10-20 local offices and logistic centres	Emissions are not relevant	Emissions are not relevant	ICL is a global large organization with over 55 producing facilities, and also has operational control over sales offices, headquarter offices and logistic centres around the world. The emission data which is gathered and calculated by the ICL GHG COE includes relevant data from all producing facilities, but also from a few of ICL's main offices and logistic centres- which have always proved to be very negligible producers of GHG emissions in ICL general scales. For the other offices and logistic centres not included in the GHG inventory, we have made assumptions (using the values already known for offices and logistic centres in ICL) and can state with reasonable confidence that these locations constitute together under 0.5% of our total emissions. We therefore consider the emissions from these locations not relevant, due to the negligible size of emissions, due to the high burden and low cost-benefit value of obtaining the necessary data from these locations, due to the hardship of finding significant reduction opportunities in these locations (compared with the much more viable reduction opportunities existing in our production facilities), and since these locations are usually of no environmental interest to our stakeholders.

CC8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 10% but less than or equal to 20%	Data Gaps Assumptions Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints Sampling Data Management	Since our report has not yet been fully verified, and due to the diversity and scale of our company, results are subject to different deviations. ICL's estimation is that the uncertainty range could reach up to 20% of Scope 1 emissions, which could thereby reach an overall figure as high as 2,062,208 tonnes CO2e. Figures given in this report are valid to the best of our knowledge at this time. Potential reasons for variation could include mistakes in measuring, calculating and/or internal reporting of figures relevant for emission calculation and missing units in the scope of reporting (although these are estimated to account for less than 0.5% of total emissions).In addition, calculations of process emissions are made by senior engineers at different ICL facilities. Although we consider these calculations reliable, they might deviate slightly from actual emissions.
Scope 2	More than 10% but less than or equal to 20%	Data Gaps Assumptions Extrapolation Metering/ Measurement Constraints Sampling Data Management	Since our report has not yet been fully verified, and due to the diversity and scale of our company, results are subject to different deviations. ICL's estimation is that the uncertainty range could reach up to 20% of Scope 2 emissions, which could thereby reach an overall figure as high as 1,011,936 tonnes CO2e. Figures given in this report are valid to the best of our knowledge at this time. Potential reasons for variation could include mistakes in measuring, calculating and/or internal reporting of figures relevant for emission calculation and missing units in the scope of reporting (although these are estimated to account for less than 0.5% of total emissions). Some uncertainty is added from missing information on the production methods of the small quantities of steam purchased by ICL companies from external suppliers. An average emission factor has been implemented in such cases.

CC8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

Third party verification or assurance complete

CC8.6a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 1 emissions verified (%)
Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/40/22340/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.6a/ICL -2014 - CDP Limited Assurance report.pdf	Pages 1-4 (entire document)	ISAE 3410	3

CC8.6b

Please provide further details of the regulatory regime to which you are complying that specifies the use of Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS)

Regulation	% of emissions covered by the system	Compliance period	Evidence of submission

CC8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 2 emissions

Third party verification or assurance complete

CC8.7a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of reported Scope 2 emissions verified (%)
Limited assurance	https://www.cdp.net/sites/2015/40/22340/Climate Change 2015/Shared Documents/Attachments/CC8.7a/ICL -2014 - CDP Limited Assurance report.pdf	Pages 1-4 (entire document)	ISAE 3410	2

CC8.8

Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

Additional data points verified	Comment
No additional data verified	

CC8.9

Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

No

CC8.9a

Please provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tonnes CO2

Further Information

Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

CC9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC9.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Israel	1340505
Rest of world	378002

CC9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

CC9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC9.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude

CC9.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by GHG type

GHG type	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC9.2d

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC9.2e

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by legal structure

Legal structure	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

Further Information

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

CC10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

Yes

CC10.1a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions and energy consumption by country/region

Country/Region	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in CC8.3 (MWh)

Country/Region	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in CC8.3 (MWh)
Israel	541701	1007180	0
Rest of world	301579	662620	0

CC10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

CC10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2c

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by activity

Activity	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

CC10.2d

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by legal structure

Legal structure	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)

