prosus

Bringing AI-first innovation beyond the platform into everyday life

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

2026

prosus

Sustainability is embedded in our purpose of improving everyday lives for billions of people through AI-first technology.

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Complementary disclosure

This report is designed to complement our non-financial reporting in our annual report. We have integrated the Task Force on Climate-related Disclosures (TCFD) framework, applying it in our climate approach and disclosures in this year's impact report. For a comprehensive understanding, this report should be read along with the following disclosures, all available on our website:

- **FY26 annual report** is our primary disclosure, with information on governance, actions, progress and targets.
- **2026 boundaries and scope of ESG reporting** describes the methodology in calculating GHG emissions of our corporate actions and investment portfolio (subsidiaries).
- **Environmental sustainability programme** outlines our environmental strategy, governance, risks and opportunities for all related material topics, along with our targets and commitments.

About this report

Our environmental impact report reflects our commitment to transparency and accountability in addressing our environmental impacts.

Prepared in response to stakeholder interest, it details progress on material environmental topics and includes historical data to support comparability. The report goes beyond regulatory disclosure requirements, providing additional environmental information for a more comprehensive overview of our strategy and performance.

Our double-materiality assessment (DMA) has been central to identifying our most significant environmental impacts, risks, and opportunities. Our sustainability statements, published in our FY26 annual report build on this foundation, setting out how we manage, monitor, and report on these areas in line with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

A full overview of the DMA process and its findings is available in our annual report. The environmental topic outcomes are presented below. As the composition of our portfolio evolves, DMA outcomes may change accordingly – any updates will be reflected in our next annual DMA disclosure.

Please note, comparability with previous impact reports may be impacted due to a shift in reporting on regional ecosystems (Europe, India, LatAm and Other), as opposed to business segments in previous years. Where applicable, data that has undergone audit engagement and obtained limited assurance is distinctly indicated LA.

The rise of artificial intelligence (AI) solutions and tools is presenting many commercial opportunities, but also raises questions and concerns about the associated environmental impact. Our position and approach to this can be read in our paper on AI use and environmental impact, available on our website.

Table 1: Double-materiality assessment outcomes FY26 LA

Topic	IRO	Description	Time horizon	Segment	Value chain
Climate change	**Impact** Actual, Negative	Impact on global warming caused by greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from business activities and operations across our portfolio of companies and their value chains.	Short	» Corporate	U, O
				» Food	U, O, D
				» Commerce	U, O, D
				» Fintech	U, O, D
				» Experiences	U, O, D
				» Other (Edtech)	U, O, D
Pollution	**Impact** Actual, Negative	Impact on air quality through tailpipe emissions of delivery vehicles.	Short	» Food	D
				» Commerce	U, O, D
Biodiversity and ecosystems	**Impact** Actual, Negative	Impact on the environment generated by travel and tourism services intermediated through the platform.	Short	» Experiences	D
Biodiversity and ecosystems	**Opportunity**	Opportunity to promote responsible tourism options by influencing business partners and customers to reduce their environmental impact.	Short	» Experiences	D
Circular economy and resource use	**Impact** Actual, Negative	Impact on the environment from packaged goods and food delivered by our ecommerce and food-delivery platforms.	Short	» Food	D
				» Commerce	O, D
Circular economy and resource use	**Impact** Positive, Actual	Impact on the environment through business models that promote a circular economy, limiting the need to use virgin resources.	Short	» Commerce	D
Circular economy and resource use	**Opportunity**	Opportunity to build and scale circular business models that enable consumers and businesses to extend the life of consumer products.	Short	» Commerce	D

Legend

Actual → Actual; Positive → Positive; U → Upstream; Potential → Potential; Negative → Negative; O → Own operations; D → Downstream

Each chapter is structured to present all relevant data and metrics, followed by an overview of key developments during FY26 that contextualise the data. Chapters conclude with forward-looking statements.

The reporting scope and boundaries align with the basis of preparation set out in the sustainability statements of the FY26 annual report. This report excludes significant acquisitions completed in 2026, namely Despegar, Just Eat Takeaway.com and La Centrale[1]. We are performing readiness assessments on all our new acquisitions to ensure alignment of policies and methodologies. Consequently, next year we anticipate seeing an increase in reported emissions and other environmental impacts.

1 For the double-materiality assessment the recent acquisitions Despegar, Just Eat Takeaway.com and La Centrale were included in the scope of the assessment and the outcomes are shown in the tables on this page. Disclosures of environmental impact, programmes and actions for these three companies will be included in our FY27 annual reports.

Introduction

Prosus is building leading lifestyle ecommerce ecosystems in LatAm, India and Europe.

We are creating sustainable long-term value: using AI-first technology to pursue growth by building and investing in leading companies that empower people and enrich their communities.

We invest in local entrepreneurs who address local needs and support economic growth in those communities. These entrepreneurs are building online businesses with a lower carbon footprint and wider access than their traditional counterparts.

Our digital financial services reach people previously underserved by traditional banks while our commerce businesses catalyse a wider systemic transition to a circular economy. Our food-delivery businesses are creating livelihood opportunities globally.

Our capital allocation strategy reflects our unique position – one that magnifies the potential for positive impact – as a diversified global technology group. We focus on increasing our exposure to asset-light, low-carbon and highly scalable digital platforms that expand access to services, opportunity and economic participation across markets.

We adhere to robust investment criteria to build a responsible and sustainable portfolio. Once a company joins our portfolio, we actively collaborate with them – particularly our subsidiaries – to guide, support and further embed their environmental, social and governance (ESG) ambitions. This includes developing policies, conducting materiality assessments, enhancing reporting practices, and mitigating environmental impact.

Our **environmental sustainability programme** outlines our comprehensive approach to achieving these goals.

We welcome feedback on this document; please reach out to us at sustainability@prosus.com.

Climate

Our investment strategy has built a portfolio of asset-light, digital marketplaces and platforms, with limited direct environmental impact.

Our environmental programme is designed to decouple business growth from climate emissions and environmental impact and measure and manage our performance. We have a comprehensive emissions inventory, in line with the GHG Protocol, and regularly review and update it to drive performance.

Climate targets

Our climate action strategy is guided by our Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-verified climate targets, addressing two key emission categories: Prosus corporate operations and Prosus private and listed equity investments (ie our investment portfolio). Our climate targets are set at Naspers group level (highest holding level) and cover Prosus as its controlled subsidiary. Naspers' target is the effective science-based target for the Naspers and Prosus group.

Click here for Naspers' **SBTi-verified climate targets**.

Our portfolio coverage target is set using SBTi's guidance for financial institutions. Each portfolio company will develop climate targets and plans to decouple growth from emissions, adhering to a 1.5°C pathway. This portfolio coverage target covers 100% of the emissions of our subsidiaries and extends to investments, covering 75% of FY26 financed emissions.

Table 2: Verified science-based targets

Target number	Scope of action	Base year	Base year emissions	Base year coverage	Target year	Target	SBTi verified
1	Corporate direct emissions (scope 1)	**FY20**	**38**	**100% of scope 1**	FY28	100% reduction	Yes
2	Corporate purchased energy (scope 2)	**FY20**	**116**	**100% of scope 2**	FY28	100% reduction	Yes
3	Corporate business travel (scope 3 C6)	**FY20**	**9 474**	**53% of scope 3 C1 – C14**	FY30	30% reduction	Yes
4	Financed emissions (scope 3 C15)	**FY20**	**2 765 890**	**98% of scope 3 C15**	FY30	50% coverage	Yes

Climate continued

Corporate (own) operations

Emissions generated are the result of providing a physical workplace for our corporate employees as well as using resources to run our leased corporate offices in the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Hong Kong and India. For the methodology and approach to our GHG accounting, please refer to the appendix.

Data and metrics

Table 3: Scope 1 and 2 emissions (corporate operations)

Emissions category (tCO_2e)	**FY26**	FY25	FY24	FY23	Base year (FY20)
Scope 1 – direct energy consumption LA	**0**	0	0	16	31
Scope 2 – indirect energy consumption (market-based) LA	**0**	0	0	67	7

Table 4: Energy consumption data (corporate operations)

Energy source	**FY26**	FY25	FY24	FY23
Total energy consumption (MWh) LA	**557**	448	514	492
Energy from fossil fuels (MWh)	**0**	0	0	65
Energy from purchased electricity (MWh)	**557**	448	514	427
Renewable energy (%)	**100**	100	100	65
Non-renewable energy (%)	**0**	0	0	35
Energy intensity (MWh/employee)	**2.21**	2.13	2.60	1.70

Developments FY26

Scope 1 and scope 2 emissions remained at zero in FY26. Scope 2 emissions were maintained at zero through on-site renewable energy generation and, where on-site installation was not feasible given operational constraints, by procurement of renewable energy certificates. We procured 100% renewable energy for our Amsterdam and London offices. For our India and Hong Kong offices, where we are unable to procure green energy from the grid or on-site renewables, we have procured verified, high-quality renewable energy certificates (RECs) to reduce our scope 2 emissions.

