Vodacom Group

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire

Word version Please be advised that the formatting of the document has been amended by Vodacom for brevity and readability.

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

09/14/2025

Contents

C1. Introduction

1.1 In which language are you submitting your response?

☑ English

1.2 Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

☑ ZAR

1.3 Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

1.3.2 Organization type

☑ 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://www.vodacom.com/integrated-reports.php

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

03/30/2025

1.4.2 Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

☑ Yes

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

☑ Yes

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

☑ 4 years

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

☑ 4 years

1.4.6 Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for	☑ 2 years
1.4.1 What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?	**ZAR 152200000000**

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?
☑ Yes

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

1.6.1 Does your organization use this unique identifier? ISIN code – bond	☑ No
1.6.1 Does your organization use this unique identifier? ISIN code – equity	☑ No
1.6.1 Does your organization use this unique identifier? CUSIP number	☑ Yes
1.6.2 Provide your unique identifier	ZAE000132577
1.6.1 Does your organization use this unique identifier? Ticker symbol	☑ No
1.6.1 Does your organization use this unique identifier? SEDOL code	☑ Yes
1.6.2 Provide your unique identifier	VOD
1.6.1 Does your organization use this unique identifier? LEI number	☑ No
1.6.1 Does your organization use this unique identifier? D-U-N-S number	☑ Yes
1.6.2 Provide your unique identifier	37890012A8DC24B8D663

1.6.1 Does your organization use this unique identifier? Other unique identifier

☑ No

1.7 Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

☑ Egypt
☑ Lesotho
☑ South Africa
☑ Democratic Republic of the Congo
☑ Mozambique
☑ United Republic of Tanzania

1.8 Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
☑ No, this is confidential data	The disclosure of locations of data centres and masts could potentially increase the security risk which are already present.

1.24 Has your organization mapped its value chain?

1.24.1 Value chain mapped

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

1.24.2 Value chain stages covered in mapping

☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

1.24.3 Highest supplier tier mapped

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

1.24.4 Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

☑ 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.

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	☑ 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	☑ Upstream value chain ☑ End-of-life management	☑ Downstream value chain
1.24.1.4 End-of-life management pathways mapped	☑ Preparation for reuse ☑ Incineration ☑ Mismanaged waste	☑ Recycling ☑ Landfill

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 15

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 16

2.1.2 Is your long-term time horizon open ended? ☑ No

2.1.3 To years 30

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

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
☑ Yes	☑ Both dependencies and impacts

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?
☑ Yes	☑ Both risks and opportunities	☑ Yes

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

2.2.2.1 Environmental issue

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

2.2.2.3 Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain
☑ End of life management

2.2.2.4 Coverage

☑ Full

2.2.2.5 Supplier tiers covered

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

2.2.2.7 Type of assessment

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

2.2.2.8 Frequency of assessment

☑ Annually

2.2.2.9 Time horizons covered

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

2.2.2.10 Integration of risk management process

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

2.2.2.11 Location-specificity used

☑ National

2.2.2.12 Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

Other

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

2.2.2.13 Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

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

Policy

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

Market

☑ Changing customer behaviour

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

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Suppliers

2.2.2.15 Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

☑ 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 if escalated to principal risk level, 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

2.2.2.1 Environmental issue

☑ Climate change

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

☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

2.2.2.3 Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain
☑ End of life management

2.2.2.4 Coverage

☑ Full

2.2.2.5 Supplier tiers covered

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

2.2.2.7 Type of assessment

☑ Qualitative only

2.2.2.8 Frequency of assessment

☑ Annually

2.2.2.9 Time horizons covered

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

2.2.2.10 Integration of risk management process

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

2.2.2.11 Location-specificity used

☑ 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

☑ NGO

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Suppliers

2.2.2.15 Has this process changed since the previous reporting year? ☑ 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.

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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

2.2.2.1 Environmental issue

☑ Biodiversity

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

☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

2.2.2.3 Value chain stages covered

☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain
☑ End of life management

2.2.2.4 Coverage

☑ Full

2.2.2.5 Supplier tiers covered

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

2.2.2.7 Type of assessment

☑ Qualitative only

2.2.2.8 Frequency of assessment

☑ Annually

2.2.2.9 Time horizons covered

☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

2.2.2.10 Integration of risk management process

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

2.2.2.11 Location-specificity used

☑ 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

☑ NGOs
☑ Regulators
☑ Customers
☑ Local communities
☑ Employees
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Investors
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level
☑ Suppliers
☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level

2.2.2.15 Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

☑ 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.

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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

☑ 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.

2.3 Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

2.3.1 Identification of priority locations

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

2.3.2 Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

☑ 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?

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

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

Risks

2.4.1 Type of definition	☑ Qualitative	☑ Quantitative
2.4.2 Indicator used to define substantive effect	☑ Revenue	
2.4.3 Change to indicator	☑ Absolute increase	
2.4.5 Absolute increase/ decrease figure	100000000	
2.4.6 Metrics considered in definition	☑ Frequency of effect occurring ☑ Likelihood of effect occurring	☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

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, financial, operations and technology, legal and regulatory, stakeholders, brand and reputation, corporate and social responsibility - 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 although not 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	☑ Qualitative	☑ Quantitative
2.4.2 Indicator used to define substantive effect	☑ Revenue	
2.4.3 Change to indicator	☑ % increase	
2.4.4 % change to indicator	☑ 11-20	
2.4.6 Metrics considered in definition	☑ Frequency of effect occurring ☑ Likelihood of effect occurring	☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

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.

2.5 Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

2.5.1 Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

☑ No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

2.5.3 Please explain

As a telecommunications company, Vodacom's core business activities—which include mobile and fixed-line network operations, data centres, and office facilities—are not water-intensive and do not involve processes that typically generate hazardous water pollutants. The following points explain why this issue is not material:

1. Vodacom does not operate factories, refineries, or chemical plants that use or discharge large volumes of water. There are no production processes involving toxic chemicals, heavy metals, or other substances that could contaminate water ecosystems.

2. Water is primarily used for domestic purposes e.g., sanitation, cooling in data centres, and employee use in offices. These uses are low-risk and do not result in the release of harmful pollutants into the environment.

3. Any waste generated e.g., batteries, electronics, cooling systems is managed through regulated waste disposal and recycling programs. Hazardous substances are not discharged to environment.

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

☑ 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

☑ 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 FY25 revenue. This indicates that the risk in not substantive. However, we intend to undertake further quantitative scenario analysis of our highest priority physical and 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.

Water

3.1.1 Environmental risks identified

☑ 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

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

3.1.3 Please explain

Water is a recognised environmental risk for Vodacom due to its operations in water-stressed regions and its reliance on ecosystem services across the value chain. Several factors contribute to this include geographic exposure especially in Egypt and South Africa, priority sites being in close proximity to sensitive ecosystems, value chain dependencies, and regulatory and reputational risks. Despite the above risks, water is not currently considered to have a substantive effect on Vodacom's operations due to i most water-related risks are indirect, occurring in upstream supplier operations or in markets where Vodacom has limited control; ii direct operations such as data centres and base stations do use water e.g., for cooling, but these impacts are localised and manageable; and iii there is no evidence of past water-related incidents significantly disrupting Vodacom's operations or affecting its financial performance. 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 FY25 revenue. This indicates that the risk in not substantive. However, we intend to undertake further quantitative scenario analysis of our highest priority physical and 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

☑ 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

☑ 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.

3.3 In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
☑ No	Vodacom was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in FY2025

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

☑ Yes

3.5.1 Select the carbon pricing regulations which impact your operations.

☑ 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 12/31/2023

3.5.3.2 Period end date 12/30/2024

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 registered carbon taxpayer under the South African carbon tax as it exceeds the threshold for stationary combustion activities due to the standby generators it has in place to supply power when electricity from the grid is unavailable. Although Vodacom South Africa is a registered 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 2024 was filed in July 2025.

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

Vodacom 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 in consultation with the Sustainability team. These included the submissions in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024. 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?

Climate change

3.6.1 Environmental opportunities identified ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

3.6.1 Environmental opportunities identified ☑ No

3.6.2 Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

☑ Evaluation in progress

3.6.3 Please explain

Although Vodacom has not identified water as a material topic for our operations, we do offer IoT solutions to support utility management in Municipalities. Sustainable utility management is a critical challenge in South Africa, with municipalities facing high levels of financial strain and infrastructure inefficiencies. In relation to water management, this is exacerbated by water loss and droughts, Vodacom delivers smart utility management solutions that enable municipalities to monitor consumption and improve billing accuracy. Our smart metering and management platforms play a pivotal role in fostering financial

sustainability, reducing environmental impact and driving the efficient use of resources, ultimately contributing to more resource efficient communities. In FY2025, we launched the Digital Water Tower, which integrates geospatial consumption data, network topology maps and demand management reports to reduce water losses and optimise supply. Developed in collaboration with Vodacom's technology subsidiaries Mezzanine and IoT.nxt and third-party original equipment manufacturers, the solution integrates IoT-enabled smart meters, advanced analytics and alternative funding models to ensure broader adoption. We are yet to investigate and understand the understand the financial opportunities associated with these specific water related solutions.

Annually, Vodacom assesses matters that may impact our ability to deliver on our value creation and our purpose – to connect for a better future. Our double materiality approach identifies and prioritises material matters to the 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 5 relates to an increased focused on ESG. This is a broad range of ESG-related matters collectively as opposed to single topics such as water. While we have noted responsible water consumption amongst many other items we also note ESG report page 33 that we do not consider the Group as a water-intensive user. Water has not been singled out as a material matter for our operations.

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

☑ 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

☑ Downstream value chain

3.6.1.5 Country/area where the opportunity occurs

☑ Egypt

☑ Mozambique

☑ South Africa

☑ United Republic of Tanzania

3.6.1.8 Organization specific description

According to the GSMA mobile technologies continue to enable carbon reductions significantly greater than the emissions from the mobile sector itself. Mobile technologies are currently enabling carbon reductions that are approximately 11 times greater than the carbon footprint of the mobile network. 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.nxt'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 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 between 4 and 6%.

3.6.1.9 Primary financial effect of the opportunity

☑ 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 ☑ Long-term

3.6.1.11 Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon ☑ Very likely 90–100%

3.6.1.12 Magnitude ☑ 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? ☑ Yes

3.6.1.21 Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum currency 10246590120.09

3.6.1.22 Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum currency 131557862538.45

3.6.1.23 Explanation of financial effect figures

Anticipated revenue results min and max were calculated using various variables including:

i IoT revenue i.e. current IoT service revenue as a proportion of carbon enablement connections vs total IoT connections = 34%.

ii timeframes aligned to internal planning purposes where 16 years is the lower range and 30 years is the upper range of the long term time horizon.

iii Vodacom market IoT connections on cellular networks growth at CAGR of 20% projected for beyond mobile which is deemed to be high growth. If 34% 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 ZAR10.2 to ZAR131.6 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 10.3 million to 11.1 million between FY24 and FY25. This is an increase of 7.8%. This year, we estimate we have enabled the avoidance of 2.7 million tCO2e, which is thirteen times the emissions generated from our own operations Scope 1 and 2 in FY25. Since beginning our measurement in FY2022, we estimate we have enabled our customers to avoid a cumulative 6.7 million tCO2e. Revenue growth of 18.21% to R1.7 billion in FY24. 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. To realise the opportunity Vodacom is working with the mining, fast-moving consumer goods, logistics, smart metering, e-learning, agriculture and healthcare industries to develop appropriate IoT products and services. For example, our subsidiary, Mezzanine and our OpCos, are scaling smart agriculture platforms, eVuna, MYFARMWEB™, e-Vouchering solutions, M-Kulima and Moloni that streamline input distribution, provide access to insurance and funding, unlock market opportunities and facilitate payments and subsidies. 9.6 million registered beneficiaries use these platforms. In healthcare, in partnership with two Egyptian ministries, we are digitalising the healthcare system through three programmes - Universal Health Insurance UHI, Primary Care Units and the Egyptian University Hospitals. These digital healthcare solutions reach 626 healthcare facilities and serve 12.5 million people, with a target of 26 million by 2030.

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 ☑ Revenue

3.6.2.2 Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue unit currency as selected in 1.2 554216469.34

3.6.2.3 % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue ☑ 1-10%

3.6.2.4 Explanation of financial figures

We estimate that 34% of our 11.1 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 34% of the ZAR 1.65 billion per year based on IoT's 1.4% contribution to new services revenue according to May 2025 VGL Investor presentation. The actual amount given is an estimate figure and will be included in the further analysis.

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 ☑ Yes

4.1.2 Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets ☑ Quarterly

4.1.3 Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

☑ Executive directors or equivalent
☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent
☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

4.1.4 Board diversity and inclusion policy ☑ 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

board-diversity-policy-2024.pdf

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	☑ Yes
Water	☑ Yes
Biodiversity	☑ Yes

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

☑ 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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Board Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every meeting standing item

4.1.2.5 Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

☑ 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
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ 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
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

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. OpCos maintained their ISO 50001 energy management certifications, passing their first surveillance audits. • Facilitating the adoption of renewable energy within the Group, in line with the Groups strategy. The group has achieved its goal of matching 100% of grid electricity purchased with electricity from renewable sources, reducing scope 2

GHG emissions to almost zero. • Engaged with management on the initiatives underpinning the Group's climate transition plan, including the formal approval of the Group's net zero plan and exploration of alternative fuels such as hydrogen fuel cell technology and virtual wheeling phase 1, which will go live in September 2025.

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.

Water

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

☑ 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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Board Terms of Reference
☑ Individual role descriptions

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

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

4.1.2.5 Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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 including Social and Ethics Committee SEC. 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 environmental targets. This year saw the SEC undertake the following activities in relation to water stewardship • Monitored Vodacom's progress in deploying IoT-enabled water management solutions, including the Digital Water Tower initiative in South Africa, which integrates geospatial data, smart meters and demand management to reduce water losses and improve billing accuracy. The solution went live in three municipalities in early 2025.

Biodiversity

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

☑ 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

☑ Yes

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

☑ Board Terms of Reference
☑ Individual role descriptions

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

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

4.1.2.5 Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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 we saw senior leadership being introduced to the biodiversity topic. Although our operations' direct effect on the environment and biodiversity is limited in FY2025, we conducted a nature and water assessment to understand our nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. Externally, we engaged with the Global System for Mobile Communications Association GSMA biodiversity working group to provide feedback as the GSMA were developing their Nature Guidance report. A sustainable nature approach is necessary, and we will continue to review our impacts, including within our value chain, in the coming years.

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

Climate change

4.2.1 Board-level competency on this environmental issue

☑ Yes

4.2.2 Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

☑ 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

Water

4.2.1 Board-level competency on this environmental issue

☑ Yes

4.2.2 Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

☑ 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

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	☑ Yes
Water	☑ Yes
Biodiversity	☑ Yes

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 ☑ Reports to the board directly

4.3.1.5 Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues 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.