Further Information

Page: CC11. Energy

CC11.1

What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

CC11.2

Please state how much fuel, electricity, heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Fuel	6120117
Electricity	1593084
Heat	0
Steam	76716
Cooling	0

CC11.3

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Kerosene	1370
Coking coal	27732
Other: Gasoline (used mainly for vehicles)	62061
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	6632
Naphtha	2144
Diesel/Gas oil	177741
Oil shale and bitumen (oil sands)	325577
Natural gas	5292987
Other: Heavy Fuel Oil (Mazut)	223871

CC11.4

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Comment
No purchases or generation of low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted with a low carbon emissions factor	0	

Further Information

Page: CC12. Emissions Performance

CC12.1

How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Decreased

CC12.1a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Emissions reduction activities	7.0	Decrease	Last year a total of 194,000 tonne CO2e were reduced by our emissions reduction initiatives, and our total S1 and S2 emissions in the previous year was 2,779,730 tonne CO2e, therefore we arrived at 7.0% through (194000 / 2779730)*100= 7.0%. Following is a breakdown of the total reduction figure: * As part of the ICL energy efficiency and saving program, ICL has performed a transition to purchasing most of its external electricity consumption in Israel from the privately-owned OPC Rotem power plant, which is natural gas based (replacing IEC national Israeli grid electricity, which is still partially coal based). This initiative was estimated to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in 2014 by ~114K tons CO2e (4.1% of total ICL Scope 1+2 emissions in 2013). * For the first time in 2014: conducting full-year natural gas based operation in the grand majority of ICL's facilities in Israel, thus almost completing the planned transition. This initiative was estimated to reduce our emissions in 2014 by ~40K tonnes CO2e (1.4% of total ICL Scope 1+2 emissions in 2013). See section 3.3b of

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
			this report for further details on this initiative. * Further GHG reductions were made due to the ICL ACE energy efficiency program (started in 2013) and the saving initiatives commenced within 2014. The combined effect of these energy-related reduction initiatives was estimate to cause a total decrease of ~30K tonnes CO2e (1.1% of total ICL Scope 1+2 emissions in 2013). See section 3.3b of this report for further details on this initiative. * In 2014, ICL's Gallipolis Ferry facility in the U.S.A has implemented a new and improved large cooling unit (based on HFC 134a). The replaced older cooling unit was outdated and was estimated to cause significant leakages of R22. The new and improved equipment was estimated to cause a total decrease of ~10K tonnes CO2e (0.4% of total ICL Scope 1+2 emissions in 2013) in avoided leakages. Both the CDM projects to reduce process emissions in ICL's DSM and F&C plants (see section 3.3b of this report) have not progressed significantly at 2014 (As SF6 has already not been in usage since 2010 in DSM, and the N2O emissions have already been significantly reduced).
Divestment			
Acquisitions			
Mergers			
Change in output	0.8	Decrease	In 2014, the process emissions of ICL's Rotem company reduced by ~25K tonnes CO2e (0.9% of the total 2013 ICL Scope 1+2 emissions), due to a significant decrease in Rotem's acidulation-based products output. The acidulation of phosphate rocks in Rotem's production processes releases CO2 process emissions from the CaCO3 component of the rock. These process emissions form the most significant non-energy related part of our total GHG inventory. These decreased emissions were partially offset by an increase in the production of some of ICL's other large production facilities. We estimate that the total effect of the changes in production output in the entire ICL corporation is an overall reduction of ~21K tonnes CO2e (0.8% of the total 2013 ICL Scope 1+2 emissions). And in the CDP format: Last year 21,000 tonne CO2e were reduced due to changes in output and our total S1 and S2 emissions in the previous year was 2,779,730 tonne CO2e, therefore we arrived at 0.8% through (210000/ 2779730)*100= 0.8%.
Change in methodology			
Change in boundary			
Change in physical operating conditions			
Unidentified			
Other	0.1	Decrease	Despite ICL's significant transition to relying mostly on the OPC private power plant for its Israeli operations, its second largest electricity supplier is still the IEC (Israel electric corporation). For our GHG calculations, we use the publicly available electricity emission factor (EF) that the IEC publish annually. This EF has decreased by

