Boundaries and scope of our greenhouse gas accounting

We actively engage in the environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance of our portfolio companies and are committed to improving transparency and reporting standards. Our influence on subsidiaries varies with each investment, but the principles which guide us are consistent reporting standards. We provide all subsidiaries with a carbon data management tool and support our businesses with data-driven analysis to define a baseline and set company-specific targets for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We measure and disclose the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of Naspers corporate and all subsidiaries. We also disclose scope 3 emissions for Naspers corporate.

GHG emissions are calculated in line with the GHG protocol methodology. This includes the GHG emissions of all entities over which the group has financial control, ie, corporate offices and subsidiaries. The new ventures of Naspers are required to report in accordance to the GHG protocol, within two years of acquisition. Nonetheless, acquisitions are encouraged to report before this period on a voluntary basis. Divestments completed before the end of the reporting period are reported on until the day of closure.

The carbon accounting process applies internationally acknowledged and globally orientated emission factors from International Energy Agency (IEA), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DERFA), and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) residual mixes. These are applied to scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions calculations.

Scope 1:

Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that arise from sources which organisations own or control. In order to determine control, the group will recognise emissions from owned and controlled assets as direct emissions.

Direct GHG emissions are the result of the following types of activities undertaken by the company:

Stationary combustion

Natural gases, fuel oil, propane, et cetera, used for comfort heating.

Mobile combustion

Gasoline, diesel, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), et cetera, used in the operation of vehicles or other forms of mobile transportation.

Fugitive emissions

Unintentional release of GHG from sources, including refrigerant systems and natural gas distribution.

Scope 2:

Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions that organisations report from the generation of purchased electricity that is consumed for operations owned or controlled. The group will account for electricity purchased for both owned and rented buildings under scope 2.

Scope 3:

Business travel

This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities through air travel. Business travel includes only corporate office data (of which both Naspers and Prosus are included) and excludes all subsidiaries.