



Vodacom Group

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire

Final submission

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C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Vodacom is a leading and purpose-driven African connectivity, digital and fintech operator. Including Safaricom, our mobile networks cover more than 564 million people and the Group serves 203.1 million customers across consumer and enterprise segments. Driven by our commitment to digital and financial inclusion, we place customers at the centre of everything we do, offering products and services ranging from mobile and fixed connectivity, cloud and hosting, data security and IoT offerings to digital and financial services. The Group, headquartered in Midrand, South Africa, was founded in 1993 and was listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) in May 2009. The Group has operations in South Africa, Egypt, Tanzania, DRC, Mozambique and Lesotho. We also have a presence in Ethiopia and Kenya through our investment in Safaricom. Vodafone, one of the world's leading telecommunications companies, has 65.1% controlling stake in Vodacom.

Vodacom's integrated report and ESG related disclosures can be found at <https://vodacom.com/integrated-reports.php>

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

03/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ZAE000132577

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

VOD

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

37890012A8DC24B8D663

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

As part of our ongoing activity to map our value chain, we have identified activities in our value chain, including the upstream activities of our suppliers that are required to produce and deliver goods and services to Vodacom, and the downstream activities of our customers that are required to use the products and services we sell to them. We have focused on the parts of the value chain related to telecommunications network equipment and mobile or home connectivity devices (e.g. mobile phone handsets, internet routers) for both our consumer and enterprise businesses. This means we have focused on mapping out the activities in the

telecommunications and electronics value chain. Once the high-level activities are mapped along our value chain, our next step will be to deepen our understanding of the players at each stage of the value chain - beginning with existing data sets that we hold in relation to our Tier 1 suppliers (procurement data) and customer base (CRM data).

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- ☒ Preparation for reuse
- ☒ Recycling
- ☒ Incineration
- ☒ Landfill
- ☒ Mismanaged waste

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In line with Vodacom's enterprise risk management framework, including specific timeline considerations for climate work conducted with Group Risk. This is aligned with timeframes used for internal planning purposes. The management of climate-related risks follows the process defined by our enterprise risk management framework, which is defined centrally and implemented in each of our markets. This follows five steps: Identify; Measure; Manage; Assure and Monitor; Report. The time horizons used in Vodacom's qualitative scenario analysis and were selected for the following key reasons • Aligns with Vodacom's current climate R&Os time horizons (with Long Term and Very Long Term merged) and most recent Vodacom TCFD horizons • Closely aligned to business strategy and financial planning • Long-term aligns with wider global targets to reach net zero by 2050 • Aligns to peers

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.3) To (years)

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In line with Vodacom's enterprise risk management framework, including specific timeline considerations for climate work conducted with Group Risk. This is aligned with timeframes used for internal planning purposes. The management of climate-related risks follows the process defined by our enterprise risk management framework, which is defined centrally and implemented in each of our markets. This follows five steps: Identify; Measure; Manage; Assure and Monitor; Report. The time horizons used in Vodacom's qualitative scenario analysis and were selected for the following key reasons • Aligns with Vodacom's current climate R&Os time horizons (with Long Term and Very Long Term merged) and most recent Vodacom TCFD horizons • Closely aligned to business strategy and financial planning • Long-term aligns with wider global targets to reach net zero by 2050 • Aligns to peers

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In line with Vodacom's enterprise risk management framework, including specific timeline considerations for climate work conducted with Group Risk. This is aligned with timeframes used for internal planning purposes. The management of climate-related risks follows the process defined by our enterprise risk management framework, which is defined centrally and implemented in each of our markets. This follows five steps: Identify; Measure; Manage; Assure and Monitor; Report. The time horizons used in Vodacom's qualitative scenario analysis and were selected for the following key reasons • Aligns with Vodacom's current climate R&Os time horizons (with Long Term and Very Long Term merged) and most recent Vodacom TCFD horizons • Closely aligned to business strategy and financial planning • Long-term aligns with wider global targets to reach net zero by 2050 • Aligns to peers
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

- ✓ Scenario analysis
- ✓ Desk-based research
- ✓ Materiality assessment
- ✓ Internal company methods
- ✓ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
- ✓ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Drought
- ✓ Wildfires
- ✓ Heat waves
- ✓ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ✓ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ✓ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- ✓ Heat stress
- ✓ Sea level rise
- ✓ Temperature variability
- ✓ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ✓ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ✓ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ✓ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ✓ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ✓ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ✓ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Opportunities is integrated into the Group's enterprise risk management framework is aligned to the ISO 3100 International Risk Management Standard and the requirements of King IV to ensure best practices in the governance of risk. Through enterprise risk management, we identify Vodacom's key risks and provide ExCo and the Board with a robust assessment of the Group's principal risks. An embedded enterprise risk management process supports the identification of these

principal risks. The process adopts both a bottom-up and a top-down approach to identify and escalate risks across all levels of the organisation. It covers risks across the value chain (direct operations, upstream and downstream). It covers short-, medium- and long-term time horizons. It has both bi-annual and annual components. The process is outlined below: The process used to determine which risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on Vodacom is as follows: At company-level the Board Directors consider risks and opportunities, including climate-related issues, when they formulate strategy, approve budgets and monitor progress against business plans. The process is overseen by the Risk Management Committees (RMC) in each operation, which is chaired by the respective Managing Directors and include the Executive Committee members in each country. The Group Risk division reporting to the Chief Risk Officer assists in identifying, assessing and recording the risks and opportunities facing the Group and, where appropriate, monitors mitigating actions. At asset level risks and opportunities are identified and managed at four different levels within the organisation, namely at project, process, operational and tactical levels. These risks and opportunities are periodically reviewed and updated. A filtering and reporting process ensures that the relevant risk items are reported to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC). The ARCC considers current and potential future climate risk considerations and reporting in conjunction with the Social and Ethics Committee. The day-to-day responsibility for the management of enterprise risk lies with the head of the business unit or support function, which conducts the activity which gives rise to the risk. Line management is guided and assisted by the Risk Group division, which reports to the Chief Risk Officer. All risks and opportunities, including climate-related issues, are captured on the risk management system, continually monitored and reviewed every six months. Quarterly risk reports are provided to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC) and the Board

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain
- ☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Sea level rise

Reputation

- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☒ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other water users at the basin/catchment level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Opportunities are integrated into the Group's enterprise risk management framework is aligned to the ISO 3100 International Risk Management Standard and the requirements of King IV to ensure best practices in the governance of risk. Through enterprise risk management, we identify Vodacom's key risks and provide ExCo and the Board with a robust assessment of the Group's principal risks. An embedded enterprise risk management process supports the identification of these principal risks. The process adopts both a bottom-up and a top-down approach to identify and escalate risks across all levels of the organisation. It covers risks across the value chain (direct operations, upstream and downstream). It covers short-, medium- and long-term time horizons. It has both bi-annual and annual components. The process is outlined below: The process used to determine which risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on Vodacom is as follows: At company-level the Board Directors consider risks and opportunities, including climate-related issues, when they formulate strategy, approve budgets and monitor progress against business plans. The process is overseen by the Risk Management Committees (RMC) in each operation, which is

chaired by the respective Managing Directors and include the Executive Committee members in each country. The Group Risk division reporting to the Chief Risk Officer assists in identifying, assessing and recording the risks and opportunities facing the Group and, where appropriate, monitors mitigating actions. At asset level risks and opportunities are identified and managed at four different levels within the organisation, namely at project, process, operational and tactical levels. These risks and opportunities are periodically reviewed and updated. A filtering and reporting process ensures that the relevant risk items are reported to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC). The ARCC considers current and potential future climate risk considerations and reporting in conjunction with the Social and Ethics Committee. The day-to-day responsibility for the management of enterprise risk lies with the head of the business unit or support function, which conducts the activity which gives rise to the risk. Line management is guided and assisted by the Risk Group division, which reports to the Chief Risk Officer. All risks and opportunities, including climate-related issues, are captured on the risk management system, continually monitored and reviewed every six months. Quarterly risk reports are provided to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC) and the Board

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☒ Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- ☒ Change in land-use
- ☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

Reputation

- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other water users at the basin/catchment level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other commodity users/producers at a local level |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Opportunities are integrated into the Group's enterprise risk management framework is aligned to the ISO 3100 International Risk Management Standard and the requirements of King IV to ensure best practices in the governance of risk. Through enterprise risk management, we identify Vodacom's key risks and provide ExCo and the Board with a robust assessment of the Group's principal risks. An embedded enterprise risk management process supports the identification of these principal risks. The process adopts both a bottom-up and a top-down approach to identify and escalate risks across all levels of the organisation. It covers risks across the value chain (direct operations, upstream and downstream). It covers short-, medium- and long-term time horizons. It has both bi-annual and annual components. The process is outlined below: The process used to determine which risks and opportunities could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on Vodacom is as follows: At company-level the Board Directors consider risks and opportunities, including climate-related issues, when they formulate strategy, approve budgets and monitor progress against business plans. The process is overseen by the Risk Management Committees (RMC) in each operation, which is chaired by the respective Managing Directors and include the Executive Committee members in each country. The Group Risk division reporting to the Chief Risk Officer assists in identifying, assessing and recording the risks and opportunities facing the Group and, where appropriate, monitors mitigating actions. At asset level risks and opportunities are identified and managed at four different levels within the organisation, namely at project, process, operational and tactical levels. These risks and opportunities are periodically reviewed and updated. A filtering and reporting process ensures that the relevant risk items are reported to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC). The ARCC considers current and potential future climate risk considerations and reporting in conjunction with the Social and Ethics Committee. The day-to-day responsibility for the management of enterprise risk lies with the head of the business unit or support function, which conducts the activity which gives rise to the risk. Line management is guided and assisted by the Risk Group division, which reports to the Chief Risk Officer. All risks and opportunities, including climate-related issues, are captured on the risk management system, continually monitored and reviewed every six months. Quarterly risk reports are provided to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC) and the Board

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Our climate-related risk and resilience programme sits within the Protecting the Planet part of our Purpose strategy and is therefore considered alongside all the environmental aspects of the work we deliver. During FY24, our double materiality approach identified and prioritised material matters to the Vodacom Group based on the extent of their impact on our ability to create value (inward-focused) and on society, communities and the environment (outward-focused). We identified and ranked the eight material matters, which were validated by Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee, from highest to lowest based on their impact on Vodacom. Material matter eight relates to an increased focused on ESG which focuses on managing the energy and water we use, reducing our waste and managing our climate and biodiversity impact by embedding in our daily business management. When considering the risks and opportunities for TCFD, we analysed how they interact with each other and with other topics. For example, in the identification of increased temperatures as a risk, we also considered its longer term impacts in combination with high energy costs risks (for cooling purposes) under a delayed policy action scenario, factoring in the binary impact each will have on the other as increased temperatures worsen possibly leading to higher operational GHG emissions due to a greater reliance on non-renewable energy sources. Interconnections were also assessed during qualitative scenario analysis undertaken by our parent company, Vodafone Group in collaboration with PwC for FY2024. This involved desktop research leveraging credible sources for scenario information to bring to life the potential impacts of climate risks and opportunities on the organisation.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity
- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water
- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We review and annually disclose information about the amount of water used by our operations in countries with high or very high water stress (based on the WRI Aqueduct database). We also annually review the countries in which we have operations in biodiversity sensitive areas. Our quantitative physical climate risk scenario analysis identifies the location of high value assets to assess their vulnerability to climate hazards. We are in the process of identifying priority locations at a more granular level (site-specific) to continuously improve our assessment of environmental impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities. This will involve reviewing the type of assets in our operation, the typical environmental impacts of such operations and their location to support us in identifying priority locations for further review.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- ☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it
- [Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Enterprise risk management enables Vodacom to identify key risks and provide the Executive Committee and Board with a comprehensive evaluation of the Group's principal risks. Our embedded enterprise risk management process facilitates the identification and management of principal risks. The process adopts a bottom-up and a top-down approach to identify and escalate risks across all levels of the organisation. The day-to-day responsibility for managing enterprise risk lies with the head of the business unit or support function, which conducts the activity that gives rise to the risk. Line management is guided and assisted by the Group risk division, which reports to the Chief Risk Officer. Risks and opportunities are prioritised through the following process: - Various levels of management in each OpCo identify risks at project, operational, tactical, and strategic levels. - We assess risks based on their potential impact on the operation (customers, business systems and employees), reputation (stakeholders and brand) and financial position (revenue and cost). - We assess risks based on the likelihood of occurrence after considering the controls to mitigate them. A scale from one to four assesses the likelihood of the risk, where one is "never or rare" and four is "highly likely". We then classify risks as high, medium and low based on the impact and likelihood score. - Management reviews high risks to determine which need additional

controls to reduce the risk to acceptable levels. All risks, including climate-related matters, are captured, monitored and reviewed throughout the year. We provide quarterly risk reports to the ARCC and the Board. By considering the principal risks identified and evaluating various climate change scenarios, we identified several climate related risks as being strategically or financially material. Due to the nature of the material climate related risks to our business and strategy, many elements are already captured in existing principal risks. This approach enables us to capture an integrated picture of climate-related risks.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

In our response to climate change risks and opportunities, our goal is to enhance the climate resilience of our business and realise climate-related opportunities for commercial growth. Risks management actions for short- to medium- term risks include: - Make use of power purchase agreements and wheeling where allowed in the countries in which we operate to minimise our exposure to energy price volatility. - Encourage support and advocate for climate-related policies that improve the commercial and technical feasibility of our CTP. - Continue to maintain and strengthen the integrity, accuracy and completeness of climate-related performance data and metrics to measure our progress and support management decision making. - Report our progress in delivering this transition plan on an annual basis, as part of our suite of annual ESG reporting, including disclosing any significant changes to the transition plan (and their rationale) to support transparency and accountability. - Update our stakeholders when we achieve key milestones, through our corporate communications channels. - Maintain strong governance over the use of environmental claims in our brand, marketing and corporate communications to mitigate the risk of misleading external stakeholders. Actions to realise opportunities include: - Review and size the potential market for digital solutions that support the decarbonisation of other economic sectors. Use customer and market insights to identify potential opportunities to develop digital solutions that help reduce GHG emissions and develop business plans to pursue commercial opportunities. - Design solutions with sustainability in mind to strengthen our portfolio of digital connectivity and technology solutions that enable our customers to reduce their GHG emissions. - Communicate information to our business customers about the climate impact of the products and services we sell. - Engage with stakeholders to increase partnerships with external stakeholders and donor funders, such as those who support farmers in using Agritech solutions to address issues such as capacity building, food security and market access.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our analysis indicates that Vodacom's underlying business model is relatively resilient to climate-related risk. Vodacom's physical risk exposure is not expected to result in significant cost or asset impairment, with a relatively limited range of impacts expected across the range of scenarios analysed. This is partly due to the level of resilience that is already built into our network infrastructure and because the majority of our assets (such as radio equipment) are relatively short-lived with opportunity to adapt our network as part of our routine end-of-life equipment replacement programme. However, more widespread operational disruption (within both our own operations and in our value chain) due to extreme weather events and extreme heat can be expected over the medium to long term in the no policy action scenario. Across the scenarios, transition risks are unlikely to result in financially material impacts. Our most recent insurance assessment of the value at risk from physical climate perils (individually or in combination) indicates that value at risk that does not exceed 1% of Vodacom's FY24 revenue. This indicates that the risk is not substantive. However, we intend to undertake further quantitative scenario analysis of our highest priority transition risks to reinforce these conclusions. Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) is one of our watchlist risks. By this we mean, failure to prioritise ESG considerations may result in reputational damage, and negative publicity related to environmental harm, social issues, or governance failures can lead to loss of trust amongst customers, investors and the broader public. Our watchlist risk process enables us to monitor material risks to Vodacom Group that fall outside our principal risks.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

We recognise that environmental risks could arise from Vodacom's use of plastic (for examples for mobile phone casings, CPE housing, product packaging etc. However, we do not consider any of these risks to have the potential to be substantive.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☒ South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

South Africa carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

95

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

0

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Vodacom South Africa is a carbon taxpayer under the South African carbon tax as it exceeds the threshold for stationary combustion activities due to the generators it has in place to supply power when electricity from the grid is unavailable. Although Vodacom South Africa is a carbon taxpayer, it submits a zero carbon tax account each year as the carbon tax for diesel is built into the fuel levy which is paid when the diesel is purchased. The carbon tax account for the period January to December 2023 was filed in July 2024.