We have maintained scope 1 and scope 2 emissions at zero for three consecutive financial years.

LOOKING FORWARD

We will continue to maintain zero scope 1 and 2 emissions for corporate operations, in line with our SBTi-verified targets.

Extended operations (supply chain)

A large portion of emissions in our extended operations, our value chain, is under the control of our suppliers and business partners, reported under scope 3 emission categories. Scope 3 categories not included in table 5 are either not applicable or not material to our corporate operations.

Our SBTi-verified climate targets cover emissions from air business travel (scope 3 category 6). Data under this category is scoped to include both Naspers and Prosus corporate. In the remaining cases, the scope of reported data relates to Prosus corporate.

Data and metrics

Table 5: Scope 3 emissions (corporate)

Scope 3 emissions category* (tCO_2e)	**FY26**	FY25	FY24	FY23
C1 – Purchased goods and services	**20 028**	8 085	2 557	3 848
C6 – Business travel LA	**6 539**	5 818	4 842	2 904
C2 – Capital goods	**n/a**	n/a	267	271
C7 – Employee commuting	**141**	125	112	61
C3 – Fuel- and energy-related activities	**10**	11	11	38
C5 – Waste generated in operations	**6**	6	5	1
C4 – Upstream transportation and distribution	**5**	3	3	4
Total	**26 729**	14 048	7 797	7 127

* *For a detailed calculation of category 15 – financed emissions – see the Investment portfolio section below.*

Table 6: Scope 3 C6: air business travel (corporate*)

Travel data	**FY26**	FY25	FY24	FY23	Base year (FY20)
Distance (km)	**20 389 514**	15 699 045	11 978 410	7 976 346	29 100 746
Emissions (tCO_2e) LA	**6 539**	5 818	4 842	2 904	7 390
Share of base year (%)	**88**	79	66	39	100

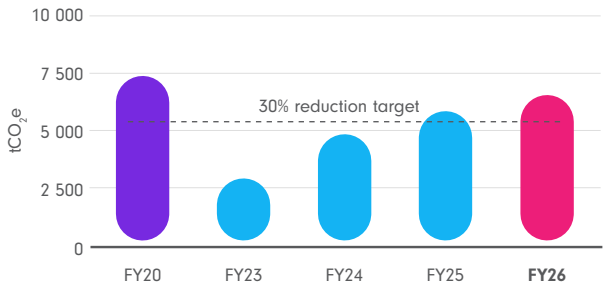
* *We have set our SBTi-verified targets at the Naspers level, the highest consolidated level in our group. This table includes data on business travel for both Naspers and Prosus corporate. Click here for the SBTi-verified targets published.*

Developments FY26

Corporate scope 3 emissions increased in the reporting period, primarily driven by a rise in business travel and professional services such as consultants and lawyers. This reflects accelerated investment activity (acquisitions of Despegar and Just Eat Takeaway.com), the expansion of the Prosus ecosystem across new geographies, and heightened cross-portfolio collaboration and events as our operating companies deepen integration and co-operation. These activities, while emissions-intensive in the short term, are foundational to building a more coordinated and resilient group structure. Figure 1 below illustrates the trend against our target on air business travel.

The accelerated adoption of AI applications and tools across the group has further contributed to higher spending and emissions, categorised under IT costs, as shown below.

Figure 1: Naspers and Prosus: Travel emissions trend against reduction target



LOOKING FORWARD

We are continuously improving the measurement and reporting of our material scope 3 emissions, and look for opportunities to incorporate primary data from our suppliers where possible to calculate our value-chain emissions, replacing the current spend-based method (using sector averages) with a more accurate and realistic calculation.

In FY27 we aim to include primary data from our largest providers of air travel to improve quality of the data and reduce reliance on average emission factors.

We have contracted to purchase sustainable aviation fuels, which will contribute to reducing our emissions in line with our FY30 target. Conscious travel choices by our employees are promoted by management and supported by AI solutions that will be worked on in FY27.

Climate continued

Investment portfolio

Companies in our investment portfolio operate their digital platforms and online service models, which inevitably lead to environmental impacts, albeit relatively small. Additionally, the broader value chain includes impacts from the products and services of our business partners and suppliers, as well as the environmental footprint of our customers.

The composition of our portfolio is often dynamic, given the nature of our activities as an investor. Significant changes, such as acquisitions or unbundling holdings, can substantially influence the boundaries of this category. In addition, as our subsidiaries mature in measuring and reporting their GHG emissions, the accuracy and robustness of their data will continue to improve.

Below we include data from controlled portfolio companies, our subsidiaries.

Data and metrics

Table 7: Scope 1 emissions (subsidiaries)

Ecosystem (tCO_2e)	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Europe LA	**10 994**	13 608	13 569	13 425
eMAG	**10 493**	13 078	13 002	12 602
OLX	**404**	401	422	688
WBAC*	**0**	0	0	n/a
GoodHabitz	**97**	129	145	135
India LA	**593**	340	442	364
PayU	**593**	340	442	364
LatAm LA	**159**	5	0	1
iFood	**159**	5	0	1
Other LA	**0**	0	0	0
Stack Overflow	**0**	0	0	0
Total LA	**11 746**	13 953	14 011	13 790

** We Buy Any Cars (WBAC) is reported separately as the company was disposed of during FY26.*

Table 8: Scope 2 emissions (market-based, subsidiaries)

Ecosystem (tCO_2e)	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Europe LA	**4 377**	4 900	4 350	5 956
eMAG	**3 487**	3 091	3 081	2 686
OLX	**588**	671	492	3 249
WBAC*	**282**	963	719	n/a
GoodHabitz	**20**	175	58	21
India LA	**1 726**	1 869	0	1 278
PayU	**1 726**	1 869	0	1 278
LatAm LA	**82**	137	303	578
iFood	**82**	137	303	578
Other LA	**18**	55	79	51
Stack Overflow	**18**	55	79	51
Total LA	**6 203**	6 961	4 732	7 863

** We Buy Any Cars (WBAC) is reported separately as the company was disposed of during FY26.*

Table 9: Emission intensity of revenues (subsidiaries)

Ecosystem (tCO_2e/US$'m)	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Europe LA	**4.3**	5.2	6.1	5.1
India LA	**1.7**	1.7	0.4	1.8
LatAm LA	**0.1**	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other LA	**0.1**	0.5	0.8	0.5

Table 10: Energy consumption (subsidiaries)

Subsidiaries/energy	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Europe (MWh) LA	**77 329**	86 199	82 920	83 857
India (MWh) LA	**4 256**	3 584	3 006	3 314
LatAm (MWh) LA	**1 766**	1 851	2 258	6 197
Other (MWh) LA	**132**	475	473	442
Total non-renewable energy consumption (MWh) LA	**65 455**	73 832	70 558	78 862
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh) LA	**18 028**	18 277	18 099	14 948
Renewable energy (%) LA	**21.59**	19.84	20.41	15.93
Non-renewable energy (%) LA	**78.41**	80.16	79.59	84.07

Table 11: FY26 scope 3 emissions (subsidiaries)

Ecosystem/category tCO_2e	C1 LA	C4	C6 LA	C7	C11 LA
Europe	**552 292**	52 562	1 365	3 208	394 895
eMAG	**544 183**	52 562	n/a	n/a	127 272
OLX	**6 640**	n/a	1 179	3 208	n/a
WBAC*	**n/a**	n/a	n/a	n/a	267 623
GoodHabitz	**1 469**	n/a	186	n/a	n/a
India	**188 440**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PayU	**188 440**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LatAm	**n/a**	n/a	n/a	n/a	90 063
iFood	**n/a**	n/a	n/a	n/a	90 063
Other	**1 900**	n/a	405	n/a	n/a
Stack Overflow	**1 900**	n/a	405	n/a	n/a
Total	**742 632**	52 562	1 770	3 208	484 958

* *We Buy Any Cars (WBAC) is reported separately as the company was disposed of during FY26.*

Climate continued

Developments FY26

Scope 1 and 2 emissions (tables 7 and 8)

Europe

eMAG

eMAG's scope 1 emissions fell substantially as Sameday, its logistics arm, shifted the majority of last-mile delivery from an owned vehicle fleet to a third-party logistics model, and closed its Sameday operations in Hungary. Market-based scope 2 rose modestly, largely reflecting the first-time inclusion of additional data centre facilities within the reporting boundary. Looking ahead, eMAG aims to convert its network of parcel lockers – the centralised depots where customers collect orders in their own time, named Easybox – into solar-powered green lockers, each generating meaningful energy savings every year (for more information see → page 10).

OLX

OLX's scope 2 (market-based) emissions decreased, primarily reflecting efforts taken to lower office electricity consumption. Scope 1 emissions remained broadly stable.

