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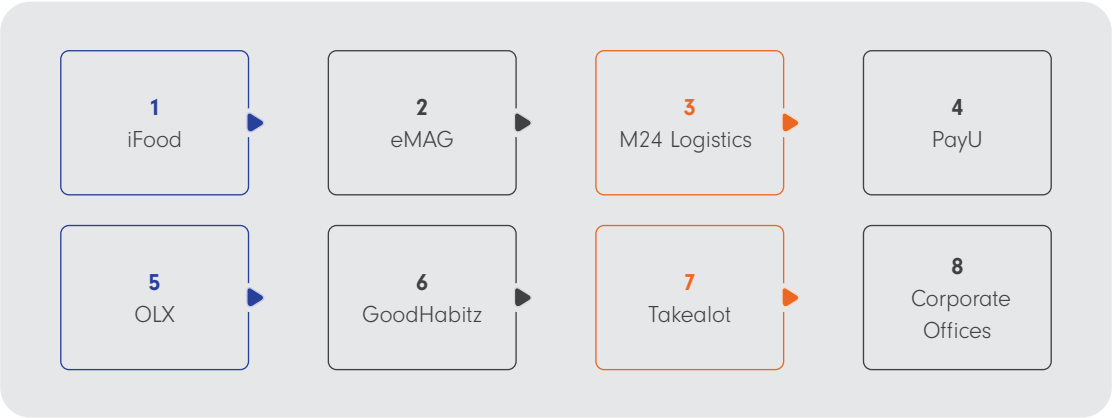
2025 BIODIVERSITY RISK ASSESSMENT

Executive summary | Overview

Naspers Prosus group conducted a qualitative biodiversity assessment which was guided by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) framework and utilised the World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF). The assessment mapped out the biodiversity dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities faced by the Naspers Prosus group and the following subsidiaries to document a nuanced understanding of the operational context and the broader environmental implications.



Despite the identification of certain biodiversity risks, the overall implication to the Naspers Prosus group and subsidiaries remains relatively low, given the operational context of each subsidiary and the dependency levels of direct operations. Additionally, a key context was incorporated from the Climate Risk Assessments performed for the respective subsidiaries, acknowledging the link between climate and biodiversity risks and the overarching need for integrated solutions.

One other key framing consideration for the analysis was the respective business models and digital nature of Naspers Prosus group's subsidiaries which also informed the Climate Risk Assessments. Specifically, as most of Naspers Prosus group subsidiaries have very few physical assets and mainly run digital/virtual processes, the exposure to biodiversity risks and dependency on ecosystem services is deemed minimal compared to other business sectors. In addition, where the subsidiaries do have physical assets, these are often set in urban/commercial areas that have already experienced drastic biodiversity shifts, supporting the view of minimal specific direct biodiversity risks.

The biodiversity assessment conducted did not include the supply chain of the subsidiaries. However, within iFood and eMAG's extended supply chains, there is dependency on biodiversity and ecosystem services. For example, iFood and eMAG's extended supply chains rely on regulating and supporting ecosystem services that enable production processes, including the cultivation of crops or breeding of animals which are key inputs for the food and beverage production within restaurants and for grocery stores and could result in higher costs of inputs within iFood and eMAG's extended supply chain or disruption/impacts on availability for certain goods. This is an area identified for future investigation and research due to the pervasive impact ecosystems have on the respective supply chains of iFood and eMAG, from both a risk perspective as well as the potential opportunities present for Naspers Prosus group's subsidiaries in shifting to sustainable supply chain management.

The following sections of this report provide key insights into biodiversity from a global perspective, shifting towards a focused assessment on Naspers Prosus group-specific considerations and implications.

Executive summary | Methodology and risk identification

Methodology

- Through inputting the co-ordinates of the subsidiaries and corporate offices into the WWF BRF and assigning specific sectors thereto, the output generated provided quantitative biodiversity risk ratings per operational city, encompassing location and sector-specific considerations.
- These ratings were used to identify the main drivers of biodiversity risk across the Naspers Prosus group operations, namely (1) Provisioning Services, which refer to the vital natural inputs, (2) Regulating and Supporting Services – Enabling, which refer to essential ecosystem services that facilitate and regulate various production processes within industries, (3) Regulating Services – Mitigating, which refer to the occurrence of natural hazards that can disturb or disrupt projects, operations, or entire value chains (4) Pressures on Biodiversity, referring to direct drivers or pressures that unequivocally influence biodiversity and ecosystem processes and lastly (5) Reputational Risk arising from a company's negative impacts on biodiversity and people, both actual and perceived.
- The main drivers of risk were then qualitatively assessed by applying specific operational perspectives and considerations to each subsidiary respectively to inform the direct biodiversity risk rating to which each subsidiary is exposed to. Please see the table below for further detail on the qualitative considerations.

Risk identification

- Based on the WWF BRF ratings as well as the qualitative assessment performed per main driver, the risks identified were assessed in accordance with the associated dependencies, impacts and opportunities. This assessment was done considering how biodiversity has the potential to impact Naspers Prosus group and the related subsidiaries as well as how the companies can impact biodiversity. This was guided by the TNFD.

