

2024

BOUNDARIES AND SCOPE OF ESG REPORTING

Improving everyday life for billions
of people through technology

Prosus is
a global
technology
group with
businesses and
investments in
growth markets
around the
world.

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Boundaries and scope of ESG reporting

We have built a portfolio of companies that are focused on consumer internet services, across six areas: Classifieds, Food Delivery, Payments and Fintech, education technology (Edtech), Etail and Ventures. 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	01 April 2023 to 31 March 2024 (FY24)
Consolidation approach	Financial control
Description of the businesses and organisations included in the organisational boundary	<p>We identify three parts to our value chain as a group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Our own operations (corporate) › Our supply chain (consisting of consultants, lawyers etc) › Our investment portfolio (subsidiaries)
	<div> <div>Prosus group (consolidated)</div> <div> Prosus corporate eMAG PayU OLX iFood GoodHabitZ Stack Overflow </div> </div>

Segment	Subsidiary
Food Delivery	iFood group
Classifieds	OLX Group
Payments and Fintech	PayU group
Edtech	GoodHabitZ
	Stack Overflow
Etail	eMAG group

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 three of the most significant categories that are common across the group (C1 – purchased goods and services, C6 – business travel and C9 – downstream transportation and distribution), considering the diversity in businesses and operating models, with each subsidiary choosing to report two out of the three categories that is most material to them.

Boundaries and scope of ESG reporting

Entity	GHG indicators
Prosus corporate	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C1 and C6
eMAG	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C1 and C9
PayU	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C1 and C6
OLX	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C1 and C6
iFood	Scope 1, scope 2, scope 3 C1 and C9
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 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 market-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 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 Prosus 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).

Depending on the operating context of the office space, where possible, we engaged with our leasing agency to install on-site

Boundaries and scope of ESG reporting continued

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
Prosus corporate	Emissions from all products and services including audit, consulting, marketing and IT costs are covered. Data is obtained from the financial system and spend-based emission factors are used, taking location of spend into consideration .	CEDA Global 6.01 by VitalMetrics
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.	Environmental Protection Agency
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.	CEDA Global 6.01 by VitalMetrics
iFood	Emissions from meat and milk products, cloud services, paper packaging and water consumption are included as they form the most significant part of category 1. Weight and volume information are obtained from procurement system and cloud emissions are directly received from the supplier.	Ecoinvent and AGRIBALYSE
eMAG	Emissions from all products procured for retail and all purchased services are included. Data is obtained from the internal purchasing journals of each sub-company and SIC codes are used to categorise products based on sector and location. Spend-based emission factors are used.	EXIOBASE 3 (3.8.2)
GoodHabit	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 .	CEDA Global 6.01 by VitalMetrics

Boundaries and scope of ESG reporting continued

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 .	CEDA Global 6.01 by VitalMetrics
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- › **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
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.	UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 2023
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.	UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 2023
PayU	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 for the majority of emissions. Where distance information is not available, the spend-based method is used.	UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 2023
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 by the distance-based method using distance information from travel agents. The majority of emissions where calculated using the spend-based method.	UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 2023, Environmental Protection Agency
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.	UK Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 2023, Environmental Protection Agency

- › **Category 9:** Transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting company in the reporting year between the reporting company's operations and the end consumer (if not paid for by the reporting company), including retail and storage (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company).

Entity	Description	Emission factor source
iFood	All operational deliveries carried out by iFood, including full service and marketplace deliveries, are covered. Distance information by mode of vehicle is obtained from internal systems. A conversion factor is used when real distance from origin to destination is not available for marketplace deliveries. Emissions are calculated based on distance, mode of transport and fuel type.	GHG Protocol Brazil
eMAG	Transportation-related services not already included in scope 1 emissions are covered. Data is obtained from internal systems and the spend-based method is applied, using monetary value on each mode of transport is applied to calculate emissions.	EXIOBASE 3 (3.8.2)

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 11-month average to ensure completeness of the reporting period.

Boundaries and scope of ESG reporting continued

Data privacy indicators

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

The number of full-time 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 CIPP-E, CIPT, CIPP-US and CIPM and AIGP.

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

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.

Ethics and compliance indicators

Training completion rate: Training completion rate reflects the percentage of corporate employees* who have completed the compliance training during the specified reporting period – 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

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 2023 to 31 March 2024.

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).

* Employees include those who are in active service on the training enrolment date. Other employees who are not in active service on training enrolment date will be required to complete the training in the subsequent reporting period and will be included in the data point for training completion rates in that subsequent reporting year.