GoodHabitz

GoodHabitz's scope 1 emissions declined as the company continued transitioning its corporate fleet from petrol cars to electric vehicles, while market-based scope 2 fell sharply following an improvement in energy-data accuracy, with district heating at the Eindhoven office now reported under the appropriate energy category. Underlying energy consumption was broadly unchanged.

LatAm

iFood

iFood's scope 1 emissions increased due to refrigerant top-ups and the maintenance of cooling equipment at two of its offices. Scope 2 (market-based) decreased by around a third. Total scope 1 and 2 remain a fraction of its scope 3 emissions, reflective of its business model as a tech company enabling food and grocery deliveries.

India

PayU

PayU's scope 1 emissions increased, primarily due to the consolidation of newly acquired Mindgate and its associated vehicle fleet and staff transport. Scope 2 (market-based) declined slightly.

Other

Stack Overflow

Stack Overflow's scope 2 emissions decreased as data centre workloads were migrated from a co-located facility to third-party cloud providers; and the associated emissions are now captured under scope 3. The company had no activities that resulted in scope 1 emissions.

Carbon intensity (table 9)

The key performance indicator for carbon intensity allows us to meaningfully assess progress on decoupling business growth from growth in direct emissions of our subsidiaries (scope 1 and 2 emissions) and benchmark their decarbonisation performance to sector peers. Looking at the indicator for the FY23–FY26 period, Europe and other ecosystems saw continued decreases, while LatAm and India ecosystems saw slight increases tied to emission increases proportional to business performance. These developments are further detailed below.

Europe

Intensity continued its steady decline for a second consecutive year. eMAG made the biggest contribution, trimming scope 1 emissions as it electrified more of its fleet and cut fuel use, while GoodHabitz and OLX decreased their market-based scope 2 emissions.

LatAm

iFood remains the group's lowest-intensity ecosystem, partly driven by an increase in revenues last year. Intensity ticked up as refrigerant losses pushed scope 1 emissions higher over the year. Against a very small emissions base, even modest changes move the ratio, and the underlying footprint stays light, relative to the platform's scale.

India

PayU's intensity held broadly steady. A rise in scope 1 emissions, largely from the Mindgate consolidation, was offset by revenue growth, keeping the ratio within its usual range. PayU also continued to encourage lower-carbon commuting through its reimbursement programme for employees buying electric bikes and scooters.

Other

Stack Overflow's GHG emission intensity fell sharply, extending a multi-year improvement, as the company closed its co-located and owned data centres and moved workloads to hyperscale cloud providers.

Energy consumption (table 10)

In FY26, energy consumption by subsidiaries fell 9%. Europe (eMAG) led the decline, as Sameday made a strategic shift from an owned to a third-party delivery fleet; in 'Other', energy consumption dropped 72% as Stack Overflow migrated from co-located data centres to hyperscalers; and India rose, reflecting the Mindgate acquisition, thereby growing the number of offices and sites. Non-renewable energy fell while renewables held broadly flat, lifting the renewable share to 21.6%.

Scope 3 emissions of subsidiaries (table 11)

The diversity of our portfolio companies – spanning multiple sectors, geographies and stages of maturity – means that material impacts and reporting priorities vary across the group. From the 15 categories in scope 3, each subsidiary has identified and reported the categories most relevant and material to its business model. In addition to these material categories, a new category 4 (upstream transportation and distribution) was introduced in FY26 to improve the accuracy of reporting transport and distribution emissions, which were previously captured under category 9 and now reclassified under category 4.

Across the portfolio, scope 3 remains the largest part of our footprint and is dominated by financed (investment) emissions. Within purchased goods and services, IT, and hosting and software activities account for a modest share of group emissions (~3%), and our commerce and payments businesses are dominated by emissions from goods for resale and transaction-related activities.

We continue to improve data quality by adopting suppliers' primary carbon data where available. For cloud and web hosting, using providers' actual carbon reporting (rather than spend-based estimates) improves accuracy and, for our most cloud-intensive businesses, materially lowers the estimated footprint. Several businesses are also shifting workloads from co-located data centres to hyperscale cloud providers, which moves the associated emissions from scope 2 into scope 3 and into the control of specialised companies that are more focused and successful in managing and reducing these emissions.

Climate continued

Europe

eMAG

eMAG's category 1 emissions decreased, largely reflecting the closure of the Hungary warehouse and the associated reduction in activity and purchased goods. Category 4 rose as last-mile delivery moved from owned vehicles to subcontractors and linehaul volumes increased – the value-chain counterpart of the scope 1 reduction. Category 11 declined markedly. Sameday, eMAG's delivery business, has assessed the emissions avoided through its Easybox locker network, estimating a saving of approximately 10 500 tCO_2e in 2025. This is equivalent to roughly a fifth of eMAG's FY26 upstream transportation and distribution emissions. Emissions avoided are currently excluded from the GHG Protocol, but future updates may lead to inclusion.

OLX

OLX's category 1 emissions rose, even as measurement improved: web-hosting activities are now measured with AWS primary carbon data, which came in materially below the spend-based estimate. Business travel under category 6 fell sharply, unwinding much of the prior year's rebound in global mobility, and employee commuting under category 7 also declined.

GoodHabitz

GoodHabitz's category 1 emissions fell, while business travel under category 6 declined by a similar margin, reflecting a leaner procurement footprint and a continued restraint in travel.

LatAm

iFood

iFood's delivery emissions are reported under category 11 (use of sold products), reflecting the company's platform business model as delivery is a service offered on its platform to its customers. On this basis, category 11 rose broadly in line with delivery growth, fuelling the company's increased revenues.

India

PayU

PayU's scope 3 emissions are concentrated in category 1 and remained broadly in line with FY25, mostly connected to the banking charges associated with its financial partners.

Other

Stack Overflow

Stack Overflow's category 1 methodology now uses providers' primary carbon data for cloud services, which came in well below the spend-based estimate, with the cloud line falling to a fraction of its prior level. The company also migrated data-centre workloads from a co-located facility to hyperscale cloud, reducing scope 2 and increasing scope 3 emissions.

Financed emissions (table 12)

Our portfolio of investments comprises a range of companies; listed and unlisted assets with both controlling stakes (subsidiaries) and minority or non-controlling stakes, referred to as associates and investees. The composition of our portfolio is dynamic, with significant acquisitions and unbundling or selling holdings that can materially impact our financed emissions. We have calculated the emissions of our portfolio companies, adjusted for our shareholdings, as per the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) financed emissions methodology.

Prosus' financed emissions (category 15) decreased by around 14% in FY26, reflecting methodology and portfolio refinements.

Table 12: Financed emissions FY26

Ecosystem	**Scope 1 and 2 (tCO_2e)**	Share of total (%)	Scope 3 (tCO_2e)	Share of total (%)	Share of emissions covered by SBTs* (%)
Europe	**75 224**	8	639 982	31	79
India	**207 476**	21	413 391	20	0
LatAm	**18 787**	2	36 584	2	0
Other	**680 197**	69	973 084	47	83
Total	**981 684**	100	2 063 041	100	64

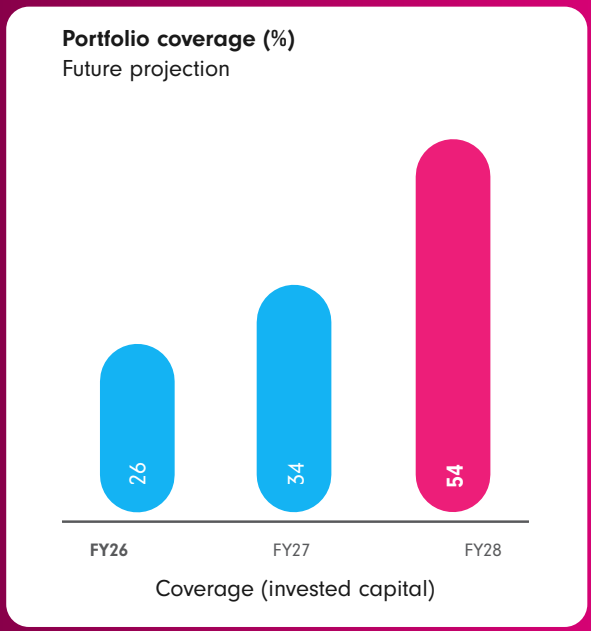
** Our SBTi-verified portfolio coverage target is set and measured at the highest level of our group, which is at Naspers.*

Our SBTi-verified portfolio coverage target captures our commitment to ensure our portfolio companies all set their own climate targets. Associates Tencent, Delivery Hero and Skillsoft have set verified science-based targets (please see their respective websites at www.tencent.com, www.deliveryhero.com and www.skillsoft.com).

