



NASPERS

Improving everyday life for billions
of people through AI-first technology

Boundaries and scope of ESG reporting

2026

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Boundaries and scope of ESG reporting

Naspers is one of the largest technology investors in the world, with significant interests in ecommerce, food-delivery, edtech, fintech and lifestyle platforms across emerging and developed markets. We actively engage in the environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance of our subsidiaries and are committed to improving transparency in adherence with reporting standards.

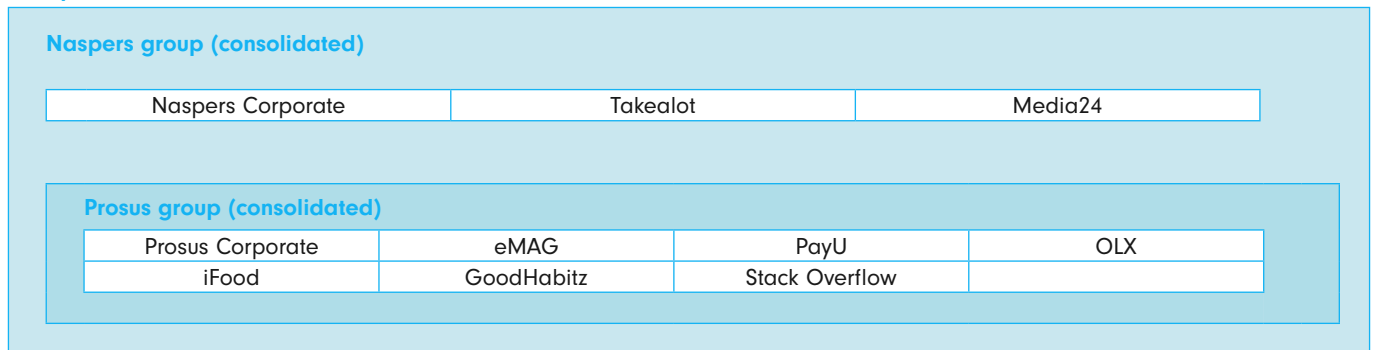
Environmental indicators

We work closely with our subsidiaries on accounting and reporting of their carbon emissions. We provide all subsidiaries with a carbon data management tool and support our businesses with data-driven analyses to define a baseline and set company-specific targets for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We measure and disclose the scope 1, scope 2 and material scope 3 emissions of corporate and all subsidiaries. This document summarises the definitions, scope and boundaries of the reported KPIs.

Organisational boundary

Reporting period	Consolidation approach	Description of the businesses and organisations included in the organisational boundary
1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 (FY26)	Financial control	We identify three parts to our value chain as a group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Our own operations (corporate) » Our supply chain (consisting of consultants, lawyers, etc) » Our investment portfolio (subsidiaries)

Group structure



Ecosystem

Ecosystem	Company
Corporate	Naspers Corporate, Prosus Corporate
Europe	OLX, OLX WBAC, eMAG, GoodHabitz
LatAm	iFood
India	PayU
Other	Takealot, Media24, Stack Overflow

Boundaries and scope of ESG reporting continued

Operational boundary

The diversity of our subsidiaries, not only in terms of business sector and geography, but also in their relative maturity, means that the nature of their material impacts, and how to define them, will vary. From the 15 categories within scope 3, each individual subsidiary will map and report on scope 3 categories that are relevant and material to their business model. Group level scope 3 reporting for this financial year includes six of the most significant categories, including those that are common across the group (C1 – purchased goods and services, C4 – upstream transportation and distribution, C6 – business travel, C7 – employee commuting, C11 – use of sold products, C15 – financed emissions), considering the diversity in businesses and operating models, reporting on material scope 3 categories that contribute to over 90% of their total scope 3 emissions.

Entity	GHG indicators
Naspers Corporate	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C6 and C15
Prosus Corporate	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C6 and C15
eMAG	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C1, C4 and C11
Takealot	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C1 and C4
Media24	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C1 and C4
PayU	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C1
OLX	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C1, C6, C7 and C11
iFood	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C11
GoodHabit	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C1 and C6
Stack Overflow	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C1 and C6

Definitions

Definitions for scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are derived from GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, and corporate value chain (scope 3) standard.