Table 1: Qualitative considerations per subsidiary

Subsidiary	WWF BRF biodiversity risk rating based on location and sector	Specific qualitative considerations informing the final rating for Naspers Prosus group subsidiaries	Adjusted final risk rating
iFood	**Medium**	» Digital nature of operations » Urbanisation status of physical assets locations (limited dependencies on ecosystem services) » Diverse product offerings reducing dependencies on specific commodities » Diverse geographical locations for some subsidiaries	**Low**
eMAG	**Low/Medium**		**Low**
PayU	**Medium**		**Very Low**
OLX	**Medium**		**Very Low**
GoodHabitz	**Medium**		**Very Low**
Takealot	**Medium**		**Very Low**
M24 Logistics	**Medium**		**Very Low**
Corporate Offices	**Medium**		**Very Low**

Executive summary | Broad consideration of value chain risks

How value chain considerations impact the overall biodiversity implications

» Guided by the identified risks, the biodiversity considerations for the Naspers Prosus group as well as the subsidiaries and corporate offices stem predominantly from the extended supply chains and the extent of the subsidiaries' dependencies on high-risk commodities. The scope of the study did not encompass the subsidiaries' value chains; however, it is likely that the dependencies and potential impacts on biodiversity would stem predominantly therefrom, e.g. iFood, as reseller of food and beverages would have dependencies on the agricultural, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sector which supplies the restaurants for which iFood delivers. These potential links have identified in line with the SBTN's high impact commodity list (HICL), which is categorised according to the following socio-economic systems: 1) built environment, 2) energy and extractives, 3) food system/food land and ocean use. These were then mapped to the subsidiary-specific sectors to identify any potential link.

Table 2: Potential link to high-risk commodities within the supply chain

Subsidiary	Sector	Potential link to high-risk commodities within the supply chain	Overall implications
iFood	Food and beverages	» Food system/food land and ocean use (e.g., cattle, maize, sugar cane and corn)	The diverse service or product offerings and lack of dependencies on any single commodity reduces the overall reliability of the Naspers Prosus group operations on any single biodiversity factor. Therefore, the overall direct implications are deemed significantly lower than that of sectors such as agriculture.
eMAG	E-commerce	» Food system/food land and ocean use (e.g., cattle, maize, sugar cane and corn) » Energy and extractives (e.g., precious metals such as copper)	
PayU	Fintech	No direct link	
OLX	Wholesale and retail trade	No direct link due to second-hand trade	
GoodHabitz	E-learning	No direct link	
Takealot	Wholesale and retail trade	» Food system/food land and ocean use (e.g., cattle, maize, sugar cane and corn) » Energy and extractives (e.g., precious metals such as copper)	
M24 Logistics	Transportation/logistics	No direct link	
Corporate Offices	Corporate services	No direct link	

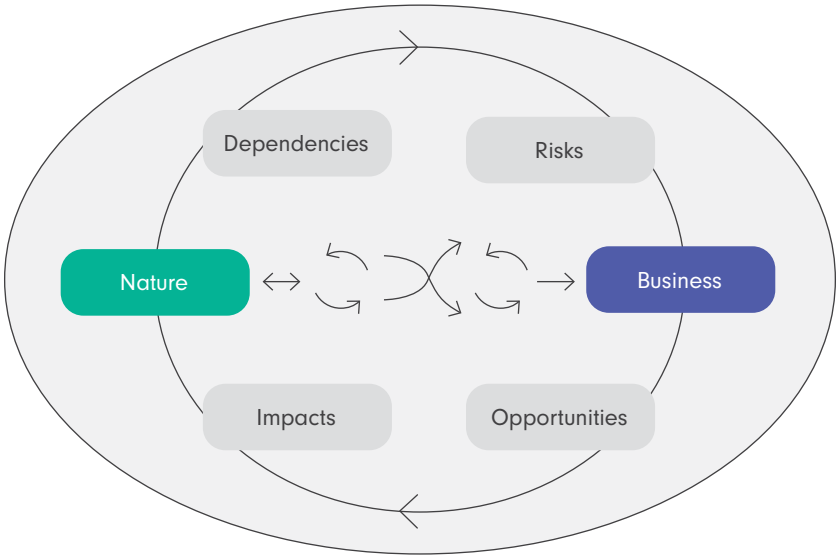
Executive summary | Overall considerations and conclusions

Based on the initial assessment, desktop review and qualitative considerations, the overall biodiversity risk for Naspers Prosus group and the in-scope subsidiaries appears limited, with higher impacts and dependencies potentially existing in the supply chains. The TNFD showcases the linkages between nature, dependencies, risks, impacts and opportunities on the business. These four concepts are collectively referred to by the TNFD as nature-related issues and include: Dependencies of the organisation on nature; impacts on nature caused, or contributed to, by the organisation; risks to the organisation stemming from their dependencies and impacts; and opportunities for the organisation that benefit nature through positive impacts or mitigation of negative impacts on nature. It is essential to evaluate dependencies and impacts on nature to assess the risks and opportunities to an organisation (please see figure 1 below). Naspers Prosus group's dependencies and impacts on biodiversity primarily exist within the extended supply chain. For example, some of Naspers Prosus group subsidiaries have suppliers that will directly use or consume high impact commodities when producing products.

Potential opportunities

- Naspers Prosus group could have a positive impact on biodiversity, for example by ensuring that their supply chain engagement aims to minimise negative impacts on natural habitats and ecosystems, including engaging with suppliers that implement responsible sourcing policies
- Additionally, biodiversity considerations could form part of Naspers Prosus group's investment decision-making process, partnering with suppliers that have sustainable practices and contribute positively to the conservation of natural resources.
- Through its ventures, Naspers Prosus group could support the development and deployment of technologies that contribute to biodiversity monitoring, conservation and restoration.
- As a significant player in the global market, Naspers Prosus group has the potential to engage in partnerships with non-government organisations (NGOs), government bodies, and other organisations engaged in biodiversity conservation.

Figure 1: Nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities per the TNFD



Summarised overall outcome	» **Limited direct biodiversity risk** » **Supply chain dependencies are key areas of focus, with the potential requirement for further investigation**

The following sections of the report outline the interconnectivity of biodiversity with climate and business operations, forming the underlying foundations on which the detailed risk assessment was performed.

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