Water

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

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ 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 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 ☑ Reports to the board directly

4.3.1.5 Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues ☑ 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 water performance and making decisions based on this. The committee receives formal periodic updates on water related issues 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 ☑ Reports to the board directly

4.3.1.5 Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues ☑ 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: 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
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ 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
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

4.3.1.4 Reporting line

☑ Reports to the board directly

4.3.1.5 Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

☑ 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

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

☑ Reports to the board directly

4.3.1.5 Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

☑ 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 ☑ Reports to the board directly

4.3.1.5 Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues ☑ 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

☑ Reports to the board directly

4.3.1.5 Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

☑ 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

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer CEO

4.3.1.5 Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

☑ 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, 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

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ 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

☑ Reports to the board directly

4.3.1.5 Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

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

4.3.1.4 Reporting line

☑ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer CSO

4.3.1.5 Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

☑ 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 ☑ Reports to the Chief Operating Officer COO

4.3.1.5 Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues ☑ 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, 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

☑ Other, please specify: Chief Officer: Human Resources

4.3.1.5 Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

☑ 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.

Water

4.3.1.1 Position of individual or committee with responsibility

☑ Other, please specify: Facilities 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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

4.3.1.4 Reporting line

☑ Other, please specify: Chief Officer: Human Resources

4.3.1.5 Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues ☑ As important matters arise

4.3.1.6 Please explain

The Managing Executive of National Properties reports to the Chief Officer: Human Resources and leads the water related activities for the Group's corporate offices, warehouses and other properties and activities to improve water use efficiency and exploring other sustainable water resources.

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 ☑ 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.

Water

4.5.1 Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

☑ No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

4.5.3 Please explain

Annually, Vodacom assesses matters that may impact our ability to deliver on our value creation and our purpose – to connect for a better future. Our double materiality approach identifies and prioritises material matters to the 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 5 relates to an increased focused on ESG. This is a

broad range of ESG-related matters collectively as opposed to single topics such as water. While we have noted responsible water consumption amongst many other items we also note ESG report page 37 that we do not consider the Group as a water-intensive user. As water has not been singled out as a material matter at Vodacom for CDP, this topic is of low priority.

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

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ 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.

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

Does your organization have any environmental policies?
☑ Yes

4.6.1 Provide details of your environmental policies.

4.6.1.1 Environmental issues covered ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Biodiversity

4.6.1.2 Level of coverage ☑ Organization-wide

4.6.1.3 Value chain stages covered ☑ 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

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

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

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

4.6.1.7 Public availability

☑ Publicly available

4.6.1.8 Attach the policy

Environmental-policy-november-2024.pdf

4.6.1.1 Environmental issues covered

☑ Climate change

4.6.1.2 Level of coverage

☑ Organization-wide

4.6.1.3 Value chain stages covered

☑ 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 Centres Core network operations & Data Centres 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 centres 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

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

4.6.1.7 Public availability	☑ Publicly available
4.6.1.8 Attach the policy	vodacom-group-energy-policy.pdf
4.6.1.1 Environmental issues covered	☑ Climate change
4.6.1.2 Level of coverage	☑ Organization-wide
4.6.1.3 Value chain stages covered	☑ 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

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

4.6.1.7 Public availability

☑ Publicly available

4.6.1.8 Attach the policy

VPC_Supplier-Policy_A2_Code_of_Ethical_Purchasing_V3-0.pdf

4.6.1.1 Environmental issues covered

☑ Climate change

4.6.1.2 Level of coverage

☑ Organization-wide

4.6.1.3 Value chain stages covered

☑ 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

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

4.6.1.7 Public availability

☑ Publicly available

4.6.1.8 Attach the policy

Environmental-social-and-governance-report.pdf

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?

☑ Yes

4.10.2 Collaborative framework or initiative

☑ RE100

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures TCFD

☑ Other, please specify **:Business Ambition for 1.5C**

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative SBTi

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures TNFD

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

Vodafone is a signatory of the Race to Zero Campaign and Business Ambition for 1.5C and has set science-based targets to reduce emissions in line with the Paris Agreement, validated by the SBTi. As a significant subsidiary of Vodafone owning 65.1% of Vodacom, Vodacom has an important role to play. 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. In November 2022, Vodacom signed the UNGC African Business Leaders Coalition's Climate Statement. 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 started aligning with the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures standard. In FY2025 Vodacom has also started aligning the Climate and nature report with the TNFD.

Disclosures prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative 'GRI' and Sustainability Accounting Standards Board 'SASB' guidance can be found in our ESG Addendum and on our website. 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 support Recyclo, a start-up that sells charcoal made from biowaste. Recyclo makes charcoal briquettes from agricultural waste, including rice husks, peanut shells and sawdust mixed with cassava starch. This protects the biodiversity and ecosystem of the Kongo basin by providing a viable alternative to wood fire products.

In Tanzania, we collaborated with Stanbic Bank and the Twende Butiama Bicycle to host the 2024 Twende Butiama Cycling Tour where environmental clubs were established in 6 of the 18 participating schools, resulting in 30 000 trees planted in communities and 55 000 trees planted at schools.

Approximately 2 300 mangrove trees were planted to help protect and preserve the local ecosystem in Mozambique through collaboration with the local community, the USA Forest Service, and the Sathuma Association.

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

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

☑ 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

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

4.11.4 Attach commitment or position statement

Environmental-policy-november-2024.pdf

4.11.5 Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

☑ 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 2025, 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.

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?

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

South Africa's Nationally Determined Contributions NDCs

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

☑ Climate change

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

Other

☑ International agreement related to climate change adaptation

☑ International agreement related to climate change mitigation

4.11.1.4 Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

☑ National

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

☑ South Africa

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

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Responding to consultations

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

4.11.1.9 Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation currency 1000000

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

Funding of more than R1,000,000 annually – includes membership fees paid to business associations including Business Unity South Africa BUSA; Business Leadership South Africa BLSA; and the National Business Initiative NBI. Additionally, Vodacom supports and engages with the Presidential Climate Commission's PCC framework for a Just Transition which is a multi-stakeholder policy initiative led by government. Vodacom contributes by sponsoring conferences and sharing insights on sustainable technology solutions that enable equitable decarbonization. Vodacom aligns its climate strategy closely with South Africa's Nationally Determined Contributions NDCs under the Paris Agreement. The company explicitly states that it is guided by the country's NDCs and advocates for urgent reductions in global greenhouse gas GHG emissions that are consistent with the Paris Agreement targets. Key aspects of Vodacom's position and actions in relation to South Africa's NDCs: 1. Strategic Alignment with NDCs: Vodacom's sustainability efforts are mapped against the UN SDGs, with a strong emphasis on climate action. The company uses its TCFD report to assess climate-related risks and opportunities, which helps guide its strategic planning in line with national and international climate goals. 2. Emissions Reduction Commitment: Vodacom has committed to halving its environmental impact by 2025, using 2017 as the baseline year. A major focus is on sourcing electricity from renewable energy and reducing GHG emissions, which directly supports South Africa's mitigation targets under its NDC. 3. Just Transition & Market Adaptation: Vodacom emphasizes the importance of a Just Transition to a low-carbon economy, recognising the need for businesses to adapt to shifting consumer and investor expectations. It acknowledges that

failure to meet climate targets could result in market disruption, regulatory penalties, and reputational damage. 4. Collaboration with Government: The company sees partnerships with government and regulators as essential to achieving climate targets and building climate-resilient societies. Vodacom positions itself as a proactive corporate player that can contribute to policy dialogue and implementation of sustainable development initiatives. 5. Innovation & ESG Leadership: Vodacom is investing in low-carbon technologies like IoT to help reduce emissions and improve resource efficiency.

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

☑ 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

☑ Paris Agreement

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

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

Regulation 20 of the Urban Planning Planning Space Standards Regulations, 2018,

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

☑ Climate change

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

Environmental protection and management procedures

☑ Other environmental protection and management procedures, please specify: Urban Planning Space Standards

4.11.1.4 Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

☑ National

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

☑ United Republic of Tanzania

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

☑ Support with major exceptions

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

The only exception to Regulation 20 of the Urban Planning Space Standards Regulations, 2018, is the prescription of a fixed plot size of 20m x 20m for communication towers in urban areas.

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

☑ Regular meetings
☑ Ad-hoc meetings
☑ Discussion in public forums
☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

Vodacom Tanzania's towers are currently built in townships are situated in plots with less than 20*20 requirement. This is because the Towers were built before the promulgation of these regulations in 2018, and therefore the OpCo need to make the necessary remedies to comply with these regulations. The OpCo is in engagement with the government on these regulations, particularly to review these plot dimensions as: - Telecom infrastructure typically requires a smaller footprint, especially towers that house newer technologies such as 5G. Requiring such a large plot is not only costly but continues to place strain on land in high demand areas. - Planning standards promote compact urban development, which conflicts with large, standalone plots for telecom use. - Large land allocations contradict Vodacom's sustainability goals - particularly for biodiversity where minimising our footprint is the highest priority.

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

☑ 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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Sustainable Development Goals SDGs: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure and Sustainable Cities and Communities

4.11.1.1 Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers No Drop Programme

4.11.1.2 Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to ☑ Water

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

Low-impact production and innovation

☑ Water use and efficiency

4.11.1.4 Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

☑ Regional

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

☑ South Africa

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

☑ Support with no exceptions

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

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

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

Vodacom has partnered with the Strategic Water Partners Network SWPN and Mezzanine to help address the growing water security challenges in Gauteng through the development and deployment of the Digital Water Tower platform. The Digital Water Tower integrates geospatial consumption data, network topology maps, and demand management reports with smart metering technology to monitor water usage, improve billing accuracy, reduce water losses, and optimise supply efficiency. The solution went live in three municipalities in early 2025. Vodacom does not directly engage with the No Drop Programme, an incentive-based regulatory policy led by the Department of Water and Sanitation DWS aimed at improving municipal water efficiency and reducing non-revenue water NRW. However, Vodacom supports the programme's objectives through its strategic partnership with the Strategic Water Partners Network SWPN. By equipping municipalities with digital tools for leak detection, smart metering, and revenue assurance, the Digital Water Tower contributes to the broader goals of water conservation and infrastructure efficiency that underpin the No Drop Programme and South Africa's national water governance strategy.

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

☑ 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

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

4.12 Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

☑ Yes

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.

4.12.1.1 Publication

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

4.12.1.2 Standard or framework the report is in line with

☑ 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

☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

4.12.1.4 Status of the publication

☑ Complete

4.12.1.5 Content elements

☑ Governance
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Strategy
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Emission targets

4.12.1.6 Page/section reference

16, 24,25,33, 78-81

4.12.1.7 Attach the relevant publication

vodacom-group-limited-integrated-report-2025.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.

4.12.1.1 Publication ☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

4.12.1.3 Environmental issues covered in publication ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Biodiversity

4.12.1.4 Status of the publication ☑ Complete

4.12.1.5 Content elements

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Biodiversity indicators
☑ Emission targets
☑ Risks & Opportunities

4.12.1.6 Page/section reference 5, 30-38

4.12.1.7 Attach the relevant publication Environmental-social-and-governance-report 1.pdf

4.12.1.8 Comment

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

4.12.1.1 Publication ☑ In voluntary communications

4.12.1.3 Environmental issues covered in publication ☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Biodiversity

4.12.1.4 Status of the publication ☑ Complete

4.12.1.5 Content elements

☑ Strategy
☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Governance	☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures	☑ Risks & Opportunities

4.12.1.6 Page/section reference All pages

4.12.1.7 Attach the relevant publication climate-and-nature-report.pdf

4.12.1.8 Comment

We publish climate-related information in our CNR report, covering our risks, opportunities, dependencies, impacts and our strategies to build resilience against climate-related impacts and manage biodiversity issues within our operations and value chain.

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

5.1.1 Use of scenario analysis ☑ Yes

5.1.2 Frequency of analysis ☑ Annually

Water

5.1.1 Use of scenario analysis ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

5.1.3 Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

5.1.4 Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Annually, Vodacom assesses matters that may impact our ability to deliver on our value creation and our purpose – to connect for a better future. Our double materiality approach identifies and prioritises material matters to the 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 5 relates to an increased focused on ESG. This is a broad range of ESG-related matters collectively as opposed to single topics such as water. While we have noted responsible water consumption amongst many other items we also note ESG report page 33 that we do not consider the Group as a water-intensive user. As water has not been singled out as a material matter at Vodacom for CDP, scenario analysis not prioritised.

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 | ☑ No SSP used

5.1.1.3 Approach to scenario | ☑ Qualitative and quantitative

5.1.1.4 Scenario coverage | ☑ Organization-wide

5.1.1.5 Risk types considered in scenario

- ☑ Policy
- ☑ Market
- ☑ Liability
- ☑ Technology
- ☑ Acute physical
- ☑ Chronic physical
- ☑ Reputation

5.1.1.6 Temperature alignment of scenario | ☑ 1.5°C or lower

5.1.1.7 Reference year | 2023

55.1.1.8 Timeframes covered | ☑ 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 <1.5°C, Transition to a carbon-neutral economy starts early and increase in global temperatures stays well below 2 degrees, in line with the Paris Agreement. Underlying climate model: CMIP5 mean model from the World Meteorological Organisation – RCP 2.6. Assumes that the climate models used are accurate and can reliably predict future climate conditions based on current and historical data. Assumptions: Early and decisive action to reduce global emissions in a gradual way, 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: 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 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 2°C 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

☑ No SSP used

5.1.1.3 Approach to scenario

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

5.1.1.4 Scenario coverage

☑ Organization-wide

5.1.1.5 Risk types considered in scenario

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

5.1.1.6 Temperature alignment of scenario

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

5.1.1.7 Reference year

2023

5.1.1.8 Timeframes covered

☑ 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: Disruptive transition 1.6°C-2°C, Global climate goal of keeping temperatures well below 2 degrees is met but the transition is delayed and must be more severe to compensate for the late start. This means that the risk velocity is greater. Underlying climate model: CMIP5 mean model from the World Meteorological Organisation – RCP 4.5. Assumes that the climate models used are accurate and can reliably predict future climate conditions based on current and historical data. Assumptions: To 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 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 2°C 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	☑ No SSP used	
5.1.1.3 Approach to scenario	☑ Qualitative and quantitative	

5.1.1.4 Scenario coverage ☑ Organization-wide

5.1.1.5 Risk types considered in scenario

☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Technology
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical
☑ Reputation

5.1.1.6 Temperature alignment of scenario ☑ 3.5ºC - 3.9ºC

5.1.1.7 Reference year 2023

5.1.1.8 Timeframes covered ☑ 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 >3°C, 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 2°C 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	☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario
5.1.1.3 Approach to scenario	☑ Qualitative	
5.1.1.4 Scenario coverage	☑ Organization-wide	
5.1.1.5 Risk types considered in scenario	☑ Policy ☑ Reputation ☑ Liability	☑ Market ☑ Technology
5.1.1.6 Temperature alignment of scenario	☑ 1.5°C or lower	
5.1.1.7 Reference year	2023	

5.1.1.8 Timeframes covered	☑ 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 2°C, 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 <2°C scenario. This scenario was used as the main scenario for analysis for climate transition risks and opportunities as the most extreme policies, regulations and stakeholder pressures are expected to be experienced in this scenario. We referred to the IEA and NGFS reference scenario data sources as part of this analysis.