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Vodacom's makes use of specialists to ensure that it properly understands the legislation and that internal processes needed to comply with the legislation are established. We ensure ongoing compliance by re-engaging specialists when there are regulatory changes that may require changes to internal processes. For example, when the South African carbon tax was first introduced in 2019, Vodacom South Africa engaged with an external carbon tax specialist to assess whether it was considered a carbon taxpayer. The assessment concluded that Vodacom is a carbon taxpayer in terms of the regulations. The carbon tax specialist assisted Vodacom South Africa to register with the South African Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) for reporting on its taxable GHG emissions and to license with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for submission of its carbon tax accounts. The carbon tax specialist also assisted Vodacom South Africa with its first submissions to both DFFE and SARS in 2020. Subsequently, the submissions are done internally by Vodacom Tax Team. These included the submissions in 2021, 2022 and 2023. Vodacom South Africa continues to engage with the carbon tax specialist to ensure that it is aware of any changes made to the South African carbon tax by government.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Egypt
- ☒ South Africa

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Mobile technologies can reduce carbon emissions 10 times greater than the carbon footprint of the mobile network itself. This ratio could double by 2025. There is an opportunity for Vodacom to expand its products and services, offering products and services that enable customers to reduce their GHG emissions. One such example is IoT.next's raptor energy management solution, which can drive energy savings of up to 25% per mobile network site, office buildings and many more innovative solutions using AI. Other examples of Vodafone IoT applications include: smart metering, using our connectivity to collect and analyse data on energy use in real time; smart cities, bringing networked intelligence to the civil infrastructure relied upon by the world's growing urban populations through applications such as road traffic management and advanced street lighting; smart logistics, embedding IoT technologies within delivery vehicles to optimise route management, vehicle maintenance and driver behaviour applications which can reduce fuel consumption by up to 30%.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Financial impact of increased demand for green digital solutions that enable customers to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions i.e., increase in revenue from sale of products and services that enable customers to reduce their own emissions. Includes green digital solutions (e.g. IoT solutions that optimise energy or fuel use, increase operational or resource efficiency, or improve circularity) and digital connectivity services (e.g. SD-WAN or SD-LAN, MPN, network slicing services that support the implementation of green digital solutions used by our customers) Increase in market share as the market segment for decarbonisation solutions grows if Vodacom is able to capture the market versus its competitors. Increased access to capital and/or lower cost of capital, if public and/or private investors seek to invest in growth sectors within the green economy.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

185000000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

292000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Global IoT connections on cellular networks will grow at CAGR of 10% between December 2023 and December 2032 to reach 6.4 billion (based on a market forecasts as at July 2024). revenue generated from those connections will increase to over EUR23 billion in the same period. While reducing emissions is one of many reasons why our customers choose Vodacom IoT solutions, this provides an indicator that revenue opportunities exist for products and services that support the transition to a lower carbon economy. Around 35% of Vodafone's total connections (including Africa) are forecast to be in the fleet, transport, and utilities sectors which have been key sectors where Vodafone and Vodacom's IoT have helped avoid carbon emissions to date. If 35-55% of IoT connections and associated revenue continue to relate to products and services that enable the avoidance of carbon emissions, Vodafone estimates the potential market size associated with the enablement opportunity is around EUR 8 to12 billion (35-55% of the EUR23 billion) over the long term. In FY24, we estimated that 38% of Vodacom's 10.3 million IoT

connections directly enabled customers to reduce their emissions. According to the GSMA, cellular based IoT connections in Africa is expected to reach 3.5 billion by 2030 (8% CAGR). There are no published revenue projections for cellular IoT connections in Africa published. Further various research reports differ notably in projections for Africa and do not isolate cellular IoT from fixed, therefore we (Vodacom) have used the global data as a proxy. If 35-55% of IoT connections and associated revenue continue to relate to products and services that enable the avoidance of carbon emissions, Vodacom estimates the potential total market size associated with the enablement opportunity is around ZAR185 to ZAR292 billion (35-55% of the ZAR530 billion) over the long term.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realise the opportunity relates to Vodacom's investment of approximately R1 billion for a 51% stake in its subsidiary IoT.NxT and leverages existing IoT capabilities within Vodacom Business.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Vodacom's IoT connections increased from 9.4 million to 10.3 million between FY23 and FY24. This is an increase of 9.6%. This year, we estimate we have enabled the avoidance of 1 million tCO₂e, which is almost twice the emissions generated from our own operations (Scope 1 and 2 in FY24). Since beginning our measurement in FY2022, we estimate we have enabled our customers to avoid a cumulative 4 million tCO₂e. Revenue growth of 8.1% to R1.7 billion in FY24 In order Research suggests that 84% of existing Internet of Things ('IoT') deployments have the potential to also address the UN Sustainable Development Goals ('SDGs'). With increasing adoption rates of IoT, one of our most important contributions to protecting our planet is enabling our customers, including consumers, businesses and governments, to reduce their environmental footprint using our digital technologies and services. Toto realize the opportunity Vodacom is working with the mining, fast-moving consumer goods, logistics, smart metering-learning, agriculture and healthcare industries to develop appropriate IoT products and services. For example, oOur subsidiary, Mezzanine, is scaling smart agriculture platforms. eVuna is a digital platform that improves productivity, revenue, and resilience for small-scale farmers. It is available across Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, and 6.4 million farmers use this agriculture platform (FY2023: 5 million). In addition, MYFARMWEB supports commercial farms which adopt precision agriculture practices, leveraging IoT to enhance data-driven decision-making. During the year, Vodacom, in partnership with the Free State Department of Health in South Africa, launched two cutting-edge digital health solutions that are aimed at providing patients with improved medical care in public hospitals across the Free State. These were wo solutions were developed as follows: (i) A computer-aided dispatch solution enables users to track ambulance requests from when the call is logged to patient delivery and keeps electronic records of procedures performed en route; and (ii). Aan assisted reality medico-legal surveillance system provided through RealWear tablets. The system empowers frontline medical workers as a hands-free, voice-enabled collaboration tool and enables audio and visual recordings of the various procedures the medical staff conduct. In South Africa, Tanzania and the DRC, we have fleet management solutions that allow companies to maintain full visibility of the

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

798000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We estimate that 38% of our 10.3 million IoT connections directly enabled customers to reduce their emissions in the past year. The revenue generated through the sale and continued operation of these IoT connections is approximately 38% of the ZAR 2.1 billion per year (based on IoT's 1.4% contribution to new services revenue) according to May 2024 VGL Investor presentation). The actual amount given is an estimate figure and will be included in the further analysis.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The board diversity policy sets out the approach to diversity on the board of directors of Vodacom Group Limited ("the Board"). Vodacom Group Limited supports the principles and aims of diversity at all levels of the organisation and particularly in respect of the composition of the Board. The Board appreciates the value of diversity in its membership and supports Vodacom's diversity and inclusion programme, which is reflected in a formal policy at Board level through the Board diversity policy. The inclusion of targets in the Board diversity policy is a matter of ongoing deliberation by the Nomination Committee, with a view to ensuring that any targets

included in the policy are meaningful for both Vodacom and society. Should targets be included in the policy, Vodacom will report its performance against these targets. For the period under review, the Board was constituted of 33% women. Six directors are considered black for the purposes of black economic empowerment in South Africa. This includes the CEO, CFO and four independent directors, and constitutes 50% of the Board.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

vodacom-group-board-gender-diversity-policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

We do not consider biodiversity to be a material topic. However, it is on our "watchlist" and we are conducting an analysis of our baseline and will build a strategy on how we will deal with the topic moving forward. Therefore, biodiversity is not a strategic priority and does not have governance arrangements specific to this topic. However, water is a topic that we are committed to managing responsibly under our Protecting the Planet program. As part of the Protecting the Planet program, biodiversity is subject to the governance arrangements in place for our Purpose strategy, including oversight from an Executive Committee Sponsor and the Board's SEC Committee.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Vodacom Board has overall responsibility for the business strategy and monitors the company's progress against established strategic objectives. We are a purpose-led organisation and delivering our purpose is championed by our Board, which is collectively responsible for the oversight and long-term success of the Group. To operate efficiently and to ensure matters are given the right level of focus, the Board delegates some of its responsibilities to its Committees. These include the Social and Ethics Committee (SEC), the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC) and the Remuneration Committee (RemCo). The SEC supports the Board and is responsible for ensuring that the Group performs against its ESG imperatives and purpose. It reviews Vodacom's ESG performance, including the Group's progress towards achieving its climate-related targets. This year saw the SEC undertake the following activities in relation to climate change: • ESG performance as measured against internal targets and the Group's ESG leadership ambitions • Considering the risks posed by energy insecurity and climate change, continued to focus on the Group's environmental impact including management's progress in the certification of an energy management system in compliance with ISO 50001. All markets within Vodacom are now ISO 50001 certified. • Facilitating the adoption of renewable energy within the Group, in line with the Groups strategy. In the near term, the Group is purchasing renewable energy certificates to meet the internal targets and made a public commitment to procure 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2025. • Engaged with management on the Group's progress in transitioning to a low-carbon economy, considering the

regulatory and operating environment constraints that limit rapid progress in achieving the Group's ambitions. The Board delegates authority on climate-related risk identification and management, as these relate to the ten principal risks, to the ARCC. The ARCC is a Board-appointed committee and reports directly to the Board, providing the Board with enhanced oversight of financial reporting, risk management and compliance which includes compliance with climate-related legislation. Vodacom's ARCC is responsible for overseeing financial reporting, risk management and compliance, including compliance with climate-related legislation. The Board delegates authority on remuneration to the RemCo. The RemCo is a Board-appointed committee and reports directly to the Board. The committee is responsible for ensuring the Group implements and adheres to a policy of fair, responsible and transparent remuneration. Climate-related issues are integrated into remuneration, specifically the long-term incentives of senior leadership.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Vodacom Chief Executive provides leadership of the company, representing Vodacom to customers, suppliers, governments, shareholders, financial institutions, employees and the public; develops and implements Group objectives and strategy including Planet strategy and objectives; and manages the Group's risk profile and ensures appropriate internal controls are in place. The CEO leads the Group Executive Committee which is responsible for making day-to-day management and operational decisions, including climate-related issues. The Group Executive Committee has responsibility for reviewing climate change performance and making decisions based on this. The committee receives formal periodic updates on climate change strategy and progress via the Group Chief External and Corporate Affairs Officer. The CEO is a member of the Board, and the Board Social & Ethics Committee. He is the Chair of the Group Executive Committee and the Group Executive ESG and Reputation Committee. He reports directly to the Board.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☒ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO has ultimate responsibility and delegates this responsibility to his direct reports as relevant to their responsibilities. The CEO and his direct reports are responsible for day-to-day management of biodiversity-related issues which includes reducing biodiversity impacts and minimising impact of biodiversity related risks the on our infrastructure (Chief Technology officer responsible for mobile masts and technology centres; the HR director responsible for corporate properties and Chief Legal Officer for compliance with regulations).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Officer: External Affairs

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis environmental issues
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Officer: External Affairs is a member of the Group Executive Committee. He has overall accountability for ESG & Sustainable Business issues and is owner of the Planet agenda, one of the three key areas of Vodacom's articulated Purpose. He is responsible for coordinating climate change action within the Planet purpose pillar and reporting to the CEO and the Board. He is responsible for ESG sustainability reporting and disclosures. He is tasked with ensuring the climate-related strategy is implemented and that Vodacom is on track to achieve its climate-related objectives and targets. He is also responsible for providing updates on progress towards achieving climate-related objectives and targets to the Board's Social and Ethics Committee and Group Executive ESG and Reputation Committee. In the execution of his duties, he is supported by all Executive Committee members as the Group's purpose pertains to their business areas e.g. the Chief Technology Officer in the execution of the energy management strategy, along with the operating countries' managing directors.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Group Chief Technology Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

One Executive responsible for supporting the Chief Officer: External Affairs in his climate-related responsibilities is the Group Chief Technology Officer. The Group Chief Technology Officer is a member of the Group Executive Committee and reports to the CEO and the Board. The Group Chief Technology Officer is responsible for managing and reducing energy used by the network, including driving the Group's shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources in pursuit of its climate-related targets

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Officer: Human Resources

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Office: Human Resources is also a member of the Executive Committee and is responsible for the energy use in the corporate offices, warehouses and other properties. Like the Group Chief Technology Officer, the Chief Office: Human Resources is focused on energy management and reduction in energy used by the properties, including the shift to renewable energy sources. The Chief Office: Human Resources reports to the CEO and the Board.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for enterprise risk management into which climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated. The Chief Risk Officer reports to the Chief Officer: Legal and Compliance who is a member of the Executive Committee and reports to the CEO and the Board. He is tasked with presenting to the

Exco, Board Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee and ultimately the Board annually, Vodacom's principal and emerging risks which take climate change into consideration. He supports the Chief Executive: Corporate Affairs with the Task Force for Climate-related financial Disclosures and associated work.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :County CEO / managing directors

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Country CEOs / managing directors are responsible for the management of climate-related matters, including the development and implementation of country specific transition plans. The CEO of South Africa and Egypt report directly to the CEO, while the managing directors of Tanzania, the DRC, Mozambique and Lesotho report to the Chief Executive: International Business who in turn reports directly to the CEO.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Other committee, please specify :Group Executive ESG and Reputation Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

- ☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis environmental issues
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Group Executive ESG and Reputation Committee, which is chaired by the CEO, is attended by members of the Group Executive Committee as well as managing directors / CEOs of countries. The committee oversees country-level activities against ESG (encompassing the purpose planet pillar which includes climate-related activities) and reputation performance. It meets on a quarterly basis. As relevant, it also conducts deep-dives into specific topics such as energy management including consideration of renewable technologies, net zero and transition planning.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Environment/ Sustainability manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Group Executive Head: ESG and Sustainable Business supports the Chief Officer: External Affairs in developing and guiding the execution of the ESG approach encompassing the purpose planet pillar which includes the Group's climate response. She provides updates as well as training and awareness to the Board Social and Ethics Committee and the Group Executive ESG and Reputation Committee.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Energy manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Executive Head of Energy reports to the Group Chief Technology Officer and has primary responsibility for managing the Group's energy consumption across the network and driving the Group's transition to a low carbon network. This includes oversight of energy programmes at a country level.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Facilities manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Managing Executive of National Properties reports to the Chief Officer: Human Resources and leads the energy efficiency activities for the Group's corporate offices, warehouses and other properties and activities to increase utilisation of onsite renewable energy.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

ESG targets account for a 10% weighting of Long-Term Incentive (LTI). The first emissions reduction target was set in 2020 with the performance period ending 31 March 2025. The emissions target was achieved. This emission reduction target is reviewed annually with reference to the three-year performance cycle. These were aligned with the Group's ESG targets which was a 50% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions from 2017 baseline by 2025, This represents a third of the 10%. RemCo also approved the measures for the LTI scheme for FY2024 share allocations, including the GHG emissions reduction target for FY2027, in alignment with the detailed net zero plan as approved by SEC.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Board approval of climate transition plan

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

ESG targets account for a 10% weighting of Long-Term Incentive (LTI). The first emissions reduction target was set in 2020 with the performance period ending 31 March 2025. The emissions target was achieved. this emission reduction target is reviewed annually with reference to the three-year performance cycle. These were aligned with the Group's ESG targets which was a 50% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions from 2017 baseline by 2025, This represents a third of the 10%.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The inclusion of the GHG emission reduction target into the LTI ensures that it is a focus for the Corporate Executive Team and the organisation as a whole.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Technology Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Board approval of climate transition plan
- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Chief Technology Officer has the primary accountability for Vodacom's energy consumption which directly impacts Vodacom's GHG emissions. For this reason, the Chief Technology Officer's short-term incentive includes energy-related initiatives and targets like successful ISO 50001 certification, implementation of virtual wheeling of renewable electricity and deployment of an energy management system. These constitute 7% of the Chief Technology Officer's short-term incentive.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The inclusion of energy management, energy efficiency and renewable energy considerations into the STI ensures that it is a focus for the Chief Technology Officer. Reduction of energy and a move away from fossil fuels to renewables is the basis of Vodacom's plan to achieve its climate commitments.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Energy manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Board approval of climate transition plan
- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- ☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Executive Head of Energy reports to the Chief Technology Officer and supports the Chief Technology Officer in achieving his energy-related targets and objectives. For this reason, the Executive Head of Energy's short-term incentive includes renewable energy plans and trials, energy efficiency initiatives and implementation of virtual wheeling of renewable electricity. These constitute 47% of the Executive Head of Energy's short-term incentive.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The inclusion of energy management, energy efficiency and renewable energy considerations into the STI ensures that it is a focus for the Executive Head of Energy. Reduction of energy and a move away from fossil fuels to renewables is the basis of Vodacom's plan to achieve its climate commitments.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

- ☒ Other senior-mid manager, please specify :Managing Executive: Properties and Facilities

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement
- ☒ Reduction in total energy consumption
- ☒ Other resource use and efficiency-related metrics, please specify :Green Energy solutions implementation

Engagement

- ☒ Other engagement-related metrics, please specify :Environmental criteria included in purchases

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Managing Executive: Property and Facilities, reporting to the Chief Officer: Human Resources, has the primary responsibility to manage the energy consumption of the corporate offices, and warehouses of Group which directly impacts the carbon emissions of the Group (accounting for 4% of emissions). Energy targets, including efficiency targets and energy reduction and renewable energy projects, form part of her performance contract and her annual performance assessment. For

facilities managers with energy within their remit, their performance targets are to reduce energy consumption and drive down costs, in line with our energy and carbon reduction commitments. Meeting or exceeding targets determines an individual's performance rating for the year, which in turn determines the scale of any financial reward. A decrease in energy consumption through energy reduction or efficiency projects will generally lead to a better performance rating and therefore a greater financial reward. Implementing energy reduction and efficiency projects helps us to meet our group emissions target.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The inclusion of energy management, energy efficiency and renewable energy considerations into the STI ensures that it is a focus for the Managing Executive: Properties and Facilities. Reduction of energy and a move away from fossil fuels to renewables is the basis of Vodacom’s plan to achieve its climate commitments.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☒ Climate change

☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Scope: This Vodacom Group Environmental Policy applies to Vodacom companies in which Vodacom Group holds an interest of 51%, or more, or management control. Services: Unless otherwise stated the policy applies to all operational activities relating People: This Policy applies to all Vodacom employees and contractors

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Vodacom Environmental Policy_CDP upload.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Scope: The Vodacom Group Energy Policy applies to all Vodacom operations with a majority shareholding and other joint ventures where there is a shared interest to improve energy performance. Services: This Policy applies to all energy users classified under the following operational categories: 1. Access network 2. Technology Centers (Core network operations & Data Centers) 3. Properties 4. Company owned fleet vehicles as well as business travel. The policy further applies to all sources of energy which includes, but is not limited to: a. Electricity: Main supply AC/DC and sub-metered ICT supplies in all technology centers b. Fuel: Diesel, Petrol, HVO, Kerosene, LPG, Natural Gas, Methane, Ethanol, Hydrogen (future) c. Renewable sources: Solar, Wind, Hydro, Green Hydrogen (future) This policy is applicable to all Vodacom companies with mandatory compliance expected for: 1. Continued ISO 50 001 certification 2. Net-zero commitments 3. Energy (sustainability) reporting

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Climate-specific commitments

☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Description of energy performance tracking and monitoring of deployed technologies

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

vodacom-group-energy-policy-2023.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Scope: As a subsidiary of Vodafone, we are bound by the Supplier Policy. This applies to all Vodafone Procurement Company (VPC) procurement agreements with suppliers.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☒ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Supplier shall be requested by Vodafone identify, monitor and minimize Greenhouse Gas emissions (GHG) and energy consumption from its own operations.

Social commitments

☒ Other social commitment, please specify :Commitment to respect internationally recognised human rights.