The chosen metric for measuring our portfolio target and reporting progress is invested capital, and we reported a 26% coverage in FY26. An alternative lens for looking at climate portfolio targets is emissions, or the share of financed emissions covered by these targets. This is shown in the rightmost column of table 12. The three associates with science-based targets (SBTs) represent 64% of our financed emissions, measured at Naspers' level (which is the level at which we set the target).

LOOKING FORWARD

We have a prioritisation strategy to engage with our portfolio companies based on maturity, opportunity and willingness to define their net-zero pathways. In FY26, we supported iFood in developing its climate targets, and the company has submitted its commitment letter to SBTi, vouching to set science-based targets within two years. We are now taking action to grow our portfolio coverage target as per the chart below:



Supplier engagement

Corporate supplier screening and engagement

The majority of our corporate procurement spend, and associated emissions, is concentrated in professional services, including consultancy, legal, insurance, and subscription fees (see table 13). 'Other' includes a broad range of services, such as audit fees, conferences and events.

The physical goods we procure are limited in volume and consist primarily of IT hardware and office supplies. As a result, we do not have business-critical or strategically significant suppliers within our core operations; instead, we engage a range of business partners who support our work on a services basis.

Data and metrics

Table 13: Breakdown of scope 3 C1: purchased goods and services (corporate)

Category 1 breakdown (tCO_2e)	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Consulting fees	**12 407**	3 053	1 415	2 188
Other	**4 105**	1 984	171	210
IT costs – software	**1 767**	1 250	172	243
Subscriptions	**771**	828	388	469
Insurance	**458**	532	178	569
Marketing and donations	**403**	102	26	59
Office rent and maintenance	**101**	51	90	42
Staff costs	**16**	285	117	68
Total	**20 028**	8 085	2 557	3 848

We hold our suppliers to high standards and expect them to take proactive measures to report and reduce their environmental footprint (as outlined in our supplier code of conduct and our environmental sustainability programme).

Before we engage with a third-party organisation, including suppliers, we screen it for historical conduct on elements, including financial conduct, incidents related to human rights, and environmental management. Only when the results of this screening are satisfactory, and any red flags sufficiently addressed, can we onboard or continue to work with the supplier.

Table 14: Screening of suppliers (corporate)

Screening activity	FY26 result
Screening of new suppliers (at the time of onboarding)	100% of all third-party organisations, including suppliers

In addition to screening for compliance with our code of conduct, we advocate for transparency in reporting GHG emissions and support science-based, decisive action from our suppliers. Therefore, we monitor the level of climate action at our largest corporate suppliers. We focus on the suppliers that represent the top 50% of FY26 corporate procurement spend, indicative of a group of suppliers that are vendors with whom we have a more longstanding relationship. The last column represents the contribution of these suppliers' metrics relative to the full corporate spend base.

While changes in our supplier base are naturally occurring throughout the year, the increase in share of our corporate supplier base with SBTi-verified targets is a positive development and one we will continue to monitor.

Table 15: Climate action analysis suppliers (corporate)

			Share relative to total supplier base	
Theme	Indicator	Share of top 50% (by spend)	FY26 %	FY25 %
Climate transparency	Publicly reporting GHG emissions	65%	**33**	31
Climate action	Have public climate targets	65%	**33**	31
	Have SBTi-verified targets	42%	**21**	19

Developments FY26

No particular developments happened during FY26; we continued to comprehensively screen and perform due diligence on our corporate counterparts, third parties and suppliers for compliance with our code of conduct, as shown in table 14.

LOOKING FORWARD

We monitor the regulatory landscape – including the EU's CBAM and CSDDD – to ensure compliance with both the letter and the spirit of evolving standards.

Supplier engagement – portfolio companies

All subsidiaries have implemented supplier codes of conduct and procurement policies that guide their interactions with their suppliers. For eMAG this is an area of particular interest and managed carefully. As an etail company, its platforms sell products from a broad range of suppliers across many categories, which gives rise to the need for a robust supplier screening and engagement programme. eMAG accounts for approximately 26% of group revenue (US$2.5bn of US$9.7bn in FY26).

Supplier screening process

eMAG applies formal, risk-based due diligence to suppliers across all eMAG group companies. The dedicated procedures define the verification process, roles, and responsibilities for all staff involved in procurement – including management, employees, contractors and temporary staff. The groupwide procurement policy, third-party risk management policy and supplier code of conduct set the overarching working method, process, and rules for acquisitions.

Risk is assessed across three dimensions: the nature of the third party (reputation, ownership structure, history of non-compliance, relationships with public officials, location), the nature of the services provided (whether the supplier acts on eMAG's behalf, can influence decisions, or accesses sensitive systems), and the business case for the engagement. Based on this assessment, suppliers are classified as low, medium, or high risk, with due diligence requirements scaled accordingly.

The assessment considers the following aspects:

Environmental	Social	Governance
eMAG's supplier code of conduct requires all suppliers to: comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations; improve resource efficiency across energy, fuel, water, plastics, and paper; measure and disclose energy consumption and GHG emissions data upon request; implement pollution-prevention measures proportionate to their activities; manage waste in accordance with national law; and incorporate environmental protection criteria into their own procurement processes.	Social and human rights criteria are embedded in the supplier code of conduct and reinforced through eMAG's due diligence procedures and group policies. Requirements include: respect for human rights and zero tolerance for complicity in human rights violations; prohibition of child and forced labour; freedom of association and collective bargaining; fair and legally compliant working conditions including lawful remuneration; non-discrimination and prohibition of harassment on any grounds (race, gender, age, religion, disability, sexual orientation, and others); occupational health and safety compliance; and promotion of an inclusive, diverse workplace. The speak up policy covers suppliers and contractors and provides a confidential channel for reporting concerns, with protection for good-faith whistleblowers.	Governance is the central pillar of eMAG's third-party risk screening. Criteria applied during due diligence include: verification of corporate information and beneficial ownership; background investigations on the third party and its controllers; sanctions and watchlist screening and searches for relevant court judgments or regulatory enforcement; zero tolerance for bribery, corruption, and fraud (anti-corruption policy); compliance with competition and anti-trust rules; avoidance and disclosure of conflicts of interest (conflicts-of-interest procedure); compliance with international sanctions and export-control obligations; data protection and information security requirements; and maintenance of records to demonstrate compliance. Red flags – such as past misconduct, connections to public officials, refusal to provide information, or unusual payment structures – must be mitigated through contractual clauses, training, monitoring, or escalation before a relationship proceeds.

Business relevance	Country-specific risk
Business relevance is a formal screening criterion under eMAG's third-party risk management policy. Before engaging or retaining any supplier, eMAG companies must carefully consider the business case, including: whether the service is genuinely needed; the compensation structure and its incentive design; and whether the transaction is once-off and of significant value (for example where an appropriate market rate is difficult to determine). Suppliers with a significant impact on operations are classified as higher risk and subject to proportionally more rigorous due diligence than short-term or low-impact engagements.	eMAG's third-party risk management policy explicitly requires assessment of the third party's location of operation, business registration, or incorporation, and specifically whether that location presents a higher risk of corruption or is subject to sanctions. Red flags include situations where a third party 'is located in, or has material connections to, a sanctioned or high-risk territory'. Sanctions and watchlist screening is a mandatory element of the due-diligence process for medium- and high-risk suppliers.

Pollution (air emissions)

Zero-emission delivery vehicles

Our ecommerce and food-delivery businesses do billions of deliveries annually. Tailpipe emission of delivery vehicles can impact air quality through the release of greenhouse gases and other air pollutants that may have a direct impact on public health.

There are several ways to reduce tailpipe emissions, including delivery consolidation, route optimisation, low-carbon fuels and efficiency training for drivers. However, the main strategy is switching from fuel-based combustion engine vehicles to electric ones.

Deliveries are classified in three stages: first-mile, mid-mile and last-mile deliveries. Ecommerce businesses and grocery deliveries include all three: first- and mid-mile deliveries to supply warehouses and distribution centres, and last-mile deliveries to get the parcel to the end consumers. Food delivery only deals with last-mile deliveries, bringing food from restaurants or groceries from shops to consumers. The majority of these vehicles are owned by the delivery partners or business partners of our ecommerce and food-delivery platforms.

Decarbonising and electrifying deliveries is an important programme for our group, as a large majority of GHG emissions stem from tailpipe emissions – for iFood this amounts to more than 95% of all its GHG emissions. For FY26, we had set a group target of a 20% increase in zero-emission vehicles, which we significantly outperformed, reaching an actual growth rate of 36%, building the share of zero-emission vehicles in the delivery fleets to 28.6%.

A milestone was the convening and launch of the Deliver-E Coalition, in partnership with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). This industry-led alliance unites the world's largest delivery platforms, several of which are part of the Prosus portfolio, to accelerate the global transition to zero-emission deliveries. The coalition, with a global reach through the membership of several food-delivery giants, is committed to playing a pioneering role in breaking barriers to more electric and low-emission vehicles carrying out last-mile deliveries.