Climate change

5.1.1.1 Scenario used	Climate transition scenarios	☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario
5.1.1.3 Approach to scenario	☑ Qualitative	
5.1.1.4 Scenario coverage	☑ Organization-wide	
5.1.1.5 Risk types considered in scenario	☑ Policy ☑ Reputation ☑ Liability	☑ Market ☑ Technology
5.1.1.6 Temperature alignment of scenario	☑ 4.0ºC and above	

5.1.1.7 Reference year	2023			
5.1.1.8 Timeframes covered	☑ 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 3.1°C 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 parent company obligations Vodafone including EU taxonomy and CSRD recommended RCP8.5 scenario.

Climate change

5.1.1.1 Scenario used	Climate transition scenarios	☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario
5.1.1.3 Approach to scenario	☑ Qualitative	
5.1.1.4 Scenario coverage	☑ Organization-wide	
5.1.1.5 Risk types considered in scenario	☑ Policy ☑ Reputation ☑ Liability	☑ Market ☑ Technology
5.1.1.6 Temperature alignment of scenario	☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC	

5.1.1.7 Reference year 2023

5.1.1.8 Timeframes covered ☑ 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 2°C is met, but the transition is delayed and must be more severe to compensate for the late start. Assumptions: Based on the announced pledges that have not yet been formalised into policy by countries. 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. Uncertainties and constraints: Does not allow for analysis of either extreme of end of century warming.

5.1.1.11 Rationale for choice of scenario

Aligns with parent company obligations Vodafone. This meant we could look at a middle-ground scenario. This is currently the “most likely” scenario from a transition and physical perspective and was used to assess risks for both.

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

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

5.1.2.2 Coverage of analysis ☑ 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. Building resilience into our operations and network infrastructure is a well-established part of our business-as-usual process, which sets the foundation for mitigating our physical climate-related risks. When acquiring assets, including buildings and network equipment, our policies and guidance include assessing environmental risks. Our internal technology resilience policy requires that we conduct an annual physical risk assessment on every asset, including evaluating environmental risks.

Our reactive measures for asset maintenance include processes and teams dedicated to disaster recovery and business continuity. 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. Our net zero decarbonisation plan which is part of our CTP, is likely to reduce exposure to transition risks, including energy costs, under both 2°C and 1.5°C scenarios. Dedicated Group and OpCo energy teams monitor and achieve energy reductions through our energy efficiency programmes. As part of our energy procurement strategy, we are increasing the proportion of renewable electricity generated on-site, including through PPAs where possible. We will continue to monitor ESG risk as this agenda continues to evolve in the coming years. Many climate-related risks - such as extreme weather causing technology failure or increased energy costs due to macroeconomic shifts - are already captured ESG watch-list within the risk framework. This enables a comprehensive view of climate risks across time horizons. Once a risk is identified and assessed, a risk owner is responsible for developing and implementing the mitigating actions and controls. We incorporate the key mitigating actions for our

highest priority climate-related risks and opportunities into our CTP and assign accountability to leaders in relevant business functions for managing and monitoring these.

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

5.2.1 Transition plan ☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

5.2.3 Publicly available climate transition plan ☑ Yes

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

☑ 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 with 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

☑ 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 published in 2023. As part of this publication process, Vodafone invite shareholders to provide feedback via email on our strategic plans, including this climate transition plan, by contacting Vodafone's investor relations team at IR@vodafone.co.uk

5.2.9 Frequency of feedback collection

☑ 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

Our current transition plan was published June 2024. We report progress annually in our ESG Report and on our Climate and Nature Report. Overall targets: - In 2025 we matched 100% of purchased grid electricity with renewable sources. - Our group scope 1 and 2 market-based GHG emissions decreased by 77% from FY2020 base year. Other progress: - Energy efficiency: implemented energy meters and an energy management system to better understand our network's energy consumption and identify opportunities for energy reduction; trialled an immersion cooling solution for a technology centre - On-site renewables: pursuing new power-as-a-service agreements, where partners provide renewable energy infrastructure and capital expenditure in exchange for an agreed monthly consumption. –

Renewable electricity purchasing: engage governments to facilitate the development of renewable energy infrastructure and a more accessible market for renewables; use RECs as a mechanism to achieve our renewable energy commitments while seeking suitable renewable alternatives. - Alternative fuels: Currently, prioritise batteries over diesel generators. In the long term, we seek diesel alternatives, including connecting off grid sites to the grid, deploying wind and solar where applicable and exploring newer technologies, including microturbines and hydrogen fuel cells. - Electric vehicle fleet: have electric vehicle charging stations in South Africa, Egypt and DRC with a fleet of 59 electric vehicles.

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

climate-and-nature-report.pdf

5.2.13 Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

☑ 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. Increasing demand for renewable energy technologies, and the critical raw materials required to produce them. Potentially negative social and environmental impacts of mining for critical raw materials such as copper, nickel, lithium and cobalt, which are essential for the production of renewable technologies. Mining can have negative impacts on biodiversity, land use change including deforestation and environmental pollution. Increasing demand for renewable, bio-based fuels such as HVO or bio-methanol, and the feedstocks required to produce them. Potential negative impacts on biodiversity and land use change as global demand for biofuels increases. This global demand could create pressure for direct land use change to grow plants for use as a biofuel feedstock or indirect land use change to grow plants to substitute crop waste that has been diverted from its current uses towards use as a biofuel feedstock.

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

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

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

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

Products and services

5.3.1.1 Effect type ☑ Opportunities

5.3.1.2 Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area ☑ 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. 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. In FY2025, we supported customers to avoid 2.7 million tCO2e emissions FY2024: 1.4 million tCO2e. The year-on-year increase of 97% is attributed to increased scope of qualifying product categories and the inclusion of additional OpCos. Vodacom's IoT connections increased from 10.3 million to 11.1 million between FY24 and FY24.

Upstream/downstream value chain

5.3.1.1 Effect type ☑ Risks ☑ Opportunities

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

5.3.1.2 Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area ☑ 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. Our ongoing and future focus areas include: - Virtual wheeling in South Africa is coming online and fully maximising its potential, including how this success can be replicated - Conclusion of our hydrogen fuel cell trial and development of a plan for the rollout of this technology and others that look to replace diesel generators in other countries in addition to South Africa - Collaborating with stakeholders on overcoming challenges to low-carbon solutions - Continued rollout of metering and rollout of our energy management system - Implementation of AI solutions to optimise energy use in our network - Keeping on top of new technologies and trialling them in our operations to see if they can contribute towards the achievement of our net zero target

Operations

5.3.1.1 Effect type ☑ Risks ☑ Opportunities

5.3.1.2 Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area ☑ 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 form part of our actions informing our strategy to respond to climate risk. In monitoring and tracking our progress, we have set targets as part 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.

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

5.3.2.1 Financial planning elements that have been affected

☑ Revenues
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Access to capital
☑ Capital allocation

5.3.2.2 Effect type ☑ Opportunities

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

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
☑ Yes	☑ Other methodology or framework

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

5.4.1.1 Methodology or framework used to assess alignment	☑ Other, please specify :Capital allocation for our climate transition plan
5.4.1.5 Financial metric	☑ CAPEX
5.4.1.6 Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year currency	112000000
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 2025 financial year, we invested R112 million of capital expenditure in energy efficiency and renewable energy which has led to annual savings of 17.3 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.

5.9 What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure CAPEX and operating expenditure OPEX for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

5.9.1 Water-related CAPEX +/- % change	0
5.9.2 Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX +/- % change	0
5.9.3 Water-related OPEX +/- % change	0
5.9.4 Anticipated forward trend for OPEX +/- % change	0

5.9.5 Please explain

We have not observed any significant increase or decrease in our CAPEX or OPEX spend on managing water-related impacts. We do not expect to see any significant increase or decrease going forward either.

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

Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
☑ Yes	☑ Carbon

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

5.10.1.1 Type of pricing scheme

☑ Shadow price

5.10.1.2 Objectives for implementing internal price

☑ Navigate regulations
☑ Drive energy efficiency
☑ Stress test investments
☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
☑ Drive low-carbon investment

5.10.1.3 Factors considered when determining the price

☑ 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

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

5.10.1.6 Pricing approach used – spatial variance

☑ Uniform

5.10.1.8 Pricing approach used – temporal variance

☑ 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 159

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

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

5.10.1.13 Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes ☑ 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 ☑ Yes

5.10.1.16 Details of how the pricing approach is Y 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.

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change
Customers	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change ☑ Plastics
Investors and shareholders	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		☑ Plastics
Other value chain stakeholders	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change ☑ Water ☑ Plastics

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 ☑ 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 ☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

5.11.1.3 % Tier 1 suppliers assessed ☑ 100%

5.11.1.4 Ye: 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 threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment ☑ 100%

5.11.1.6 Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment 600

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

☑ 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

☑ 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.

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

☑ 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

☑ 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.

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 ☑ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization Scope 1, 2 and 3

5.11.6.2 Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

☑ 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 ☑ 100%

5.11.6.4 % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement ☑ 51-75%

5.11.6.7 % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement ☑ 100%

5.11.6.8 % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement ☑ 51-75%

5.11.6.9 Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement ☑ Retain and engage

5.11.6.10 % of non-compliant suppliers engaged ☑ 100%

5.11.6.11 Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers ☑ 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

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

☑ 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

☑ Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

5.11.7.4 Upstream value chain coverage

Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

5.11.7.5 % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement ☑ 51-75%

5.11.7.6 % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement ☑ 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 through Vodafone 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

☑ 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 ☑ Yes

Water

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

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

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 ☑ 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 ☑ 100%

5.11.9.4 % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions ☑ 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.

Water

5.11.9.1 Type of stakeholder ☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify : Local governments municipalities

5.11.9.2 Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

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

5.11.9.3 % of stakeholder type engaged ☑ 26-50%

5.11.9.5 Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Sustainable utility management is a critical challenge in South Africa, with municipalities facing high levels of financial strain and infrastructure inefficiencies. In relation to water management, this is exacerbated by water loss and droughts, Vodacom delivers smart utility management solutions that enable municipalities to monitor consumption and improve billing accuracy. Our smart metering and management platforms play a pivotal role in fostering financial sustainability, reducing environmental impact and driving the efficient use of resources, ultimately contributing to more resource efficient communities.

5.11.9.6 Effect of engagement and measures of success

In FY2025, we launched the Digital Water Tower, which integrates geospatial consumption data, network topology maps and demand management reports to reduce water losses and optimise supply. Developed in collaboration with Vodacom's technology subsidiaries Mezzanine and IoT.nxt and third-party original equipment manufacturers, the solution integrates IoT-enabled smart meters, advanced analytics and alternative funding models to ensure broader adoption. Solution implemented in 3 South African municipalities and 500 community members trained and employed during the installation. 137 600 smart meters installed through various projects since 2020

Climate change

5.11.9.1 Type of stakeholder ☑ 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 ☑ 100%

5.11.9.4 % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions ☑ 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 looks 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

We achieved our goal which was to reuse, resell and send for recycling 100% of decommissioned network equipment by 2025. Consumer engagement has been strengthened through the Vodafone global campaign with WWF, encouraging trade-in, donation, and recycling South Africa and Egypt contribute to this global programme. 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. Since launching "1 Million Phones for the Planet" campaign in 2022 with WWF, Vodafone has collected approximately 700,000 used phones for reuse, recycling, or donation with more than 40,000 from Vodacom - contributing to e-waste. reduction and material recovery.

Climate change

5.11.9.1 Type of stakeholder ☑ 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 ☑ 76-99%

5.11.9.4 % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions ☑ 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 drive awareness of the impacts of climate change to our employees, customers and suppliers. Our RedLovesGreen campaign unites Vodacom customers and partners to pursue a more sustainable future. Our OpCos commemorate World Environment Day with internal employee activities and external awareness campaigns. Through this, we communicate and educate for a positive impact on climate change. - Internal training and awareness are key strategic levers. Industry specialists deliver training on energy management, efficiency, baselining, measurement and verification, among other relevant energy and climate change-related topics.

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. - All employees can access climate and energy-related information through the Vodacom hyperbook platform, and they receive ongoing communications through newsletters, screensavers and other media as part of the ISO 50001 energy management system in each OpCo.

In DRC we partnered with the United Nations Global Compact convened the Annual Environmental Conference on Waste from Electronic and Electrical Equipment. The conference focused on creating a circular economy and the importance of creating a value chain in e-waste management. - In Lesotho marked World Environment Day with a radio and social media awareness campaign on limiting plastic and e-waste - In Egypt on World Environment Day we partnered with Dawarha to introduce “reverse vending machines” at our headquarters, which encourage recycling by awarding points to employees who deposit plastic bottles. We have also prohibited single-use plastic bags in all food outlets in our buildings. - In South Africa, employees use Tweak’s carbon calculator platform to understand their individual GHG emissions inventory. - In Mozambique - Earth Day was used to reinforce our commitment to environmental sustainability. Activities included tree and vegetable planting to promote green spaces and sustainable agriculture, beach clean-ups to reduce plastic pollution and protect marine ecosystems, and erosion containment efforts focused on strengthening barriers and raising awareness on erosion prevention

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.

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

5.12.1 Requesting member

5.12.2 Environmental issues the initiative relates to

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ Other, please specify :Ongoing

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

☑ 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.

5.12.1 Requesting member

5.12.2 Environmental issues the initiative relates to

☑ 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

☑ 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

☑ Other, please specify :Ongoing

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

☑ 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.

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

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

5.13.2 Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

☑ 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.

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

☑ 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. In FY2025, we refined our Scope 3 methodology in collaboration with Normative, resulting in

restated data across all categories, driven by improved input granularity, product-level carbon footprints and supplier-level disclosures. 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 Standard; The Climate Disclosure Standards Board Climate Change Reporting Framework January 2022; and RE100 Technical Criteria December 2022. Vodafone Egypt continues to be included after completing its first full 12-month reporting cycle in FY2024, with prior year data restated accordingly. The consolidation approach used for all our environmental data is the same as the consolidation approach used for our financial accounting.

Water

6.1.1 Consolidation approach used

☑ 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 water data, covering all operations where we can influence water use, efficiency, and management practices. The scope of our data includes direct withdrawals and usage under our operational control, excluding bottled water and rainwater. Data from entities outside our operational control including suppliers, partners, and associates is excluded from our reporting boundary, unless specifically relevant or material in supplementary disclosures. Our methodology adheres to global best practices and internationally recognized standards, including ISO 14001 and the World Resources Institute WRI Aqueduct database for assessing water stress. We report both total global water withdrawal measured in cubic metres and withdrawal in water-stressed regions, enabling targeted risk and efficiency assessments. 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

☑ 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 ☑ 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.

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

7.1 Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP? ☑ **No**

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?
☑ No

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

Changes in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
☑ No

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

☑ 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
☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	We report both Scope 2 location-based and market-based figures.