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

VPC_Supplier-Policy_A2_Code_of_Ethical_Purchasing_V3-0.pdf

Row 5

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Protecting the Planet Strategy applies to all Vodacom entities. It centres around many aspects. During the year, we reviewed our near and long-term Planet Goals against our business plans, opportunities and external constraints, which led to the refresh of some of our goals at the end of this financial year. Our Planet Policies and Goals span our whole value chain. Our Planet Goals • Match 100% of the grid electricity we use globally with electricity added to the grid from renewable sources by 2025 in line with the RE100 • Reuse, resell or recycle 100% of our network waste by 2025 • Net zero GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2 by 2035 In 2018, Vodafone joined RE100, and committed to purchasing 100% of the electricity consumed globally from renewable sources by 2025. Vodacom have adopted this commitment and seeks to achieve the same.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Integrated-report-2024.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- ☒ RE100
- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- ☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- ☒ UN Global Compact
- ☒ Other, please specify :Business Ambition for 1.5C

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Vodafone is a signatory of the Business Ambition for 1.5C and has set science-based targets to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Agreement. As a significant subsidiary of Vodafone (owning 65.1% of Vodacom), Vodacom has an important role to play. In November 2022, Vodacom signed the UNGC African Business Leaders Coalition's Climate Statement. In 2018, Vodafone joined RE100, and committed to purchasing 100% of the electricity consumed globally from renewable sources by 2025. Vodacom has adopted this commitment and seeks to achieve the same. Vodacom (and Vodafone) are members of the UNGC and continue to communicate on our progress in terms of its 10 universal principles on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. Vodacom continues to report in line with the TCFD framework and its 11 recommendations. This year, we have also prepared this report with reference to the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures standard, in preparation for aligning with this in the future. We also work closely with organizations such as the WWF and the United States Agency for International Development to protect biodiversity. As examples: - Vodacom South Africa and WWF South Africa collaborated on a solution to safeguard marine mammals against fishing net entanglements. We are piloting this solution in Saldanha Bay on South Africa's West Coast, where traditional fishing communities are struggling with overfishing, pollution, and climate change. The system uses infrared cameras and hydrophones to alert mussel farmers to whales in the Saldanha Bay Aquaculture Development Zone and activate an emergency response protocol in case of an entanglement. - In the DRC, we partnered with the United States Agency for International Development to develop a platform to help monitor and protect animals in protected areas. - Between 2019 and 2022, the Vodacom Tanzania Foundation partnered with the WWF, the Tanzania Forest Service, and the Tanzanian government to raise climate change awareness and plant trees in the region. The Kijanisha Dodoma and Kijani Zaidi programs have planted more than 111,782 trees in Dodoma, Kisarawe, and Mkuranga. In FY2024, we conducted a monitoring and evaluation process on the trees that have been planted. The results show an 85% tree survival rate and 420 employment opportunities created. - In Lesotho, we collaborate with Limomonane Trust in the implementation of a sustainable urban greening and forest restoration project. The aim is to create a green belt across the most arid parts of the country. In FY2024, 12,500 trees were planted (FY2023: 20,000) over six acres in Ha Ntsi, Masapong village in peri-urban Maseru and in Masowe suburb in Maseru, bringing the total number of trees planted since 2022 to 48,000.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- ☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Climate-and-TCFD-report.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

- ☒ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Vodacom's policy engagements are governed and coordinated by Group External Affairs. All engagements related to energy and climate change must follow our environmental policy requirements which set out the minimum requirement on climate change issues. Our energy and climate change standpoints on these matters are communicated across the different divisions in order to maintain consistency. External affairs professionals within Vodacom are provided with training to ensure they are aware of the requirements of the policy. In 2024, Vodacom published their Climate Transition Plan outlining actions from FY25 to FY35 to reduce GHG emissions and build climate resilience, integrating decarbonisation into business and financial planning in our TCFD. Accountability for implementing these actions is assigned to senior managers across various business functions, including networks, technology operations, commercial units, procurement, and external affairs.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Allowing the purchase of new and renewable energy for private sector in Egypt

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☒ Emissions – CO2

☒ Emissions – methane

☒ Emissions – other GHGs

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Egypt

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Vodacom engaged with the Ministry of Electricity to encourage the issuance of the following: • Private-to-private electricity market (already issued but only for high voltage while Vodacom usage is on low and medium voltage, still pushing for expanding the decree to cover them) • Allowing the purchase of renewable energy from the New and Renewable Energy Authority.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

This pertains to our ability to meet the RE100 target where we procure 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by FY25. The more mechanisms available for us to purchase renewable energy, the better. We measure the success of our engagement by whether regulation is introduced that allows us to purchase renewable energy from the public and private sector. We also measure success of our engagement by whether we achieve our RE100 target. In the reporting year, we managed to secure renewable energy from the New and Renewable Energy Authority, so we are already seeing the benefits of our engagement.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Extended Producer Responsibility Regulations in South Africa

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

- ☒ Circular economy
- ☒ Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
- ☒ Low environmental impact innovation and R&D
- ☒ Recycling and recyclability
- ☒ Sustainable production and consumption

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- ☒ South Africa

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

We are engaging with the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment on the determination of EPR fees given Vodacom's existing systems and processes for electronic waste repair, refurbishment and recycling.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Ad-hoc meetings
- ☒ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

E-waste is our business's second most material environmental issue, and encouraging circularity is a key enabler of our planet strategy. Circularity considers the entire life cycle of a resource and aims to eliminate waste – thereby reducing environmental impact. We aim to use resources for as long as possible to maximise the return on capital employed following which we recover and reuse materials responsibly. We seek to manage our impact sensibly and support our customers' efforts. As such, we have a target in place to reuse, resell or recycle 100% of our network waste by 2025. Given this, we actively participate in engagements on the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulations in South Africa. These regulations require the producer of e-waste to implement or join an EPR scheme which aims to divert e-waste from landfill. As such, these regulations align with our target for network waste. We measure the success of our engagements with policymakers by whether our input is taken into account in the final legislation.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :SDGs and Basel Convention

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- ☒ Other global trade association, please specify :WWF

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Waste is our business's second most material environmental issue, and encouraging circularity is a key enabler of our planet strategy. Circularity considers the entire life cycle of a resource and aims to eliminate waste – thereby reducing environmental impact. We aim to use resources for as long as possible to maximise the return on capital employed following which we recover and reuse materials responsibly. We seek to manage our impact sensibly and support our customers' efforts. WWF's position is driven by the need to address wasteful material and product systems beyond profit and convenience – from upstream design to the end of life of a material or product. It encourages that we must adopt sustainable, inclusive and "circular" principles in the process that delivers the lowest impact on the planet coupled with benefits for people and nature. WWF's position is aligned to our ambitions as a company. We will continuously seek to engage in environmental related issues to ensure we leverage off on sustainability initiatives.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

In November 2022, Vodafone launched a three year global partnership with WWF, that will support Vodafone's goals to reduce carbon emissions to 'net zero' by 2040. Vodacom forms part of this partnership. The first programme was launched at the same time, 'one million phones for the planet', to help accelerate Vodafone's circular economy strategy by increasing the volume of phones which are traded-in, refurbished and recycled. Purchasing a refurbished smartphone saves around 50kg of CO2e. Every phone collected will see 1 donated by Vodafone to WWF conservation projects around the world. Over the next three years, Vodafone and WWF are planning to launch further strategic initiatives in Europe and Africa. Investment is GBP 1million over three years, around 450, 000 of which is directly invested in projects in four of Vodafone markets.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

☒ IFRS

☒ TCFD

☒ Other, please specify :Integrated Reporting Framework; King IV Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa, 2016 (King IV) JSE Limited (JSE) Listings Requirements and the Companies Act No 71 of 2008, as amended (the Companies Act)

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

18,26,29,40,102-109

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

vodacom-group-limited-integrated-report-2024-singles-updated.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We publish limited climate-related information in our integrated report on an annual basis and refer readers to detailed disclosure which form part of the broader integrated reporting suite published and other stakeholders.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Biodiversity indicators

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Risks & Opportunities

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

4, 39-50

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Environmental-social-and-governance-report-updated.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We publish climate-related information in our ESG report, ESG addendum and TCFD report on an annual basis. These reports form part of the broader integrated reporting suite published for shareholders and other stakeholders.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In voluntary communications

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Governance
- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All pages

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Climate-and-TCFD-report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

We publish climate-related information in our TCFD report, covering our risks, opportunities, and our strategies to build resilience against climate-related impacts within our operations.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☑ 2025
- ☑ 2030
- ☑ 2040
- ☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer attention to impact

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Overview: *Early, Smooth transition*

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Data Sources and Models used: Coupled Model Inter-comparison Project Phase 5; Climate Knowledge Portal NASA MERRA 2 Vodacom has selected three different scenarios, RCP 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5, to assess physical risks. These scenarios offer a comprehensive framework to understand our business strategy in various climate environments. RCP 2.6 provides us an understanding in an environment characterised by substantial transitional impacts (policy, technology, market and reputational) to limit GHG emissions and, as a result, relatively minimal physical impact. The chosen scenarios align with TCFD recommendations and are designed to assess business resilience under different climate-related scenarios, including a 2C or lower scenario. They are modelled over a 30-year period until 2050, in line with the Paris Agreement and governmental 2050 net zero targets. These scenarios are referenced by the International Energy Agency and consider macroeconomic impacts of physical and transition risks with a degree of detail. This analysis helps us to (i) identify areas where assets are most likely to be affected and (ii) strengthen our resilience planning and investment to address a wide range of potential outcomes. It serves as the foundation for understanding our current resilience against climate-related risks and enhancing our mitigation strategies.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer attention to impact

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Overview: Late, disruptive transition

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Data Sources and Models used: Coupled Model Inter-comparison Project Phase 5; Climate Knowledge Portal NASA MERRA 2 Vodacom has selected three different scenarios, RCP 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5, to assess physical risks. These scenarios offer a comprehensive framework to understand our business strategy in various climate

environments. RCP 4.5 provides us an understanding in an environment characterised by delayed response in responding to climate issue but significant policy and technological response to climate change that results in GHG emission reductions and climate stabilisation occurring in future. The chosen scenarios align with TCFD recommendations and are designed to assess business resilience under different climate-related scenarios, including a 2C or lower scenario. They are modelled over a 30-year period until 2050, in line with the Paris Agreement and governmental 2050 net zero targets. These scenarios are referenced by the International Energy Agency and consider macroeconomic impacts of physical and transition risks with a degree of detail. This analysis helps us to (i) identify areas where assets are most likely to be affected and (ii) strengthen our resilience planning and investment to address a wide range of potential outcomes. It serves as the foundation for understanding our current resilience against climate-related risks and enhancing our mitigation strategies.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Liability
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer attention to impact

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Overview: Business as usual, no additional action 3C, Where no policy action beyond that which has already been announced is delivered, resulting in above 3 degrees of warming. Therefore, the transition is insufficient for the world to meet its climate goal. Underlying climate model: CMIP5 mean model from the World Meteorological Organisation – RCP 8.5. assumes that the climate models used are accurate and can reliably predict future climate conditions based on current and historical data. Assumptions: This scenario tests organisation's resilience to both chronic changes in weather (e.g. rising sea levels), as well as more frequent and extreme weather events (e.g. flash floods). Therefore, under this scenario, there are limited transition risks, but physical risks are significant compensate for the delayed start a deeper adjustment is required, as evidenced in a steeper increase in global carbon prices in a late attempt to meet the climate target. Under this scenario, physical risks rise more quickly than in the early policy action scenario and transition risks are severe. Time horizons: We analysed the risks across each of the three time horizons: Short-term (2020-2025); Medium-term (2026-2035) and Long-term (2036-2050) to meet the TCFD recommendations to assess business resilience in differing climate scenarios. Uncertainties: Models cannot capture all the variables. As such there is, unpredictability in natural climate patterns, such as El Niño and La Niña events, which can influence short- to medium-term climate conditions. Constraints: Models are based on specific socio-economic and policy scenarios as well as assumed technology advancements globally. For organisations attempting to assess various energy and technology pathways in different jurisdictions and geographic locations, the lack of availability of granular data can be a challenge.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Data Sources and Models used: Coupled Model Inter-comparison Project Phase 5; Climate Knowledge Portal NASA MERRA 2 Vodacom has selected three different scenarios, RCP 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5, to assess physical risks. These scenarios offer a comprehensive framework to understand our business strategy in various climate environments. RCP 8.5 provides us an understanding in an environment characterised by little or no transitional impact, but high levels of physical impact characterised by extreme climate change. The chosen scenarios align with TCFD recommendations and are designed to assess business resilience under different climate-related scenarios, including a 2C or lower scenario. They are modelled over a 30-year period until 2050, in line with the Paris Agreement and governmental 2050 net zero targets. These scenarios are referenced by the International Energy Agency and consider macroeconomic impacts of physical and transition risks with a degree of detail. This analysis helps us to (i) identify areas where assets are most likely to be affected and (ii) strengthen our resilience planning and investment to address a wide range of potential outcomes. It serves as the foundation for understanding our current resilience against climate-related risks and enhancing our mitigation strategies.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :Global emissions decline 45% by 2030, reaching net zero by mid-century

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Overview: Transition to a carbon-neutral economy starts early and the increase in global temperatures stays well below 2C, in line with the Paris Agreement.

Assumptions: There is early and decisive action to reduce global emissions gradually, with clearly signposted government policies implemented relatively smoothly.

Time horizons: We analysed the risks across each of the three time horizons: Short-term (2020-2025); Medium-term (2026-2035) and Long-term (2036-2050) to meet the TCFD recommendations to assess business resilience in differing climate scenarios. Uncertainties and Constraints: Scenario is less likely based on current commitments.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Enables Vodacom to test business strategy against the worst case scenario from a transition risk perspective. Aligns with TCFD, IPCC and CSRD recommendation to include a

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- ☒ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :Global emissions continue to increase

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Overview: Where no policy action beyond that which has already been announced is delivered, resulting in above 3.1C warming, the transition is insufficient for the world to meet its climate goal. Assumptions: This scenario tests the organisation's resilience to both chronic changes in weather (e.g. rising sea levels), as well as more frequent and extreme weather events (e.g. flash floods). Therefore, under this scenario, there are limited transition risks, but physical risks are significant. Time horizons: We analysed the risks across each of the three time horizons: Short-term (2020-2025); Medium-term (2026-2035) and Long-term (2036-2050) to meet the TCFD recommendations to assess business resilience in differing climate scenarios. Uncertainties and Constraints: Based on a back-tracking of current climate commitments, which may be unlikely.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Aligns with CSRD recommended RCP8.5 scenario.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :Global emissions continue to increase, before rapidly decreasing in order to reach net zero by 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Overview: Global climate goal of keeping temperatures well below 2C is met, but the transition is delayed and must be more severe to compensate for the late start. Assumptions: To compensate for the delayed start, a deeper adjustment is required, as evidenced by a steeper increase in global carbon prices in a late attempt to meet the climate target. Under this scenario, physical risks increase more quickly than in the early policy action scenario and transition risks are severe. Time horizons: We analysed the risks across each of the three time horizons: Short-term (2020-2025); Medium-term (2026-2035) and Long-term (2036-2050) to meet the TCFD recommendations to assess business resilience in differing climate scenarios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Aligns with CSRD recommended RCP4.5 scenario.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Three physical scenarios were selected (RCP 2.6, 4.5 & 8.5). Under each, acute and chronic physical risks were identified. Chronic physical risks including increased temperatures across all countries of operation and decreased rainfall for all except for DRC and Tanzania. The acute physical risk included increased occurrence and severity of extreme weather. All three physical scenarios had the same types of risks but became more severe between RCP 2.6 and 8.5. Increased temperatures mean increased cooling requirements and thus energy use, for base stations and technology centres. Changes in rainfall can lead to floods damaging our infrastructure. Extreme weather could also damage infrastructure, limiting our ability to serve our customers and increasing our costs. It also has the potential to impact food security and human health. Three transition scenarios were selected, aligned with different temperature increases. The risks under each are different. Under the first, early and decisive action is taken to reduce global emissions in a gradual way, with clearly signposted government policies implemented relatively smoothly. This requires us to transition from fossil fuels to renewables in the same gradual way. Under the second, the transition is delayed and must be more severe to compensate for the late start. This requires us to transition quickly from fossil fuels to renewables. This transition is both a risk and opportunity for us. The transition is costly, requiring significant capital. Also, some technologies are not yet suitable for our base stations, given their small size and distributed nature. On the other hand, it could reduce our energy costs and increased our energy security, making us more competitive. • What would be the implications for our strategy if the different climate scenarios come to pass? We aim to be a leading African communications company, diversifying and differentiating with our digital ecosystem and an optimised and future-ready TechCo. The climate scenario analysis highlighted the need for effective management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Infrastructure must be protected against climate-related physical risks if we are to be able to service customers, retain their loyalty and grow our customer base. Our transition from fossil fuels to renewables needs to be such that we can become a leading African communications company in any possible climate future, meaning that we need to continue to take marked steps away from fossil fuels towards renewables. As such, as a result of the scenario analysis, we have developed our decarbonisation plan to understand the solutions and costs we can deploy to transition from fossil fuels to renewables.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Infrastructure Limitations - In many regions of Africa, there is limited access to reliable electricity. The current power infrastructure is often inadequate, causing companies to depend on diesel generators for consistent power. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Tanzania, most of the base stations are located in remote areas without access to the grid. As a result, we rely on diesel generators temporarily while we continue to test our technologies. Although solar alternatives can be established, they are also susceptible to theft. Moreover, in areas where the electrical grid is present, it is often unreliable, with frequent power outages necessitating the use of backup generators. We experience this in our South Africa, Mozambique and DRC operations. Technical Considerations - Renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, are intermittent. Efficient energy storage solutions, like batteries, are necessary to ensure a stable power supply but can be costly and technologically demanding. Regulatory Environment – In some of our areas of operations there is lack of incentives that can assist companies to lower the upfront costs required to implement renewable technologies. This becomes an obstacle and reduces motivation for companies to invest. For examples, only one in six of our markets has incentives associated to the implementation of solar. In some markets, the regulatory environment is still in its early stages. This means that new technologies may require extensive engagement with policymakers before getting approval for implementation. As a result, there is less motivation to adopt certain technologies due to the time-consuming regulatory process.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Vodacom is a majority owned subsidiary of the Vodafone Group and as such, Vodacom's climate transition activities form part of the Vodafone climate transition plan which is due to be published in 2023. As part of this publication process, Vodafone invite shareholders to provide feedback via email.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ Less frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Largely eliminate Scope 2 (market-based emission by 2025 Adequate Renewable energy certificates are available within all our markets Adequate financing of all projects that are part of the CTP The regulatory environment is flexible and allows for adoption of new technologies in all our markets

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduced by 28% year on year Procured 65% of our purchased electricity in Egypt from the Egyptian governments' renewable energy programme.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Climate-and-TCFD-report.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☒ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

We aim to manage and mitigate our biodiversity impacts by understanding and managing our infrastructure impact on biodiversity as well as supporting biodiversity protection through new technologies

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- ☒ Products and services
- ☒ Upstream/downstream value chain
- ☒ Investment in R&D
- ☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