Table 16: Share of zero-emission delivery vehicles

	FY26		FY25	
	Combustion vehicles (%)	**Zero-emission vehicles (%)**	Combustion vehicles (%)	Zero-emission vehicles (%)
Delivery fleet	**71.4**	**28.6**	75.3	24.7

LOOKING FORWARD

In FY27 we are continuing our efforts to remove emissions from our deliveries, and we have set a target to reach a 30% share of green* vehicles across both our delivery fleet as well as our corporate, owned vehicles.

** Green includes electric and hybrid vehicles and manual bikes.*

Zero-emission delivery vehicles – eMAG

eMAG group decouples emissions from deliveries through several key initiatives. One lever is the expansion of its Easybox locker network, a powerful lever for decarbonising final-mile logistics. Delivery to Easybox lockers is assessed to have 70% lower emissions per parcel than home delivery, at 75 gCO_2e compared with 256 gCO_2e per parcel, reflecting the emissions savings of shared collection points. By enabling consumers to collect parcels during their daily commutes or on foot, this network eliminates delivery emissions while reducing urban traffic congestion. eMAG's grocery delivery company, Freshful, is investing in infrastructure and loading facilities for integrating electric vans in its delivery operations in Bucharest, and Sameday, eMAG's logistics arm, is rolling out pilots to build charging infrastructure with its business partners.

Data and metrics

Table 17: Share of zero-emission delivery vehicles at eMAG

	FY26		FY25	
	Combustion vehicles (%)	**Zero-emission vehicles (%)**	Combustion vehicles (%)	Zero-emission vehicles (%)
Delivery fleet	**97.7**	**2.3**	82.2	17.8

Developments FY26

The delivery fleet of eMAG group underwent several changes during the year. At logistics provider Sameday, a strategic decision was taken to outsource part of the delivery operations and gradually reduce the number of owned vehicles, including several electric ones.

Freshful is also executing a gradual fleet transition. In FY25 and FY26, the company tested several vehicle models and has now started to replace its existing electric vehicles with newer models better suited to its operational needs, particularly for refrigerated deliveries. At the same time, the overall Freshful fleet is expected to grow in line with business expansion. As a result of these developments, the share of electric vehicles in the total eMAG fleet decreased from 18% to 2.3%.

LOOKING FORWARD

eMAG will continue to advance on the ambitions of zero-emission deliveries. The company has made the decision to transition its corporate fleet to electric and hybrid vehicles. Over the next three years, all internal combustion engine vehicles in its fleet of approximately 300 cars will be replaced with cleaner alternatives.

Freshful is committed to growing the share of electric vehicles going forward, and is working to overcome net congestion challenges at its warehouse.

Pollution (air emissions) continued

Zero-emission delivery vehicles – iFood

Food deliveries enabled by iFood in Brazil are largely done by two-wheelers. iFood has established a strategy to grow its business but decouple emissions from deliveries by growing the share of bicycles, both manual and electric.

Data and metrics

Table 18: Share of zero-emission delivery vehicles at iFood

	FY26		FY25	
Vehicle type	**Combustion vehicles (%)**	**Zero-emission vehicles (%)**	Combustion vehicles (%)	Zero-emission vehicles (%)
Total	**71.4**	**28.6**	79.3	20.7

Developments FY26

iFood partnered with Tembici, a leading bicycle and e-bike operator, to offer an alternative solution to traditional vehicle models that dominate the market in Brazil. As a result of this partnership, iFood increased its share of zero-emission vehicles to 28.6% at the end of FY26.

LOOKING FORWARD

For FY27, iFood has set a target to grow the total number of electric bicycles to more than 15 000 at year-end.

Packaging (resource use)

Delivery platforms can accelerate progress by scaling the sustainable use and disposal of packaging.

Packaging – eMAG

eMAG deals with two types of packaging:

- Packaging waste in their operations, which is packaging removed from inbound products and processed for recycling (table 19)
- Procured packaging used to prepare products for shipment, which is ultimately delivered to, or collected by, end consumers at their homes, offices or pick-up stations (table 20).

Data and metrics

Table 19: Packaging waste (eMAG)

	FY26					FY25	FY24	FY23
Packaging material	**Weight (tonnes)**	**Share of total (%)**	**Recycled (%)**	**Incinerated (%)**	**Landfill (%)**	Weight (tonnes)	Weight (tonnes)	Weight (tonnes)
Cardboard and paper	**3 485**	**58**	**100**	**0**	**0**	2 651	2 468	1 452
Plastics	**312**	**5**	**100**	**0**	**0**	499	785	217
Other	**2 228**	**37**	**100**	**0**	**0**	1 827	367	337
Total	**6 025**	**100**	**100**	**0**	**0**	4 977	3 620	2 006

Table 20: Procured packaging materials (eMAG)

	FY26						FY25	FY24	FY23
Packaging material	**Weight (tonnes)**	**Share of total (%)**	**Recycled content (%)**	**Average weight per order (kg/order)**	**Recyclability (%)**	**FSC Certified**	Weight (tonnes)	Weight (tonnes)	Weight (tonnes)
Cardboard and paper	**716**	**15**	**0**	**0.064**	**100****	**Yes****	3 150	1 854	1 682
Plastics	**3 621**	**78**	**80**	**0.007**	**100****	**n/a**	1 165	1 017	335
Other	**326**	**7**	**0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	579	525	95
Total	**4 663**	**100**	**62***	**0.075**	**100**	**n/a**	4 894	3 396	2 112

** eMAG's bubble envelopes, a paper-plastic composite, contain 62% recycled content (54% post-industrial, 8% post-consumer) alongside 16% virgin bio-based material by weight.*
*** eMAG's plastic bags and paper packaging are 100% recyclable, with paper materials, including box void-fill and air waybill labels, made from FSC-certified pulp; labels use a BPA-free thermal coating.*

Developments FY26

eMAG works with professional waste management companies that collect the packaging waste from its sites and process it for recycling. To reduce packaging procured and shipped, eMAG is implementing several initiatives, such as recalibrating its operational practices to prevent repacking bulky, already-boxed items with sufficient protection, and choosing to ship these items, like white goods, in their original packaging. This avoids new packaging materials and the need to repackage. They are also consolidating orders and efficiently wrapping parcels to reduce significant volumes of packaging material, and investing in new technology to increase the efficiency of packing goods. Lastly, they are looking for new packaging materials and solutions to reduce the amount of material used for packaging.

Spend on overall packaging as a percentage of the total cost of goods sold (COGS) is 0.61%. Spend on plastic packaging as a percentage of the total cost of goods sold (COGS) is 0.10%.

Packaging – iFood

Measuring the volume of packaging used by iFood's restaurant partners for food delivery is complex, and it is challenging to get a high level of accuracy. This packaging falls outside iFood's direct operational control, and estimating the different types and sizes across billions of orders and diverse cuisines requires multiple assumptions. iFood remains committed to refining its measurement methodology and leveraging technology to improve the accuracy of its restaurant partners' packaging footprint over time.

Developments FY26

iFood avoids unnecessary plastics and packaging materials through its 'Amigos da Natureza' initiative; this gives consumers the option to opt out from cutlery, straws and other disposables. In FY26 the initiative was expanded, giving restaurants additional ways to apply the feature to improve adoption, and broadening its scope to further items such as sachets. iFood revised its plastic reduction goals, shifting its focus to the average weight per order and total volume avoided, after the app's accelerated growth kept the proportional metric stagnant. The company reduced plastic intensity by 7.8% (from 24.4g to 22.5g per order) and avoided the disposal of over 2 200 tonnes of plastic since 2021.

Circular economy (resource use)

Our classifieds and etail platforms are enabling a critical aspect of a circular economy, as their business models unlock continued use of products, thereby extending their lifespan.

OLX exemplifies the circular economy model by empowering customers to buy and sell secondhand goods, prolonging the use phase of items that might otherwise end up as waste. In this way, millions of products across five key categories – electronics (eg phones, laptops, televisions), cars, books and fashion – are given a second life.

Opting for pre-owned goods over new ones reduces emissions, water use and material consumption associated with manufacturing and logistics, while conserving energy (table 21). This model is environmentally sustainable and economically rewarding, delivering value to buyers and sellers alike (table 22).

OLX enables the trade of millions of items, including pre-owned goods via its digital marketplace platform ranging from vehicles and electronics, to clothing, furniture and real estate.

eMAG supports the circular economy through two of its group businesses. Flip is specialising in refurbishing, repairing and reselling used consumer electronics such as phones, laptops and smartwatches. Depanero offers repair services to extend the lifespan of products, restores them to optimal functionality and provides consumers with an efficient and cost-effective solution to continue using their devices.

