

Disclosure Based on TCFD Recommendations

With the growing risk of climate change due to global warming, there is a broad trend to assess the financial impact of climate change on a company's business. The TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures) is an international initiative established by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) in 2015 to encourage companies to disclose information on the financial implications of the risks and opportunities that climate change presents to their businesses.

We believe that assessing climate-related risks and opportunities in our business activities and proactively disclosing and enhancing information in line with the framework of "Governance, Strategy, Risk management, and Indicators and targets" recommended by the TCFD to companies is important for the sustainable growth of companies and is an important part of our responsibility to help realize a decarbonized society.



In April 2020, we expressed our support for the TCFD's recommendations, and we are committed to proactively disclosing and enhancing information in accordance with the TCFD's recommendations.

Governance

a Supervisory structure by the Board of Directors

We regard the contribution to the creation of a sustainable society as an important management issue, and have identified materialities to be addressed, one of which is "Contribution to climate change policy/measures through technology and business"

The ESG Committee was established in March 2020 as an advisory body to the Board of Directors to promote measures related to this materiality. The President and Representative Director assumes the position of Chief ESG Officer and, under the supervision of the Board of Directors, is ultimately responsible for overall sustainability activities, including strategies related to climate change-related risks and opportunities.

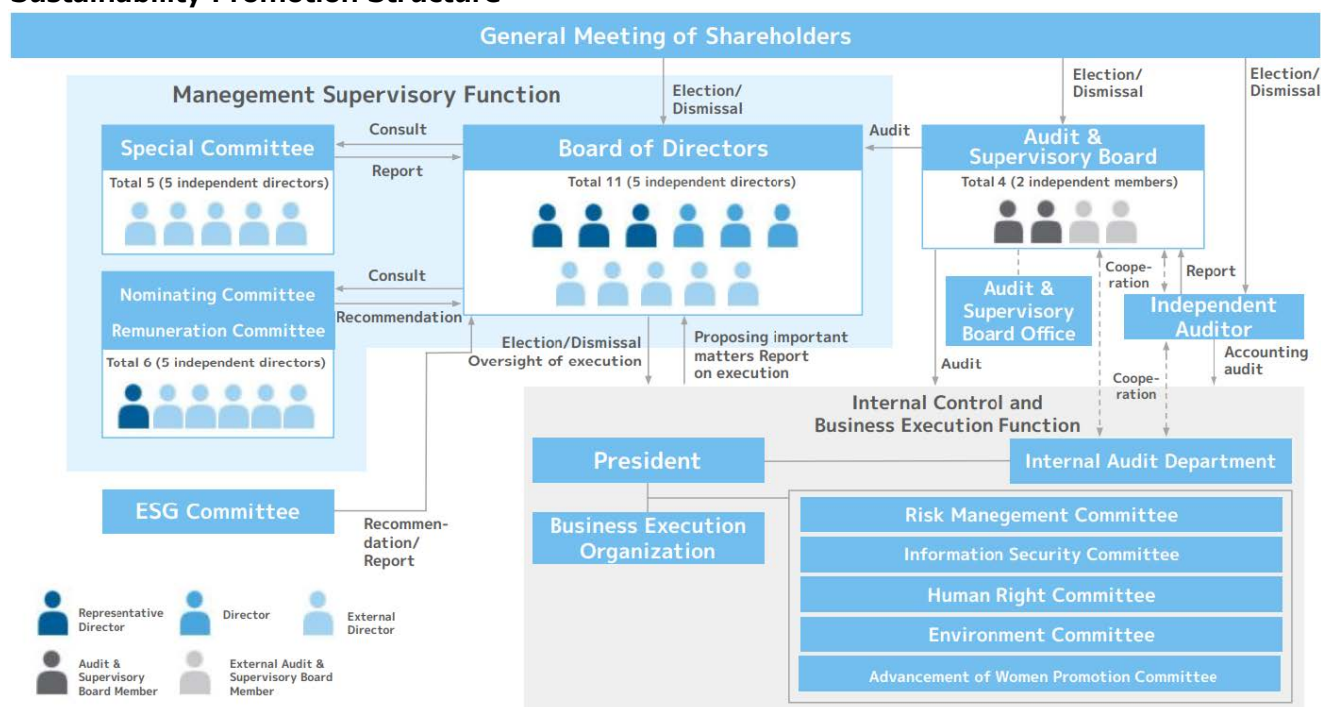
b Role of management

The ESG Committee, chaired by the President, meets four times a year to discuss important issues, including the Carbon Neutral 2030 Declaration, which calls for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from electricity and other sources used in business operations to zero by fiscal 2030. The rate of introduction of renewable energy and other measures to achieve carbon neutrality are partially linked to executive compensation. In addition, an Environment

Committee has been established under the oversight of the Executive Officer in Charge of ESG as an organization to manage climate-related risks, promote internal initiatives, and carry out business operations.