As a result of climate-related risks and opportunities, part of our strategy is focused on developing digital technologies and services that enable our customers (enterprises and governments) to reduce their environmental footprint. We began by using green digital solutions to tackle climate change and help decarbonise society. Our IoT services, including logistics and fleet management, and smart metering, are underpinned by a strong commercial rationale with three main opportunities for customers. Increased efficiency and reduced wastage IoT enables organisations to monitor operational processes, identify waste and address the source. This improves cost efficiency and carbon savings. Using IoT to deliver cost efficiency Connectivity allows products and services, such as shared distribution networks and vehicle sharing, to be automated and shared, reducing the cost and carbon impact. Monitoring and changing customer behaviour as our IoT products connect directly to customers, allowing us to monitor trends, such as shifting demands for energy. The IoT connections have enabled carbon savings for customers of

approximately 1 400 000 tCO₂e in the 2024 financial year, a year-on-year increase of 38%. Vodacom's IoT connections increased from 9.4 million to 10.3 million between FY23 and FY24.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related risks and opportunities have indirect effects on Vodacom, through our upstream and downstream value chains. They can disrupt operations or increase costs for stakeholders within these chains, which may ultimately impact Vodacom. In response, our strategy helps to navigate these challenges, particularly through the development of a climate transition plan. This involves a strategic focus on our climate-related objectives significantly influence our procurement strategy and overall approach to mitigating climate-associated risks, as outlined in our climate transition plan. We seek to develop strategies to influence climate policy, understanding that such policies shape the transition risks for Vodacom and its network of suppliers and customers. Our goal is to drive systemic change, the shift towards renewable energy and a net-zero economy. We're committed to supporting policies that enhance the feasibility of our climate transition, staying ahead of regulatory changes to avoid non-compliance or unnecessary cost increments. Preparing for regulatory shifts in a timely, cost-efficient manner remains a top priority.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Increasingly our focus in terms of R&D is on energy efficiency, renewable electricity and zero carbon energy solutions, as well as new products and services, especially around IoT with potential internal savings and external savings for customers. This investment is ongoing and is spread across all our sites and activities, focusing on projects with the most feasible payback periods. For example, with a vast footprint of base stations spread across multiple geographies, on-site solar can be challenging due to limited physical space, site accessibility, theft and vandalism. On-site renewable electricity is currently less than 1% of overall renewable energy consumption due to space constraints on infrastructure. Vodacom is testing new approaches and technologies to find sustainable solutions, such as microgrids and hydrogen fuel cells.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate change poses physical and transitional risks to our strategy but also presents opportunities to leverage digital technology. Actions to address our climate related risks are included in our strategy. Our GHG emissions reduction and waste management strategies are at the core of our climate action. We assess the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on our business to help us build resilience and identify opportunities to support others in their transition to a low-carbon economy. In our asset-acquisition, we have policies and guidance in place to incorporate the assessment of environmental risks. Our internal technology resilience policy requires each asset to conduct a physical risk assessment annually, which includes evaluating environmental risks. We also have reactive measures related to asset maintenance in place, such as processes and teams dedicated to disaster recovery and business continuity. This forms part of our actions informing our strategy to respond to climate risk. In monitoring and tracking our progress, we have set targets as part of our climate transition plan. To achieve the targets, our operations prioritise energy-efficient practices, followed by on-site renewable energy generation to power operations, then power purchase agreements (PPAs) and lastly to purchase renewable electricity certificates (RECs). In the 2024 financial year, we committed to the SBTi to set near and long term

targets and our FY35 target of achieving net zero emissions from our Scop 1 and 2 is being reviewed for formalisation. This speaks our efforts of improving accountability with our operations.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revenues | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct costs | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indirect costs | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to capital | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital allocation | |

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Revenues New climate-related opportunities have been identified. For example, we have developed and offer customers IoT connected devices that assist them to reduce their own GHG emissions. These IoT connections have enabled carbon savings for customers of approximately 1 400 000 tCO₂e during the 2024 financial

year. These climate-related opportunities have grown our revenue. For example, Vodacom’s IoT connections increased from 9.4 million to 10.4 million between FY23 and FY24. We are focused on growing our IoT offering and anticipate it to continue to grow our revenue. Direct costs Operating costs are impacted and will continue to be impacted by climate-related risks and opportunities. Energy costs increase as ambient temperature increases. More energy is needed for cooling at our base stations and technology centres. On the other hand, energy costs are reduced as we continue to implement energy efficiency initiatives. In addition, operating costs also change as we move from fossil fuel to renewable energy. Some renewables like solar will have lower operating costs while others like hydrogen may be more expensive to produce. If one factors in paying back the upfront capex, this also has an impact on operating costs. The purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to meet our target to match 100% of the grid electricity by 2025 are also considered an operational expense. Access to capital and capital allocation Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced and continue to influence access to capital and capital allocation. Vodacom is also implementing projects to move from fossil fuels to renewable energy in line with its climate change targets and transition plan. This requires significant capital, meaning that capital needs to be allocated to these projects in the budgeting process. In FY24, Vodacom has invested R82 million in energy initiatives which is an increase of 148% as compared to the previous year. We envision that capital allocation for projects to increase as we seek to make good progress on our targets. Furthermore, there are also potentially new investment opportunities into new technologies and business practices to take advantage of opportunities to connect more IoT devices and help customers reduce their resource use and/or improve efficiency. This is expected to lead to an increase in number and volume of customer IoT connections and corresponding business growth over the medium to long term.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Capital allocation for our climate transition plan

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

82000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

100

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

100

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

We do not currently use a taxonomy framework to assess alignment of our organisation's climate transition. However, we do identify CAPEX spend required to deliver our climate transition activities, as defined in our Climate Transition Plan. During the 2024 financial year, we invested R82 million of capital expenditure in energy efficiency and renewable energy which has led to annual savings of 24.1 GWh. As a programme of activities that creates long-term commercial value (through the mitigation of climate-related risks and realisation of opportunities), we give particular attention to the strategic importance of our climate transition during this process. Any material impact on our financial statements will be identified and disclosed if appropriate, in line with our existing approach to financial reporting and associated standards.

[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☒ Navigate regulations

☒ Drive energy efficiency

☒ Stress test investments

☒ Drive low-carbon investment

☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment to scientific guidance
- ☒ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

We have aligned to the South African Carbon Tax and it is based on scientific guidance as well as climate ambitions that the South African Government in meeting their national targets. The national targets are in alignment to the Paris Agreement

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The price will increase to R462/tCO₂e by 2030 and R1,848/tCO₂e by 2050

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

159

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Procurement
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Opportunity management
- ☒ Public policy engagement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Vodacom South Africa, which significantly contributes to our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions, is exposed to a carbon tax. We adopt the South African carbon tax rate as our internal carbon price for South Africa. The contribution of the carbon price to the implementation of our climate-related commitments is best illustrated in project evaluation and procurement. The carbon price is considered when evaluating projects, contributing towards making the business case for renewable energy and emission reduction projects needed to realise our GHG emission reduction as well as Vodafone's RE100 and net zero targets. The carbon price is considered when evaluating responses from suppliers when procuring energy-consuming equipment.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Supplier Size: Suppliers covering 70% on our carbon emission footprint - scope 3. This is based on the SBTi guidance for supplier engagement targets. To be in line, companies must set scope 3 targets: supplier engagement targets and/or reduction targets that collectively cover at least 67% of total Scope 3 emissions. Materiality: Suppliers producing materials or having processes with the most environmental impact on product or services.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

500

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Vodacom understands that to further reduce the impact of our upstream supply chain GHG emissions there is need for engagements with our key supplier. Through working with Vodafone, we engage with our top suppliers in the procurement process to improve product carbon footprint data sharing and identify opportunities for energy efficiency improvements in hardware and software solutions to reduce embodied carbon. We continue to embed ESG into our supplier procurement process, encouraging more suppliers to participate in the CDP and set targets for renewable energy and relevant GHG emissions reduction targets.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Selection of suppliers of network equipment is done by Vodafone via the Vodafone Procurement Company (VPC) and we adopt their Supplier Policy. Through, Vodafone's Supplier Policy - Code of Ethical Purchasing (CEP), any breaches of this Code (which includes compliance with our Code of Conduct, containing our expectations for environmental standards) will trigger a schedule for corrective action. This would also cover any non-compliances applicable national environmental laws. Through Vodafone, we evaluate the overall performance of key global suppliers every year through a questionnaire. Of which, sustainability questions make up 10% of the supplier scorecard. Sustainability questions in the scorecard cover (but are not limited to): - Public reporting of their performance on environmental issues (including with their own supply chain). - Whether they have obtained certification of EMS to ISO14001 or EMAS standards which include references to water management. - Evidence that the supplier manages the risks and opportunities associated with climate change. Scores are reviewed by our supply chain team who make recommendations and work with suppliers to put in place improvement plans that address any issues identified. The scorecard criteria is updated and strengthened on a regular basis to continuously raise standards and improve supplier performance. Follow-up assessments or on-site audits are conducted where necessary to check improvements have been made as planned.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Certification

☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

From October 2020, all suppliers had to undergo a mandatory evaluation on their approach to Environment as part of our Purpose RFQ process. This assessment identifies the vendors who support our Purpose agenda or are willing to do so and provide them with an opportunity to do more business with Vodafone. This process change rebalanced the total contribution of CSR to 20%. Of which planet makes up 5% of the weighting in all tenders. We follow up with all suppliers and ask them to respond to our assessment. If they do not have the information, they must reflect this in their self-assessment. Scores are reviewed by our supply chain team who make recommendations and work with suppliers to put in place improvement plans that address any issues identified. The scorecard criteria is updated and strengthened on a regular basis to continuously raise standards and improve supplier performance. Follow-up assessments or on-site audits are conducted where necessary to check improvements have been made as planned. Sustainability questions in the supplier scorecard cover, but are not limited to: -Public reporting of their performance on labour, environment, and health and safety issues -Certification of environmental management systems to ISO 14001 or EMAS standards - Evidence that the supplier manages labour, environment, and health and safety issues in its own supply chain -Evidence that the supplier manages the risks and opportunities associated with climate change

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Financial incentives

- ☒ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Information collection

- ☒ Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers
- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

50

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We aim to reduce carbon emissions in our upstream supply base by engaging with our key suppliers (including manufacturers of equipment used in our network) to align their climate ambitions with ours and accelerate the implementation of their decarbonisation plans. We continue to consider supplier climate ambitions, plans and performance during the procurement and supplier selection process via the Purpose RFP Assessment and Environmental Contractual Terms. Thus incentivising

suppliers to decarbonise their own value chain in order to win our business. We are working together with our industry peers to collectively (via GSMA and JAC) engage key suppliers of equipment or services used in the telecommunications sector and align with them on climate ambitions and opportunities for emissions reduction. Thus supporting the decarbonisation of the telecoms industry. Eco rating scores the phones for sustainability, then simply communicates that score to customers. The rating provides incentives to improve the environmental performance of mobile phones on the market, illustrated by the increase of the average Eco Rating score from 74 to 76 out of a maximum 100 since launch 18 months ago. The improvement in ecorating score reflects improvement from our tier 1 suppliers (device manufacturers) rather than customers.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :1. JAC Scope 3 Supplier Engagement Programme – Knowledge Sharing Webinar; 2. RFP Questionnaire - guiding Suppliers on the key areas of focus Purpose side 3. CDP - small vendors incl. in the assessment to providing indirect benefits eSCF

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with our investors and shareholders to share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements. We conduct investor relationship building on this topic through bilateral meetings with investors, investor and analyst webinars, and written correspondence. Investors engage with us on a range of ESG topics, with climate change being a key area of discussion for many of the investors we engage with. We engage with them because we want to demonstrate our credibility as a responsible business and a top-quartile performer in relation to ESG. We also participate in ESG ratings indices (including CDP) to provide investors with information.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the success based on the feedback received from our investors and shareholders. Increasingly, investors are rating or scoring investments in terms of climate performance covering a range of factors including the setting and progress towards net zero. If we continue being proactive in our approach, we will remain investor friendly and/or gain market share.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We aim to engage with our customers on environmental awareness. As the use of technology expands and develops, we are playing our part to address the growing global e-waste problem. Our circular economy ('circularity') initiatives look at two main types of e-waste; network equipment, such as radio equipment used to run our fixed and mobile access networks and the electronic devices that we sell to customers such as smartphones. We are committed to reducing our impact by implementing circularity initiatives with our partners and other operators. For example, South Africa and Egypt are participating in Vodafone Group Plc's WWF "1 million phones for the planet" campaign, to raise consumer awareness of e-waste and incentivise our customers to bring back their used devices for trade-in, donation or recycling. We support customers in extending the lifetime of their devices through repair or recycling. Our RedLovesGreen campaign encourages customers to return their devices. Depending on the make, model and condition of a returned device, it may be repaired, refurbished, resold or sent for recycling. Through this, we communicate and educate for a positive impact on climate change. We also encourage customers to consider buying second-life devices. Refurbished devices are either repackaged, certified Good as New and sold with a six-month warranty or donated to a Vodacom-supported school. If the device is not in suitable condition, it is sent to a Vodacom-approved recycling agency

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our goal is to reuse, resell, or recycle 100% of our network waste by 2025 and to collect 1 million used mobile phone devices for reuse, recycling, or donation. In FY24, we reused, resold, or recycled 93% of network waste (FY23: 100%). In partnership with WWF, we have collected 24,168 phones, which is part of the Vodafone total of 337,680 used phones for refurbishment and reuse, recycling, or donation, marking 34% progress towards our '1 million Phones for the Planet' goal. Partnering with WWF on this campaign has helped raise awareness about the environmental importance of addressing e-waste. Since launch, we have collaborated with WWF on campaign communications and promotional materials to build consumer understanding and awareness of the issue of e-waste. We remain committed to making good progress and expanding these initiatives to other markets within our Group.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Internal stakeholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Vodacom employees are critical to achieving our goals. We engage employees on sustainability so that they are empowered to help deliver our environmental targets. We engage through Our RedLovesGreen journey which aims to unite Vodacom, our customers and our partners to create environmental awareness and encourage action towards a more sustainable future. Through this, we communicate and educate for a positive impact on climate change. Activities took place across our OpCos to mark World Environment Day. In DRC we launched the second edition of the interbusiness challenge to recycle electronic waste in collaboration with Benelux Afrocenter. In Lesotho we conducted a radio and social media awareness campaign to limit plastic and e-waste. In Egypt over 1 000 employees participated in World Environment Day activities and more than 130 switched to Eco-SIMs. We received the Earth Guards Award, sponsored by the Ministry of Social Solidarity, in recognition of our efforts towards achieving sustainable development. We launched the Tweak Carbon Calculator in South Africa, a platform that supports employees with profiling their individual GHG emissions inventory. We also engage with employees through our ISO 50001 energy management systems where we request ideas from employees on how to reduce our energy consumption.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure the effectiveness of our engagement by whether our employees understand the importance of our environmental initiatives and support our initiatives. We also measure the effectiveness of our engagement by whether employees are engaging with our energy leads on ideas to reduce our energy consumption and associated GHG emissions.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

- ☒ Implement energy reduction projects

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

We provide mobile services. We are aware of the need to reduce the energy consumption and associated GHG emission reductions of the mobile services we provide to our customers. We can work with our customers to achieve this.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Improved resource use and efficiency
- ☒ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)
- ☒ Other, please specify :Reduction of customer's Scope 3 emissions.

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Ongoing

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We are implementing a number of initiatives to reduce the energy consumption and GHG emissions of the services we offer our customers. Across the Group, we invest in climate-smart networks and solutions to reduce GHG emissions through increased efficiency. We are open to working with our customers on these initiatives.

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☒ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

We are members of the GSMA. We support and participate in the initiatives it conducts to promote the role of mobile technology in addressing climate change challenges and advancing sustainability. This includes those initiatives related to measuring and reporting on the environmental impact of the industry.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☒ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Ongoing

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

As members of the GSMA, we work with this organisation and its members on an ongoing basis to reduce the environmental impact of the industry in which we operate, including GHG emissions and climate change impacts. We realise the role that the industry plays in reducing GHG emissions through the services it offers customers. We work with the GSMA to expand existing services and innovate to offer new services to further reduce GHG emissions. We also work with the GSMA on the quantification of GHG emissions for the industry. For example, the lifecycle assessments of emissions for the mobile industry which is contained in the GSMA Mobile Industry Impact Report. This report contains a comprehensive analysis of the environmental impact of mobile networks throughout their lifecycle.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :No environmental initiatives have been identified due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement as of yet.

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

No environmental initiatives have been identified due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement as of yet. However, when identified, we will investigate the initiative in collaboration with the relevant CDP Supply Chain member.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We have applied the operational control approach for the accounting of our GHG emissions and the scope of the data collected is based on this method. This is defined as operations where we have control over how energy is being used (and therefore associated services). Emissions from operations where we do not have operational control but have a financial interest i.e. shareholding, or are part of our wider value chain (e.g. suppliers) where we do not have a financial interest, are accounted for within our Scope 3 GHG emissions. Our methodology for the reporting of GHG emissions has been developed using the following standards and guidance: GHG Protocol standards and guidance, including the Corporate Standard (revised edition); Scope 2 Guidance and Scope 3 Calculation Guidance; and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3), RE100 Technical Criteria (December 2022); and The Climate Disclosure Standards Board Climate Change Reporting Framework (January 2022). The purchase of a 55% stake of Vodafone Egypt was concluded on 8 December 2022. In line with our policy, planet data (climate change) relating to Vodafone Egypt has in FY2024 been included following the completion of a full 12-month reporting cycle. Our FY2020 baseline and prior year data have been restated to include Vodafone Egypt. The consolidation approach used for all our environmental data is the same as the consolidation approach used for our financial accounting.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We have applied the operational control approach for the accounting of our plastic data and the scope of the data collected is based on this method. This is defined as operations where we have control over how plastic use (and therefore associated services). Plastic use from operations where we do not have operational control but have a financial interest i.e. shareholding or are part of our wider value chain (e.g. suppliers) where we do not have a financial interest, are currently not accounted for. We align all our environment data collection and consolidation methodologies with best practice standards such as ISO14001. The consolidation approach used for all our environmental data is the same as the consolidation approach used for our financial accounting.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We have applied the operational control approach for the accounting of our biodiversity data and the scope of the data collected is based on this method. This is defined as operations where we have control over biodiversity impacts, both positive and negative (and therefore associated services). Biodiversity impacts from operations where we do not have operational control but have a financial interest i.e. shareholding or are part of our wider value chain (e.g. suppliers) where we do not have a financial interest, are disclosed where material in our Responsible minerals report. We align all our environment data collection and consolidation methodologies with best practice standards such as ISO14001. The consolidation approach used for all our environmental data is the same as the consolidation approach used for our financial accounting.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?	Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with	Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, an acquisition	Vodafone Egypt	Vodafone Egypt was transferred from the Vodafone Group to Vodacom Group on the 13th of December 2022.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

☒ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Methodology changes: for Scope 1 and 2, there was an update of the emission factors to align with those provided in the 2023 International Energy Agency ('IEA') emissions factor database.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2, location-based

☒ Scope 2, market-based

☒ Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

In terms of setting a revised baseline to reflect acquisitions, disposals or a change of control, our policy is determined as follows:

- Acquisitions are built into the baseline using either actual or estimated data at the end of their first full year of ownership based on our assessment of operational control;
- Disposals are removed from the baseline in the year of disposal if part of Vodacom Group for less than six months or in the following year if part of Vodacom Group for more than six months;
- Where prior year data has been re-stated to correct any significant errors identified this will be noted along with the reason for re-statement; and
- Where there is an update to the calculation methodology that causes a significant change in the previously stated data all prior year information will be restated. Within our base year emissions recalculation policy, Vodacom Group determines a significant change to be one that:

- Has an impact exceeding 1% of the baseline year Scope 1 and 2 emissions; or
- Has an impact exceeding 1% of the baseline year total GHG emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3). This year we have restated our GHG emissions across all prior periods to our 2020 baseline to reflect transfer of ownership of Egypt from Vodafone Group in December 2022. Comparative information has been restated.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ Yes
[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	<i>We report both Scope 2 location-based and market-based figures.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

186268

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are from operations under our operational control and include those from: • Diesel, petrol and other fuel used by cars and commercial vehicles owned by Vodacom Group or leased for six months or more; • Diesel used for generators in off-grid areas, or where back-up capacity is required; and • Fugitive releases of refrigerants or fire suppressants used for air-conditioning or fire control systems in network buildings and offices. Conversion factors from the UK government's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy have been used to calculate the GHG emissions.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

724362

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. This usually relates to a country-level electricity, and where applicable district cooling, emission factors. Emissions are calculated using a kWh to CO2e conversion factor provided in the 2023 International Energy Agency ('IEA') emissions factor database which uses data for the 2022 calendar year where available (2021 is used if not available). The emission factor for South Africa has been restated across all reported periods to apply the factor provided by the state-owned electricity provider to more accurately reflect the emissions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

719465

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The market-based method applies if we have operating companies in any countries where energy certificates or supplier-specific information are available. The method involves using emission factors that are specific to the electricity purchased.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

307938

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Please note that 898,989 tonnes CO2e is from continuing operations. Base year Category 1 emissions for Total Operations is 1,179,411 tonnes CO2e. We use a hybrid approach to calculating Scope 3 category 1 emissions. For the majority of purchased goods and services, we use a spend-based approach whereby our procurement spend on each product category is multiplied by a corresponding environmentally extended input-output ('EEIO') emission factor (drawn from third-party EEIO datasets). For a sub-set of purchased goods, namely mobile phone devices that are purchased from original manufacturers for retail to our customers, we use a product-specific approach, whereby the units of product purchased are multiplied by a corresponding cradle-to-gate product carbon footprint ('PCF'). The PCF data is drawn from EcoRating datasets. For a sub-set of purchased services procured from 10 service-based suppliers, we use a supplier-specific approach whereby our procurement spend on each supplier is multiplied by the supplier's organisational carbon footprint intensity (market-based Scope 1 and 2 plus upstream Scope 3 emissions) in tCO2e/mUSD, as disclosed through publicly available 2022 Climate Disclosure Project ('CDP') disclosures.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

138332

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We use a spend-based approach to calculating the emissions for capital goods purchased. Capital expenditure on each type of capital good is multiplied by a corresponding EEIO emission factor (drawn from third-party EEIO datasets).