Data and metrics

Table 21: Positive impact from trading used consumer goods (OLX)*

Resources saved (million)	**2025**	2024	2023
Total water use avoided (m^3)	**155**	190	167
Total energy saved (GJ)	**32**	39	34
Total items sold (number)	**5.9**	6.9	7.2
Total GHG emissions avoided (tCO_2e)	**1.9**	2	1.9
Total material use avoided (tonnes)	**0.86**	1.1	0.87

* *Please see OLX impact report for more information. Data is shown per calendar year.*

Table 22: Economic value from reuse of consumer electronics in 2025 (OLX)*

	Total number of items	**Shifted value for sellers (US$'m)**	**Added value for buyers (US$'m)**
Phones	**1 765 137**	**271**	**226**
Laptops	**289 951**	**68**	**147**
Tablets	**91 879**	**15**	**27**
TVs	**15 191**	**11**	**10**
Total	**2 162 158**	**365**	**410**

* *Please see OLX impact report for more information. Data is shown per calendar year.*

Developments FY26

OLX

In FY26, OLX expanded its business in the trade of used cars through the acquisition of La Centrale, a leading car classifieds platform in Europe. La Centrale carries around 400 000 vehicle listings and facilitates the sale of approximately 1.4 million vehicles a year.

OLX launched a consumer-facing campaign through its website, RethinkThings, to encourage more responsible and circular consumption.

And in partnership with InPost, a logistics provider, OLX facilitated recycling or reuse of more than 6 000 unwanted or unsold items on the platforms.

The avoided environmental impact that OLX is enabling through its platforms reduced this year, following a 15% decrease in the number of used items traded on the platform. Avoided GHG emissions remained broadly the same, driven mainly by cars – the most emissions- and resource-intensive product category – and a marked increase in avoided emissions from motorcycles.

Consumers saved around US$410m in 2025 by purchasing secondhand laptops, phones, tablets and TVs on OLX platforms, more than double that of the prior year and representing true economic value through reuse. An additional US$365m was shifted from traditional retailers to OLX sellers, reflecting a redistribution of producer surplus. This shift highlights the platform's role in enabling circular trade. These outcomes support OLX's broader mission to extend product life cycles and reduce consumption costs.

eMAG

Buy-back

Through the buy-back programme, over 3 million products were resold. 94% of returned items were resealed and resold to new customers. The top 6 categories were all from the fashion division and made up 65% of returned products.

Refurbishing electronics

In FY26, Flip repaired and sold 244 639 refurbished products (of which 219 352 refurbished phones) across Romania (55%), Bulgaria (11%), Hungary (20%) and Greece (14%). By extending the lifespan of these devices through reuse, Flip helped delay the environmental footprint associated with new production (table 23). These reductions reflect avoided impacts across the value chain, from raw-material extraction and manufacturing to end-of-life disposal by giving devices a second life and enabling more sustainable consumption.

Returnable packaging

Through Romania's deposit return scheme, eMAG's groceries company, Freshful, played a key role in boosting the national collection rate for single-use containers. In FY26, Freshful collected over 17 million bottles including plastic, aluminium and glass, making it the second-largest collection point in the country.

Table 23: Impact from refurbishing electronics (Flip, eMAG)

Etail	FY26
Total water use avoided (m^3)	**538 206**
Total items refurbished (number)	**244 639**
Total energy saved (GJ)	**130 393**
Total GHG emissions avoided (tCO_2e)	**8 562**
Total material use avoided (tonnes)	**26**

Waste, water and sustainable buildings

All our headquarter offices are serviced by professional waste management operators that collect and recycle the waste stream in alignment with local recycling infrastructure.

Office waste

All Prosus corporate offices are leased, meaning our real estate footprint is managed through supplier relationships rather than owned assets. Our supplier code of conduct applies to these relationships, setting out the principles and guidelines we expect business partners to follow, including taking action to reduce their environmental impact.

In line with Prosus policy, all suppliers, including landlords and property managers, are subject to screening prior to engagement, covering their historical conduct on environmental management, human rights and financial integrity. Any concerns identified must be addressed before onboarding or continued engagement proceeds.

Data and metrics

Table 24: Office waste (corporate operations)

	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Office waste (kg)	**22 111**	23 267	22 698	7 040

Developments FY26

Our Amsterdam office (table 24) benefits from the very high collection and recycling rates in the Netherlands. In FY26, 19.4% of office waste from Prosus' operations was recycled, 15.3% composted, and the remaining 65.2% treated through energy recovery, with no waste sent to landfill.

Water consumption

Direct water consumption is not material for businesses that are web-based and do not involve manufacturing or processing activities. Their primary water use is municipal water for limited office infrastructure and water consumption is a consideration in our supply chain in relation to the consumption of water in data centres and cloud services for our web-based, digital platforms.

Operational water use: Corporate

For our headquarters in Amsterdam, where most of our employees are based, the only water use is municipal water for our office space. The office is part of the municipal ecosystem where water-treatment facilities clean sewer water before releasing it into surface water. Our office in Amsterdam is BREEAM certified (BREEAM certificate number: 3878-BIU-2016), meaning its water consumption, efficiency and management are measured.

Table 25: Water consumption (corporate operations)

	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Water withdrawn (m^3)	**788**	1 227	1 074	474
Water discharge (m^3)	**788**	1 227	1 074	474
Water consumed (m^3)	**0**	0	0	0

Water consumption in data centres

Data centre and cloud services are predominantly procured from global vendors such as Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google and Azure. We acknowledge that water is a critical resource for cooling data centres, with an associated environmental impact. This impact happens further downstream in the value chain of our operating companies, and there is no direct control over water consumption in the storage and management of data and hosting of websites. However, we recognise an opportunity to use our influence and push for more positive impact by engaging select data centre vendors on their approach and performance on responsible water management. Going forward, we will assess the measures and performance on environmental impact of our data centre, cloud providers and AI tools, to learn how to make this part of commercial decisions when choosing these suppliers. Please see our paper on AI use and environmental impact on our website.

Developments FY26

In FY26, to power AI use across our group, we signed a three-year deal with AWS. The agreement enables Prosus portfolio companies to co-create next-generation AI solutions with AWS (see announcement here).

In terms of sustainable practices in running its cloud operations, AWS is a leading provider. In 2026, the company reported a water usage effectiveness (WUE) metric, a standard metric in the industry on water use, of 0.12 litre/kWh, which the company states is seven times more efficient than the industry average (0.84 litre/kWh). Additionally, AWS has also set a commitment to be water positive by 2030.

Sustainable buildings

Despite most buildings used across our group being leased, we try to occupy and sometimes develop buildings that are certified to ensure each building's resource consumption is efficient, well managed and tracked.

Table 26: Sustainable, certified buildings (group)

Company	Locations	Type of building	Certification
Prosus corporate	Amsterdam	Office	BREEAM
eMAG	Romania and Hungary	Warehouses	BREEAM
OLX	Poland (Warsaw), Romania (Bucharest), Ukraine (Kyiv)	Office	BREEAM
OLX	Poland (Poznań, Koneser) and Germany (Berlin)	Office	LEED

Environmental management system

Unlike Prosus corporate and the rest of the subsidiaries, eMAG operates and owns physical infrastructure such as warehouses, delivery systems and collection points that give rise to direct and material environmental impacts, including energy and water consumption and waste generation and disposal.
An environmental management system is therefore relevant to eMAG in a way that does not apply to the broader Prosus corporate structure, which is predominantly office-based and digital-only. eMAG accounts for approximately 26% of group revenue (US$2.5bn of US$9.7bn in FY26) and employs around 19% of the group's total permanent workforce.

eMAG holds ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 certifications, reflecting the scale of its operational footprint and its commitment to systematic environmental management. eMAG's quality and environmental policy establishes a framework for managing the environmental and quality impacts of its ecommerce operations across the group.

Management is committed to meeting objectives spanning resource efficiency, circular-economy principles, responsible waste management, logistics optimisation and regulatory compliance. The policy requires all group companies under eMAG to monitor energy consumption and calculate their carbon footprint as the basis for emission-reduction measures. Performance is reviewed annually by senior management against defined KPIs, including audit findings, non-conformity analysis and environmental programme status, and the policy's provisions are mandatory for all personnel.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report

The details of our approach to managing our impact on the environment, including climate, are described in our environmental sustainability programme. The programme describes our strategy, approach and targets for reducing the material environmental impact across our group and includes our climate transition plan, which outlines our climate commitments, our climate-related risk and opportunity assessment and our governance model.

In our TCFD report we match the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure's (TCFD) framework to the relevant parts in our annual disclosures, our sustainability policy and our environmental sustainability programme, thereby ensuring stakeholders engage with our efforts to combat climate change in the light of our wider approach to managing environmental impact.