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?

☑ 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 34emissions 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

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 203424

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

196581

7.6.2 End date

03/30/2024

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

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 3

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 the GHG emissions.

Past year 4

7.6.1 Gross global Scope 1 emissions metric tons CO2e 190575

7.6.2 End date 03/02/2021

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.

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 870547

7.7.2 Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions metric tons CO2e 919

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. 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

759744

7.7.2 Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions metric tons CO2e

422167

7.7.3 End date

03/30/2024

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. 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

749385

7.7.2 Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions metric tons CO2e

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. 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

749284

7.7.2 Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions metric tons CO2e

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. 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

716405

7.7.2 Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions metric tons CO2e

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. 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.

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

☑ Relevant, calculated

7.8.2 Emissions in reporting year metric tons CO2e

614817

7.8.3 Emissions calculation methodology

☑ 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 FY2025 is 614 817 metric tons CO2e. We use a hybrid approach to calculating Scope 3 category 1 emissions. For most 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/mEUR, as disclosed through publicly available 2024 Climate Disclosure Project CDP disclosures. Changes made to the methodology this year include: Improved granularity of third-party EEIO emission factors by transitioning from OECD UK-based, single region datasets to Exiobase global, detailed multi-region datasets; and 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.

Capital goods

7.8.1 Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

7.8.2 Emissions in reporting year metric tons CO2e

306977

7.8.3 Emissions calculation methodology

☑ 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 FY2025 is 306 977 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: Improved granularity of third-party EEIO emission factors by transitioning from OECD UK-based, single region datasets to Exiobase global, detailed multi-region datasets.

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

7.8.1 Evaluation status ☑ Relevant, calculated

7.8.2 Emissions in reporting year metric tons CO2e 297726

7.8.3 Emissions calculation methodology ☑ 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 FY2025 is 297 726 metric tons CO2e. Upstream fuel and energy emissions are calculated by applying DESNZ 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 ☑ Relevant, calculated

7.8.2 Emissions in reporting year metric tons CO2e 6199

7.8.3 Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Hybrid method
☑ Distance-based method
☑ Spend-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 FY2025 is 6 199 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 desktop 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 market destination of most of our products. A modal split of 5% air freight and 95% shipping has been assumed and average DESNZ emission factors for freight have been applied to estimate emissions. For all other goods purchased and sold, we use a spend-based approach where our procurement spend on transport and distribution related product categories is multiplied by a corresponding environmentally extended input-output EEIO emission factor drawn from third-party EEIO datasets. This approach accounts 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. Changes made to the methodology this year include: Calculation of emissions for the upstream transportation and distribution of all other purchased and sold goods based on transport and distribution-related procurement spend categories. Previously emissions were calculated by determining the percentage of the EEIO factor attributed to upstream emissions and multiplying by the spend across all procurement categories

Waste generated in operations

7.8.1 Evaluation status ☑ Relevant, calculated

7.8.2 Emissions in reporting year metric tons CO2e 188

7.8.3 Emissions calculation methodology ☑ 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 FY2025 is 188 metric tons CO2e. Emissions are estimated by applying DESNZ emission factors to tonnage of waste generated by our operations across all our operating companies not including post-consumer waste from our products. There were no significant changes to the methodology for this category for this year.

Business travel

7.8.1 Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

7.8.2 Emissions in reporting year metric tons CO2e

5253

7.8.3 Emissions calculation methodology

☑ Spend-based 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 6 emissions from total operations for FY2025 is 5 253 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 DESNZ emission factors. The emissions factors applied were drawn from DESNZ, 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 DESNZ 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. There were no significant changes made to the methodology for this category this year.

Employee commuting

7.8.1 Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

7.8.2 Emissions in reporting year metric tons CO2e

16901

7.8.3 Emissions calculation methodology

☑ 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 FY2025 is 16 901 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 DESNZ emission factors. There were no significant changes made to the methodology for this category for this year.

Upstream leased assets

7.8.1 Evaluation status

☑ Relevant, calculated

7.8.2 Emissions in reporting year metric tons CO2e

138873

7.8.3 Emissions calculation methodology

☑ 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 FY2025 is 138 873 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. Changes made to the methodology this year include: Improved granularity of third-party EEIO emission factors by transitioning from OECD UK-based, single region datasets to Exiobase global, detailed multi-region datasets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

7.8.1 Evaluation status ☑ 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

7.8.5 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 ☑ Relevant, calculated

7.8.2 Emissions in reporting year metric tons CO2e 150185

7.8.3 Emissions calculation methodology ☑ 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 FY2025 is 150 185 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 ☑ Relevant, calculated

7.8.2 Emissions in reporting year metric tons CO2e 22

7.8.3 Emissions calculation methodology ☑ 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 FY2025 is 22 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 DESNZ 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 five of Vodafone's markets Germany, UK, Italy, South Africa, Türkiye, 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 ☑ Relevant, calculated

7.8.2 Emissions in reporting year metric tons CO2e 16534

7.8.3 Emissions calculation methodology ☑ 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 FY2025 is 16534 metric tons CO2e. These emissions are calculated using the number of leased assets derived from leased revenue information reported in our financial statements, multiplied by the lifetime electricity consumption and the corresponding IEA emission factor. There were no significant changes to the methodology for this category for this year.

Franchises

7.8.1 Evaluation status ☑ Relevant, calculated

7.8.2 Emissions in reporting year metric tons CO2e 56964

7.8.3 Emissions calculation methodology ☑ 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 FY2025 is 56 964 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 of its markets, 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 by the corresponding IEA and DESNZ emission factors for that country, multiplied by number of franchise retail stores in each market. Changes to the methodology include: Detailed assessment of our retail portfolio against our methodology resulted in inclusion of additional franchises.

Investments

7.8.1 Evaluation status ☑ Relevant, calculated

7.8.2 Emissions in reporting year metric tons CO2e 14497

7.8.3 Emissions calculation methodology ☑ Investment-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 15 emissions from total operations for FY2025 is 14 495 metric tons CO2e. Emissions from joint ventures and associates are calculated based on Vodacom's equity ownership and the corresponding proportion of the company's Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In FY2025, these investments included network operator in 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 changes made to the methodology for this category this year

Other upstream

7.8.1 Evaluation status ☑ 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 ☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

7.8.5 Please explain All downstream emissions are accounted for in the categories above.

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

Past year 1

7.8.1.1 End date 03/30/2024

7.8.1.2 Scope 3: Purchased goods and services metric tons CO2e	535714
7.8.1.3 Scope 3: Capital goods metric tons CO2e	272638
7.8.1.4 Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 or 2 metric tons CO2e	271930
7.8.1.5 Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution metric tons CO2e	5836
7.8.1.6 Scope 3: Waste generated in operations metric tons CO2e	193
7.8.1.7 Scope 3: Business travel metric tons CO2e	4967
7.8.1.8 Scope 3: Employee commuting metric tons CO2e	16408
7.8.1.9 Scope 3: Upstream leased assets metric tons CO2e	117048
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	95331
7.8.1.13 Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products metric tons CO2e	45
7.8.1.14 Scope 3: Downstream leased assets metric tons CO2e	14273
7.8.1.15 Scope 3: Franchises metric tons CO2e	46155
7.8.1.16 Scope 3: Investments metric tons CO2e	13540
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	

All information for comparative periods have been restated to reflect changes to our methodology for calculating Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Past year 2

7.8.1.1 End date	03/29/2023
7.8.1.2 Scope 3: Purchased goods and services metric tons CO2e	553857
7.8.1.3 Scope 3: Capital goods metric tons CO2e	411095
7.8.1.4 Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 or 2 metric tons CO2e	252381
7.8.1.5 Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution metric tons CO2e	4888
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	4222
7.8.1.8 Scope 3: Employee commuting metric tons CO2e	17007
7.8.1.9 Scope 3: Upstream leased assets metric tons CO2e	104398
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	21467
7.8.1.15 Scope 3: Franchises metric tons CO2e	52726
7.8.1.16 Scope 3: Investments metric tons CO2e	14387

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

All information for comparative periods have been restated to reflect changes to our methodology for calculating Scope 3 GHG emissions.

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 location-based or market-based	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

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

7.9.1.1 Verification or assurance cycle in place ☑ Annual process

7.9.1.2 Status in the current reporting year ☑ Complete

7.9.1.3 Type of verification or assurance ☑ Limited assurance

7.9.1.4 Attach the statement ESG-addendum 2025.xlsx

7.9.1.5 Page/section reference Worksheet entitled Assurance

7.9.1.6 Relevant standard ☑ ISAE 3410

7.9.1.7 Proportion of reported emissions verified % 100

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

7.9.2.1 Scope 2 approach	☑ Scope 2 location-based
7.9.2.2 Verification or assurance cycle in place	☑ Annual process
7.9.2.3 Status in the current reporting year	☑ Complete
7.9.2.4 Type of verification or assurance	☑ Limited assurance
7.9.2.5 Attach the statement	ESG-addendum 2025.xlsx
7.9.2.6 Page/ section reference	Worksheet entitled 'Assurance'
7.9.2.7 Relevant standard	☑ ISAE 3410
7.9.2.8 Proportion of reported emissions verified %	100
7.9.2.1 Scope 2 approach	☑ Scope 2 market-based
7.9.2.2 Verification or assurance cycle in place	☑ Annual process
7.9.2.3 Status in the current reporting year	☑ Complete
7.9.2.4 Type of verification or assurance	☑ Limited assurance
7.9.2.5 Attach the statement	ESG-addendum 2025.xlsx
7.9.2.6 Page/ section reference	Worksheet entitled 'Assurance'
7.9.2.7 Relevant standard	☑ ISAE 3410

7.9.2.8 Proportion of reported emissions verified % 100

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

7.9.3.1 Scope 3 category

☑ Scope 3: Franchises
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 or 2
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

7.9.3.2 Verification or assurance cycle in place	☑ Annual process
7.9.3.3 Status in the current reporting year	☑ Complete
7.9.3.4 Type of verification or assurance	☑ Limited assurance
7.9.3.5 Attach the statement	ESG-addendum 2025.xlsx
7.9.3.6 Page/section reference	Worksheet entitled 'Assurance'
7.9.3.7 Relevant standard	☑ ISAE 3410
7.9.3.8 Proportion of reported emissions verified %	100

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?

☑ 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 416035

7.10.1.2 Direction of change in emissions ☑ Decreased

7.10.1.3 Emissions value percentage 67

7.10.1.4 Please explain calculation

These are the savings from deploying on-site renewables, taking advantage of off-site renewable opportunities such as PPAs and using various market mechanisms such as renewable energy certificates RECs. The percentage change is calculated as: % saving = Emission reductions from renewable energy / Scope 1 and 2 emissions for FY2024 % savings = -416 035 tCO2e/618 748 tCO2e % savings = -67%

Other emissions reduction activities

7.10.1.1 Change in emissions metric tons CO2e 5912

7.10.1.2 Direction of change in emissions ☑ Decreased

7.10.1.3 Emissions value percentage 1

7.10.1.4 Please explain calculation

These are the savings from implementing energy efficiency projects. The percentage change is calculated as: % saving = Emission reductions from energy efficiency projects/ Scope 1 and 2 emissions for FY2024 % savings = -5 912 tCO2e/618 748 tCO2e % savings = -1%

Divestment

7.10.1.1 Change in emissions metric tons CO2e 0

7.10.1.2 Direction of change in emissions	☑ No change
7.10.1.3 Emissions value percentage	0

7.10.1.4 Please explain calculation

There were no changes in emissions as a result of divestments.

Acquisitions

7.10.1.1 Change in emissions metric tons CO2e	0
7.10.1.2 Direction of change in emissions	☑ No change
7.10.1.3 Emissions value percentage	0
7.10.1.4 Please explain calculation	There were no changes in emissions as a result of acquisitions.

Mergers

7.10.1.1 Change in emissions metric tons CO2e	0
7.10.1.2 Direction of change in emissions	☑ No change
7.10.1.3 Emissions value percentage	0
7.10.1.4 Please explain calculation	There were no changes in emissions as a result of mergers.

Change in output

7.10.1.1 Change in emissions metric tons CO2e	7542
7.10.1.2 Direction of change in emissions	☑ Increased

7.10.1.3 Emissions value percentage 1

7.10.1.4 Please explain calculation

These are the emissions that constitute the remainder of the change in emissions between FY2024 and FY2025. They are attributed to growth as both our number of base station sites and our traffic increased. The percentage is calculated as: % saving = Emissions change / Scope 1 and 2 emissions for FY2024 % savings = 7 542 tCO2e/618 748 tCO2e % savings = 1%

Change in methodology

7.10.1.1 Change in emissions metric tons CO2e 0

7.10.1.2 Direction of change in emissions ☑ No change

7.10.1.3 Emissions value percentage 0

7.10.1.4 Please explain calculation There were no changes in emissions as a result of a change in methodology.

Change in boundary

7.10.1.1 Change in emissions metric tons CO2e 0

7.10.1.2 Direction of change in emissions ☑ No change

7.10.1.3 Emissions value percentage 0

7.10.1.4 Please explain calculation There were no changes in emissions as a result of a change in boundary.

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 ☑ No change

7.10.1.3 Emissions value percentage	0
7.10.1.4 Please explain calculation	There were no changes in emissions as a result of changes in physical operating conditions.

Unidentified

7.10.1.1 Change in emissions metric tons CO2e	0
7.10.1.2 Direction of change in emissions	☑ No change
7.10.1.3 Emissions value percentage	0
7.10.1.4 Please explain calculation	There were no changes in emissions that were unidentified.

Other

7.10.1.1 Change in emissions metric tons CO2e	0
7.10.1.2 Direction of change in emissions	☑ No change
7.10.1.3 Emissions value percentage	0
7.10.1.4 Please explain calculation	There were no changes in emissions that are attributed to 'other.'

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?

☑ Market-based

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

☑ No

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

☑ 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.

7.15.1.1 Greenhouse gas	☑ CO2
7.15.1.2 Scope 1 emissions metric tons of CO2e	197644
7.15.1.3 GWP Reference	☑ IPCC Third Assessment Report TAR - 100 year
7.15.1.1 Greenhouse gas	☑ CH4
7.15.1.2 Scope 1 emissions metric tons of CO2e	27
7.15.1.3 GWP Reference	☑ IPCC Third Assessment Report TAR - 100 year
7.15.1.1 Greenhouse gas	☑ N2O
7.15.1.2 Scope 1 emissions metric tons of CO2e	2472
7.15.1.3 GWP Reference	☑ IPCC Third Assessment Report TAR - 100 year
7.15.1.1 Greenhouse gas	☑ HFCs
7.15.1.2 Scope 1 emissions metric tons of CO2e	3281
7.15.1.3 GWP Reference	☑ IPCC Third Assessment Report TAR - 100 year

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	81986	23	0
Egypt	53206	179936	919
Lesotho	935	10753	0
Mozambique	10392	4245	0
South Africa	30072	630564	0
United Republic of Tanzania	26834	45026	0

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

☑ 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	180382
Row 2	Technology / data centres	12420
Row 3	Offices	1650
Row 4	Retail	503
Row 5	Transport	5188
Row 6	Refrigerants and Fire Suppressants	3281

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

☑ 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	694050	0
Row 2	Technology / data centres	139046	0
Row 3	Offices	30096	0
Row 4	Retail	7355	919

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 203424

7.22.2 Scope 2, location-based emissions metric tons CO2e 870547

7.22.3 Scope 2, market-based emissions metric tons CO2e 919

7.22.4 Please explain The response does not include any other entities.

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 The response does not include any other entities.