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
			2% between 2013 and 2014- also due to a continued transition to natural gas by the IEC. Therefore, reduction activities taken by one of our main electricity suppliers (transition to natural gas) have caused ICL's Scope 2 emissions to also decrease by ~4K tonnes CO2e (0.1% of the total 2013 ICL Scope 1+2 emissions). However, since IEC's transition to natural gas remains only partial for now, and since they are still significantly dependent also on coal combustion, the EF of IEC electricity is still much higher than the EF of both ICL's self-produced electricity and the OPC electricity mentioned above. And in the CDP format: Last year 4,000 tonne CO2e were reduced due to the other reasons explained in this paragraph, and our total S1 and S2 emissions in the previous year was 2,779,730 tonne CO2e, therefore we arrived at 0.1% through (4000/ 2779730)*100= 0.1%.

CC12.2

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.000419	metric tonnes CO2e	unit total revenue	5	Decrease	The decrease in emissions per $ of revenue is mostly due to the emission reduction initiatives described in section 12.1a above (transition to lower-carbon intense OPC electricity, advance of natural gas transition, energy efficiency initiatives, new equipment which prevents refrigerant leakages). This decrease was partially offset by a 3% decrease in the total ICL revenues between 2013 and 2014. The reasons for this decrease in revenues are fully described in ICL's publicly available financial statements for 2014.

CC12.3

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
206	metric tonnes CO2e	FTE employee	10	Decrease	The decrease in emissions per $ of revenue is mostly due to the emission reduction initiatives described in section 12.1a above (transition to lower-carbon intense OPC electricity, advance of natural gas transition, energy efficiency initiatives, new equipment which prevents refrigerant leakages). A minor added reason for the decrease in this intensity metric is the 2.5% increase in the number of employees across ICL's companies in 2014, resulting from additional manpower in respect of acquiring companies around the world, completing investments in new plants and increased production.

CC12.4

Please provide an additional intensity (normalized) metric that is appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.00341	metric tonnes CO2e	Other: Operating Income	35	Increase	The increase in emissions per $ of operating income was caused by a significant 31% decrease in the total ICL operating income in 2014, which was only partially countered by the emission reduction initiatives described in section 12.1a above. The reasons for this decrease in operating income are fully described in ICL's publicly available financial statements for 2014.

Further Information

ICL is a large and complex organization, with significant diversity of energy and carbon intensity between its different facilities. Some facilities, especially those located in the Sdom region (DSW, DSM and DSB) are also inter-dependent in energy terms. For instance, DSM and DSB are jointly supplied electricity and steam by the DSW operated CHP plant. The amount of electricity produced at the CHP plant and the added amount purchased from external sources are dependent on both the production volumes at all three plants, and the CHP's capacity of electricity production. The national grid electricity in Israel has a much higher EF than the electricity produced at the ICL-owned CHP plant, and therefore the CHP's electricity capacity and operating schedule are key factors in the emission trends of all three Sdom facilities. Due to this operational situation, and similar cases throughout the ICL organization, we find it challenging to provide an accurate, detailed breakdown of our emission deviations between these sites and others. As mentioned, our total annual emissions trends are the result of multiple reasons (as required above in question 12.1a), including production volumes, shortage/supply of natural gas, and energy efficiency initiatives. Our GHG analysts have examined these calculations and results and have estimated the distribution of emission changes portrayed above (in 12.1a) to the best of their knowledge at this current time. Actual specific reasons for the emission trends may differ. We estimate the possible deviation of emission change by up to 20% for each reason stated above.

Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC13.1a

Please complete the following table for each of the emission trading schemes in which you participate

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership

CC13.1b

What is your strategy for complying with the schemes in which you participate or anticipate participating?