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

341450

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Please note that 524,164 tonnes CO2e is from continuing operations. Base year Category 3 emissions for Total Operations is 625,232 tonnes CO2e. Upstream fuel and energy emissions are calculated by applying BEIS emission factors for upstream well-to-tank ('WTT') and transmission and distribution ('T&D') emissions to Vodafone's fuel and energy consumption data. IEA emissions factors are applied for international electricity consumption.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14156

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Data for transportation and distribution is reported combined with purchased goods and services from 2020 to 2022. This data is disaggregated into separate categories from 2023 onwards. Please note that 66,716 tonnes CO2e is from Continuing Operations. Base year Category 34 emissions for Total Operations is 90,783 tonnes CO2e. Emissions from the transportation and distribution of products purchased by Vodacom between the manufacturing location of our Tier 1 suppliers and our own operations. We use a hybrid approach to calculating Scope 3 category 4 emissions. For mobile phone devices that are purchased from original manufacturers for retail to our customers, we continued to use our original methodology for calculating these emissions. For these, we estimate the weight of products purchased based on desk-based research and multiply this by the distance between China (representing the origin location for the majority of our products) and the top five countries of purchased goods (representing the market destination of the majority of our products). A modal split of 5% air freight and 95% shipping has been assumed and average BEIS emission factors for freight have been applied to estimate emissions. For all other goods purchased and sold, we estimate associated transportation and distribution emissions using a spend-based approach. These estimates account for transportation and distribution irrespective of whether it is upstream (category 4) or downstream (category 9). Therefore category 9 emissions are accounted for within this category. Where CDP data is used to calculate category 1 emissions we do not disaggregate emissions data relating to transportation and distribution for those purchased services. The emissions from transportation and distribution related to those services are therefore accounted for within our category 1 emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

158

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Please note that 316 tonnes CO2e is from continuing operations. Base year Category 5 emissions for Total Operations is 358 tonnes CO2e. Emissions are estimated by applying BEIS emission factors to tonnage of waste generated by our operations across all of our operating companies (not including post-consumer waste from

our products). Where actual waste tonnage is not available, this is estimated by extrapolating a per full-time equivalent ('FTE') employee waste tonnage estimate, based on actual tonnage data for our UK operating company.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4259

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Please note that 57,597 tonnes CO2e is from continuing operations. Base year Category 6 emissions for Total Operations is 62,867 tonnes CO2e. Air travel emissions are calculated based on the distance travelled multiplied by the air travel emission factor for the corresponding ticket-class and flight length. Emission factors are drawn from the BEIS emission factors. The emissions factors applied were drawn from BEIS, for domestic (UK internal), international (non-UK), and long-haul and short-haul (to/from UK) flights. Data for the distance travelled is extracted the database of Vodafone's third-party travel booking provider. Distance data is included for both outward and return legs of all flights booked with an outward departure date within the reporting period. Rail travel emissions are calculated based on the distance travelled multiplied by a BEIS rail travel emission factor. Other business travel emissions are calculated based on Vodafone's spend (on road, bus and taxi travel) as measured through our travel expenses system, multiplied by corresponding EEIO conversion factors.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17007

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In FY23, emissions were estimated by multiplying the total number of employees (average FTE) per country by the estimated average distance travelled per day, estimated number of working days per year, estimated 3 days working from the office per week, estimated proportion travelling by a particular mode of travel, and the BEIS emission factor for mode of transport. Where possible, we replace this estimated data with employee commuting emissions estimated using actual data from employee surveys

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52109

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The most significant upstream leased assets in Vodacom's value chain are radio base station sites leased from third-party tower companies. At the majority of these leased sites, Vodacom owns and operates radio equipment. The electricity consumed by equipment owned and operated by Vodafone falls within our operational control boundary and is therefore accounted for in our Scope 2 emissions. The energy consumption of ancillary equipment (or 'passive' equipment) at these leased sites, which is owned and operated by the third-party landlord, is not within Vodacom's operational control boundary, and therefore contributes to Vodacom's Scope 3 category 8 emissions. These emissions are estimated based on the number of leased radio base station sites multiplied by the estimated average energy consumption of passive equipment, multiplied by the location-based emissions factor corresponding to the location of the site. The estimated average energy consumption of passive equipment is based on energy consumption data (electricity and diesel) of passive equipment at radio base station sites owned and operated by Vodafone (through Vantage Towers).

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Where transportation of sold products is paid for by Vodacom (through the procurement of services from third-party logistics suppliers), the corresponding emissions are accounted for within Scope 3 category 4. On the basis that downstream transportation and distribution activities (which generally occur within country) are not significant compared to upstream transportation and distribution activities (which generally involve international freight), the emissions for this category have not been disaggregated to account for downstream transportation and distribution separately from upstream transportation and distribution. Therefore no emissions are reported against this category.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All products are sold by Vodacom are in final form, with no further processing required. This includes products which are installed in vehicles. Therefore there is no processing of Vodacom's sold products and this category is not applicable for Vodacom.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

130586

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions include the emissions from electricity required to use electronic devices that Vodacom sells, including mobile phone handsets, fixed line equipment (such as broadband routers) and other electronic devices. Emissions are calculated based on the number of devices, multiplied by the estimated average lifetime energy use of each device, multiplied by the location-based emissions factor in the country of product sale. The estimated average lifetime energy use of mobile phone handsets is drawn from EcoRating data sets, if available, or else from desk-based research of publicly available information on the energy use of similar devices. For all other devices, use-phase electricity consumption is estimated based on proxies for the average energy use of similar products (based on publicly available information). These emissions do not include the emissions from the use of SIM cards sold by Vodacom, on the basis that SIM cards can be used in a wide range of equipment with a wide range of electricity consumption and do not themselves create emissions.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions are calculated based on the estimated weight of products sold by end-of-life disposal channel (based on average rate of waste electronic recycling versus landfill), multiplied by the corresponding BEIS emission factor for each end-of-life channel. The average rate of waste electronic recycling versus landfill is calculated using the average recycling rates in four of Vodafone's markets (Germany, UK, Italy, Spain), based on desk research of publicly available information.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have reported emissions from downstream leased assets for the first time this year and in all reported periods. This is based on the leased revenue reported in our financial statements. Emissions are calculated using the number of leased assets, multiplied by the lifetime electricity consumption and the corresponding IEA emission factor.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18711

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Retail stores where Vodacom has operational control (including ability to specify the equipment installed in the store and how it is operated, irrespective of whether the store is owned or leased by Vodacom) fall within our operational control boundary and are therefore accounted for in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Vodacom operates a franchise model in some countries, where retail stores are not under Vodacom's operational control, and where the energy required to operate the store is primarily determined by the decisions of a third-party franchisee. These franchised retail stores fall outside Vodacom's operational boundary and are therefore accounted for in our Scope 3 emissions. These emissions are calculated by multiplying average energy use per retail store (based on the average electricity and natural gas use in retail stores in Germany) by the corresponding IEA and BEIS emission factors for that country, multiplied by number of franchise retail stores in each country

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22626

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from associates are calculated based on Vodacom’s equity ownership and the corresponding proportion of the company’s Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In FY2024, these investments included network operators in Ethiopia and Kenya. The company’s carbon emissions are based on the latest available annual carbon footprint data, either provided directly to Vodacom through engagement with the investee company, or from publicly disclosed company carbon reporting for the latest available reporting year. A proportion of the total annual Scope 1 and 2 emissions of the investee company is reported based on our equity share as at the end of the reporting period.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

196581

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are from operations under our operational control and include those from: • Diesel, petrol and other fuel used by cars and commercial vehicles owned by Vodacom Group or leased for six months or more; • Diesel used for generators in off-grid areas, or where back-up capacity is required; and • Fugitive releases of refrigerants or fire suppressants used for air-conditioning or fire control systems in network buildings and offices. Conversion factors from the UK government's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy have been used to calculate the GHG emissions.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192923

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are from operations under our operational control and include those from: • Diesel, petrol and other fuel used by cars and commercial vehicles owned by Vodacom Group or leased for six months or more; • Diesel used for generators in off-grid areas, or where back-up capacity is required; and • Fugitive releases of refrigerants or fire suppressants used for air-conditioning or fire control systems in network buildings and offices. Conversion factors from the UK government's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy have been used to calculate the GHG emissions.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

189242

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are from operations under our operational control and include those from: • Diesel, petrol and other fuel used by cars and commercial vehicles owned by Vodacom Group or leased for six months or more; • Diesel used for generators in off-grid areas, or where back-up capacity is required; and • Fugitive releases of refrigerants or fire suppressants used for air-conditioning or fire control systems in network buildings and offices. Conversion factors from the UK government's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy have been used to calculate GHG emissions from other fuel sources such as diesel and petrol. Scope 1 emissions are from operations under our operational control and include those from: • Diesel, petrol and other fuel used by cars and commercial vehicles owned by Vodacom Group or leased for six months or more; • Diesel used for generators in off-grid areas, or where back-up capacity is required; and • Fugitive releases of refrigerants or fire suppressants used for air-conditioning or fire control systems in network buildings and offices. Conversion factors from the UK government's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy have been used to calculate the GHG emissions.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

190575

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are from operations under our operational control and include those from: • Diesel, petrol and other fuel used by cars and commercial vehicles owned by Vodacom Group or leased for six months or more; • Diesel used for generators in off-grid areas, or where back-up capacity is required; and • Fugitive releases of refrigerants or fire suppressants used for air-conditioning or fire control systems in network buildings and offices. Conversion factors from the UK government's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy have been used to calculate the GHG emissions.

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

186268

(7.6.2) End date

03/30/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are from operations under our operational control and include those from: • Diesel, petrol and other fuel used by cars and commercial vehicles owned by Vodacom Group or leased for six months or more; • Diesel used for generators in off-grid areas, or where back-up capacity is required; and • Fugitive releases of refrigerants or fire suppressants used for air-conditioning or fire control systems in network buildings and offices. Conversion factors from the UK government's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy have been used to calculate the GHG emissions.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

759744

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

422167

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. This usually relates to a country-level electricity, and where applicable district cooling, emission factors. Emissions are calculated using a kWh to CO2e conversion factor provided in the 2023

International Energy Agency ('IEA') emissions factor database which uses data for the 2022 calendar year where available (2021 is used if not available). For the calculation of emissions from district heating in Germany the Department for Food and Rural Affairs ('DEFRA') emissions factor is applied. The emission factor for South Africa has been restated across all reported periods to apply the factor provided by the state-owned electricity provider to more accurately reflect the emissions. The market-based method applies if we have operating companies in any countries where energy certificates or supplier- specific information are available. The method involves using emission factors that are specific to the electricity purchased.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

749385

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

662250

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. This usually relates to a country-level electricity, and where applicable district cooling, emission factors. Emissions are calculated using a kWh to CO2e conversion factor provided in the 2023 International Energy Agency ('IEA') emissions factor database which uses data for the 2022 calendar year where available (2021 is used if not available). For the calculation of emissions from district heating in Germany the Department for Food and Rural Affairs ('DEFRA') emissions factor is applied. The emission factor for South Africa has been restated across all reported periods to apply the factor provided by the state-owned electricity provider to more accurately reflect the emissions. The market-based method applies if we have operating companies in any countries where energy certificates or supplier- specific information are available. The method involves using emission factors that are specific to the electricity purchased.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

749284

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

757835

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. This usually relates to a country-level electricity, and where applicable district cooling, emission factors. Emissions are calculated using a kWh to CO2e conversion factor provided in the 2023 International Energy Agency ('IEA') emissions factor database which uses data for the 2022 calendar year where available (2021 is used if not available). For the calculation of emissions from district heating in Germany the Department for Food and Rural Affairs ('DEFRA') emissions factor is applied. The emission factor for South Africa has been restated across all reported periods to apply the factor provided by the state-owned electricity provider to more accurately reflect the emissions. The market-based method applies if we have operating companies in any countries where energy certificates or supplier- specific information are available. The method involves using emission factors that are specific to the electricity purchased.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

716405

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

714313

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. This usually relates to a country-level electricity, and where applicable district cooling, emission factors. Emissions are calculated using a kWh to CO2e conversion factor provided in the 2023 International Energy Agency ('IEA') emissions factor database which uses data for the 2022 calendar year where available (2021 is used if not available). For the calculation of emissions from district heating in Germany the Department for Food and Rural Affairs ('DEFRA') emissions factor is applied. The emission factor for South Africa has been restated across all reported periods to apply the factor provided by the state-owned electricity provider to more accurately reflect the emissions. The market-based method applies if we have operating companies in any countries where energy certificates or supplier- specific information are available. The method involves using emission factors that are specific to the electricity purchased.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

724362

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

719465

(7.7.3) End date

03/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The location-based method involves using an average emissions factor that relates to the grid on which energy consumption occurs. This usually relates to a country-level electricity, and where applicable district cooling, emission factors. Emissions are calculated using a kWh to CO2e conversion factor provided in the 2023 International Energy Agency ('IEA') emissions factor database which uses data for the 2022 calendar year where available (2021 is used if not available). For the calculation of emissions from district heating in Germany the Department for Food and Rural Affairs ('DEFRA') emissions factor is applied. The emission factor for South Africa has been restated across all reported periods to apply the factor provided by the state-owned electricity provider to more accurately reflect the emissions. The market-based method applies if we have operating companies in any countries where energy certificates or supplier- specific information are available. The method involves using emission factors that are specific to the electricity purchased.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

295399

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier-specific method

☒ Hybrid method

☒ Spend-based method

☒ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Please note that the figure reported refers to Continuing Operations. Category 1 emissions from Total operations for FY2024 is 295 399 metric tons CO2e. We use a hybrid approach to calculating Scope 3 category 1 emissions. For most of purchased goods and services, we use a spend-based approach whereby our procurement spend on each product category is multiplied by a corresponding environmentally extended input-output (EEIO) emission factor (drawn from third-party EEIO datasets). For a sub-set of purchased goods, namely mobile phone devices that are purchased from original manufacturers for retail to our customers, we use a product-specific approach, whereby the units of product purchased are multiplied by a corresponding cradle-to-gate product carbon footprint (PCF). The PCF data is drawn from EcoRating datasets. For a sub-set of purchased services procured from 20 service-based suppliers, we use a supplier-specific approach whereby our procurement spend on each supplier is multiplied by the supplier's organisational carbon footprint intensity (market-based Scope 1 and 2 plus upstream Scope 3 emissions) in tCO2e/mUSD, as disclosed through publicly available 2023 Climate Disclosure Project (CDP) disclosures. Changes made to the methodology this year include: • Further Improvements to the mapping of EcoRating PCF data (to mobile handset models based on storage capacity and handset type e.g. smart or

feature phone) applied to calculate emissions using the product-specific approach; • Increased the number of suppliers where CDP disclosure data has been used; and • Recategorisation of spend data from Category 1 to Category 8 where the spend item relates to upstream leased assets.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

112186

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Please note that the figure reported refers to continuing operations. Category 2 emissions from total operations for FY2024 is 112 186 metric tons CO2e. We use a spend-based approach to calculating the emissions for capital goods purchased. Capital expenditure on each type of capital good is multiplied by a corresponding EEIO emission factor (drawn from third-party EEIO datasets). Changes made to the methodology this year include: • Recategorisation of spend data from Category 2 to Category 8 where the spend relates to upstream leased assets.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

271930

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Please note that the figure reported refers to continuing operations. Category 3 emissions from total operations for FY2024 is 271 930 metric tons CO2e. Upstream fuel and energy emissions are calculated by applying BEIS emission factors for upstream well-to-tank (WTT) and transmission and distribution (T&D) emissions to Vodacom's fuel and energy consumption data. International Energy Agency (IEA) emissions factors are applied for international electricity consumption. There were no significant changes to the methodology for this category for this year.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

12949

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Hybrid method
- ☒ Spend-based method
- ☒ Distance-based method
- ☒ Other, please specify :Weight of products

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Please note that the figure reported refers to continuing operations. Category 4 emissions from total operations for FY2024 is 12 949 metric tons CO2e. We use a hybrid approach to calculating Scope 3 category 4 emissions. For mobile phone devices that are purchased from original manufacturers for retail to our customers, we continued to use our original methodology for calculating these emissions. For these, we estimate the weight of products purchased based on desk-based research and multiply this by the distance between China (representing the origin location for most of our products) and the top five countries of purchased goods (representing the country destination of most of our products). A modal split of 5% air freight and 95% shipping has been assumed and average BEIS emission factors for freight have been applied to estimate emissions. For all other goods purchased and sold, we estimate associated transportation and distribution emissions using a spend-based approach. These estimates account for transportation and distribution irrespective of whether it is upstream (category 4) or downstream (category 9). Therefore category 9 emissions are accounted for within this category. Where CDP data is used to calculate category 1 emissions we do not disaggregate emissions data relating to transportation and distribution for those purchased services. The emissions from transportation and distribution related to those services are therefore accounted for within our category 1 emissions. There were no significant changes to the methodology for this category for this year.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