1. Governance

Recommendations	Description	Reference
Board oversight	The board retains oversight for the sustainability agenda for the group, including our climate action strategy and plan. The review and approval of business and financial plans, including sustainability targets and resource allocations are steered by relevant board committees.	Sustainability policy, → page 3 Environmental sustainability programme, section 2.1, → page 7 Annual report FY26, → pages 99 and 100
Management responsibilities – KPIs and targets	The direct reports of the CEO, the subsidiary CEOs, have all equally received a climate target ensuring that climate action is on the agendas of the executive management of all our subsidiaries and forms a prominent deliverable for the ecosystems. Our board and sustainability and audit and risk committees annually approve our sustainability strategy, KPIs and actions.	Sustainability policy, → page 3 Annual report FY26, → page 99 Environmental sustainability programme, section 2.1, → page 7
Portfolio engagement approach	We actively engage in the ESG performance of our portfolio companies. Acquiring a controlling interest in a company implies a higher level of accountability and influence with a consequent cascading of our business values and ESG principles. Our influence over majority- and minority-owned businesses varies with each investment, but the principles which guide us are consistent.	Sustainability policy, → pages 4 and 5 Annual report FY26, → pages 98 and 99 Environmental sustainability programme, section 2.3, → page 8

2. Strategy

Recommendations	Description	Reference
Our strategy	We believe we can harness the power of technology to drive sustainable transition, which is why being a force for good underpins our sustainability purpose. We are focused on creating sustainable long-term value: pursuing growth by building and investing in leading companies that empower people and enrich their communities, using AI-first technology. Our capital allocation strategy reflects this opportunity as we continue to increase our exposure to revenues from a well-diversified portfolio of asset-light and low-carbon digital services. We invest in local entrepreneurs who address local needs and support economic growth in those communities. These entrepreneurs are building online businesses with a lower carbon footprint and wider access than their traditional counterparts.	Annual report FY26, → page 98 Environmental sustainability programme, section 3, → pages 10 to 13
Climate-related physical and transition risk assessment	We recognise we not only contribute to climate change through our emissions but are also impacted by its effects. The ultimate objective of our approach to climate-related risks is to empower our colleagues and our portfolio companies to enhance the resilience of our investment portfolio companies and consequently the group, reduce negative impact and adapt to a changing climate.	Annual report FY26, → pages 106 and 107 Environmental sustainability programme, section 4, → pages 14 to 17
Climate-related opportunities assessment	We recognise opportunities arising from the global transition to a low-carbon economy on five aspects: 1 Building a circular economy (resource efficiency). 2 Core business models contributing to the transition to a low-carbon economy (market opportunity). 3 Investing in new low-carbon ventures and growth markets (market opportunity). 4 Greening transport and delivery (energy source). 5 Increasing the benefits of decarbonisation strategies (operational efficiency). Our approach to realising these opportunities is outlined in our environmental sustainability programme, and the results for FY26 are disclosed in our impact report 2026.	Environmental sustainability programme, section 4.7, → pages 18 to 20 Annual report FY26, → page 98, and → pages 106 to 113 Impact report FY26, → pages 14 to 21
Scenario analysis	We used two scenarios and two time horizons for a comprehensive climate risk analysis across the entire group, including quantification of potential financial consequences of these risks.	Environmental sustainability programme section 4.4, → page 16 Annual report FY26, → page 106
Risk impact quantification	We distinguish between three categories of potential financial and strategic impacts from climate-related risks: revenue loss, company valuations and access to capital.	Environmental sustainability programme, section 4.5, → → page 17
Climate transition plan	Our action on climate has two key areas of focus: 1 Decarbonising our business guided by our SBTi-verified climate targets that underpin our pathway to net-zero emissions from our corporate operations and our investment portfolio. 2 Understand our climate-related risks and opportunities to help guide our decisions both in day-to-day operations and for new investments.	Annual report FY26, → pages 107 and 108 Environmental sustainability programme, sections 3 and 4, → pages 10 to 20

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report continued

3. Risk management

Recommendations	Description	Reference
Choosing the right opportunities and balancing risks	Identified climate-related risks and our mitigating response is discussed both within the remit of our board-level risk committee and the board sustainability committee. Our climate risk management is aligned with standard frameworks and good practice, including the Dutch Corporate Governance Code.	Annual report FY26, → pages 106 to 108 Environmental sustainability programme, section 4, → pages 14 to 20
Managing vulnerability to climate-related risks	Although the physical locations and operations of our subsidiaries expose them to various climate-related physical risks, the digital nature of their business models and their asset-light structures significantly reduce their vulnerability to such risks. Furthermore, the potential financial impact of these risks is minimised due to their strong capacity to mitigate disruptions to operations and adapt effectively to the challenges posed by climate-related threats. The exposure to and potential impact of climate-related transition risks are minimal, given the small GHG footprint of our portfolio companies. Additionally, they do not depend on natural resources or have significant dependencies on critical supply chain partners or products. These risks are further mitigated by our comprehensive, groupwide climate transition plan.	Environmental sustainability programme, section 3, → pages 10 to 13 Environmental sustainability programme, section 4, → pages 14 to 20 Annual report FY26, → page 107
Managing climate-related opportunities	We recognise opportunities from the global transition to a low-carbon economy on five aspects, as detailed in our environment programme, under section 4.	Environmental sustainability programme, section 4.7, → pages 18 to 20
Metrics used	Our SBTi-verified decarbonisation targets, set at Naspers, at the highest level of our organisation, are: 1 Operational emissions: We commit to an absolute reduction in our scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions of 100% by FY28 from a FY20 base year. Upon realising this reduction, we commit to maintaining it for the future. 2 Supply chain emissions: We commit to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions from air business travel 30% by FY30 from a FY20 base year. 3 Portfolio company emissions: We commit to the majority of our eligible private equity and listed equity investments by invested capital-setting science-based targets by FY30. Group KPIs on climate for our portfolio companies: a) Scope of GHG emissions measurement b) Having SBTi-verified GHG reduction targets c) Carbon intensity (on revenues) d) Share of renewables in electricity use e) Share of zero-emission vehicles for deliveries.	Environmental sustainability programme, section 3.2, → page 11 Impact report FY26: → pages 7 to 12, and 14 (KPI a) → pages 4 and 15 (KPI b) → pages 7 and 9 → pages 4, 7 and 9 (KPI d) → pages 14 to 16 (KPI e) Annual report FY26, → page 108
Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions	We disclose the scope 1, scope 2 and (material) scope 3 GHG emissions for our group (corporate and subsidiaries) in our annual report, which is assured by an independent auditor. Financed emissions are also included, covering the emissions of our entire investment portfolio. Details about our accounting methodology, boundaries and scoping are also provided.	Annual report FY26, → page 109 Impact report FY26,→ pages 4 to 14 Impact report FY26, → page 26
Progress in FY26	Detailed disclosure of progress made in terms of our environmental impact and GHG footprint is reported in both our annual report and our annual environmental impact report.	Annual report FY26, → pages 108 to 110 Impact report FY26, → pages 4 to 26

Glossary

Term/acronym	Description
Air pollution	Pollution of air from the emissions of tailpipes from internal-combustion engine vehicles, including pollutants such as carbon monoxide, particulate matter and sulphur dioxides.
Associate	An entity over which we have significant influence, being the power to participate in its financial policy decisions through our influence on the board of directors. Typically, an entity in which we have an interest of 20% to 50%.
Circular economy	An economic system in which waste and pollution are designed out, materials and products are circulated within the economy, and our natural environment is regenerated.
Corporate	Corporate entities that have offices include the Netherlands, United States (Ventures), India, the United Kingdom and Hong Kong, and corporate employees refer to people at these offices who are employed by the corporate entities.
Energy consumption	Total amount of energy consumed for a given process, measured in megawatt hours (MWh).
Financed emissions	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from our investments.
FY	Financial year.
Group	Prosus, including its subsidiaries, associates and investees.
Investment or investee	An entity over which we do not have significant influence, being the power to participate in its financial and operating policy decisions. Generally, an entity in which we have an interest of less than 20%.
Last-mile deliveries	Deliveries of food, groceries or parcels from the warehouse, dark store (groceries) or restaurant (food delivery) to the end consumer.
PCAF	Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials.
Portfolio companies	Subsidiaries, associates and investments, excluding corporate.
Processed packaging	Packaging used by sellers and business partners for shipping products to the etail business company, often removed by the latter before shipping it onwards to customers of the etail business platforms.
Procured packaging	Packaging used by ecommerce business companies to ship products to customers.
Scope 1 emissions	Scope 1 – direct GHG emissions arising from sources organisations own or control. To determine control, the group will recognise emissions from owned and controlled assets as direct emissions.
Scope 2 emissions	Scope 2 – indirect GHG emissions that organisations report from generating purchased electricity consumed for operations owned or controlled. The group will account for electricity purchased for both owned and rented buildings under scope 2.
Scope 3 emissions	Scope 3 – indirect GHG emissions that occur in the value chain of the group, from sources not owned or controlled by the group. These include upstream and downstream activities such as purchased goods and services, transportation, use of sold products, and waste. The group will recognise relevant scope 3 categories based on materiality and data availability.
Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)	A partnership between CDP, United Nations Global Compact, World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); drives ambitious climate action in the private sector by enabling organisations to set science-based emissions-reduction targets.
Subsidiary	An entity that we control, evidenced by: » Owning more than one half of the voting rights » The right to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity under a statute or an agreement » The right to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the board of directors » The right to cast the majority of votes at a meeting of the board of directors.
Supply chain	Network of all individuals, organisations, resources, activities and technology involved in the creation and sale of products and services.