CC13.2

Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

Yes

CC13.2a

Please provide details on the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits cancelled	Purpose, e.g. compliance
Credit Origination	PFCs and SF6	Changes in the manufacturing process of metal magnesium: Despite the fact that magnesium is a commodity and that its markets are highly competitive, ICL's magnesium production process conforms to extremely high quality standards and incorporate an ongoing effort to reduce associated carbon emissions. Magnesium, when melted, ignites if it comes into contact with oxygen in the air, an occurrence which impairs the quality of the product. For this reason, it is common industry practice to "protect" the magnesium by using gases that prevent its exposure to oxygen. Some of the gases commonly used in this process have been linked with negative health and environmental effects, including SF6. As awareness of the need for environmental protection grows,	CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)	0	0	Not relevant	Other: Emission reduction and gain of credits

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits cancelled	Purpose, e.g. compliance
		the industry has become more aware that SF6 is a GHG with a significant GWP (22,800 CO2e). As such, ICL's Dead Sea Magnesium (DSM) has replaced this gas with a combination of HFC134a, a gas with a lower environmental impact and Novec 612, a substitute protection compound with a very low GWP. Currently, SF6 is no longer used at DSM. For this reduction initiative, ICL's DSM has chosen to employ the CDM Mechanism for the trading of approvals for the reduction of greenhouse gases (Carbon Credits).The company initiated this project in 2009, and has been annually validating the achieved reductions. The project has resulted in a significant reduction in DSM's CFP and in ICL's overall CFP. DSM has reduced its Scope 1 process GHG emissions by over 90%. The change was voluntary, and the company has received CDM credit for it, generating over $13 million overall in income from carbon credits. This initiative is expected to operate on a permanent basis, without a limited lifespan (in terms of not using SF6. Income levels may vary according to fluctuations in the Carbon Market). Note: In 2014, and although the project has continued as regular, no credits were officially issued. Since the current carbon price has become very low, the credit issuing process has become not cost-effective, as the process would have cost more than the current possible revenues from the credits, according to DSM's assessment. However, since the facility has kept the initiative active and according to the calculations conducted for issuing credits in the previous years, DSM could have produced 270,000 tonnes CO2e of credits, if formally issued.					
Credit Origination	N20	Reduction of process emissions from nitric acid production: ICL Fertilizers and its chemical subsidiaries located in Haifa, Israel operate a nitric acid facility which emits a small	CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)	35553	35553	Not relevant	Other: Emission reduction and gain of credits

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits cancelled	Purpose, e.g. compliance
		quantity of nitrous oxide (N2O). Although nitrous oxide is not considered a health contaminant, it is considered a greenhouse gas. Since the end of November 2007, ICL has been deploying an innovative system aimed at reducing its nitrous oxide emissions (per nitric acid production) by about 80%. At this stage, the actual reduction achieved has reached approx. 60%, and the Company is continuing its efforts to improve the performance of the system through support of Johnson Matthey, the firm that developed the technology. The project was approved by the Clean Development Mechanism Executive Board of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (CDMEB - UNFCC) and backed by Israel's National Committee for Clean Development. This process enables the Company to use the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), making it possible to trade Carbon Credits. The reduction is in Scope 1 process emissions. The change was voluntary, and ICL has received CDM credit for it. This initiative is expected to operate on a permanent basis, without a limited lifespan. The estimated eventual annual CO2e reduction is difficult to estimate in absolute terms- as the production level of nitric acid at this facility can vary significantly according to market needs. Average production of 2008-12 was used to estimate the expected savings in absolute terms.					

Further Information

Page: CC14. Scope 3 Emissions

CC14.1

Please account for your organization’s Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Relevant, calculated	14166	The emissions given in this line represent our GHG emissions related to externally sourced water. The emissions were calculated using DEFRA/DECC 2014 emission factors for supplied water. These EF's were used on all water purchased by the different ICL companies (tap water, well, river etc.). Quality of information is considered high, as most water figures are derived of primary data (invoices of water suppliers). In the minority of cases, where no metering is conducted, the consumption was estimated by the relevant facility personnel. The assumption is that these GHG emissions derive of electricity consumed in pumping and/or pre-treatment of the water by the suppliers. Other materials sourced externally have been assessed as part of our product footprinting analyses in cooperation with our consultants and ICL's purchasing and supply-chain departments. We concluded that ICL did not have influence on potential reduction of emissions resulting from the production/supply of these materials, and they were therefore excluded from our Scope 3		