193

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Please note that the figure reported refers to Continuing Operations. Category 5 emissions from total operations for FY2024 is 193 metric tons CO2e. Emissions are estimated by applying BEIS emission factors to tonnage of waste generated by our operations across all our operating companies (not including post-consumer waste from our products). Where actual waste tonnage is not available, this is estimated by extrapolating a per full-time equivalent (FTE) employee waste tonnage estimate, based on actual tonnage data for our UK operating company. There were no significant changes to the methodology for this category for this year.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4991

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

Please note that the figure reported refers to Continuing Operations. Category 6 emissions from total operations for FY2024 is 4 991 metric tons CO2e. Air travel emissions are calculated based on the distance travelled multiplied by the air travel emission factor for the corresponding ticket-class and flight length. Emission factors are drawn from the BEIS emission factors. The emissions factors applied were drawn from BEIS, for domestic (UK internal), international (non-UK), and long-haul and short-haul (to/from UK) flights. Data for the distance travelled is extracted from the database of Vodacom's third-party travel booking provider. Distance data is included for both outward and return legs of all flights booked with an outward departure date within the reporting period. Rail travel emissions are calculated based on the distance travelled multiplied by a BEIS rail travel emission factor. Other business travel emissions are calculated based on Vodacom's spend (on road, bus and taxi travel) as measured through our travel expenses system, multiplied by corresponding EEIO conversion factors. Changes made to the methodology this year include: Calculating hotel emissions based on number of nights stayed, previously this was based on spend, multiplied by corresponding EEIO or BEIS conversion factors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16408

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Please note that the figure reported refers to Continuing Operations. Category 7 emissions from total operations for FY2024 is 16 408 metric tons CO2e. Emissions are estimated by multiplying the total number of employees (average FTE) per country by the estimated average distance travelled per day, estimated number of working days per year, estimated days working from the office and home per week, estimated proportion travelling by a particular mode of travel and energy use at home, and BEIS emission factors. Changes made to the methodology this year include: Inclusion of working from home emissions based on the hybrid working policies in each of our operating companies.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

71678

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Lessor-specific method

☒ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Please note that the figure reported refers to Continuing Operations. Category 8 emissions from total operations for FY2024 is 71 678 metric tons CO2e. The most significant upstream leased assets in Vodacom's value chain are radio base station sites leased from third-party tower companies. At most of these leased sites,

Vodacom owns and operates radio equipment. The electricity consumed by equipment owned and operated by Vodacom falls within our operational control boundary and is therefore accounted for in our Scope 2 emissions. The energy consumption of ancillary equipment (or 'passive' equipment) at these leased sites, which is owned and operated by the third-party landlord, is not within Vodacom's operational control boundary, and therefore contributes to Vodacom's Scope 3 category 8 emissions. These emissions are estimated based on the number of leased radio base station sites multiplied by the estimated average energy consumption of passive equipment, multiplied by the location-based emissions factor corresponding to the location of the site. The estimated average energy consumption of passive equipment is based on energy consumption data (electricity and diesel) of passive equipment at radio base station sites owned and operated by Vodacom. There were no significant changes to the methodology for this category for this year.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Where transportation of sold products is paid for by Vodacom (through the procurement of services from third-party logistics suppliers), the corresponding emissions are accounted for within Scope 3 category 4. On the basis that downstream transportation and distribution activities (which generally occur within country) are not significant compared to upstream transportation and distribution activities (which generally involve international freight), the emissions for this category have not been disaggregated to account for downstream transportation and distribution separately from upstream transportation and distribution. Therefore, no emissions are reported against this category. There were no changes to the reporting for this category for this year.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Vodacom does not sell products that require further processing before use. Therefore, this category of emissions is not relevant and no emissions are reported against this category. There were no changes to the reporting for this category for this year.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

95331

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Approach complemented by the use of ECO-RATING data, to estimate the use phase for handset devices.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Please note that the figure reported refers to Continuing Operations. Category 11 emissions from total operations for FY2024 is 95 331 metric tons CO2e. These emissions include the emissions from electricity required to use electronic devices that Vodacom sells, including mobile phone handsets, fixed line equipment (such as broadband routers) and other electronic devices. Emissions are calculated based on the number of devices, multiplied by the estimated average lifetime energy use of each device, multiplied by the location-based emissions factor in the country of product sale. The estimated average lifetime energy use of mobile phone handsets is drawn from EcoRating data sets, if available, or else from desk-based research of publicly available information on the energy use of similar devices. For all other devices, use-phase electricity consumption is estimated based on proxies for the average energy use of similar products (based on publicly available information). These emissions do not include the emissions from the use of SIM cards sold by Vodacom, on the basis that SIM cards can be used in a wide range of equipment with a wide range of electricity consumption and do not themselves create emissions. Changes made to the methodology this year include: Improved use-phase electricity consumption data based on storage capacity of mobile handsets.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

45

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Please note that the figure reported refers to Continuing Operations. Category 12 emissions from Total operations for FY2024 is 45 metric tons CO2e. These emissions are calculated based on the estimated weight of products sold by end-of-life disposal channel (based on average rate of waste electronic recycling versus landfill), multiplied by the corresponding BEIS emission factor for each end-of-life channel. The average rate of waste electronic recycling versus landfill is calculated using the average recycling rates in four of Vodafone's markets (Germany, UK, Italy, Spain), based on desk research of publicly available information. There were no significant changes to the methodology for this category for this year.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Lessor-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Please note that the figure reported refers to Continuing Operations. Category 13 emissions from total operations for FY2024 is 14 metric tons CO2e. We have reported emissions from downstream leased assets for the first time this year and in all reported periods. This is based on the leased revenue reported in our financial statements. Emissions are calculated using the number of leased assets, multiplied by the lifetime electricity consumption and the corresponding IEA emission factor. No emissions have previously been reported against this category.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15799

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Please note that the figure reported refers to Continuing Operations. Category 14 emissions from Total operations for FY2024 is 15 799 metric tons CO2e. Retail stores where Vodacom has operational control (including ability to specify the equipment installed in the store and how it is operated, irrespective of whether the store is owned or leased by Vodacom) fall within our operational control boundary and are therefore accounted for in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Vodacom operates a franchise model in some countries, where retail stores are not under Vodacom's operational control, and where the energy required to operate the store is primarily determined by the decisions of a third-party franchisee. These franchised retail stores fall outside Vodacom's operational boundary and are therefore accounted for in our Scope 3 emissions. These emissions are calculated by multiplying average energy use per retail store (based on the average electricity and natural gas use in retail stores in Germany) by the corresponding IEA and BEIS emission factors for that country, multiplied by number of franchise retail stores in each country. There were no significant changes to the methodology for this category for this year.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19495

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

Please note that the figure reported refers to Continuing Operations. Category 15 emissions from total operations for FY2024 is 19 495 metric tons CO2e. Emissions from associates are calculated based on Vodacom’s equity ownership and the corresponding proportion of the company’s Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In FY2024, these investments included network operators in Ethiopia and Kenya. The company’s carbon emissions are based on the latest available annual carbon footprint data, either provided directly to Vodacom through engagement with the investee company, or from publicly disclosed company carbon reporting for the latest available reporting year. A proportion of the total annual Scope 1 and 2 emissions of the investee company is reported based on our equity share as at the end of the reporting period. Scope 3 emissions from investee companies are not currently included in this category as we have not yet been able to determine the significance of the Scope 3 emissions to each investee company’s total emissions. There were no significant changes to the methodology for this category for this year.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All upstream emissions are accounted for in the categories above.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All downstream emissions are accounted for in the categories above.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

307938

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

138332

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

341450

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

14155

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

158

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

4259

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

17007

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

52109

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

130586

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

56

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

18711

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

22626

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

This year we have restated our GHG emissions reflect transfer of ownership of Egypt from Vodafone Group in December 2022. Comparative information has been restated.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ESG-addendum.xlsx

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Worksheet entitled 'Assurance.'

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ESG-addendum.xlsx

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Worksheet entitled 'Assurance.'

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ESG-addendum.xlsx

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Worksheet entitled 'Assurance.'

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Franchises | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Investments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Processing of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution | |

☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ESG-addendum-v2.xlsx

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Worksheet entitled 'Assurance.'

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) 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.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

240322

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

28

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was an increase renewable energy which led to a decrease in emissions. Renewable energy includes generation from our own renewable energy installations, renewable energy procured through PPAs and other agreements and renewable energy certificates. The percentage change in emissions is calculated as the reduction in emissions from increased renewable energy (240 322 tCO₂e) divided by the Scope 1 and 2 emissions from FY23 (855 173 tCO₂e).

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8110

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was an increase in savings from energy efficiency initiatives which led to a decrease in emissions. The percentage change in emissions is calculated as the reduction in emissions from energy efficiency (8 110 tCO2e) divided by the Scope 1 and 2 emissions from FY23 (855 173 tCO2e).

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no divestments in the reporting period.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Although ownership of the Egypt operations transferred from Vodafone to Vodacom in December 2022, prior year emissions were adjusted to include Egypt. Hence, the acquisition of the Egypt operations did not contribute to the year-on-year change in our emissions.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no mergers in the reporting period.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12006

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was an increase in emissions from an increase in data traffic, customers and base station sites. The percentage change in emissions is calculated as the increase in emissions (12 006 tCO2e) divided by the Scope 1 and 2 emissions from FY23 (855 173 tCO2e). Note that this also captures increases from increased loadshedding etc. and not only increases from increased output.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Although there were changes to the emission factors, prior years emissions were adjusted to include these changes. Hence, the changes to emission factors did not contribute to the year-on-year changes in our emissions.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Although ownership of the Egypt operations transferred from Vodafone to Vodacom in December 2022, prior year emissions were adjusted to include Egypt. Hence, the acquisition of the Egypt operations did not contribute to the year-on-year change in our emissions

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in physical operating conditions that impacted on emissions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no unidentified changes.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no other changes.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

189037

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference*Select from:*☒ IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)**Row 3****(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas***Select from:*☒ N2O**(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)**

2365

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference*Select from:*☒ IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)**Row 4****(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas***Select from:*☒ HFCs**(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)**

5152

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	60721	24	24
Egypt	54707	162227	61871
Lesotho	934	10553	10553
Mozambique	10033	3826	3826
South Africa	44951	552822	315602
United Republic of Tanzania	25234	30292	30292

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	Network base station sites / Access network	164229
Row 2	Technology / data centres	17867
Row 3	Offices	3609
Row 4	Retail	444
Row 5	Transport	5279
Row 6	Refrigerants and Fire Suppressants	5153

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Network base station sites / Access network	605999	271856
Row 3	Technology / data centres	122937	123311
Row 4	Offices	23999	20180

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 5	Retail	6809	6821

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

196581

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

759744

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

422168

(7.22.4) Please explain

Emissions data in 7.6 and 7.7 includes only those entities that fall within the consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

We have not included emissions data for other entities in 7.6 and 7.7 that do not fall within the consolidated accounting group.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Vodacom Tanzania plc

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☒ Telecommunications services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ ISIN code - equity

(7.23.1.5) ISIN code – equity

TZ1996102715

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25234

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30292

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30292

(7.23.1.15) Comment

emissions data for in 7.6 and 7.7

[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

240000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.31

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of our Scope 1 emissions is the diesel used in generators to provide electricity to our sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have done the allocation based on our total Scope 1 emissions divided by our total revenue multiplied by the average revenue earned from the customer. Although the allocation is not verified by a third party, our total Scope 1 emissions and total revenue are verified by a third party.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue and total Scope 1 emissions are published in our ESG addendum on our website.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

240000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1.21

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of our Scope 2 emissions is the electricity used by our sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have done the allocation based on our total Scope 2 emissions divided by our total revenue multiplied by the average revenue earned from the customer. Although the allocation is not verified by a third party, our total Scope 2 emissions and total revenue are verified by a third party.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue and total Scope 2 emissions are published in our ESG addendum on our website.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

240000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

0.67

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major source of our Scope 2 emissions is the electricity used by our sites.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have done the allocation based on our total Scope 2 emissions divided by our total revenue multiplied by the average revenue earned from the customer. Although the allocation is not verified by a third party, our total Scope 2 emissions and total revenue are verified by a third party.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue and total Scope 2 emissions are published in our ESG addendum on our website.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 2: Capital goods
- ☒ Category 6: Business travel
- ☒ Category 7: Employee commuting
- ☒ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- ☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- ☒ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- ☒ Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

240000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1.25

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

The major sources of our Scope 3 emissions are the emissions associated with purchased goods and services and fuel-and energy-related activities.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We have done the allocation based on our total Scope 3 emissions for the appropriate categories divided by our total revenue multiplied by the average revenue earned from the customer. Although the allocation is not verified by a third party, our total Scope 3 emissions, Scope 3 emissions by category and total revenue are verified by a third party.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

The total revenue, total Scope 3 emissions and Scope 3 emissions by category are published in our ESG addendum on our website.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- ☒ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We use an average emissions intensity (per unit revenue) to estimate customers per customer. We would like to offer our customers more product or service-specific emissions data, based on the product carbon footprint of the product or services that we sell to them. We have a diverse set of products and services for which to conduct a product carbon footprint assessment, so this is not currently available for all products and services.

Row 3

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- ☒ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

To improve accuracy in allocating emissions, a detailed analysis would be required of how much traffic the customer generates from voice, data, etc., and whether the customer is using fixed or mobile networks, since different forms of communication have a different carbon intensity. It would also be useful to understand how the customer uses the product or service they receive from Vodacom day-to-day. As such, we invite our customers who wish to understand better the emissions associated with Vodacom's services and what is being done to reduce these to contact our Group ESG & Sustainable Business team via their account manager.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Currently, we allocate emissions to our customers based on an emissions intensity calculated using total emissions and total revenue. In future, we plan to isolate the emissions and revenue generated from the specific service or activity provided to each customer so that the emissions intensity is more reflective.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

760132

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

760132

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

486440

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

650908

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1137347

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6871

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

6871

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

18202

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

18202

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

504642

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1417911

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1922553
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We did not use biomass.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We did not use biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We did not use any other renewable fuels.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We did not use any coal.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

760132

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

738901

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

21231

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We used diesel in generators to supply electricity in areas where the grid is unavailable or when the grid is down. We also used diesel and petrol in vehicles.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We did not use any gas.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We did not use any other non-renewable fuels.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

760132

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

738901

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

21231

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*This is the total fuel we used in the reporting period.
[Fixed row]*

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

239873

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

239873

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

18202

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

18202

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3825

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We have a PPA in place to purchase solar from a third party installation at our South African Midrand campus.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1047

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ zaREC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1999

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We have an arrangement in place with a private company that contracts renewable energy from power producers and sells it to consumers seeking green power. RECs are used as the tracking instrument for the purchase.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

170000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ zaREC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We purchase RECs to encourage the increase of renewable electricity generation in South Africa.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

60000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ zaREC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1992

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We purchase RECs to encourage the increase of renewable electricity generation in South Africa.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Egypt

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

121490

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Egypt

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In Egypt, our agreement with the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) supplies us with electricity from renewable projects powering 65% of our operations in Egypt.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Egypt

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

113530

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Egypt

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2001

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In Egypt, our agreement with the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) supplies us with electricity from renewable projects powering 65% of our operations in Egypt.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Egypt

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

10473

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Egypt

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In Egypt, our agreement with the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) supplies us with electricity from renewable projects powering 65% of our operations in Egypt.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Egypt

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5446

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Egypt

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In Egypt, our agreement with the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) supplies us with electricity from renewable projects powering 65% of our operations in Egypt.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Egypt

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

629

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Egypt

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In Egypt, our agreement with the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) supplies us with electricity from renewable projects powering 65% of our operations in Egypt.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Lesotho

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We do not yet procure electricity through any of these arrangements. However, we do have our own on-site solar installations in this country. We are also investigating the purchase of renewable electricity through some of these arrangements, where feasible.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Democratic Republic of the Congo

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We do not yet procure electricity through any of these arrangements. However, we do have our own on-site solar installations in this country. We are also investigating the purchase of renewable electricity through some of these arrangements, where feasible.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Mozambique

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We do not yet procure electricity through any of these arrangements. However, we do have our own on-site solar installations in this country. We are also investigating the purchase of renewable electricity through some of these arrangements, where feasible.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Republic of Tanzania

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We do not yet procure electricity through any of these arrangements. However, we do have our own on-site solar installations in this country. We are also investigating the purchase of renewable electricity through some of these arrangements, where allowable and feasible.

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33605

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2184

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35789.00

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

399779

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5078

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

6871

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

411728.00

Lesotho

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19677

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

915

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20592.00

Mozambique

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48130

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1672

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

49802.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

547349

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5700

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

553049.00

United Republic of Tanzania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

88808

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2654

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

91462.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00000411

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

618748

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

150594000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

43

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- ☒ Change in renewable energy consumption
- ☒ Other emissions reduction activities
- ☒ Change in output
- ☒ Change in revenue
- ☒ Other, please specify :Increased accuracy.

(7.45.9) Please explain

Scope 1 and 2 (market based) GHG emissions decreased by 28% from 855 173 tCO₂e to 618 748 tCO₂e due to an increase renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives which led to a decrease in emissions. Renewable energy includes generation from our own renewable energy installations, renewable energy procured through PPAs and other agreements and renewable energy certificates. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in our emissions as a result of an increase in our output and increased accuracy as we continue to rollout metering in our large portfolio of base stations. Our revenue also increased by 26% over the reporting period.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

35.8

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

618748

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

17265

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

25

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- ☒ Change in renewable energy consumption
- ☒ Other emissions reduction activities
- ☒ Change in output
- ☒ Other, please specify :Increased accuracy

(7.45.9) Please explain

Scope 1 and 2 (market based) GHG emissions decreased by 28% from 855 173 tCO₂e to 618 748 tCO₂e due to an increase renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives which led to a decrease in emissions. Renewable energy includes generation from our own renewable energy installations, renewable energy procured through PPAs and other agreements and renewable energy certificates. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in our emissions as a result of an increase in our output and increased accuracy as we continue to rollout metering in our large portfolio of base stations. Our FTE decreased by 4% over the reporting period.

Row 4

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

17.4

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

618748

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :number of network base station sites

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

35569

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

30

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in output

☒ Other, please specify :Increased accuracy

(7.45.9) Please explain

Scope 1 and 2 (market based) GHG emissions decreased by 28% from 855 173 tCO₂e to 618 748 tCO₂e due to an increase renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives which led to a decrease in emissions. Renewable energy includes generation from our own renewable energy installations, renewable energy procured through PPAs and other agreements and renewable energy certificates. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in our emissions as a result of an increase in our output and increased accuracy as we continue to rollout metering in our large portfolio of base stations. Our base station sites also increased by 3% over the reporting period.

Row 5

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

4

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

618748

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :number of customers

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

154098

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

34

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in output

☒ Other, please specify :Increased accuracy

(7.45.9) Please explain

Scope 1 and 2 (market based) GHG emissions decreased by 28% from 855 173 tCO₂e to 618 748 tCO₂e due to an increase renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives which led to a decrease in emissions. Renewable energy includes generation from our own renewable energy installations, renewable energy procured through PPAs and other agreements and renewable energy certificates. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in our emissions as a result of an increase in our output and increased accuracy as we continue to rollout metering in our large portfolio of base stations. The number of customers also increased by 10% over the reporting period.