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

☑ Yes

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

7.23.1.1 Subsidiary name	Vodacom Tanzania plc
7.23.1.2 Primary activity	☑ Telecommunications services
7.23.1.3 Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary	☑ ISIN code - equity
7.23.1.5 ISIN code – equity	TZ1996102715
7.23.1.12 Scope 1 emissions metric tons CO2e	26834
7.23.1.13 Scope 2, location-based emissions metric tons CO2e	45026
7.23.1.14 Scope 2, market-based emissions metric tons CO2e	0
7.23.1.15 Comment	Emissions data included in 7.6 and 7.7

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

7.26.1 Requesting member

7.26.2 Scope of emissions	☑ Scope 1
7.26.4 Allocation level	☑ Company wide
7.26.6 Allocation method	☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

7.26.7 Unit for market value or quantity of goo ds/services supplied	☑ Currency
7.26.8 Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member	220146
7.26.9 Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e	0.29
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?	☑ 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.

7.26.1 Requesting member

7.26.2 Scope of emissions	☑ Scope 2: location-based
7.26.4 Allocation level	☑ Company wide
7.26.6 Allocation method	☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased
7.26.7 Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied	☑ Currency
7.26.8 Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member	220146

7.26.9 Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e	1.26
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?	☑ 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 location-based 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.

7.26.1 Requesting member

7.26.2 Scope of emissions	☑ Scope 2: market-based
7.26.4 Allocation level	☑ Company wide
7.26.6 Allocation method	☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased
7.26.7 Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied	☑ Currency
7.26.8 Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member	220146
7.26.9 Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e	0.0013
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?

☑ 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 market-based 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.

7.26.1 Requesting member

7.26.2 Scope of emissions

☑ Scope 3

7.26.3 Scope 3 category(ies)

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
☑ 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
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

7.26.4 Allocation level

☑ Company wide

7.26.6 Allocation method

☑ Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

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

☑ Currency

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

220146

7.26.9 Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0.89

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, fuel-and energy-related activities, capital goods and upstream leased assets.

7.26.12 Allocation verified by a third party?

☑ 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.

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

7.27.1 Allocation challenges

☑ 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.

7.27.1 Allocation challenges

☑ 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.

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? ☑ 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.

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

☑ 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	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	☑ Yes

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	☑ LHV lower heating value
7.30.1.2 MWh from renewable sources	0
7.30.1.3 MWh from non-renewable sources	794583
7.30.1.4 Total renewable + non-renewable MWh	794583.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

7.30.1.1 Heating value	☑ LHV lower heating value
7.30.1.2 MWh from renewable sources	1259304
7.30.1.3 MWh from non-renewable sources	0
7.30.1.4 Total renewable + non-renewable MWh	1259304.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

7.30.1.1 Heating value	☑ LHV lower heating value
7.30.1.2 MWh from renewable sources	0
7.30.1.3 MWh from non-renewable sources	6589

7.30.1.4 Total renewable + non-renewable MWh 6589.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

7.30.1.1 Heating value ☑ LHV lower heating value

7.30.1.2 MWh from renewable sources 15538

7.30.1.4 Total renewable + non-renewable MWh 15538.00

Total energy consumption

7.30.1.1 Heating value ☑ LHV lower heating value

7.30.1.2 MWh from renewable sources 1274842

7.30.1.3 MWh from non-renewable sources 801172

7.30.1.4 Total renewable + non-renewable MWh 2076014.00

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	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	☑ No

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	☑ 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 do not use any sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

7.30.7.1 Heating value	☑ 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 do not use any other biomass.

Other renewable fuels e.g. renewable hydrogen

7.30.7.1 Heating value	☑ 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 do not use any other renewable fuels.

Coal

7.30.7.1 Heating value	☑ 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 do not use any coal.

Oil

7.30.7.1 Heating value	☑ LHV
7.30.7.2 Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization	794583
7.30.7.3 MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity	773721
7.30.7.4 MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat	20862
7.30.7.8 Comment	We use diesel and petrol. Diesel is used in generators and vehicles. Petrol is used in vehicles.

Gas

7.30.7.1 Heating value	☑ 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 do not use any gas.

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

7.30.7.1 Heating value	☑ 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 do not use any other non-renewable fuels.

Total fuel

7.30.7.1 Heating value	☑ LHV
7.30.7.2 Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization	794583
7.30.7.3 MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity	773721
7.30.7.4 MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat	20862
7.30.7.8 Comment	This is the total fuel used.

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	15538
7.30.9.2 Generation that is consumed by the organization MWh	15538
7.30.9.3 Gross generation from renewable sources MWh	15538
7.30.9.4 Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization MWh	15538

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

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.

7.30.14.1 Country/area ☑ Democratic Republic of the Congo

7.30.14.2 Sourcing method ☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs

7.30.14.3 Energy carrier ☑ Electricity

7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type ☑ Solar

7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh 10787

7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used ☑ I-REC

7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute ☑ Uganda

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

7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering 2017

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity. There are insufficient RECs in the DRC. As such, RECs were purchased from a neighbouring country, Uganda. DRC and Uganda are both part of the East African Power Pool.

7.30.14.1 Country/area ☑ Democratic Republic of the Congo

7.30.14.2 Sourcing method ☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs

7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Hydropower capacity unknown
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	14938
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ Uganda
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ Yes
7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering	2020

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity. There are insufficient RECs in the DRC. As such, RECs were purchased from a neighbouring country, Uganda. DRC and Uganda are both part of the East African Power Pool.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ Lesotho
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Wind
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	19445
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC

7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ Yes
7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering	2015

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity. There is no local issuer of RECs. As such, RECs were purchased from a neighbouring country, South Africa. Lesotho and South Africa are both part of the Southern African Power Pool.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ Mozambique
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Wind
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	49075
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ Yes
7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering	2015

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity. There is no local issuer of RECs. As such, RECs were purchased from a neighbouring country, South Africa. Mozambique and South Africa are both part of the Southern African Power Pool.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Solar
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	15715
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ Yes
7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering	2016

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs

7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Wind
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	41474
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ Yes
7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering	2020

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party on-site PPA
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Solar
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	9342
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ Contract
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ South Africa

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

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Financial virtual power purchase agreement VPPA
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Sustainable biomass
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	501
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ zaREC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ 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.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ Egypt

7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Solar
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	94095
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ Egypt
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ 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

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ Egypt
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Physical power purchase agreement physical PPA with a grid-connected generator
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Wind
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	215721
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ Contract

7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ Egypt
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ 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 77% of our operations in Egypt.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ Egypt
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Physical power purchase agreement physical PPA with a grid-connected generator
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Wind
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	112063
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ Contract
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ Egypt
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ 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 77% of our operations in Egypt.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ Egypt
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Physical power purchase agreement physical PPA with a grid-connected generator
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Solar
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	8495
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ Contract
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ Egypt
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ 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 77% of our operations in Egypt.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ Egypt
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Physical power purchase agreement physical PPA with a grid-connected generator
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Solar
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	4645

7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ Contract
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ Egypt
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ 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 77% of our operations in Egypt.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ Egypt
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Physical power purchase agreement physical PPA with a grid-connected generator
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Wind
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	136
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ Contract
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ Egypt
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ 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 77% of our operations in Egypt.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Physical power purchase agreement physical PPA with a grid-connected generator
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Solar
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	1924
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ Contract
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ No

7.30.14.10 Comment

In South Africa, we have an agreement in place that provides us with renewable energy for two of our sites.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ United Republic of Tanzania
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Hydropower capacity unknown
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	3413

7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used ☑ I-REC

7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute ☑ Uganda

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

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity. There is no local issuer of RECs. As such, RECs were purchased from a neighbouring country, Uganda. Tanzania and Uganda are both part of the East African Power Pool.

7.30.14.1 Country/area ☑ United Republic of Tanzania

7.30.14.2 Sourcing method ☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs

7.30.14.3 Energy carrier ☑ Electricity

7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type ☑ Solar

7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh 13198

7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used ☑ I-REC

7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute ☑ Uganda

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

7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering 2016

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity. There is no local issuer of RECs. As such, RECs were purchased from a neighbouring country, Uganda. Tanzania and Uganda are both part of the East African Power Pool.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ United Republic of Tanzania
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Hydropower capacity unknown
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	34169
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ Uganda
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ Yes
7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering	2020

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity. There is no local issuer of RECs. As such, RECs were purchased from a neighbouring country, Uganda. Tanzania and Uganda are both part of the East African Power Pool.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ United Republic of Tanzania

7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Hydropower capacity unknown
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	2199
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ Uganda
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ Yes
7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering	2022

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity. There is no local issuer of RECs. As such, RECs were purchased from a neighbouring country, Uganda. Tanzania and Uganda are both part of the East African Power Pool.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ United Republic of Tanzania
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Hydropower capacity unknown
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	37430

7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ Uganda
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ Yes
7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering	2017

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity. There is no local issuer of RECs. As such, RECs were purchased from a neighbouring country, Uganda. Tanzania and Uganda are both part of the East African Power Pool.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ United Republic of Tanzania
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Solar
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	4572
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ Uganda
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ Yes
7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering	2017

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity. There is no local issuer of RECs. As such, RECs were purchased from a neighbouring country, Uganda. Tanzania and Uganda are both part of the East African Power Pool.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ United Republic of Tanzania
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Solar
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	32752
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ Kenya
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ Yes
7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering	2022

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity. There is no local issuer of RECs. As such, RECs were purchased from a neighbouring country, Kenya. Kenya and Uganda are both part of the East African Power Pool.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ Egypt

7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Solar
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	7299
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ Egypt
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ 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

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Wind
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	267588
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC

7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ 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

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Solar
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	1800
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ Yes
7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering	2020

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Solar
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	148134
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ 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

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity

7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Solar
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	81854
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ Yes
7.30.14.9 Commissioning year of the energy generation facility e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering	2017

7.30.14.10 Comment

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity.

7.30.14.1 Country/area	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.2 Sourcing method	☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates EACs
7.30.14.3 Energy carrier	☑ Electricity
7.30.14.4 Low-carbon technology type	☑ Solar
7.30.14.5 Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year MWh	26538
7.30.14.6 Tracking instrument used	☑ I-REC
7.30.14.7 Country/area of origin generation of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute	☑ South Africa
7.30.14.8 Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?	☑ 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

Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our Scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity.

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	25725
7.30.16.2 Consumption of self-generated electricity MWh	2050
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	27775.00

Egypt

7.30.16.1 Consumption of purchased electricity MWh	442454
7.30.16.2 Consumption of self-generated electricity MWh	6134
7.30.16.4 Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling MWh	6589
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	

455177.00

Lesotho

7.30.16.1 Consumption of purchased electricity MWh	19445
7.30.16.2 Consumption of self-generated electricity MWh	1026
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	20471.00

Mozambique

7.30.16.1 Consumption of purchased electricity MWh	49075
7.30.16.2 Consumption of self-generated electricity MWh	1978
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	51053.00

South Africa

7.30.16.1 Consumption of purchased electricity MWh	594871
7.30.16.2 Consumption of self-generated electricity MWh	266
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	595137.00

United Republic of Tanzania

7.30.16.1 Consumption of purchased electricity MWh	127734
7.30.16.2 Consumption of self-generated electricity MWh	4085
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	131819.00

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.

7.45.1 Intensity figure	0.0000013
7.45.2 Metric numerator Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e	204343
7.45.3 Metric denominator	☑ unit total revenue
7.45.4 Metric denominator: Unit total	152226557421
7.45.5 Scope 2 figure used	☑ Market-based
7.45.6 % change from previous year	67
7.45.7 Direction of change	☑ Decreased

7.45.8 Reasons for change	☑ Change in renewable energy consumption	☑ Other emissions reduction activities

7.45.9 Please explain

In FY2025, our total scope 1 and 2 GHG market-based emissions decreased by 67% to 204 343.2 tCO2e FY2024: 618 747.8tCO2e. We achieved our goal of matching 100% of grid electricity purchased with electricity from renewable sources which has reduced our scope 2 market-based emissions to almost zero with the remaining GHG emissions resulting from purchased district cooling in Egypt. This was done through a combination of energy efficiency, deploying on site renewables, taking advantage of off-site renewable opportunities such as PPAs and using various market mechanisms such as renewable energy certificates RECs.

7.45.1 Intensity figure	12
7.45.2 Metric numerator Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e	204343
7.45.3 Metric denominator	☑ full time equivalent FTE employee
7.45.4 Metric denominator: Unit total	16999
7.45.5 Scope 2 figure used	☑ Market-based
7.45.6 % change from previous year	66
7.45.7 Direction of change	☑ Decreased

7.45.8 Reasons for change	☑ Change in renewable energy consumption	☑ Other emissions reduction activities

7.45.9 Please explain

In FY2025, our total scope 1 and 2 GHG market-based emissions decreased by 67% to 204 343.2 tCO2e FY2024: 618 747.8tCO2e. We achieved our goal of matching 100% of grid electricity purchased with electricity from renewable sources which has reduced our scope 2 market-based emissions to almost zero with the remaining GHG emissions resulting from purchased district cooling in Egypt. This was done through a combination of energy efficiency, deploying on site renewables, taking advantage of off-site renewable opportunities such as PPAs and using various market mechanisms such as renewable energy certificates RECs.

7.45.1 Intensity figure	5.4
7.45.2 Metric numerator Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e	204343

7.45.3 Metric denominator	☑ Other, please specify
7.45.4 Metric denominator: Unit total	37797
7.45.5 Scope 2 figure used	☑ Market-based
7.45.6 % change from previous year	69
7.45.7 Direction of change	☑ Decreased

7.45.8 Reasons for change	☑ Change in renewable energy consumption	☑ Other emissions reduction activities

7.45.9 Please explain

In FY2025, our total scope 1 and 2 GHG market-based emissions decreased by 67% to 204 343.2 tCO2e FY2024: 618 747.8tCO2e. We achieved our goal of matching 100% of grid electricity purchased with electricity from renewable sources which has reduced our scope 2 market-based emissions to almost zero with the remaining GHG emissions resulting from purchased district cooling in Egypt. This was done through a combination of energy efficiency, deploying on site renewables, taking advantage of off-site renewable opportunities such as PPAs and using various market mechanisms such as renewable energy certificates RECs.