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			GHG inventory.		
Capital goods	Not relevant, explanation provided				The potential amount (size) of GHG emissions deriving of purchased capital goods was assessed by the ICL GHG COE, and was determined to be insignificant. ICL is a large manufacturing organization, and any emission arriving from specifically purchased capital goods is likely to be very negligible compared the significant emissions resulting from our fuel combustion, electricity consumption and process GHG emissions.
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Relevant, calculated	36143	The emissions given in this line represent our Scope 3 GHG emissions related to the activity of contractor vehicles (not owned directly by ICL companies), mostly heavy machinery working in our plants. Emissions were calculated using DEFRA/DECC 2014 emission factors for fuels (usually diesel), and at some cases also based on DEFRA /DECC 2014 emission factors for heavy machinery activity, measured in km's or ton-km's). Quality of information is considered medium, as in many cases the contractors could not supply accurate fuel consumptions, and estimation were conducted by the facility personnel. Some of these emissions, from our smaller facilities outside of Israel, have not been calculated yet (and are expected to be completed in coming years).However, the figure supplied in this line nonetheless represents the grand		

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			majority of this relevant activity within our organization		
Upstream transportation and distribution	Not relevant, explanation provided				As a large manufacturing organization, there are naturally emissions related to the transportation of ICL's significant amount of externally purchased raw materials. These emissions were previously assessed as a one-time project by our consultants (SKM-Enviros). The cases of raw material transportation that constitute the major part in these emissions were identified, and discussions were made regarding the findings with ICL's different purchasing departments. However, our conclusion was that for several reasons, ICL does have significant influence in order of reduce these emissions, and therefore- they are currently excluded from our Scope 3 GHG inventory.
Waste generated in operations	Relevant, calculated	9925	The emissions given in this line represent our Scope 3 GHG emissions related to the treatment of our wastes by external companies. The emissions were calculated using DEFRA/DECC 2014 emission factors according to the different waste streams and treatment method. Quality of information is considered medium, as in some cases specific metering of waste streams is available, but on many others- the amounts are still calculated based on mass balances or assumptions. Therefore, future corrections to the emissions provided in this line may be possible.		

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Business travel	Relevant, calculated	3597	The emissions given in this line represent our Scope 3 GHG emissions related to flights taken by our company's personnel. The emissions were calculated using DEFRA/DECC 2014 emission factors for short/long haul flights (per one person traveling in the plane). An uplift factor was also used. Quality of information is considered medium, as in some cases specific km's/miles of flights taken by company employees was available, but on others- the km's were estimated or calculated using the number of flights taken and an average flight distance. Other business travel (by car, train) was estimated by the GHG COE and is considered to be very negligible- and is therefore not annually calculated.		
Employee commuting	Relevant, calculated	2064	The emissions given in this line represent our Scope 3 GHG emissions related to employee commute by regular daily buses (not owned by ICL) which transport employees from different cities and towns in southern Israel to our major facilities. The emissions were calculated using DEFRA/DECC 2014 emission factors for diesel consumption, and km's travelled by bus. Quality of information is considered medium, as in some cases specific diesel consumptions were supplied, but on others- emissions were calculated using assumptions about the km's of bus travel and number of employees per ride.		

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			Other employee commuting (by personal vehicles of the employees) was estimated by the GHG COE and is considered to be very negligible compared with other company fuel consumptions, and furthermore- relevant information is very hard to obtain. Therefore, our calculations cannot be regularly updated		
Upstream leased assets	Not relevant, explanation provided				The potential amount (size) of GHG emissions deriving of upstream leased assets was assessed by the ICL GHG COE, and was determined to be insignificant. ICL is a large manufacturing organization, and any emission arriving from our small number of upstream leased assets is likely to be very negligible compared the significant emissions resulting from our fuel combustion, electricity consumption and process GHG emissions. Therefore, we do not maintain an annual update of these emissions.
Downstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, calculated	73561	The emissions given in this line represent our Scope 3 GHG emissions related to some of our downstream distribution by our companies. The figures included in the calculation are the fuels consumed during transportation of ICL goods by external contractors, working for our cargo transportation company (Mifaley-Tovala), and also by the Israeli national rail services (transporting ICL goods from the Tzefa terminal to Ashdod and Haifa harbors). The emissions		