The Environment Committee is chaired by the General Manager of the CSR Division and consists of environmental managers from each of our business units and major Group companies, and promotes specific measures to achieve carbon neutrality 2030.

Sustainability Promotion Structure



Strategy

a Climate change-related risks and opportunities

In order to consider strategies for adapting to future events related to climate change, we conducted two scenario analyses: the rapid achievement of a decarbonized society in the 1.5°C scenario, and the progression of global warming due to insufficient climate change measures in the 4°C scenario. We identified the financial impacts that are expected to occur by 2050, particularly those affecting businesses along the value chain, including upstream and downstream, and identified the risks involved.

We are a major service provider in the domestic telecommunications business, and in the FY 2022, we used 2,278,902 MWh (consolidated sales ratio of 99%) of electricity to operate network facilities, including approximately 300,000 base stations nationwide. The number of base stations and amount of electricity is expected to increase due to the increase in traffic associated with the spread of 5G. In addition, 68% of Japan's land area is forested, and the country is mountainous

with a steep mountain range running through the center of its long, north-south axis, making rivers short and swift, and the ground is often fragile. During the late rainy season and typhoon season, there is a risk of landslides, flood damage and resulting power outages due to localized heavy rain, mainly on the Pacific side of western Japan. Furthermore, in winter, it is necessary to consider power outage countermeasures and facility damage risk reduction against heavy snowfall on the Sea of Japan side from Hokuriku to Tohoku and Hokkaido.

Mobile phones serve as an important lifeline for safety confirmation and information gathering, and we are working to build a disaster-resistant communication network. However, the risk of increased damage to base stations is increasing due to the rise in the amount of water vapor and changes in weather patterns resulting from global warming and the increased occurrence and severity of disasters.

Based on the above, the scenario analysis identified that while reputational and technological risks are limited in the 1.5°C scenario, there are potential regulatory risks such as carbon taxes associated with increased electricity use.

In the 4°C scenario, while the risks from sea level rise and temperature rise are limited, the risk of damage to base stations increasing in frequency due to power outages, transmission line interference due to heavy rainfall disasters is assumed. In terms, as a risk countermeasure and opportunity, we have decided on Carbon Neutral 2030, in which all electricity and other energy used in our business activities will be renewable energy by 2030, and have set a plan to promote renewable energy for base station electricity and to promote the provision of electricity from real renewable energy sources as KPIs for materiality. As an interim goal of the Carbon Neutral 2030 declaration, the plan is to complete the conversion of at least 70% of base station electricity to effectively renewable energy by FY2022, and to move toward achieving carbon neutrality in FY2030.

b Impact on business strategies and financial plannings

We analyzed the impact of climate change risks on our business strategies and financial plannings. In the 1.5°C scenario, we assumed that there would be no acute or chronic physical risks from climate change at a level that would affect our business, but that policies and laws and regulations (Tax for Climate Change Mitigation, Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures, etc.) to combat climate change would be strengthened, and we estimated the impact of a carbon tax of about 16,000 yen per ton of CO₂ equivalent starting in 2025.

Furthermore, we will closely monitor the future trends of carbon pricing as a domestic regulatory measure.

In the 4°C scenario, we assumed that there would be no materialization of strengthened policies, laws, regulations, including climate change countermeasures, and the transition risk in technology, market, and reputation. However, we considered that the physical impacts of climate change, such as more severe extreme weather events, would occur. Based on the restoration cost of 770 million

yen in FY2019, which was the most severe damage to our company due to heavy rainfall with emergency warning in recent years, we have estimated the potential financial impact that is expected to occur in the future.

Taking into account the specific circumstances of each region as part of the adaptation measures to manage physical risks, we implemented reinforcement measures with a budget of 1.85 billion yen in the fiscal year 2022. For the fiscal year 2023, we are primarily planning the following measures

- To address the increasing occurrence of typhoons and linear rainbands, which have led to a rising probability of flood damage, we are implementing elevation measures in some of the base stations located in coastal and river areas.
- In order to maintain more stable service during large-scale power outages, we are implementing power reinforcement measures through additional deployment of power generators, long-lasting batteries, and other backup power sources.
- Implementing regular inspections to reduce the risk of equipment damage during disasters .

c Resilience of strategy

To reduce the risk of damage from weather disasters, we have continued to invest in the installation of long-lasting batteries in base stations, deployment of disaster drones, and enhancement of disaster countermeasure inspections, and no incidents leading to serious area disruptions occurred in FY2022.