7.45.1 Intensity figure	0.0013
7.45.2 Metric numerator Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e	204343
7.45.3 Metric denominator	☑ Other, please specify :number of customers
7.45.4 Metric denominator: Unit total	157473000
7.45.5 Scope 2 figure used	☑ Market-based
7.45.6 % change from previous year	68
7.45.7 Direction of change	☑ Decreased

7.45.8 Reasons for change	☑ Change in renewable energy consumption	☑ Other emissions reduction activities

7.45.9 Please explain

In FY2025, our total scope 1 and 2 GHG market-based emissions decreased by 67% to 204 343.2 tCO2e FY2024: 618 747.8tCO2e. We achieved our goal of matching 100% of grid electricity purchased with electricity from renewable sources which has reduced our scope 2 market-based emissions to almost zero with the remaining GHG emissions resulting from purchased district cooling in Egypt. This was done through a combination of energy efficiency, deploying on site renewables, taking advantage of off-site renewable opportunities such as PPAs and using various market mechanisms such as renewable energy certificates RECs.

7.45.1 Intensity figure

0.035

7.45.2 Metric numerator Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e

204343

7.45.3 Metric denominator		☑ Other, please specify :terabyte of data
7.45.4 Metric denominator: Unit total		5820220
7.45.5 Scope 2 figure used		☑ Market-based
7.45.6 % change from previous year		75
7.45.7 Direction of change		☑ Decreased
7.45.8 Reasons for change	☑ Change in renewable energy consumption	☑ Other emissions reduction activities

7.45.9 Please explain

In FY2025, our total scope 1 and 2 GHG market-based emissions decreased by 67% to 204 343.2 tCO2e FY2024: 618 747.8tCO2e. We achieved our goal of matching 100% of grid electricity purchased with electricity from renewable sources which has reduced our scope 2 market-based emissions to almost zero with the remaining GHG emissions resulting from purchased district cooling in Egypt. This was done through a combination of energy efficiency, deploying on site renewables, taking advantage of off-site renewable opportunities such as PPAs and using various market mechanisms such as renewable energy certificates RECs.

7.45.1 Intensity figure	0.035
7.45.2 Metric numerator Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e	204343
7.45.3 Metric denominator	☑ Other, please specify :terabyte of data and voice
7.45.4 Metric denominator: Unit total	5896595
7.45.5 Scope 2 figure used	☑ Market-based
7.45.6 % change from previous year	75
7.45.7 Direction of change	☑ Decreased

7.45.8 Reasons for change	☑ Change in renewable energy consumption	☑ Other emissions reduction activities

7.45.9 Please explain

In FY2025, our total scope 1 and 2 GHG market-based emissions decreased by 67% to 204 343.2 tCO2e FY2024: 618 747.8tCO2e. We achieved our goal of matching 100% of grid electricity purchased with electricity from renewable sources which has reduced our scope 2 market-based emissions to almost zero with the remaining GHG emissions resulting from purchased district cooling in Egypt. This was done through a combination of energy efficiency, deploying on site renewables, taking advantage of off-site renewable opportunities such as PPAs and using various market mechanisms such as renewable energy certificates RECs.

7.52 Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

7.52.1 Description	☑ Energy usage
7.52.2 Metric value	13.64
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

7

7.52.6 Direction of change

☑ Increased

7.52.7 Please explain

Our revenue increased by 1%, but our energy consumption increased by 8% over the same period. We did, however, see a significant reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In FY2025, our total scope 1 and 2 GHG market-based emissions decreased by 67% as we achieved our goal of matching 100% of grid electricity purchased with electricity from renewable sources.

7.52.1 Description

☑ Energy usage

7.52.2 Metric value

0.36

7.52.3 Metric numerator

MWh

7.52.4 Metric denominator intensity metric only

terabyte of data

7.52.5 % change from previous year

17

7.52.6 Direction of change

☑ Decreased

7.52.7 Please explain

Our data traffic increased by 31% whereas our energy consumption only increased by 8% over the same period. This illustrates our commitment to energy efficiency as we are able to provide data to our customers in a more efficient manner.

7.53 Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

☑ Absolute target

7.53.1 Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

7.53.1.1 Target reference number

☑ Abs 1

7.53.1.2 Is this a science-based target

☑ 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 Net Zero Approval Letter[89].pdf
7.53.1.4 Target ambition	☑ 1.5°C aligned
7.53.1.5 Date target was set	08/31/2023
7.53.1.6 Target coverage	☑ Organization-wide

7.53.1.7 Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane CH4
☑ Nitrous oxide N2O
☑ Carbon dioxide CO2
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons HFCs
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride SF6
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride NF3
☑ Perfluorocarbons PFCs

7.53.1.8 Scopes	☑ Scope 1	☑ Scope 2
7.53.1.9 Scope 2 accounting method	☑ 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	203424
7.53.1.58 Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target metric tons CO2e	919
7.53.1.77 Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes metric tons CO2e	204343.000
7.53.1.78 Land-related emissions covered by target	☑ 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	77.44
7.53.1.80 Target status in reporting year	☑ Underway
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. This year our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based GHG emissions decreased by 67% to 203.4 thousand tCO2e tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. This is equivalent to a 77% reduction from our FY20 baseline. We have a Group-wide 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.

The plan prioritises: - Energy efficiency - Alternative fuels - On-site renewables - F-gas strategy - EV fleet in Europe - Renewable electricity purchasing Included in this plan is a focus on reducing our electricity consumption and replacing our grid electricity consumption with renewable sources.

This year, we are proud to have matched 100% of the grid electricity purchased and used in our operations with electricity added to the grid from renewable sources. We have achieved this through increasing use of power purchase agreements 'PPAs' and purchasing renewable energy certificates 'RECs' in markets where they are available. This has reduced our scope 2 market-based emissions to almost zero with the remaining GHG emissions resulting from purchased district cooling in Egypt. We achieved this through a combination of energy efficiency, deploying on-site renewables, taking advantage of off-site renewable opportunities such as PPAs and using various market mechanisms such as renewable energy certificates RECs. To phase out fossil fuels, we advanced a proof-of-concept trial of a metal hydride hydrogen storage system in South Africa. This trial aims to support our shift to low or zero-carbon fuels like hydrogen. We also launched studies on using biofuel-diesel blends for off-grid assets in Egypt.

7.53.1.85 Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ Yes

7.53.1.1 Target reference number

☑ Abs 2

7.53.1.2 Is this a science-based target?

☑ 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 Net Zero Approval Letter[89].pdf

7.53.1.4 Target ambition

☑ 1.5°C aligned

7.53.1.5 Date target was set

08/31/2023

7.53.1.6 Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

7.53.1.7 Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane CH4
☑ Nitrous oxide N2O
☑ Carbon dioxide CO2
☑ Perfluorocarbons PFCs
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons HFCs
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride SF6
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride NF3

7.53.1.8 Scopes

☑ Scope 3

7.53.1.10 Scope 3 category(ies)

☑ Other upstream
☑ Other downstream
☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises
☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 8 - Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 13 – Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2

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

553857.3

7.53.1.15 Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target metric tons CO2e

411094.5

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

252380.7

7.53.1.17 Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target metric tons CO2e

4887.8

7.53.1.18 Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target metric tons CO2e

157.8

7.53.1.19 Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target metric tons CO2e

4221.9

7.53.1.20 Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target metric tons CO2e

17007.2

7.53.1.21 Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target metric tons CO2e

104397.5

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

55.7

7.53.1.26 Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target metric tons CO2e

21467.3

7.53.1.27 Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target metric tons CO2e

52726.4

7.53.1.28 Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target metric tons CO2e

14387.2

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

1567227.300

7.53.1.32 Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes metric tons CO2e

1567227.300

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 category(ies)

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

783613.650

7.53.1.59 Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target metric tons CO2e

614817.3

7.53.1.60 Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target metric tons CO2e

306976.9

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

297725.6

7.53.1.62 Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target metric tons CO2e

6199.4

7.53.1.63 Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target metric tons CO2e

188

7.53.1.64 Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target metric tons CO2e

5252.7

7.53.1.65 Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target metric tons CO2e

16900.7

7.53.1.66 Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target metric tons CO2e

138872.8

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

150184.5

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

21.8

7.53.1.71 Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target metric tons CO2e

16533.5

7.53.1.72 Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target metric tons CO2e

56964.4

7.53.1.73 Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target metric tons CO2e

14494.9

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

1625132.500

7.53.1.77 Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes metric tons CO2e

1625132.500

7.53.1.78 Land-related emissions covered by target

☑ 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

-7.39

7.53.1.80 Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

7.53.1.82 Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers our Scope 3 emissions. There are no exclusions. Upstream and downstream transport and distribution are reported together. Category 9 is included in category 4.

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

In FY2025 we enhanced our scope 3 methodology to improve the robustness of our scope 3 calculations. The methodological changes made this year have significantly impacted emissions for categories 1, 2, 4, 8, 14 and 15. This has resulted in a 4% increase in scope 3 emissions from 2023 to 2025. As the methodology for measuring scope 3 GHG emissions is developing and industry standards may change, we will continue to evolve our methodology, and this may result in a need to amend or update our disclosures and/or our ESG ambitions, goals, commitments and/or targets or our evaluation against these. 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 includes 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.

7.53.1.85 Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

☑ Yes

7.54 Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

☑ 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

☑ Low 1

7.54.1.2 Date target was set

08/31/2023

7.54.1.3 Target coverage

☑ Organization-wide

7.54.1.4 Target type: energy carrier

☑ Electricity

7.54.1.5 Target type: activity

☑ Consumption

7.54.1.6 Target type: energy source

☑ Renewable energy sources 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

100

7.54.1.13 % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

7.54.1.14 Target status in reporting year

☑ Achieved

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?

☑ RE100
☑ Science Based Targets initiative

7.54.1.18 Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Vodafone Group Plc Net Zero Approval Letter[89].pdf

7.54.1.19 Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all electricity. There are no exclusions. Purchasing RECs is part of our net zero strategy. We use RECs as a mechanism to match the grid electricity we use with electricity added to the same or an interconnected grid from renewable sources. This enables us to reduce our scope 2 emissions in places where on-site renewables cannot yet be deployed and therefore rely on grid electricity.

7.54.1.20 Target objective

Target is to source 100% of our purchased electricity from renewable sources by 2025 across our global footprint, using a combination of energy efficiency, on site self generation, PPAs, green electricity tariffs and unbundled certificates depending on availability in the market. The principals of additionality are followed as best as possible. This is both part of our SBTi approved SBT and an RE100 initiative. In FY25, we matched 100% of the grid electricity purchased and used in our operations with electricity added to the grid from renewable sources. We have achieved this through increasing use of power purchase agreements ‘PPAs’ and purchasing renewable energy certificates ‘RECs’ in markets where they are available.

7.54.1.22 List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We have achieved this target through increasing use of power purchase agreements ‘PPAs’ and purchasing renewable energy certificates ‘RECs’ in countries where they are available. We have successfully engaged with governments and utility providers to establish innovative agreements and market mechanisms, such as our virtual wheeling trial in South Africa and our renewable electricity agreement in Egypt. These agreements are supporting the development of nascent renewable electricity markets in Africa. In some OpCos namely Mozambique, Lesotho and Tanzania, RECs or similar energy attribute tracking systems are not available for corporate buyers. This continues to limit the ability of corporates to signal market demand for renewable electricity. In the OpCos where we face such constraints, we support renewable purchasing in nearby grid-connected i.e. within the same power pool countries to support the energy transition in the wider region.

7.54.3 Provide details of your net-zero targets.

7.54.3.1 Target reference number

☑ NZ1

7.54.3.2 Date target was set

08/31/2023

7.54.3.3 Target Coverage

☑ Organization-wide

7.54.3.4 Targets linked to this net zero target

☑ 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?

☑ 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[89].pdf

7.54.3.8 Scopes

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

7.54.3.9 Greenhouse gases covered by target

☑ Methane CH4
☑ Nitrous oxide N2O
☑ Carbon dioxide CO2
☑ Perfluorocarbons PFCs
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons HFCs
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride SF6
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride NF3

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. Please see also 13.2 for further details including a clarification request logged with the CDP.

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?

☑ Yes

7.54.3.13 Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

☑ 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?

☑ 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

Since 2024 we have invested significant efforts Group-wide to develop detailed net zero and climate transition plans. 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 neutralise emissions we cannot abate by our net zero target year. Our carbon credits 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 credits and projects we invest in to meet our net zero commitments. We recognise that the increasing price of carbon credits 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.

Factors we consider for high-quality, high-integrity carbon offsetting:
- Governance

- Effective governance supporting transparency accountability, quality, and integrity
- Offsets tracked and identifiable in a register
- Transparency
- Certified by a credible standard aligning with the Core Carbon Principles Emissions impact
- Deliver benefits beyond what would have occurred without the carbon offset credit revenue
- Permanent removals of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, or measures to minimise reversal risk
- Robust quantification
- No double counting Sustainable development
- Sustainable development benefits
- Contribution to net zero transition Time and place of origin
- Occurred within a reasonable time of the emissions being offset
- Location; Ideally, deliver benefits within Vodafone’s and Vodacom markets

To measure our success in delivery, we will measure and report our Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions annually, in accordance with the GHG Protocol. We are identifying metrics to monitor the effectiveness of each climate transition initiative.

7.54.3.17 Target status in reporting year

☑ Underway

7.54.3.19 Process for reviewing target

We have a Group-wide net zero and climate transition plan CTP. 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. 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. 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 2020 baseline. We will use carbon offsetting to neutralize remaining emissions. We are identifying metrics to 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. Any risks to the delivery of our net zero and climate transition plan are raised through our CTP governance arrangements.

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.

☑ 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
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	15	6515
Implementation commenced	15	5946
Implemented	10	868191
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

7.55.2 Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

7.55.2.1 Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Other, please specify: Renewable Energy Certificates

7.55.2.2 Estimated annual CO2e savings metric tonnes CO2e

719372

7.55.2.3 Scopes or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

☑ Scope 2 market-based

7.55.2.4 Voluntary/Mandatory

☑ Voluntary

7.55.2.5 Annual monetary savings unit currency – as specified in 1.2

0

7.55.2.6 Investment required unit currency – as specified in 1.2

0

7.55.2.7 Payback period

☑ No payback

7.55.2.8 Estimated lifetime of the initiative

☑ <1 year

7.55.2.9 Comment

All Vodacom markets: In this reporting period, we increased the number of Renewable Energy Certificates RECs we purchased. The emissions saving reported are those attributable to the total number of RECs purchased. There was no capital investment made to purchase the RECs.

7.55.2.1 Initiative category & Initiative type	Low-carbon energy consumption ☑ Other, please specify :Virtual Power Purchase Agreement
7.55.2.2 Estimated annual CO2e savings metric tonnes CO2e	2039
7.55.2.3 Scopes or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur	☑ Scope 2 market-based
7.55.2.4 Voluntary/Mandatory	☑ Voluntary
7.55.2.5 Annual monetary savings unit currency – as specified in 1.2	0
7.55.2.6 Investment required unit currency – as specified in 1.2	0
7.55.2.7 Payback period	☑ No payback

7.55.2.8 Estimated lifetime of the initiative	☑ Ongoing

7.55.2.9 Comment

South Africa: In the reporting period, we signed Power Purchase Agreements PPAs for two sites 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. There was no capital investment made for the PPAs.