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			were calculated using DEFRA/DECC 2014 emission factors for diesel and for ton-km of rail transportation. Quality of information is considered high, as in both cases relevant bills are supplied and available. As a large manufacturing organization, with a highly complex supply chain of products, we assume that there are further emissions related to our supply chain (transport by ships, trucks in countries outside of Israel). However, we currently assume our influence on these emissions to be quite negligible (and relevant information is very hard to obtain), and therefore do not currently calculate these added emissions.		
Processing of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				ICL manufactures and sells hundreds of different products to many diverse customers around the world. Most of these products have several customers, with diverse usages for our many products. Any information on the processing, usage and end of life treatment of our products is very hard to obtain. Although the organization does actively promote safe and environmentally- responsible usage of its products, we consider our influence on the GHG deriving of our costumers actions (processing, usage and end of life treatment) to be insignificant. Therefore, we do not annually asses these emissions.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Use of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				ICL manufactures and sells hundreds of different products to many diverse customers around the world. Most of these products have several customers, with diverse usages for our many products. Any information on the processing, usage and end of life treatment of our products is very hard to obtain. Although the organization does actively promote safe and environmentally- responsible usage of its products, we consider our influence on the GHG deriving of our costumers actions (processing, usage and end of life treatment) to be insignificant. Therefore, we do not annually asses these emissions.
End of life treatment of sold products	Not relevant, explanation provided				ICL manufactures and sells hundreds of different products to many diverse customers around the world. Most of these products have several customers, with diverse usages for our many products. Any information on the processing, usage and end of life treatment of our products is very hard to obtain. Although the organization does actively promote safe and environmentally- responsible usage of its products, we consider our influence on the GHG deriving of our costumers actions (processing, usage and end of life treatment) to be insignificant. Therefore, we do not annually asses these emissions.
Downstream	Not relevant,				The potential amount (size) of GHG emissions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
leased assets	explanation provided				deriving of downstream leased assets was assessed by the ICL GHG COE, and was determined to be insignificant. ICL is a large manufacturing organization, and any emission arriving from our small number of downstream leased assets is likely to be very negligible compared the significant emissions resulting from our fuel combustion, electricity consumption and process GHG emissions. Therefore, we do not annually asses these emissions.
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided				The potential amount (size) of GHG emissions deriving of franchises was assessed by the ICL GHG COE, and was determined to be insignificant. ICL is a large manufacturing organization, and any emission arriving from our franchises not operationally controlled by ourselves is likely to be very negligible compared the significant emissions resulting from our fuel combustion, electricity consumption and process GHG emissions at our operationally controlled facilities. Therefore, we do not annually asses these emissions.
Investments	Not relevant, explanation provided				The potential amount (size) of GHG emissions deriving of investments was assessed by the ICL GHG COE, and was determined to be insignificant. ICL is a large manufacturing organization, and any emission arriving from our investments in facilities not operationally

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					controlled by ourselves is likely to be very negligible compared the significant emissions resulting from our fuel combustion, electricity consumption and process GHG emissions at our operationally controlled facilities. Therefore, we do not annually asses these emissions.
Other (upstream)	Not evaluated				
Other (downstream)	Not evaluated				

CC14.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions

No third party verification or assurance

CC14.2a

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Attach the statement	Page/Section reference	Relevant standard	Proportion of Scope 3 emissions verified (%)

CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Downstream transportation and distribution	Other: Decreased operation	4	Decrease	Downstream transportation and distribution form the dominant part (53%) within the emissions currently included in our Scope 3 measured inventory. The specific decrease in these emissions at 2014 can be mostly attributed to a decrease in the total tonnage of products and raw materials that were transported by trucks (not owned by the ICL corporation) within Israel, in relation to the activity of the ICL facilities. Note: Our Scope 3 measuring methodologies are annually examined and amended by the ICL GHG COE. Future corrections and/or additions to our scope 3 GHG inventory are likely yet to be expected. These potential corrections form a part of our constant efforts to improve the accuracy and fullness of our vast and complex GHG inventory. Any past or future differences are expected to be well within the uncertainty range declared at this year's report.