Row 6

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.14

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

618748

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :terabyte of data

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

4458097

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

48

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in output

☒ Other, please specify :Increased accuracy

(7.45.9) Please explain

Scope 1 and 2 (market based) GHG emissions decreased by 28% from 855 173 tCO₂e to 618 748 tCO₂e due to an increase renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives which led to a decrease in emissions. Renewable energy includes generation from our own renewable energy installations, renewable energy procured through PPAs and other agreements and renewable energy certificates. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in our emissions as a result of an increase in our output and increased accuracy as we continue to rollout metering in our large portfolio of base stations. The data traffic also increased by 39% over the reporting period.

Row 7

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.14

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO₂e)

618748

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :terabyte of data and voice

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

4528563

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

48

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- ☒ Change in renewable energy consumption
- ☒ Other emissions reduction activities
- ☒ Change in output
- ☒ Other, please specify :Increased accuracy

(7.45.9) Please explain

Scope 1 and 2 (market based) GHG emissions decreased by 28% from 855 173 tCO₂e to 618 748 tCO₂e due to an increase renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives which led to a decrease in emissions. Renewable energy includes generation from our own renewable energy installations, renewable energy procured through PPAs and other agreements and renewable energy certificates. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in our emissions as a result of an increase in our output and increased accuracy as we continue to rollout metering in our large portfolio of base stations. The data and voice traffic also increased by 38% over the reporting period.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

12.8

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

unit total revenue (Rand million)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

18

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Energy consumption increased by 3% from 1 862 247 MWh to 1 922 553 MWh due to an increase in our output and increased accuracy as we continue to rollout metering in our large portfolio of base stations. Revenue also increased by 26% over the reporting period.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.43

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

MWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

terabyte of data

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

26

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Energy consumption increased by 3% from 1 862 247 MWh to 1 922 553 MWh due to an increase in our output and increased accuracy as we continue to rollout metering in our large portfolio of base stations. Data traffic also increased by 39% over the reporting period.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Vodafone Group Plc Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/31/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

186268

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

719465

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

905733.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2035

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

196581

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

422167

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

618748.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

31.69

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. There are no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Vodafone commits to reach net zero GHG emissions across the value chain by FY40 from a FY20 base year. This is an approved net zero SBT aligned to 1.5C. As a significant subsidiary of Vodafone (shareholding of 65.1%), Vodacom is bound to contribute to these targets. From a Scope 1 and 2 emissions perspective, to support this ambition Vodafone has set two pathways towards net zero operations specific to the regions where they operate. In Europe, the aim is to reach net zero emissions from operations no later than FY28. In Africa, i.e. Vodacom, the aim is to reach net zero emissions from operations no later than 2035. As Vodacom, our net zero science-based target is to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by at least 90% by FY35 against a FY20 baseline, and neutralise any residual emissions.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are on track to achieve this target. In the reporting year, we invested significant effort Group-wide to develop our first detailed net zero and climate transition plan. This plan consists of a number of initiatives within each country that will need to be implemented to achieve our target. The focus is on reducing our electricity and diesel consumption, replacing our grid electricity consumption with renewable sources and replacing our diesel generators with alternatives. In the reporting year, we made great strides towards our target. This is evidenced in the reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We reduced our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 32%, from 905 733 tCO₂e in FY20 to 618 748 tCO₂e in FY24. This reduction was achieved through renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives. In Egypt, for example, we implemented an agreement with the Ministry of Electricity and Energy, signed at COP27, to purchase renewable electricity from the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA). This agreement, the first of its kind in Egypt, ensures Vodafone Egypt's mobile network electricity usage is matched with renewable sources added to the grid. This supports the growth of Egypt's renewable energy sector and establishes a market mechanism for renewable electricity transactions, serving as a model for other corporate buyers. In South Africa, we completed our largest on-site solar project at our Midrand campus in South Africa. This project has an installed capacity of 6MWp, producing up to 10.8GWh per annum. Also in South Africa, we signed a pioneering 'virtual wheeling' agreement with Eskom, allowing us to secure renewable electricity from independent power producers (IPPs) connected to the national grid. This innovation, co-developed by our subsidiary Mezzanine and Eskom, aims to provide approximately 30% of Vodacom South Africa's power demand. This project is expected to positively impact South Africa's energy transition, especially amid regular power cuts due to the national energy crisis. In the reporting year, we achieved ISO 50001 certification across all our OpCos. Going forward, we will continue to implement initiatives in line with our net zero and climate transition plan towards the achievement of our target.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Vodafone Group Plc Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

08/31/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (upstream) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (downstream) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in |
| Scope 1 or 2) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution | |

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

307938

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

138332

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

341450

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14155

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

158

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4259

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17007

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

52109

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

130586

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

56

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18711

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22626

(7.53.1.29) Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.30) Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1047402.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1047402.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.50) Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.51) Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

523701.000

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

295399

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

112186

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

271930

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12949

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

193

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4991

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16408

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

71678

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

95331

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

45

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15799

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19495

(7.53.1.74) Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.75) Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

916418.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

916418.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

25.01

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our Scope 3 emissions. There are no exclusions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Vodafone commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 from a FY20 base year. This is an approved SBT aligned to the 1.5C trajectory. As a significant subsidiary of Vodafone (shareholding of 65.1%), Vodacom is bound to contribute to this target. Note that the FY23 emissions for Vodacom Group are disclosed as the baseline emissions as it was the first year for which our Vodacom's comprehensive Scope 3 emissions data could be isolated from Vodafone's total Scope 3 emissions.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are on track to achieve this target. Already, we have seen a decrease in our Scope 3 emissions between FY23 and FY24. This is partly due to decreases in fuel-and-energy related emissions and a decrease in lifecycle emissions associated with devices we purchase and sell to customers. We continue to engage with our suppliers on climate action through our procurement process. Vodacom uses Vodafone's key global supplier benchmarks. Suppliers provide details of their GHG emissions and management programmes through the CDP, a global disclosure system that helps companies measure and report their environmental impacts. Some of our equipment providers, including Nokia, Cisco, Microsoft, Google, Amazon and HP, have their own net zero ambitions. To further reduce the impact of our upstream supply chain emissions, through Vodafone Procurement Company, we engaged with our top suppliers in the procurement process to improve product carbon footprint data sharing and identify opportunities for energy efficiency improvements in hardware and software solutions to reduce embodied carbon. We continued to embed ESG into our supplier procurement process, encouraging more suppliers to participate in the CDP and set targets for renewable energy and

relevant GHG emissions reduction targets. Our supplier evaluation request for quotation processes include an up to 20% weighting for environmental and social criteria. Our supplier performance management programme covers environmental factors, and suppliers' GHG performance is considered. Several of these operate in countries with a legislative requirement for net zero plans, making supplier net zero commitments a primary passive lever to reduce our supply chain emissions. Part of the ISO 50001 certification process includes engagements with suppliers to inform them about our energy management journey, including GHG emissions reduction targets. Following these engagements, some suppliers have indicated that they would like to implement ISO 50001 certification themselves to manage and reduce their energy usage and GHG emissions. Along with engagement with suppliers, we also continue to improve the circularity of devices we sell, which helps reduce our Scope 3 GHG emissions.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ Yes

[\[Add row\]](#)

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

08/31/2023

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

1087490

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0.4

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

03/30/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

44

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

43.78

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, by achieving this target we will reduce our Scope 2 emissions. As such, it forms part of our target to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 100% by FY2035 (against a FY2020 baseline).

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ RE100

☒ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Vodafone Group Plc Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all electricity. There are no exclusions.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

We are committed to sourcing 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by FY2025. This is in line with Vodafone's RE100 target, of which we form part.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In the reporting year, we invested significant effort Group-wide to develop our first detailed net zero and climate transition plan. This plan consists of a number of initiatives within each country that will need to be implemented to achieve this target and our emission reduction targets. Included in this plan is a focus on reducing our electricity consumption and replacing our grid electricity consumption with renewable sources. In the reporting year, we made great strides towards our target. This is evidenced by our increase in electricity from renewable sources. We increased the electricity we source from renewable sources from 10% in FY2023 to 44% in FY2024. This was achieved through renewable energy initiatives. In Egypt, for example, we implemented an agreement with the Ministry of Electricity and Energy, signed at COP27, to purchase renewable electricity from the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA). This agreement, the first of its kind in Egypt, ensures Vodafone Egypt's mobile network electricity usage is matched with renewable sources added to the grid. This supports the growth of Egypt's renewable energy sector and establishes a market mechanism for renewable electricity transactions, serving as a model for other corporate buyers. In South Africa, we completed our largest on-site solar project at our Midrand campus in South Africa. This project has an installed capacity of 6MWp, producing up to 10.8GWh per annum. Also in South Africa, we signed a pioneering 'virtual wheeling' agreement with Eskom, allowing us to secure renewable electricity from independent power producers (IPPs) connected to the national grid. This innovation, co-developed by our subsidiary Mezzanine and Eskom, aims to provide approximately 30% of Vodacom South Africa's power demand. This project is expected to positively impact South Africa's energy transition, especially amid regular power cuts due to the national energy crisis. In the reporting year, we achieved ISO 50001 certification across all our OpCos. Going forward, we will continue to implement initiatives in line with our net zero and climate transition plan towards the achievement of our target.

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

03/30/2024

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☒ Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) with a science-based target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

4

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

08/31/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

☒ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Vodafone Group Plc Net Zero Approval Letter (1).pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
☒ Scope 2
☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH ₄) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Vodafone Group commits to reach net zero GHG emissions across the value chain by FY2040 from a FY2020 base year. This is an approved net zero SBT aligned to 1.5C. As a significant subsidiary of Vodafone (shareholding of 65.1%), Vodacom Group is bound to contribute to these targets. From a Scope 1 and 2 emissions perspective, to support this ambition Vodafone has set two pathways towards net zero operations specific to the regions where they operate. In Europe, the aim is to reach net zero emissions from operations no later than 2028. In Africa, i.e. Vodacom Group, the aim is to reach net zero emissions from operations no later than 2035. As Vodacom Group, our net zero science-based target is to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by at least 90% by FY2035 against a FY2020 baseline, and neutralise any residual emissions. This target covers all OpCos in the countries where we have operational control: Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania. It also covers all Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of these OpCos. There are no exclusions. It must be noted: 1. The baseline Scope 1 and 2 emissions are reported as the emissions for FY20. The baseline Scope 3 emissions are reported as the emissions for FY23 as this was the first year

for which Vodacom's comprehensive Scope 3 emissions data could be isolated from Vodafone's total Scope 3 emissions. 2. For Scope 3 emissions, emissions from upstream and downstream transport and distribution are reported together. Category 9 is included in category 4.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Vodafone Group commits to reach net zero GHG emissions across the value chain by FY2040 from a FY2020 base year. This is an approved net zero SBT aligned to 1.5C. As a significant subsidiary of Vodafone (shareholding of 65.1%), Vodacom Group is bound to contribute to these targets. From a Scope 1 and 2 emissions perspective, to support this ambition Vodafone has set two pathways towards net zero operations specific to the regions where they operate. In Europe, the aim is to reach net zero emissions from operations no later than 2028. In Africa, i.e. Vodacom Group, the aim is to reach net zero emissions from operations no later than 2035. As Vodacom Group, our net zero science-based target is to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by at least 90% by FY2035 against a FY2020 baseline, and neutralise any residual emissions. Vodafone Group commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 from a FY2020 base year. This is an approved SBT aligned to the 1.5C trajectory. As a significant subsidiary of Vodafone (shareholding of 65.1%), Vodacom is bound to contribute to this target. Note that the FY2023 emissions for Vodacom Group are disclosed as the baseline emissions as it was the first year for which Vodacom Group's comprehensive Scope 3 emissions data could be isolated from Vodafone Group's total Scope 3 emissions.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

In the reporting year, we invested significant effort Group-wide to develop our first detailed net zero and climate transition plan. Our priority is absolute emission reduction. In line with SBTi's Corporate Net Zero Standard, we will only claim net zero if we achieve an absolute emission reduction of at least 90% from our baseline. We will use carbon offsetting to neutralise remaining emissions. Vodacom will procure carbon offsets from the voluntary carbon market to neutralize emissions we

cannot abate by our net zero target year. We will purchase carbon offsets for certified emission reductions or removals beyond our value chain. Our carbon offsets must meet criteria reflecting the ICVCM's Core Carbon Principles (2023). Purchases will be subject to a governance process overseeing decisions about the type and origin of the offsets. We commit to disclosing more information about the carbon offsets and projects we invest in to meet our net zero commitments. We recognize that the increasing price of carbon offsets could present a risk to our net zero transition, emphasizing the need to prioritize absolute emissions reduction. We will monitor best-practice frameworks and guidance to develop a credible and integral strategy.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

In the reporting year, we invested significant effort Group-wide to develop our first detailed net zero and climate transition plan. This plan consists of a number of initiatives within each country that will need to be implemented to achieve our net zero. The focus is on reducing our electricity and diesel consumption, replacing our grid electricity consumption with renewable sources and replacing our diesel generators with alternatives. We monitor progress with the implementation of these initiatives on a monthly-basis. We measure and externally report our Scope 1 and 2 emissions annually, in accordance with the GHG Protocol. To measure progress against our net zero target, we monitor Scope 1 and 2 emissions versus our baseline year. We have begun identifying metrics to help us monitor the effectiveness of each climate transition initiative. We report regularly to our executive leadership and quarterly to our board in line with our governance structures.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	20	151533
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	29	248432
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1785

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5161287

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

25319137

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Initiatives implemented across the different OpCos include: Hot/cold isle containment Fixing cooling leaks High efficiency chiller/HVAC installation Aircon replacements Replacement of damaged floors Dynamic thermal management Adiabatic cooling implementation Free cooling implementation

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

19838

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

266039

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Modernisation of rectifiers across the different OpCos.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3881

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

11230760

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3764706

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Connection of off-grid sites to the grid across the different OpCos.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

193

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

687202

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3068685

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of LED lighting and motion sensors across the different OpCos.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Smart control system

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2209

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4224938

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Activation of radio energy savings features across the different OpCos. No capex associated with these initiatives.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Other, please specify :Removal of equipment

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

39

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

46000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Removal of unused/decommissioned equipment across the OpCos. No capex involved in this initiative.

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

240322

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

18017936

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

47712488

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of solar sites and modernisation of solar sites across the different OpCos. The savings also include emission reductions from renewable energy procured through PPAs and RECs which impacts on the payback reported.

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- ☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1868945

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- ☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Implementation of energy metering and energy metering systems. The savings associated with these initiatives have not been separately quantified. However, the meters and systems were implemented to enable tracking of the savings of other energy efficiency interventions as well as continuous monitoring and tracking of energy consumption.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

quirements in the countries in which it operates, including those related to energy and GHG emissions.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have developed, and continue to develop, business cases for several energy-saving initiatives, looking at whole-life costing and incorporating the cost of carbon in future energy cost predictions. Energy efficiency considerations form part of the procurement of network equipment.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Employees are empowered to manage environmental issues as an integral part of their job and to investigate more efficient technology interventions to lower operational costs through energy efficiency. We continue to create awareness and drive internal change. Training, delivered by industry specialists, included sessions on energy management, energy efficiency, energy baselining, energy measurement and verification. Supplementary information is made available to all employees through the Vodacom hyperbook platform and ongoing awareness was delivered through newsletters, screensavers, and various other media.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Vodacom worked with the Carbon Trust to identify use cases, develop methodologies and calculate the associated carbon abatement impact. Solutions that enable carbon reduction are assessed to get a quantity and a carbon factor per unit of quantity.

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☒ Other, please specify :IoT services, such as smart logistics, fleet management and smart metering

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

'Internet of Things' (IoT) technologies enabling the avoidance of GHG emissions by customers by giving end users detailed, real-time information that could lead to behaviour changes and enabling them to work differently from the traditional, potentially carbon-intensive methods of doing business. IoT solutions enable objects or devices such as cars, traffic and buildings to send and receive real-time information through our network. This information enables business customers to gain insight into how their resources are being utilised. This enables customers to reduce costs, energy and fuel consumption, carbon emissions and improve efficiency in their assets and operations. Vodacom provides technology solutions for monitoring water and energy consumption, which prevents wastage from excessive or abnormal usage. Additionally, solutions such as the diesel tank monitoring solution provides early warning of possible leaks, enabling enterprises to act timeously to limit loss and avoid the environmental impact of diesel leakages.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Evaluating the carbon-reducing impacts of ICT

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

As we look at many products and services, we use many functional units. For example, number of licenses for remote working. IoT connections is our largest contributor to carbon enablement. For example for residential smart meters, the % energy savings are calculated and the assumed saving % are applied to the average household energy consumption figures by country, to calculate the energy saving per household. These figures are then converted to CO2e figures using standard emission factors.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

For each product Vodacom uses a 'Business as Usual' baseline scenario, which represents the “before” scenario of a specific process.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1400000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Over the last few years, in partnership with Vodafone, Vodacom has been estimating the potential global carbon abatement impact of their products and services with the support of The Carbon Trust, an external consultant. Carbon abatement, also known as enablement or avoided emissions, is an estimated measurement of carbon savings resulting from the use of products and services. It is the measurement of the avoidance or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that would otherwise have occurred had these connections and services in these use cases not been in place. An estimate of the carbon abatement impact for each use case is calculated by multiplying product volume (e.g., number of IoT connections) by a carbon abatement factor. A use case is a proposition within Vodacom's business customer portfolio that has the potential to reduce carbon emissions (e.g., smart metering, fleet management, health-care monitoring). Vodafone and Vodacom have been working with The Carbon Trust to define and identify these use cases, develop methodologies and estimate the associated carbon abatement impact by applying a carbon factor to each use case. The Carbon Trust is a third-party expert in the field of carbon measurement, and we rely on their expertise to determine the carbon abatement potential of the use case. The carbon abatement factor for each use case is informed by either an external study, an internal study or documented expert assumptions. For use cases where the location of the connection is relevant to the carbon abatement factor, a country-specific input is included (e.g., for fleet management, the carbon abatement factor includes average annual emissions for a car in the country where the connection is located). For countries where insufficient data is available, proxies or other assumptions have been substituted. The carbon abatement factors for different IoT products/ services are as

follows: •Smart meters – commercial, residential, and mixed metering (29-1798 kgCO2e/connection)•Fleet management. Emissions avoided from optimised routing and dispatching of vehicles, improved driving behaviour and reduced fuel consumption (Range of carbon abatement factors by vehicle type Heavy Goods Vehicle, mixed fleet, and Vodafone Business Fleet Analytics system - disclosed in our FY2024 ESG Addendum) Smart health care – remote patient monitoring. (264 kgCO2e/connection).