Scope 1: Direct emissions resulting from the use of fossil fuels and refrigerants for operations at owned or controlled assets and office facilities. Specific activities contributing to direct emissions are described below:

- » Mobile combustion: Fuels that are used in the operation of vehicles of other forms of mobile transportation that include gasoline, diesel, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), AdBlue and fuel oil.
- » Stationary combustion: Fuels used for activities such as heating, and in the case of inhibited power supply, for generators to keep the operations going. These include natural gas, gasoline, diesel and LPG.
- » Fugitive emissions: Unintentional release of GHG from sources including refrigerant systems.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions resulting from the generation of purchased electricity, heating and cooling for owned or controlled assets and office facilities. Electricity purchased for both owned and leased buildings will be included within our scope 2 accounting. We report both market-based and location-based scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3: Indirect emissions resulting from activities at assets and facilities not owned or controlled by us as the reporting organisation.

Carbon intensity: Carbon intensity is a measure of carbon emissions occurring from our own/direct operations as defined under scope 1 and 2 emissions normalised by revenue (tCO₂e/US\$m).

Energy consumption: The total amount of energy required for our own operational activities measured in MWh, in relation to our scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Preparation for emissions data

Scope 1 and 2 emissions: Emissions are calculated in line with the GHG protocol methodology using primary activity data. This includes the GHG emissions of all entities over which the group has financial control, ie corporate offices and subsidiaries. The new acquisitions of Naspers are required to report in accordance with 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 the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (scope 1), Environmental Protection Agency (scope 1), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (scope 1), and International Energy Agency (scope 2).

Boundaries and scope of ESG reporting continued

Depending on the operating context of the office space, where possible, we engaged with our leasing agency to install on-site solar panels. Where available on the grid, we procure green energy and for all remaining energy consumption, we procure equivalent Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs).

Scope 3 emissions

Category 1: All upstream (ie cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of goods (tangible products), as well as services (intangible products) – extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services acquired by the reporting company in reporting year, not otherwise included in categories 2 to 8.

Entity	Description	Emission factor source
OLX	Emissions from all operational expenses including professional services, IT costs, web hosting and administrative services are covered. Data is obtained from the financial system and spend-based emission factors are used. Primary data was used where available.	EPA USEEIO [2025]
PayU	Emissions from all products and services including bank charges, IT hosting, professional and administrative services are covered. Data is obtained from the financial system and spend-based emission factors are used, taking location of spend into consideration.	Exiobase database 3.9.1 [2024]
eMAG	Emissions from all products procured for retail and all purchased services are included. Data is obtained from the internal purchasing journals of each subcompany and SIC codes are used to categorise products based on sector and location. Spend-based emission factors are used.	CEDA [2025]
Takealot	Emissions from all products procured for retail and all purchased services are included. Purchased services include advertising and marketing, IT hosting and professional and administrative fees. Data is obtained from the financial system and spend-based emission factors are used taking location of spend into consideration.	Exiobase database 3.9.1 [2024]
Media24	Emissions from all products and services including paper and printing costs, IT and cloud services, marketing, consulting and other administrative fees are covered. Data is obtained from the financial system and spend based emission factors are used, taking location of spend into consideration.	Exiobase database 3.9.1 [2024]
GoodHabitz	Emissions from all products and services including IT and cloud services, marketing, professional and administrative services are covered. Data is obtained from the financial system and spend-based emission factors are used, taking location of spend into consideration.	Exiobase database 3.9.1 [2024]
Stack Overflow	Emissions from all products and services including software support, marketing, IT and cloud, professional and administrative services are covered. Data is obtained from the financial system and spend-based emission factors are used, taking location of spend into consideration. Primary data was used where available.	Exiobase database 3.9.1 [2024]

Boundaries and scope of ESG reporting continued

Category 4: Transportation and distribution of products purchased in the reporting year, between a company's suppliers and its own operations in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company. Third-party transportation and distribution services purchased by the reporting company in the reporting year, including inbound logistics, outbound logistics and third-party transportation and distribution between a company's own facilities.