Appendix: GHG inventory scope and boundaries

Reporting period covered	Financial years 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026 Our financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March.
Organisational boundary	GHG accounting for scope 1 and 2 emissions includes assets and facilities that are owned or controlled by our organisation and have more than 10 employees. In some instances, we host employees from our portfolio companies at our owned or controlled office facilities. In this scenario, the employees will be included in total emissions reporting for that specific facility. There is also the case that office facilities owned or controlled by our portfolio companies host some Naspers and Prosus corporate employees. In this scenario, their emissions will be reported within the boundaries of the portfolio company.
Operational boundary	Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations. Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling. Scope 3: The result of activities from assets not owned or controlled by the reporting organisation, but that the organisation indirectly impacts in its value chain. The methodology, approach and source of emission factors for scope 3 categories are specified under each category in the following pages. The following scope 3 categories are relevant for Prosus: Category 1 – Purchased goods and services Category 2 – Capital goods Category 3 – Fuel and energy-related activities Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution Category 5 – Waste generated in operations Category 6 – Business travel Category 7 – Employee commuting Category 15 – Investments Note: Category 8 to category 14 are not applicable for our corporate operations. The following material categories for our portfolio companies are included in this report: Category 1 – Purchased goods and services Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution Category 6 – Business travel Category 7 – Employee commuting Category 11 – Use of sold products Please refer to the boundaries and scope of ESG reporting for detail on the scope 3 emissions of portfolio companies including definition, data preparation and emission factors.

Appendix: GHG accounting definitions and methodology

The formula below is used to convert activity data into emissions figures for all Prosus activities:

Activity data from fuel source x emission factor* = CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) emissions

The following global warming potentials are used in calculating CO_2-equivalent emissions:

Greenhouse gas	GWP**
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	1
Methane (CH4)	25
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	298

** Inclusive of global warming potential (GWP).*
***Source: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Greenhouse Gas Protocol Global Warming Potential Values Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).*

Scope 1

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

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

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emission factors are used for calculating scope 1 emissions.

Scope 2

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

International Energy Agency (IEA) emission factors are used for calculating scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3

Indirect emissions resulting from activities at assets and facilities not owned or controlled by Prosus as the reporting organisation. Scope 3 emissions are based on the reporting requirements of the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

The methodology, approach and source of emission factors for scope 3 categories are specified under each category in the following pages.

Appendix: GHG accounting definitions and methodology

continued

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

All upstream (ie cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by the reporting company in the reporting year. Products include both goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products).

Methodology	Calculation	Emission factor source
Spend-based method (primary data where available)	Spend from the financial system, categorised by sector and location, × by a spend-based emission factor. Where available, primary data from suppliers is used.	Exiobase 3.9.1 (2024), EPA USEEIO (2025); CEDA (2025)

Category 2: Capital goods

All upstream (ie cradle-to-gate) emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company during the reporting year.

Methodology	Calculation	Emission factor source
Spend-based method	Amount spent × by a spend-based emissions factor.	Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy, and CEDA Global

Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities

Indirect upstream emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed in the reporting year, which are not included in scope 1 or 2. Well-to-tank (WTT) emissions of purchased fuels, WTT emissions of purchased electricity, and transmission and distribution (T&D) losses for purchased electricity are included in this category. WTT emissions account for emissions arising from the extraction, production and transportation of fuels consumed or used to generate electricity.

Methodology	Calculation	Emission factor source
Average-data method	Emissions factor representing the loss of the respective input from activity data × by emission factor associated with generation and transmission losses.	DEFRA (2025)

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Transportation and distribution services purchased by the reporting company (either directly or through an intermediary), including inbound logistics, outbound logistics and third-party transportation and distribution between a company's own facilities.

Methodology	Calculation	Emission factor source
Distance/tonne-kilometre-based; spend-based where transport data is limited	Distance or tonne-km by transport mode × mode-specific factor; or third-party transport spend × spend-based factor.	DEFRA (2025); CEDA (2025); Exiobase 3.9.1 (2024)

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of solid waste generated in the reporting company's owned or controlled operations in the reporting year. For solid waste, Prosus uses the waste-type-specific method to estimate emissions; in facilities where this information is not available, country-level waste data is used and extrapolated based on headcount.

Methodology	Calculation	Emission factor source
Average-data method	Primary waste data in kgs × by emission factor; when data is not available, extrapolation based on employee data (headcount).	CEDA Global 6.01 by VitalMetrics

Category 6: Business travel

Emissions from transportation of employees for business-related activities through air travel.

Methodology	Calculation	Emission factor source
Distance-based (spend-based fallback)	Passenger-km by mode and travel class (from travel agents; IATA codes where distance is missing) × distance-based factor; spend × factor where no distance.	DEFRA (2025); Ecoinvent v3.11 (2024); BEIS (2024); EPA (2022); Exiobase 3.9.1 (2024)

Category 7: Employee commuting

Emissions from transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites. Emissions calculation for this category is based on average employee commuting emissions, including means of transport and car fuel types. Estimates are based on country-level data extrapolated from the headcount of each office facility within the scope of reporting.

Methodology	Calculation	Emission factor source
Distance-based method using survey data where available and average-data method	Commuting survey (mode + distance) extrapolated to country headcount × per-person-km factor; proxy country mix where not surveyed.	Ecoinvent v3.11 (2024)

Appendix: GHG accounting definitions and methodology

continued

Category 11: Use of sold products

Emissions from the use of goods and services sold by the reporting company. This includes direct use-phase emissions from products that consume energy, fuel, or materials during use. Emissions are estimated using modelled activity data and product-specific assumptions on energy consumption and usage patterns.

Methodology	Calculation	Emission factor source
Use-phase emissions from the deliveries the platform enables and the energy consumed by users on its apps and tools	Estimated from delivery activity and from the energy associated with use of the platform, applying the relevant transport and electricity factors.	GHG Protocol Brazil (2025); Ecoinvent v3.9 (2022); MCTI (2025)
Product/asset use-phase modelling	Modelled from the expected use of the products sold, applying assumptions on their energy or fuel consumption over their useful life.	DEFRA (2025); AIB (2024); ANRE (2024); Romanian Ministry of Environment, Conversion Factors Guide Annex 4 (2021)

Category 15: Financed emissions

Emissions associated with the capital invested in portfolio companies. Emissions are calculated using sector-specific carbon-intensity factors, company-level financial data and investment values. Where detailed data is not available, average emissions per unit of invested capital are used based on sector averages.

Methodology	Calculation	Emission factor source
PCAF – investment-specific and average-data methods by data availability	Financed emissions follow the PCAF approach: each portfolio company's emissions are attributed to the group in proportion to its shareholding. Companies are classified by sector (using the CEDA taxonomy) to derive a revenue-based carbon intensity factor, and emissions are estimated according to data availability – reported data where disclosed, a revenue-based method otherwise, and an invested-capital-based estimate where revenue is unavailable.	PCAF database – CEDA (2025)

Administration and corporate information

Prosus N.V.

Incorporated in the Netherlands
(Registration number: 34099856)
(Prosus or the group)
Euronext Amsterdam
JSE share code: PRX
ISIN: NL0013654783

Directors and management

JP Bekker (chair), F Bloisi (chief executive), NJ Marais (chief financial officer), S Dubey, HJ du Toit, CL Enenstein, M Girotra, RCC Jafta, AGZ Kemna, P Mahanyele-Dabengwa, D Meyer, R Oliveira de Lima, SJZ Pacak[1], MR Sorour, Y Xu

Company secretary

L Bagwandeen

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1 Deceased on 20 April 2026.

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ADR programme

Ticker symbol: PROSY
Exchange: OTC markets
Bank of New York Mellon maintains a GlobalBuyDIRECT℠ plan for Prosus N.V. For additional information, visit Bank of New York Mellon's website at www.globalbuydirect.com or call Shareholder Relations at 1-888-BNY-ADRS or 1-800-345-1612 or write to:
Bank of New York Mellon
Shareholder Relations Department – GlobalBuyDIRECT℠
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BDR programme

Ticker symbol: PRXB34
Exchange: B3 (Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão)
Itaú Unibanco S.A. maintains a sponsored level 1 BDR programme for Prosus N.V. For additional information, visit Itaú's Investment Services website at www.itau.com.br/investmentservices or call Shareholder Relations at +55 11 3003-9285 (capitals and metropolitan areas) or 0800 720 9285 (other locations) or write to Itaú Unibanco S.A.
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