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☒ No

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

We do not have plastic-related targets. However, plastic is a topic that we are committed to managing responsibly under our Protecting the Planet program. In addition, through Vodafone Group, our parent company, waste and circularity has been deemed a material topic as verified by our 2024 CSRD compliant double materiality assessment. As such, we will look to increase the scope of our reporting on waste and circularity in the future. Data relating to plastic waste and circularity will be captured within the data reported as part of this workstream. We currently collect and publicly disclose data on waste management, network waste and device circularity within our ESG Addendum.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

No direct production of plastic.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Use of plastics in producing mobile devices, CPE Devices, Radio Equipment, Cables, Servers, routers and switches, IT equipment.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Use of durable plastics good in our retail store operations.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

No direct production or commercialisation of plastic packaging.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Use of plastic packaging when selling phones, SIM cards and CPE routers.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

No provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Vodacom does not provide waste management services. However, we contract third party providers to manage waste from our operations.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Vodacom provides mobile money services, which are used by individuals and small to medium size enterprises. However, we do not collect data on what these financial services are used for.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

*No other activities to highlight
[Fixed row]*

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components sold

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ None

(10.4.7) Please explain

We continue replacing single use plastics with lower impact alternatives across all our retail stores offices and logistics operations in collaboration with our logistics providers Vodacom introduced a half-sized SIM card to reduce virgin plastic waste by reducing the plastic and packaging materials used. We then launched our Eco-SIM, a half-sized SIM card made of recycled plastic. The Eco-SIM initiative has saved more than 550 tonnes of paper and 350 tonnes of plastic to date. Eco-SIMs are available in South Africa and Egypt.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ None

(10.4.7) Please explain

We continue replacing single-use plastics with lower-impact alternatives across all our retail stores, offices and logistics operations in collaboration with our logistics providers. Where plastic is necessary, we choose recycled plastic. Currently, our waste is disaggregated into reused network waste, recycled network waste, disposed network waste and hazardous network waste. We will in the future investigate ways to further breakdown our data.
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ None

(10.5.7) Please explain

We continue replacing single-use plastics with lower-impact alternatives across all our retail stores, offices and logistics operations in collaboration with our logistics providers. Where plastic is necessary, we choose recycled plastic. Currently, our waste is disaggregated into reused network waste, recycled network waste, disposed network waste and hazardous network waste. We will in the future investigate ways to further breakdown our data.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☒ None

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

We continue replacing single-use plastics with lower-impact alternatives across all our retail stores, offices and logistics operations in collaboration with our logistics providers. Where plastic is necessary, we choose recycled plastic. Currently, our waste is disaggregated into reused network waste, recycled network waste, disposed network waste and hazardous network waste. We will in the future investigate ways to further breakdown our data.

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Production of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Mismanaged waste

(10.6.9) % mismanaged waste

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

No direct production of plastic.

Commercialization of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Mismanaged waste

(10.6.9) % mismanaged waste

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

We continue replacing single-use plastics with lower-impact alternatives across all our retail stores, offices and logistics operations in collaboration with our logistics providers. Where plastic is necessary, we choose recycled plastic. Currently, our waste is disaggregated into reused network waste, recycled network waste, disposed network waste and hazardous network waste. We will in the future investigate ways to further breakdown our data.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

0

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☒ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

0

(10.6.12) Please explain

We continue replacing single-use plastics with lower-impact alternatives across all our retail stores, offices and logistics operations in collaboration with our logistics providers. Where plastic is necessary, we choose recycled plastic. Currently, our waste is disaggregated into reused network waste, recycled network waste, disposed network waste and hazardous network waste. We will in the future investigate ways to further breakdown our data.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water protection

☒ Land/water management

☒ Education & awareness

☒ Other, please specify :Vodacom is part of the GSMA biodiversity project group.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Vodacom has a large and widespread infrastructure footprint. We conduct environmental impact assessments and cooperate with the relevant authorities to minimise negative impacts. Some of our sites are in or near biodiverse-sensitive areas. We increasingly seek to understand our impact, the risks of biodiversity loss and opportunities to partner with stakeholders to prevent further harm. We recognise the need for a sustainable approach to nature and in the coming years, we will continue to review the biodiversity impacts, risks and dependencies of our business operations, products and services in accordance with best practice. We seek to drive improvement in our management of all our environmental impacts, risks and opportunities, including nature and water. Through our participation in the GSMA biodiversity project group, we are supporting in shaping a sector-specific guidance tailored to the mobile industry that will provide a consistent approach to assess nature risks, including our understanding of material impacts of direct operations, pressures, risks and dependencies; quantitative and qualitative measures and alignment in reporting metrics.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Vodacom has a large and widespread infrastructure footprint. We conduct environmental impact assessments and cooperate with the relevant authorities to minimise negative impacts. Some of our sites are in or near biodiverse-sensitive areas. We increasingly seek to understand our impact, the risks of biodiversity loss and opportunities to partner with stakeholders to prevent further harm. We recognise the need for a sustainable approach to nature and in the coming years, we will continue to review the biodiversity impacts, risks and dependencies of our business operations, products and services in accordance with best practice. We seek to drive improvement in our management of all our environmental impacts, risks and opportunities, including nature and water. Through our participation in the GSMA biodiversity project group, we are supporting in shaping a sector-specific guidance tailored to the mobile industry that will provide a consistent approach to assess nature risks, including our understanding of material impacts of direct operations, pressures, risks and dependencies; quantitative and qualitative measures and alignment in reporting metrics.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Vodacom has a large and widespread infrastructure footprint. We conduct environmental impact assessments and cooperate with the relevant authorities to minimise negative impacts. Some of our sites are in or near biodiverse-sensitive areas. We increasingly seek to understand our impact, the risks of biodiversity loss and opportunities to partner with stakeholders to prevent further harm. We recognise the need for a sustainable approach to nature and in the coming years, we will continue to review the biodiversity impacts, risks and dependencies of our business operations, products and services in accordance with best practice. We seek to drive improvement in our management of all our environmental impacts, risks and opportunities, including nature and water. Through our participation in the GSMA biodiversity project group, we are supporting in shaping a sector-specific guidance tailored to the mobile industry that will provide a consistent approach to assess nature risks, including our understanding of material impacts of direct operations, pressures, risks and dependencies; quantitative and qualitative measures and alignment in reporting metrics.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Vodacom has a large and widespread infrastructure footprint. We conduct environmental impact assessments and cooperate with the relevant authorities to minimise negative impacts. Some of our sites are in or near biodiverse-sensitive areas. We increasingly seek to understand our impact, the risks of biodiversity loss and opportunities to partner with stakeholders to prevent further harm. We recognise the need for a sustainable approach to nature and in the coming years, we will continue to review the biodiversity impacts, risks and dependencies of our business operations, products and services in accordance with best practice. We seek to drive improvement in our management of all our environmental impacts, risks and opportunities, including nature and water. Through our participation in the GSMA biodiversity project group, we are supporting in shaping a sector-specific guidance tailored to the mobile industry that will provide a consistent approach to assess nature risks, including our understanding of material impacts of direct operations, pressures, risks and dependencies; quantitative and qualitative measures and alignment in reporting metrics.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

Vodacom has a large and widespread infrastructure footprint. We conduct environmental impact assessments and cooperate with the relevant authorities to minimise negative impacts. Some of our sites are in or near biodiverse-sensitive areas. We have base stations located across the country, some of which are located in KBAs. To identify which sites are located in KBAs, we use www.protectedplanet.net. Through our participation in the GSMA biodiversity project group, we are supporting in shaping a sector-specific guidance tailored to the mobile industry that will provide a consistent approach to assess nature risks, including our understanding of material impacts of direct operations, pressures, risks and dependencies; quantitative and qualitative measures and alignment in reporting metrics.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Vodacom has a large and widespread infrastructure footprint. We conduct environmental impact assessments and cooperate with the relevant authorities to minimise negative impacts. Some of our sites are in or near biodiverse-sensitive areas. We increasingly seek to understand our impact, the risks of biodiversity loss and opportunities to partner with stakeholders to prevent further harm. We recognise the need for a sustainable approach to nature and in the coming years, we will continue to review the biodiversity impacts, risks and dependencies of our business operations, products and services in accordance with best practice. We seek to drive improvement in our management of all our environmental impacts, risks and opportunities, including nature and water. Through our participation in the GSMA biodiversity project group, we are supporting in shaping a sector-specific guidance tailored to the mobile industry that will provide a consistent approach to assess nature risks, including our understanding of material impacts of direct operations, pressures, risks and dependencies; quantitative and qualitative measures and alignment in reporting metrics.

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Egypt

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

nature reserve/protected area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We have base stations located across the country, some of which are located in KBAs. To identify which sites are located in KBAs, we use www.protectedplanet.net. We seek to drive improvement in our management of all our environmental impacts, risks and opportunities, including nature and water, and will in the short to medium term work to better quantify proximity and area of overlap where applicable.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

☒ Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

It is at the time of establishing these base stations that biodiversity can be negatively impacted. To establish the sites, trees and natural vegetation may need to be removed in the construction area and, in some cases, access roads to the site need to be constructed. The physical footprint of our base stations is relatively small. However, it must be noted that: - We try to avoid establishing sites in KBAs when selecting the site. Before constructing new sites in KBAs, we explore co-sharing opportunities with other TelCos. - We obtain all necessary environmental permits. - We conduct environmental impact assessments. - By their nature, the sites already have a very small footprint. We minimise the footprint as much as possible during project design. - We incorporate natural habitats into our infrastructure, including wetlands, nesting for birdlife and planting indigenous vegetation at our office buildings. - Where possible, we build towers and masts to look like trees that blend into the natural environment. - We match the tower paint with surrounding environments especially in national parks and game reserves. Where our employees or suppliers face natural risks such as bees and snakes, we ensure they undergo the necessary training to support them with their work without negatively impacting biodiversity. We also take advantage of opportunities to collaborate with conservationists, for example in South Africa, the

Vodacom Foundation donated R150 000 between 2021 and 2023 to the Owl Rescue Centre, supporting 265 rescues. After the birds are safely removed, they are taken to the centre for rehabilitation, release and post-release monitoring for successful adaptation back into the wild.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Lesotho

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

nature reserve/protected area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We have base stations located across the country, some of which are located in KBAs. To identify which sites are located in KBAs, we use www.protectedplanet.net. We seek to drive improvement in our management of all our environmental impacts, risks and opportunities, including nature and water, and will in the short to medium term work to better quantify proximity and area of overlap where applicable.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site selection
- ☒ Project design
- ☒ Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

It is at the time of establishing these base stations that biodiversity can be negatively impacted. To establish the sites, trees and natural vegetation may need to be removed in the construction area and, in some cases, access roads to the site need to be constructed. The physical footprint of our base stations is relatively small. However, it must be noted that: - We try to avoid establishing sites in KBAs when selecting the site. Before constructing new sites in KBAs, we explore co-sharing opportunities with other TelCos. - We obtain all necessary environmental permits. - We conduct environmental impact assessments. - By their nature, the sites already have a very small footprint. We minimise the footprint as much as possible during project design. - We incorporate natural habitats into our infrastructure, including wetlands, nesting for birdlife and planting indigenous vegetation at our office buildings. - Where possible, we build towers and masts to look like trees that blend into the natural environment. - We match the tower paint with surrounding environments especially in national parks and game reserves. Where our employees or suppliers face natural risks such as bees and snakes, we ensure they undergo the necessary training to support them with their work without negatively impacting biodiversity. We also take advantage of opportunities to collaborate with conservationists, for example in South Africa, the Vodacom Foundation donated R150 000 between 2021 and 2023 to the Owl Rescue Centre, supporting 265 rescues. After the birds are safely removed, they are taken to the centre for rehabilitation, release and post-release monitoring for successful adaptation back into the wild.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Mozambique

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

nature reserve/protected area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We have base stations located across the country, some of which are located in KBAs. To identify which sites are located in KBAs, we use www.protectedplanet.net. We seek to drive improvement in our management of all our environmental impacts, risks and opportunities, including nature and water, and will in the short to medium term work to better quantify proximity and area of overlap where applicable.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

☒ Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

It is at the time of establishing these base stations that biodiversity can be negatively impacted. To establish the sites, trees and natural vegetation may need to be removed in the construction area and, in some cases, access roads to the site need to be constructed. The physical footprint of our base stations is relatively small. However, it must be noted that: - We try to avoid establishing sites in KBAs when selecting the site. Before constructing new sites in KBAs, we explore co-sharing opportunities with other TelCos. - We obtain all necessary environmental permits. - We conduct environmental impact assessments. - By their nature, the sites already have a very small footprint. We minimise the footprint as much as possible during project design. - We incorporate natural habitats into our infrastructure, including wetlands, nesting for birdlife and planting indigenous vegetation at our office buildings. - Where possible, we build towers and masts to look like trees that blend into the natural environment. - We match the tower paint with surrounding environments especially in national parks and game reserves. Where our employees or suppliers face natural risks such as bees and snakes, we ensure they undergo the necessary training to support them with their work without negatively impacting biodiversity. We also take advantage of opportunities to collaborate with conservationists, for example in South Africa, the Vodacom Foundation donated R150 000 between 2021 and 2023 to the Owl Rescue Centre, supporting 265 rescues. After the birds are safely removed, they are taken to the centre for rehabilitation, release and post-release monitoring for successful adaptation back into the wild.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

nature reserve/protected area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We have base stations located across the country, some of which are located in KBAs. To identify which sites are located in KBAs, we use www.protectedplanet.net. We seek to drive improvement in our management of all our environmental impacts, risks and opportunities, including nature and water, and will in the short to medium term work to better quantify proximity and area of overlap where applicable.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

☒ Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

It is at the time of establishing these base stations that biodiversity can be negatively impacted. To establish the sites, trees and natural vegetation may need to be removed in the construction area and, in some cases, access roads to the site need to be constructed. The physical footprint of our base stations is relatively small. However, it must be noted that: - We try to avoid establishing sites in KBAs when selecting the site. Before constructing new sites in KBAs, we explore co-sharing opportunities with other TelCos. - We obtain all necessary environmental permits. - We conduct environmental impact assessments. - By their nature, the sites already have a very small footprint. We minimise the footprint as much as possible during project design. - We incorporate natural habitats into our infrastructure, including wetlands, nesting for birdlife and planting indigenous vegetation at our office buildings. - Where possible, we build towers and masts to look like trees that blend into the natural environment. - We match the tower paint with surrounding environments especially in national parks and game reserves. Where our employees or suppliers face natural risks such as bees and snakes, we ensure they undergo the necessary training to support them with their work without negatively impacting biodiversity. We also take advantage of opportunities to collaborate with conservationists, for example in South Africa, the Vodacom Foundation donated R150 000 between 2021 and 2023 to the Owl Rescue Centre, supporting 265 rescues. After the birds are safely removed, they are taken to the centre for rehabilitation, release and post-release monitoring for successful adaptation back into the wild.

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Republic of Tanzania

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

nature reserve/protected area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We have base stations located across the country, some of which are located in KBAs. To identify which sites are located in KBAs, we use www.protectedplanet.net. We seek to drive improvement in our management of all our environmental impacts, risks and opportunities, including nature and water, and will in the short to medium term work to better quantify proximity and area of overlap where applicable.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site selection
- ☒ Project design
- ☒ Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

It is at the time of establishing these base stations that biodiversity can be negatively impacted. To establish the sites, trees and natural vegetation may need to be removed in the construction area and, in some cases, access roads to the site need to be constructed. The physical footprint of our base stations is relatively small. However, it must be noted that: - We try to avoid establishing sites in KBAs when selecting the site. Before constructing new sites in KBAs, we explore co-sharing opportunities with other TelCos. - We obtain all necessary environmental permits. - We conduct environmental impact assessments. - By their nature, the sites already have a very small footprint. We minimise the footprint as much as possible during project design. - We incorporate natural habitats into our infrastructure, including wetlands, nesting for birdlife and planting indigenous vegetation at our office buildings. - Where possible, we build towers and masts to look like trees that blend into the natural environment. - We match the tower paint with surrounding environments especially in national parks and game reserves. Where our employees or suppliers face natural risks such as bees and snakes, we ensure they undergo the necessary training to support them with their work without negatively impacting biodiversity. We also take advantage of opportunities to collaborate with conservationists, for example in South Africa, the Vodacom Foundation donated R150 000 between 2021 and 2023 to the Owl Rescue Centre, supporting 265 rescues. After the birds are safely removed, they are taken to the centre for rehabilitation, release and post-release monitoring for successful adaptation back into the wild.

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- ☒ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- ☒ Democratic Republic of the Congo

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

nature reserve/protected area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☒ Data not available

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

We have base stations located across the country, some of which are located in KBAs. To identify which sites are located in KBAs, we use www.protectedplanet.net. We seek to drive improvement in our management of all our environmental impacts, risks and opportunities, including nature and water, and will in the short to medium term work to better quantify proximity and area of overlap where applicable.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☒ Site selection

☒ Project design

☒ Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

It is at the time of establishing these base stations that biodiversity can be negatively impacted. To establish the sites, trees and natural vegetation may need to be removed in the construction area and, in some cases, access roads to the site need to be constructed. The physical footprint of our base stations is relatively small. However, it must be noted that: - We try to avoid establishing sites in KBAs when selecting the site. Before constructing new sites in KBAs, we explore co-sharing opportunities with other TelCos. - We obtain all necessary environmental permits. - We conduct environmental impact assessments. - By their nature, the sites already have a very small footprint. We minimise the footprint as much as possible during project design. - We incorporate natural habitats into our infrastructure, including wetlands, nesting for birdlife and planting indigenous vegetation at our office buildings. - Where possible, we build towers and masts to look like trees that blend into the natural environment. - We match the tower paint with surrounding environments especially in national parks and game

reserves. Where our employees or suppliers face natural risks such as bees and snakes, we ensure they undergo the necessary training to support them with their work without negatively impacting biodiversity. We also take advantage of opportunities to collaborate with conservationists, for example in South Africa, the Vodacom Foundation donated R150 000 between 2021 and 2023 to the Owl Rescue Centre, supporting 265 rescues. After the birds are safely removed, they are taken to the centre for rehabilitation, release and post-release monitoring for successful adaptation back into the wild.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Consolidation approach

☒ Consolidation approach

☒ All data points in module 6

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Third-party assurance is conducted on an annual basis. As part of this third-party assurance, the Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions are assured. This includes confirming the consolidation approach applied and the standards used in the calculation of our GHG emissions.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ESG-addendum-v2.xlsx

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fuel consumption | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable fuel consumption | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions breakdown by country/area | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions breakdown by business division | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2) |

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Third-party assurance is conducted on an annual basis. As part of this third-party assurance, our energy consumption is assured. Our grid renewable electricity purchased as a percentage of total electricity purchased is also assured. In addition, by assuring our Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, the auditor also confirms the year-on-year changes in emissions. The emissions are broken down by country and activity when assured by the auditor.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ESG-addendum-v2.xlsx

[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	<i>The majority of the information disclosed above can be found in the ESG addendum.</i>	ESG-addendum-v2.xlsx

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