Entity	Description	Emission factor source
Takealot	All deliveries carried out by Takealot are included, with emissions calculated across the distinct legs of the delivery network. Last-mile on-demand and express emissions are based on distance travelled by each vehicle type; inbound, freight-forwarding and internal transfers use distance- or tonne-kilometre-based factors specific to each transport mode.	DEFRA [2025]
Media24	All transportation and distribution related emissions not already included in scope 1 and 2 are covered. Data is obtained from the financial system and spend-based emission factors are used taking location of spend into consideration.	Exiobase database 3.9.1 [2024]
eMAG	eMAG applies a tailored approach by company category to maintain groupwide consistency. Category A (retail), with significant upstream transportation, uses a distance-based method combining shipment origin, warehouse destination, transport mode (road/marine) and product weight with tonne-kilometre emission factors. Service-oriented categories B and C, with minimal upstream transportation, use a spend-based method: amounts paid to external transport providers, identified via relevant SIC codes, multiplied by country- and sector-specific emission factors.	DEFRA [2025], CEDA [2025]

Category 6: This category includes emissions from the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircraft, trains, buses, and passenger cars, and business travellers staying in hotels.

Entity	Description	Emission factor source
Naspers and Prosus Corporate	Emissions from all business-related air travel are included. Distance-based emission factors are used to calculate emissions using passenger kilometres and class information obtained directly from travel agencies.	DEFRA [2025]
OLX	Emissions from air travel, accommodation, road travel, taxi, rail travel and car rental are included. Majority of emissions are calculated by the distance-based method using distance information from travel agents. For flights, when distance is not available, IATA codes are used in estimation. Where distance information is not available, the spend-based method is used.	DEFRA [2025], Ecoinvent v3.11 [2024], BEIS [2024], EPA [2022]
GoodHabitz	Emissions from air travel, accommodation, road travel, taxi, rail travel and car rental are included. Data is obtained from employee expense and finance systems. Emissions are calculated using the spend-based method.	Exiobase database 3.9.1 [2024]
Stack Overflow	Emissions from air travel, accommodation, road travel, taxi, rail travel and car rental are included. Data is obtained from employee expense and finance systems. The majority of emissions are calculated by the distance-based method using distance information. For flights, when distance is not available, IATA codes are used in estimation. Where distance information is not available, the spend-based method is used.	DEFRA [2025], Exiobase database 3.9.1 [2024]

Boundaries and scope of ESG reporting continued

Category 7: Emissions from the transportation of employees between their homes and worksites in vehicles not owned or operated by the reporting company, such as cars, buses, rail, and other modes.

Entity	Description	Emission factor source
OLX	Emissions from employee commuting are calculated using the distance-based method. Commuting data is collected via an employee survey covering transport mode and distance travelled. Survey results are extrapolated to full headcount per country and multiplied by Ecoinvent emission factors (per person-kilometre) for each transport mode to obtain total emissions. Where an entity is not covered by the survey, a comparable country's transport mix is used as a proxy.	Ecoinvent v3.11 [2024]

Category 11: Captures use-phase emissions from sold goods and services, including deliveries, digital platform use, electrical product energy consumption, and second-hand vehicle resale. Estimates are based on usage patterns, product lifespans, energy consumption, and vehicle mileage.

Entity	Description	Emission factor source
iFood	Includes emissions from (1) full-service food deliveries placed via the iFood platform – calculated using internal routing data by distance, transport mode, and fuel type; and (2) energy use from time spent by customers, drivers, and business users on the iFood app and tools, estimated via average battery consumption and electricity emission factors.	GHG Protocol Brazil [2025], Ecoinvent v3.9 [2022], MCTI [2025]
eMAG	Captures emissions from energy consumed during the use-phase of electrical products sold via eMAG, based on product-specific power ratings, average daily use, and a standard two-year lifespan.	DEFRA [2025], AIB [2024], ANRE [2024], Romanian Ministry of Environment, Conversion Factors Guide, Annex 4 [2021]
OLX	Covers use-phase emissions from resale of secondhand vehicles, using a tank-to-wheel approach based on estimated remaining mileage and per-kilometre emission factors. Emissions are adjusted by vehicle class, with caps applied and exclusions for salvage and electric vehicles.	EPA (2023)

Category 15: Financed emissions from our investment portfolio, including listed and unlisted companies with both controlling and non-controlling stakes.