7.55.2.1 Initiative category & Initiative type	Low-carbon energy consumption ☑ Other, please specify :Physical Power Purchase Agreement
7.55.2.2 Estimated annual CO2e savings metric tonnes CO2e	138702
7.55.2.3 Scopes or Scope 3 categorise where emissions savings occur	☑ Scope 2 market-based
7.55.2.4 Voluntary/Mandatory	☑ Voluntary
7.55.2.5 Annual monetary savings unit currency – as specified in 1.2	0
7.55.2.6 Investment required unit currency – as specified in 1.2	0
7.55.2.7 Payback period	☑ No payback
7.55.2.8 Estimated lifetime of the initiative	☑ Ongoing

7.55.2.9 Comment

Egypt: In the reporting period, we increased the amount of electricity purchased via a PPA with the New and Renewable Energy Authority NREA from 65% to 77%. There was no capital investment made for the PPAs.

7.55.2.1 Initiative category & Initiative type	Energy efficiency in buildings ☑ Lighting
7.55.2.2 Estimated annual CO2e savings metric tonnes CO2e	134

7.55.2.3 Scopes or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur	☑ Scope 1	☑ Scope 2 location-based
		☑ Scope 2 market-based
7.55.2.4 Voluntary/Mandatory	☑ Voluntary	
7.55.2.5 Annual monetary savings unit currency – as specified in 1.2	817138	
7.55.2.6 Investment required unit currency – as specified in 1.2	2334292	
7.55.2.7 Payback period	☑ 1-3 years	
7.55.2.8 Estimated lifetime of the initiative	☑ Ongoing	

7.55.2.9 Comment

Tanzania and Mozambique: Installation of energy efficient lighting and occupancy sensors.

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	179	
7.55.2.3 Scopes or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur	☑ Scope 1	☑ Scope 2 location-based
	☑ Scope 2 market-based	
7.55.2.4 Voluntary/Mandatory	☑ Voluntary	
7.55.2.5 Annual monetary savings unit currency – as specified in 1.2	1001256	
7.55.2.6 Investment required unit currency – as specified in 1.2	22154924	
7.55.2.7 Payback period	☑ 21-25 years	

7.55.2.8 Estimated lifetime of the initiative	☑ Ongoing

7.55.2.9 Comment

Tanzania, Lesotho, South Africa: Cooling equipment upgrades, cold aisle containment and blanking plate installation in technology centres.

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	586
7.55.2.3 Scopes or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur	☑ Scope 1
7.55.2.4 Voluntary/Mandatory	☑ Voluntary
7.55.2.5 Annual monetary savings unit currency – as specified in 1.2	1706451
7.55.2.6 Investment required unit currency – as specified in 1.2	4279491
7.55.2.7 Payback period	☑ 1-3 years
7.55.2.8 Estimated lifetime of the initiative	☑ Ongoing

7.55.2.9 Comment

Tanzania and Mozambique: Conversion of sites from off-grid to grid.

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

71

7.55.2.3 Scopes or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur	☑ Scope 1	☑ Scope 2 location-based
	☑ Scope 2 market-based	
7.55.2.4 Voluntary/Mandatory	☑ Voluntary	
7.55.2.5 Annual monetary savings unit currency – as specified in 1.2	593628	
7.55.2.6 Investment required unit currency – as specified in 1.2	904716	
7.55.2.7 Payback period	☑ 1-3 years	
7.55.2.8 Estimated lifetime of the initiative	☑ Ongoing	

7.55.2.9 Comment

Tanzania and Mozambique: Various projects that involved removal of unused equipment, replacement of damaged floor in technology centre, amongst others.

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	4932	
7.55.2.3 Scopes or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur	☑ Scope 2 location-based	☑ Scope 2 market-based
7.55.2.4 Voluntary/Mandatory	☑ Voluntary	
7.55.2.5 Annual monetary savings unit currency – as specified in 1.2	10584000	
7.55.2.6 Investment required unit currency – as specified in 1.2	40336100	
7.55.2.7 Payback period	☑ 4-10 years	
7.55.2.8 Estimated lifetime of the initiative	☑ Ongoing	

7.55.2.9 Comment

Egypt: In the reporting period, Egypt implemented a number of projects to reduce electricity consumption. This included prime generator to hybrid generator conversion, free cooling in indoor sites, cooling optimisation in data centres etc.

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	3	
7.55.2.3 Scopes or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur	☑ Scope 2 location-based	☑ Scope 2 market-based
7.55.2.4 Voluntary/Mandatory	☑ Voluntary	
7.55.2.5 Annual monetary savings unit currency – as specified in 1.2	12917	
7.55.2.6 Investment required unit currency – as specified in 1.2	94000	
7.55.2.7 Payback period	☑ 4-10 years	
7.55.2.8 Estimated lifetime of the initiative	☑ Ongoing	
7.55.2.9 Comment	Lesotho: Migration of indoor to outdoor sites.	

7.55.2.1 Initiative category & Initiative type	Low-carbon energy generation	
☑ Solar PV		
7.55.2.2 Estimated annual CO2e savings metric tonnes CO2e	2173	
7.55.2.3 Scopes or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur	☑ Scope 1	☑ Scope 2 location-based
	☑ Scope 2 market-based	
7.55.2.4 Voluntary/Mandatory	☑ Voluntary	
7.55.2.5 Annual monetary savings unit currency – as specified in 1.2	9140200	
7.55.2.6 Investment required unit currency – as specified in 1.2	14373294	
7.55.2.7 Payback period	☑ <1 year	
7.55.2.8 Estimated lifetime of the initiative	☑ Ongoing	
7.55.2.9 Comment		

Egypt, Lesotho, Mozambique and Tanzania: New solar installations or solar upgrades or add-ons at base station sites.

7.55.3 What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

7.55.3.1 Method ☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

7.55.3.2 Comment

Requirements in the countries in which it operates, including those related to energy and GHG emissions.

7.55.3.1 Method ☑ 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.

7.55.3.1 Method ☑ 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? ☑ No, I am not providing data

7.74 Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products? ☑ Yes

7.74.1 Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

7.74.1.1 Level of aggregation

☑ Group of products or services

7.74.1.2 Taxonomy used to classify products or services as low-carbon

☑ Other, please specify: EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities and a third-party review utilising existing guidance. Vodafone founding member of European Digital Green Coalition working to develop ICT sector guidance for measuring avoided emissions

7.74.1.3 Type of products or services

Power

☑ Other, please specify :IoT services, such as smart logistics, fleet management and smart metering

7.74.1.4 Description of products or services

'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. This year, we estimate we have enabled the avoidance of 2.7 million tCO2e. Since 2022, we estimate we have enabled our customers to avoid a cumulative 6.7 million tCO2e. We estimate that 53.5% of our 11.1 million IoT connections directly enabled customers to reduce their emissions in the past year. 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 products or services

☑ Yes

7.74.1.6 Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

☑ Other, please specify :Third-party Carbon Trust produced bespoke methodology for evaluating carbon-reducing impacts of our solutions, drawing on various standards and existing methodological frameworks. The methodology uses a consequential estimation approach.

7.74.1.7 Life cycle stages covered for the low-carbon products or services

☑ 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. For instance, the baseline scenario would be an overnight hospital stay associated with a respiratory condition, where the emissions can be avoided through remote healthcare monitoring i.e. CPAP machines enabled by IoT.

7.74.1.10 Life cycle stages covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

☑ Use stage

7.74.1.11 Estimated avoided emissions metric tons CO2e per functional unit compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

2665981

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 23-1074 kgCO2e/connection
- Fleet management - Heavy Goods Vehicle, mixed fleet, cars, bus and Vodafone Business Fleet Analytics system 110 - 4054 kgCO2e/connection
- Smart health care – remote patient monitoring. 138 kgCO2e/connection.

Other solutions not included due to character limit, see FY2025 ESG Addendum Method page 10 to 13

7.74.1.13 Revenue generated from low-carbon products or services as % of total revenue in the reporting year 1.4

7.79 Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year? ☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

9.1 Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data? ☑ No

9.2 Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

9.2.1 % of sites/facilities/operations ☑ Not monitored

9.2.4 Please explain

Annually, Vodacom reviews issues that may impact our ability to deliver on our value creation and our purpose – to connect for a better future. Our double materiality approach identifies and prioritises material matters for the 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 5 relates to an increased focused on ESG. This is a broad range of ESG-related matters collectively as opposed to single topics such as water. While we have noted responsible water consumption amongst many other items we also note ESG report page 37 that we do not consider the Group as a water-intensive user. As water has not been singled out as a material matter at Vodacom for CDP, this water aspects is not measured.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

9.2.1 % of sites/facilities/operations ☑ Not monitored

9.2.4 Please explain

Annually, Vodacom reviews issues that may impact our ability to deliver on our value creation and our purpose – to connect for a better future. Our double materiality approach identifies and prioritises material matters for the 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 5 relates to an increased focused on ESG. This is a broad range of ESG-related matters collectively as opposed to single topics such as water. While we have noted responsible water consumption amongst many other items we also note ESG report page 37 that we do not consider the Group as a water-intensive user. As water has not been singled out as a material matter at Vodacom for CDP, this water aspects is not measured.

Water withdrawals quality

9.2.1 % of sites/facilities/operations

☑ Not monitored

9.2.4 Please explain

Annually, Vodacom reviews issues that may impact our ability to deliver on our value creation and our purpose – to connect for a better future. Our double materiality approach identifies and prioritises material matters for the 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 5 relates to an increased focused on ESG. This is a broad range of ESG-related matters collectively as opposed to single topics such as water. While we have noted responsible water consumption amongst many other items we also note ESG report page 37 that we do not consider the Group as a water-intensive user. As water has not been singled out as a material matter at Vodacom for CDP, this water aspects is not measured.

Water discharges – total volumes

9.2.1 % of sites/facilities/operations

☑ Not monitored

9.2.4 Please explain

Annually, Vodacom reviews issues that may impact our ability to deliver on our value creation and our purpose – to connect for a better future. Our double materiality approach identifies and prioritises material matters for the 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 5 relates to an increased focused on ESG. This is a broad range of ESG-

related matters collectively as opposed to single topics such as water. While we have noted responsible water consumption amongst many other items we also note ESG report page 37 that we do not consider the Group as a water-intensive user. As water has not been singled out as a material matter at Vodacom for CDP, this water aspects is not measured.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

9.2.1 % of sites/facilities/operations

☑ Not monitored

9.2.4 Please explain

Annually, Vodacom reviews issues that may impact our ability to deliver on our value creation and our purpose – to connect for a better future. Our double materiality approach identifies and prioritises material matters for the 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 5 relates to an increased focused on ESG. This is a broad range of ESG-related matters collectively as opposed to single topics such as water. While we have noted responsible water consumption amongst many other items we also note ESG report page 37 that we do not consider the Group as a water-intensive user. As water has not been singled out as a material matter at Vodacom for CDP, this water aspects is not measured.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

9.2.1 % of sites/facilities/operations

☑ Not monitored

9.2.4 Please explain

Annually, Vodacom reviews issues that may impact our ability to deliver on our value creation and our purpose – to connect for a better future. Our double materiality approach identifies and prioritises material matters for the 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 5 relates to an increased focused on ESG. This is a broad range of ESG-related matters collectively as opposed to single topics such as water. While we have noted responsible water consumption amongst many other items we also note ESG report page 37 that we do not consider the Group as a water-intensive user. As water has not been singled out as a material matter at Vodacom for CDP, this water aspects is not measured.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

9.2.1 % of sites/facilities/operations ☑ Not monitored

9.2.4 Please explain

Annually, Vodacom reviews issues that may impact our ability to deliver on our value creation and our purpose – to connect for a better future. Our double materiality approach identifies and prioritises material matters for the 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 5 relates to an increased focused on ESG. This is a broad range of ESG-related matters collectively as opposed to single topics such as water. While we have noted responsible water consumption amongst many other items we also note ESG report page 37 that we do not consider the Group as a water-intensive user. As water has not been singled out as a material matter at Vodacom for CDP, this water aspects is not measured.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances

9.2.1 % of sites/facilities/operations ☑ Not relevant

9.2.4 Please explain

Annually, Vodacom reviews issues that may impact our ability to deliver on our value creation and our purpose – to connect for a better future. Our double materiality approach identifies and prioritises material matters for the 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 5 relates to an increased focused on ESG. This is a broad range of ESG-related matters collectively as opposed to single topics such as water. While we have noted responsible water consumption amongst many other items we also note ESG report page 37 that we do not consider the Group as a water-intensive user. As water has not been singled out as a material matter at Vodacom for CDP, this water aspects is not measured.

Water discharge quality – temperature

9.2.1 % of sites/facilities/operations ☑ Not relevant

9.2.4 Please explain

Annually, Vodacom reviews issues that may impact our ability to deliver on our value creation and our purpose – to connect for a better future. Our double materiality approach identifies and prioritises material matters for the 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 5 relates to an increased focused on ESG. This is a broad range of ESG-related matters collectively as opposed to single topics such as water. While we have noted responsible water consumption amongst many other items we also note ESG report page 37 that we do not consider the Group as a water-intensive user. As water has not been singled out as a material matter at Vodacom for CDP, this water aspects is not measured.

Water consumption – total volume

9.2.1 % of sites/facilities/operations ☑ 100%

9.2.2 Frequency of measurement ☑ Continuously

9.2.3 Method of measurement

Vodacom Group asks OpCos to report their total water usage cubic meters on a half yearly basis. This data undergoes robust checks and controls by our National Facilities, ESG and Sustainable Business function as well as the Finance Function ahead of sign off. Total water consumption is reported annually.

9.2.4 Please explain

Vodacom's total water consumption data is gathered through meter readings, collected biannually from OpCos and then reported at annually. As published in our FY25 ESG Addendum, the total water consumption is 240 594.6m3. While we are not a water-intensive user, majority of our operations are in countries which are classified as medium-high to extremely high water risk and so we work to reduce our water usage across all our operations. Our digital solutions and IoT products can help our customers, such as governments and businesses, reduce their water consumption through real-time monitoring and early detection of water leaks. In comparison, some ICT companies consumed more than 7 million m3 of water last year, and extractive businesses consumed more than 120 million m3 last year.

9.2.2 What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

9.2.2.1 Volume megaliters/year 0

9.2.2.2 Comparison with previous reporting year ☑ About the same

9.2.2.3 Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year ☑ Other, please specify:

We do not measure total water withdrawals. We do not consider water to be a material topic as verified by our parent company's Vodafone Group 2024 CSRD work which determined that water should not be shortlisted as a material topic.

9.2.2.4 Five-year forecast ☑ About the same

9.2.2.5 Primary reason for forecast ☑ Other, please specify:

We do not measure total water withdrawals. We do not consider water to be a material topic as verified by our parent company's Vodafone Group 2024 CSRD work which determined that water should not be shortlisted as a material topic.