CC14.4

Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers

CC14.4a

Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagements and measures of success

Suppliers: ICL continuously engages its suppliers in an effort to influence their GHG strategy, and pursues comprehensive efforts in order to replace or adjust its supplier relationships to reflect our commitment to lower our carbon footprint. ICL has completed an overall review of its externally-supplied raw materials and their carbon intensity, a project that included approaching directly our key suppliers asking for their performance data. Additionally, while calculating the Carbon Footprint (CFP) of our products under international standards, the emission factor of the different emission sources has to be determined. In most cases of raw materials purchased from external suppliers- ICL engages the suppliers in request of the calculated carbon footprint value of their products. In cases where these values have already been calculated and are readily communicated by the suppliers- we use these emission factors in our assessments. However, in some cases where the CFP of the raw material was not calculated yet, and the raw material is expected to form a significant part in our product's CFP (with prioritization for such cases), we offer our suppliers a collaboration in order to try and calculate a full or partial assessment of their product's CFP, in a matter that would serve both ICL (for usage in our CFP calculations) and the supplier (which would receive an assessment that he could also use for similar requests from other companies). Success is measured by the amount of such successful collaborations achieved. We've had several cases where such collaborations have resulted in mutual beneficial results. By this process, we believe we exhibit our leadership in the climate change field, and encourage other companies to start measuring and managing their GHG inventories and product carbon footprints.
Customers: Since initiating the ICL GHG project at 2008, ICL has initiated several efforts alongside partners and customers to reduce GHG emissions throughout the life cycle. In some cases we have even approached our customers with carbon data and presented them with facts and figures on our performance. For example, ICL's bromine-based flame retardants offer a low-carbon alternative to phosphorus-based retardants used for fire safety purposes. ICL has also received several requests for carbon footprint values for our products by our customers. In all such cases- we are determined to readily provide them with these values. In some cases, where these requests are for products that have not been assessed yet (as of today, we have calculated ~60 products carbon footprints, but our organization offers hundreds of different products) these requests help us determine the prioritization of product assessments. The required products are given high priority within our decision on which batch of products to assess in any given time. Success is measured by our ability to provide our customers with the CFP value of our products immediately after their request (if already calculated) or within a reasonable timeframe (if calculation is still needed), and in our ability to maintain and enhance long-standing business engagement with such customers.

CC14.4b

To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent

Number of suppliers	% of total spend	Comment

CC14.4c

If you have data on your suppliers' GHG emissions and climate change strategies, please explain how you make use of that data

How you make use of the data	Please give details
Other	As stated above, in some cases we ask our suppliers for the CFP values of their supplied raw materials, and then use these values in our own CFP calculations.

CC14.4d

Please explain why you do not engage with any elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies, and any plans you have to develop an engagement strategy in the future

Further Information

Some information in this document is based upon certain sections from ICL's 2014 Annual Report. You are advised to review the entire report as filed with the Israeli Securities Authority and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE) on the MAGNA site. A translation for your convenience of this report is on our internet site at: http://www.icl-group.com. For details regarding adjustments you should refer to the full documentation as published. The binding version is the Hebrew publication. You should not assume that the information contained herein is accurate as of any date other than the date of this document. We are not providing you with any investment, legal, business or tax advice. All statements, other than statements of historical facts included in this document, may be forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Such forward looking information involves risks and uncertainties, including those referred to in the company's 2014 Annual Report referred above. Some of the market and industry data contained in this document are based on independent industry publications or other publicly available information, while other information is based on internal studies and/or estimates. Although we believe that these sources and our internal data are reliable, as of their respective dates, the information contained in them has not been independently verified, we cannot assure you as to the accuracy or completeness of this information. As a result, you should be aware that the market and industry data contained in this document and beliefs and estimates based on such data, may not be reliable.

Module: Sign Off

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Asher Grinbaum	Executive Vice President and COO	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Further Information

CDP 2015 Climate Change 2015 Information Request