Entity	Description	Emission factor source
Naspers	Financed emissions from our portfolio of investments comprising of a range of companies; listed and non-listed assets, with both controlling stakes (subsidiaries) and minority or non-controlling stakes, referred to as associates and investees are included. Both investment specific and average data methods are used depending on data availability.	PCAF database – CEDA [2025]

Estimations

We use primary and secondary data for our emissions calculations to the fullest extent. When data is not available for a period we rely on extrapolation to ensure that the full reporting period is covered in our emissions reporting. For scope 1 and 2 emissions, when primary data is not available for a month, we use a three-month rolling average to ensure completeness. For scope 3 emissions when data for a month is not available, we use an 10 or 11-month averages to ensure completeness of the reporting period.

Boundaries and scope of ESG reporting continued

Social impact indicators

Input: Budget spend – Labs

- 1 Total actual spend.
 - » This relates to:
 - direct programme costs
 - staff costs specifically for people with disabilities (PWDs) stipends
 - » This would exclude all indirect costs that are not attributed to the programmes.
- 2 Total approved direct programme spend on training, as per agreed contract with the implementing partner (IP).
- 3 Staff costs only include stipends for PWDs enrolled in a skills programme. These are contract-based, and stipend figures are stipulated in the contract.
- 4 Labs does not pay operating costs directly. Implementing partners are paid the full value as per agreed contract(s), which would include their operating costs.

Output: Number of skills training completed

Training completion refers to all trainees who have successfully completed the training content of the course they are enrolled for. Classroom training is measured on completion of the enrolled training programme. Bursary programme is measured on completion of a semester or year of study, as confirmed by the university. The number of learners is accounted for by programme completion.

Output: Number of youth accessing work experience/opportunities

Naspers Labs addresses youth unemployment through digital skills training, access to technology careers, and support to youth-led, tech-enabled micro-businesses. Digital skilling prepares young people for work-readiness training, internship opportunities, learning and ultimately employment opportunities or entrepreneurship.

Data privacy indicators

Data protection officer/CPO/privacy leader/privacy manager appointments:

The number of fulltime employees (FTE) at year-end engaged both at corporate and in group companies (majority-owned/controlled), who:

- » As part of their role/job description are assigned tasks related to the implementation of a privacy programme
- » As part of their yearly assessment/goals are assessed for the completion of tasks related to the implementation of a privacy programme
- » May have statutory obligations under respective privacy laws (like data protection officer (GDPR/LGPD) or information officer (POPIA), etc)
- » Are appropriately qualified as recognised by holding an external privacy certification, such as the privacy certifications issued by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP).

If an FTE is not dedicated in 100% to only completion of tasks related to the implementation of a privacy programme, then that FTE is only calculated for 50% of FTE.

Human resources/training/external certifications:

The number of certifications issued by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP) that have been obtained by individuals across corporate and subsidiaries. The certifications that are considered valid for this indicator are CIPPE, CIPT, CIPP-US, and CIPM and AIGP.

Number of audits, as aligned with our approach in the past financial years:

The number of audits conducted by the risk and audit function. Scope of audits included in the KPI:

- » Privacy audits (eg consent management, addressing individual rights, compliance with specific legislation like POPIA, LGPD, etc)
- » Security audits if related to security of data sets containing personal data – from the perspective of risk of breach, availability etc
- » Access management audits if related to access/risk of unauthorised access to datasets containing personal data of end customers, employees etc.

Excluded:

- » Any financial audits
- » Security audits related to data sets not containing personal data
- » Process-based audits not related to governance of audits related to processing personal data.

Boundaries and scope of ESG reporting continued

Ethics and compliance indicators

Number of registered speak up cases

Number of substantiated speak up cases: This is defined as the total number of speak up cases, where the allegation(s) or suspicion(s) investigated is supported or confirmed by evidence or facts.

Number of non-substantiated speak up cases: This is defined as the total number of speak up cases, where the allegation(s) or suspicion(s) investigated is not supported or confirmed by evidence or facts.

Number of ongoing speak up cases: This is defined as the total number of speak up cases, under review or investigation.

The number of registered speak up cases relates to cases reported within the specified financial reporting period – 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026.

Exclusions: Where the allegations are not in scope (for example, cases of customer feedback, or issues around compensation and benefits), the case manager marks the case as 'out of scope' and closes the case in the case management system (where a speak up report was filed).



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