In addition, we are promoting efforts to commercialize the High Altitude Platform Station (HAPS) service, a stratospheric communications system that provides a communications network from the stratosphere, approximately 20 kilometers above the ground. HAPS will enable the construction of a stable Internet connection environment in places and regions where communication networks are not in place, such as mountainous areas, remote islands, and developing countries. In FY2021, we issued our first sustainability bond (HAPS bond) for capital investment, research and development, and business operations of HAPS.

See the table below for risks and opportunities identified and measures taken to address them.

Identified risks and opportunities

Risk type	Classification	Identified risks	Scenario	Short-term	Short-term			Response measures / Opportunities
					Short-term	Mid-term	Long-term	
Transition Risk	Policy and legal	Increased tax burden due to introduction of carbon tax	1.5°C Scenario	IEA:NZE/SDS/STEP S	Small	Small	Small	•Net zero emissions (Scope1,2,3) (FY2050) •Carbon neutrality (Scope1,2) (FY2030)
	Technology	Impact on business promotion due to delay in introduction of			Small	Small	Small	•Conversion to energy-saving equipment •Improve efficiency of

		energy-saving						electricity use through the use of AI and IoT
	Market	Impact on sales due to delays in providing decarbonization services			Small	Small	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Promotion of renewable energy power supply •Expansion of remote services and e-commerce markets to reduce human mobility •Expansion of businesses related to the sharing economy •Expansion of the market for energy-efficient solutions
	Reputation	Damage to brand image and impact on stock price if deemed insufficient for decarbonization efforts			Small	Small	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Proactive Information Disclosure •Contribution to the reduction of CO2 emissions in society as a whole •Encourage people to change their behavior through online fundraising, etc.
Physical risk	Acute	Increased restoration costs due to increased base station damage	1.5°C Scenario	IPCC SSP1-1.9	Small	Small	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reinforcement of power supply, installation of generators and long-life batteries •Improved wind pressure resistance of antenna support columns
			4°C Scenario	IPCC SSP5-8.5	Small	Small	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Redundant backbone network •Construction of a high-altitude communication network in the stratosphere
	Chronic	Increased air conditioning costs due to rising temperatures	1.5°C Scenario	IPCC SSP1-1.9	Small	Small	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Conversion to energy-saving equipment
			4°C Scenario	IPCC SSP5-8.5	Small	Small	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improve efficiency of electricity use through the use of AI and IoT

[Notes]

*1 Financial risk: Impact is described in three levels (large, medium, and small).

*2 Time horizon: short-term (-2023), medium-term (-2025), long-term (2026~)

Risk management

a Process for identifying and assessing climate change risks

Climate change-related risks are selected and reviewed at least once a year by the Environment Committee, which is chaired by the General Manager of the CSR Division and consists of environment committee members from each of our business units and major Group companies, under the oversight of the Executive Officer in Charge of ESG. The identified risks are analyzed by a dedicated environmental team in the CSR Promotion Department of the CSR Division, taking into consideration various external factors, and evaluated by the Executive Officer in Charge of ESG.

As a result of the implementation of scenario analysis in FY2022, it was confirmed that there are no significant risks related to changes in strategy.

b Climate change risk management process

The identified risks, including regulatory, reputational, market, technological, and physical risks, are monitored and progress managed by the Environment Committee, which confirms the formulation and implementation of countermeasures.

c Integration into the company-wide risk management process

In order to identify and prevent the manifestation of company-wide risks, we have established a management system that analyzes risks from various angles within the company. The Risk Management Office periodically identifies company-wide and comprehensive risks and checks the status of countermeasures, and reports the results to the Risk Management Committee, whose members include the president, vice presidents, and CFO, as well as corporate auditors and the heads of related divisions. The Risk Management Committee determines the level of importance of risks and the person responsible for dealing with them (risk owner), issues instructions on countermeasures, and reports the status to the Board of Directors. The Internal Audit Office confirms these overall risk management systems and conditions from an independent standpoint.

Climate change risks managed by the Environment Committee are integrated with company-wide risk management, and through regular risk management cycles, we are working to reduce and prevent risks.

Indicators and targets

a Metrics used to assess risks and opportunities

To manage the risks and opportunities posed by climate change to our company, we are actively managing environmental impact data, including greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 - direct emissions of greenhouse gasses, Scope 2 - indirect emissions from electricity, heat, and steam supplied by other companies, and Scope 3 - emissions from other companies associated with our business activities).



b Greenhouse gas emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2) for FY2022 were 579,919 t-co2 and 9,368,649 t-co2 for Scope 3. For detailed figures, please refer to the data book at the end of this report, which is basically 99% of the Group's consolidated sales ratio for FY2022. Any differences will be noted in the table.

c Targets and performance

As part of our Scope 1 and 2 goals, we have set a carbon neutral goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from electricity used in our business activities to zero by 2030. In the fiscal year 2020, we achieved a 30% transition to renewable energy for base station electricity, and in the fiscal year 2021, we reached 50% transition to renewable energy. We plan to progressively achieve a transition of 70% to renewable energy by the fiscal year 2022 and set a target of 80% for the fiscal year 2023. Additionally, we will promote greenhouse gas reduction for electricity usage in all of our facilities and equipment, not just base stations.