9.2.2.6 Please explain

We do not consider water to be a material topic as verified by our parent company's Vodafone Group 2024 CSRD which determined that water should not be shortlisted as a material topic because Vodafone’s water usage in its own operations and value chain was not considered to be significant. Therefore, water is not a strategic priority and so we do not have measure total water withdrawn. However, water is a topic that we are committed to managing responsibly under our Protecting the Planet program.

Total discharges

9.2.2.1 Volume megaliters/year 0

9.2.2.2 Comparison with previous reporting year ☑ About the same

9.2.2.3 Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year ☑ Other, please specify :

We do not measure total water discharges. We do not consider water to be a material topic as verified by our parent company's Vodafone Group 2024 CSRD work which determined that water should not be shortlisted as a material topic.

9.2.2.4 Five-year forecast ☑ About the same

9.2.2.5 Primary reason for forecast ☑ Other, please specify :

We do not measure total water discharges. We do not consider water to be a material topic as verified by our parent company's Vodafone Group 2024 CSRD work which determined that water should not be shortlisted as a material topic.

9.2.2.6 Please explain

We do not consider water to be a material topic as verified by our parent company's Vodafone Group 2024 CSRD which determined that water should not be shortlisted as a material topic because Vodafone's water usage in its own operations and value chain was not considered to be significant. Therefore, water is not a strategic priority and so we do not have measure total water discharges. However, water is a topic that we are committed to managing responsibly under our Protecting the Planet program.

Total consumption

9.2.2.1 Volume megaliters/year 240.6

9.2.2.2 Comparison with previous reporting year ☑ Lower

9.2.2.3 Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year ☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

9.2.2.4 Five-year forecast ☑ About the same

9.2.2.5 Primary reason for forecast ☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

9.2.2.6 Please explain

The slight decrease in consumption is due to reconciliations carried out by the South African municipality, which resulted in improved reporting quality.

9.2.4 Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

9.2.4.1 Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	☑ Yes
9.2.4.2 Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress megaliters	240594.6
9.2.4.3 Comparison with previous reporting year	☑ Lower
9.2.4.4 Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	☑ Increase/decrease in business activity
9.2.4.5 Five-year forecast	☑ About the same
9.2.4.6 Primary reason for forecast	☑ Increase/decrease in business activity
9.2.4.8 Identification tool	☑ WRI Aqueduct

9.2.4.9 Please explain

Vodacom operates mobile and fixed networks in 6 countries in Africa. As per the World Resources Institute Aqueduct 4.0 2023, Lesotho and South Africa are high to extremely high water risk, Egypt, Mozambique and Tanzania are high water risk, and the DRC is medium-high water risk. While we are not a water-intensive user, we work to reduce our water usage across all our operations. Our digital solutions and IoT products also help our customers, such as governments and businesses, reduce their water consumption through real-time monitoring and early detection of water leaks. In FY2024, we developed a more structured water data sharing and monitoring system across our OpCos. Property teams have benefited from increased awareness training and have access to central repository of knowledge resources. Our water saving measures include waterless urinals, chemical toilet flushing, waterless hand sanitising stations, aeration taps with reduced water flow, borehole water, rainwater harvesting and water-wise gardens. We promote responsible water consumption among employees through targeted campaigns such as World Water Week.

9.3 In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

9.3.1 Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

9.3.4 Please explain

In FY2025, Vodafone conducted a study on nature and water impacts, which included Vodacom sites. The IBAT tool was utilised to assess location-specific environmental risks by mapping Vodacom sites against protected areas and biodiversity-sensitive zones. While the assessment highlighted proximity to biodiversity areas for prioritised sites, it did not identify any significant water-related dependencies or risks for the selected sites. Moving forward, we recognise the importance of adopting a sustainable approach to nature and will persist in reviewing our impacts, including those within our value chain, over the coming years. This involves enhancing our understanding of our nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

Upstream value chain

9.3.1 Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

9.3.4 Please explain

In FY2025, Vodafone conducted a study on nature and water impacts, which included Vodacom sites. The IBAT tool was utilised to assess location-specific environmental risks by mapping Vodacom sites against protected areas and biodiversity-sensitive zones. While the assessment highlighted proximity to biodiversity areas for prioritised sites, it did not identify any significant water-related dependencies or risks for the selected sites. Moving forward, we recognise the importance of adopting a sustainable approach to nature and will persist in reviewing our impacts, including those within our value chain, over the coming years. This involves enhancing our understanding of our nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

9.4 Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

☑ No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

9.5 Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

9.5.1 Revenue currency

152227000000

9.5.3 Anticipated forward trend

Vodacom has a large and extensive infrastructure footprint. We conduct environmental impact assessments and collaborate with the relevant authorities to minimise negative effects. We aim to better understand our impacts, risks, and opportunities for nature and water to engage with stakeholders and prevent further harm. We also look forward to developing a water management plan along with risk and impact mitigation measures, which may help us identify future trends.

9.12 Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

9.12.1 Product name

Water intensity cubic metre per ZAR million

9.12.2 Water intensity value

1.58

9.12.3 Numerator: Water aspect

☑ Water consumed

9.12.4 Denominator

Total revenue ZAR million

9.12.5 Comment

Water intensity cubic metre per ZAR million is calculated annually and included in our public disclosures.

9.13 Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Products contain hazardous substances
☑ Yes

9.13.1 What percentage of your company’s revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

9.13.1.1 Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

☑ Other, please specify: EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment WEEE Directive

9.13.1.2 % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

☑ Don't know

9.13.1.3 Please explain

E-waste is our business's second most important environmental issue, and encouraging circularity is a key enabler of our planet strategy. Our waste management policy enforces safe and responsible reuse and recycling, and our waste hierarchy embeds sustainable practices throughout our operations and supply chain activities. We have circularity initiatives for our network equipment radio equipment for fixed and mobile access networks and electronic devices, including smartphones and other retail devices like routers. These initiatives focus on choosing greener, using longer and responsible recycling. Our resource efficiency and waste disposal management programmes reduce the environmental impacts of network and IT equipment waste. When reuse options either redeployment or resale are exhausted, we use certified local service providers to dispose of end-of-life telecommunication equipment.

9.14 Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

9.14.1 Products and/or services classified as low water impact

☑ Yes

9.14.2 Definition used to classify low water impact

The products we sell handsets, CPEs do not consume water during the use phase.

9.14.4 Please explain

Our product portfolio does not include products that consume water during use. Therefore, we consider the products and services we sell to have a low water impact.

9.15 Do you have any water-related targets?

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

9.15.3 Why do you not have water-related targets and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

9.15.3.1 Primary reason

☑ Judged to be unimportant, explanation provided

9.15.3.2 Please explain

Annually, Vodacom evaluates issues that could affect our ability to deliver value and achieve our purpose – to connect for a better future. Our double materiality approach identifies and ranks significant matters based on their impact on our ability to create value internal focus and on society, communities, and the environment external focus. We identified and prioritised eight material issues, which were validated by the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee, from highest to lowest impact on Vodacom. Material matter 5 relates to an increased focus on ESG. This covers a broad range of ESG-related topics collectively, rather than specific issues like water. While we recognise responsible water consumption amongst many other items, we also note ESG report page 37 that we do not consider the Group as a water-intensive user. As water has not been identified as a material issue for Vodacom in the CDP, it is not an immediate business focus for us.

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

10.1 Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

10.1.1 Targets in place

☑ 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.

10.2 Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers including plastic converters

10.2.1 Activity applies

☑ 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

☑ 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 ☑ 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 ☑ 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 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 ☑ 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 ☑ 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 ☑ 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 ☑ No

10.2.2 Comment No other activities to highlight

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 ☑ None

10.4.7 Please explain

We continue phasing out single-use plastics with lower-impact alternatives across all our stores, offices and logistics operations in collaboration with 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. In FY2025 through half-sized SIMs we eliminated more than 36.0 tonnes of plastic FY2024 30.8. We offer e-SIM in South Africa, Egypt and Tanzania.

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 ☑ 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.

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 ☑ 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.

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 ☑ 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.

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 ☑ 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 ☑ 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 ☑ 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.

11. 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

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

11.2.2 Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

☑ Land/water protection
☑ Land/water management
☑ Education & awareness
☑ Other, please specify :Vodacom is part of the GSMA biodiversity project group.

11.3 Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

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

☑ Yes partial assessment

11.4.2 Comment

In FY2025, with Vodafone, we conducted a nature and water analysis to assess our nature related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. A sustainable nature approach is necessary, and we will continue to review our impacts, including within our value chain, in the coming years. Looking ahead, we will demonstrate our commitment to preserving natural ecosystems by integrating nature considerations into our risk management process and developing Group-level standards to guide our decision-making. We will build nature considerations into our procurement approach, reviewing plans for priority sites and develop nature-related digital products. 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 supported 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

☑ Not assessed

11.4.2 Comment

In FY2025, with Vodafone, we conducted a nature and water analysis to assess our nature related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. A sustainable nature approach is necessary, and we will continue to review our impacts, including within our value chain, in the coming years. Looking ahead, we will demonstrate our commitment to preserving natural ecosystems by integrating nature considerations into our risk management process and developing Group-level standards to guide our decision-making. We will build nature considerations into our procurement approach, reviewing plans for priority sites and develop nature-related digital products. 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.

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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

☑ Not assessed

11.4.2 Comment

In FY2025, with Vodafone, we conducted a nature and water analysis to assess our nature related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. A sustainable nature approach is necessary, and we will continue to review our impacts, including within our value chain, in the coming years. Looking ahead, we will demonstrate our commitment to preserving natural ecosystems by integrating nature considerations into our risk management process and developing

Group-level standards to guide our decision-making. We will build nature considerations into our procurement approach, reviewing plans for priority sites and develop nature-related digital products. 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 supported 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

☑ Not assessed

11.4.2 Comment

In FY2025, with Vodafone, we conducted a nature and water analysis to assess our nature related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. A sustainable nature approach is necessary, and we will continue to review our impacts, including within our value chain, in the coming years. Looking ahead, we will demonstrate our commitment to preserving natural ecosystems by integrating nature considerations into our risk management process and developing Group-level standards to guide our decision-making. We will build nature considerations into our procurement approach, reviewing plans for priority sites and develop nature-related digital products. 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 supported 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

☑ Yes partial assessment

11.4.2 Comment

In FY2025, with Vodafone, we conducted a nature and water analysis to assess our nature related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. A sustainable nature approach is necessary, and we will continue to review our impacts, including within our value chain, in the coming years. Looking ahead, we will demonstrate our commitment to preserving natural ecosystems by integrating nature considerations into our risk management process and developing Group-level standards to guide our decision-making. We will build nature considerations into our procurement approach, reviewing plans for priority sites and develop nature-related digital products. 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 supported 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

☑ Yes partial assessment

11.4.2 Comment

In FY2025, with Vodafone, we conducted a nature and water analysis to assess our nature related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities. A sustainable nature approach is necessary, and we will continue to review our impacts, including within our value chain, in the coming years. Looking ahead, we will demonstrate our commitment to preserving natural ecosystems by integrating nature considerations into our risk management process and developing Group-level standards to guide our decision-making. We will build nature considerations into our procurement approach, reviewing plans for priority sites and develop nature-related digital products. 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 supported 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.

11.4.1 Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

11.4.1.2 Types of area important for biodiversity

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

11.4.1.4 Country/area

☑ Egypt

11.4.1.5 Name of the area important for biodiversity

nature reserve/protected area

11.4.1.6 Proximity

☑ Adjacent

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

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

11.4.1.10 Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

☑ 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 donates R50 000 annually to the Owl Rescue Centre, supporting with 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.

11.4.1.2 Types of area important for biodiversity

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

11.4.1.4 Country/area

☑ Lesotho

11.4.1.5 Name of the area important for biodiversity

nature reserve/protected area

11.4.1.6 Proximity

☑ Adjacent

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

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

11.4.1.10 Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

☑ 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 donates R50 000 annually to the Owl Rescue Centre, supporting with 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.

11.4.1.2 Types of area important for biodiversity

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

11.4.1.4 Country/area

☑ Mozambique

11.4.1.5 Name of the area important for biodiversity

nature reserve/protected area

11.4.1.6 Proximity

☑ Adjacent

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

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

11.4.1.10 Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

☑ 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 donates R50 000 annually to the Owl Rescue Centre, supporting with 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.

11.4.1.2 Types of area important for biodiversity

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

11.4.1.4 Country/area

☑ South Africa

11.4.1.5 Name of the area important for biodiversity

nature reserve/protected area

11.4.1.6 Proximity

☑ Adjacent

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

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

11.4.1.10 Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

☑ Site selection

☑ Project design

☑ Physical controls

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11.4.1.2 Types of area important for biodiversity

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

11.4.1.4 Country/area

☑ United Republic of Tanzania

11.4.1.5 Name of the area important for biodiversity

nature reserve/protected area

11.4.1.6 Proximity

☑ Adjacent

11.4.1.8 Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

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11.4.1.2 Types of area important for biodiversity

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

11.4.1.4 Country/area

☑ 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

☑ Adjacent

11.4.1.8 Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

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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
☑ Yes

13.1.1 Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

13.1.1.1 Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☑ Climate change

13.1.1.2 Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Fuel consumption
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions Scope 3
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions Scope 1 and 2
☑ Renewable fuel consumption
☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area
☑ Emissions breakdown by business division
☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

13.1.1.3 Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000
☑ 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. In FY2025: Ernst & Young LLP has provided independent limited assurance over selected data within our ESG Addendum and our Annual Report, using the assurance standards ISAE 3000 Revised and ISAE 3410. See pages Assurance tab our ESG Addendum for further information.

13.1.1.5 Attach verification/assurance evidence/report optional		ESG-addendum_2025.xlsx
13.1.1.1 Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured		☑ Climate change
13.1.1.2 Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured		Environmental performance – Consolidation approach ☑ Consolidation approach ☑ Other data point in module 6, please specify: Climate change only
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. In FY2025: Ernst & Young LLP has provided independent limited assurance over selected data within our ESG Addendum and our Annual Report, using the assurance standards ISAE 3000 Revised and ISAE 3410. See pages Assurance tab our ESG Addendum for further information.

13.1.1.5 Attach verification/assurance evidence/report optional	ESG-addendum_2025.xlsx

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.

13.2.1 Additional information

After an independent review of our 2025 submission, we reflected more deeply on the score appeal outcome for the 2024 submission. We made an enquiry with our Account Manager in relation to the feedback on 7.53.1, where we had previously raised with CDP that Vodacom be recognised within Vodafone's SBTI. We had previously received confirmation from the CDP see attached that we would be recognised within the Vodafone SBT. However, the outcome of the 2024 score appeal seemed to be citing this is not the case. 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. This is all in line with the validated Vodafone SBT.

13.2.2 Attachment optional	Confirmation from CDP that Vodafone SBT valid.pdf

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	☑ Chief Executive Officer CEO

13.4 Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

☑ No