Furthermore, we will enter into long-term contracts for renewable energy procurement and aim to switch 50% of the electricity we use to additional renewable energy sources by the fiscal year 2030, with the ultimate goal of achieving a 100% transition by 2050.

In June 2023, our company announced its commitment to achieve "net-zero" greenhouse gas emissions (including supply chain emissions) by the fiscal year 2050, encompassing Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions associated with business activities.

In order to establish a roadmap for reducing emissions across the entire supply chain, we participated in the Ministry of the Environment's "FY2022 Model Project for Promoting Decarbonization of the Entire Supply Chain of Large Corporations". We have been deploying guidelines to our business partners regarding emissions reduction and requesting the establishment of emission reduction targets in line with the Paris Agreement, as well as the disclosure of progress updates.

Other ongoing initiatives include the following plans.

- Power efficiency and energy-saving measures utilizing technologies such as Artificial Intelligence

(AI) and the Internet of Things (IoT)

- Reduction of environmental load through the development of next-generation batteries
- Improvement of energy consumption efficiency through the establishment of a highly decentralized computing infrastructure (xIPF)
- Construction of decentralized AI data centers utilizing green energy sources
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions associated with human mobility through the promotion of telework

Our greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, including Scope 3, have been certified by the international climate change initiative SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative) as scientifically based "SBT (Science BasedTargets)".

For more information on SBT targets, please click



<<https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action>>

The Scope 3 reduction target validated as SBT is a 14.8% reduction by FY2030 compared to the base year (compared to FY 2019).

In June 2023, we also commit to SBT NetZero and promote efforts to obtain certification.

バウンダリ(報告対象範囲) Boundary (Scope of this Data Book)

バウンダリは、「SB」「SB＋主な子会社」の2つです。
There are two boundaries: “SB” and “SB + Major Subsidiaries.”

- (注)
NOTES
- ・SBとは、ソフトバンク株式会社の略称です。
・SB stands for SoftBank Corp.
 - ・SB＋主な子会社は、項目ごとに含まれる主な子会社が異なります。
・The major subsidiaries within “SB + Major Subsidiaries” vary among items.
 - ・カバレッジは、当該項目のバウンダリに含まれる会社の売上高が、SB連結売上高に占める比率です。
・Coverage is the ratios of sales of group companies that constitute the SoftBank Corp. group.
 - ・カバレッジが「―」の項目は、ソフトバンク株式会社単体のデータです。
・In case “―” is indicated in “Coverage,” it refers to data of SoftBank Corp. (stand-alone).

環境 Environment

★：第三者検証実施
★:Third-party verified

気候変動 Climate Change												
					実績 Results					目標 Target	達成率(%) Achievement Rate (%)	基準年 (FY19) からの削減率 (%) Reduction Compared to the Base Year (FY19) %
項目 Category		バウンダリ Boundary	カバレッジ Coverage	単位 Unit	2019年 3月期 FY18	2020年 3月期 FY19	2021年 3月期 FY20	2022年 3月期 FY21	2023年 3月期 FY22			
温室効果ガス排出量 (スコープ1、2) GHG 排出量 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions (Scope 1, 2)	計 ★ Total	SB + 主な子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023 年 3 月期： 99.4% FY22: 99.4%	t-CO ₂	693,953	776,104	620,929	708,534	579,919	586,000	101.0	25.3
	スコープ1 ★ GHG Scope 1			t-CO ₂	11,456	15,803	15,416	10,709	13,998	15,000	107.2	11.4
	スコープ2 ★ GHG Scope 2			t-CO ₂	682,497	760,301	605,513	697,825	565,921	570,000	100.7	25.6
	原単位※1 (通信量当たり排出量) GHG Emissions Intensity※1	SB	—	t-CO ₂ /Gbps	682	628	411	359	249	330	132.5	60.4
温室効果ガス (スコープ1の内訳) Greenhouse Gas (Breakdown of Scope 1)	二酸化炭素 (CO ₂) ★ Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	SB + 主な子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023 年 3 月期： 99.4% FY22: 99.4%	t	—	—	14,962	10,134	13,427	—	—	—
	メタン (CH ₄) ★ Methane (CH ₄)			t-CO ₂	—	—	293	25	17	—	—	—
	一酸化二窒素 (N ₂ O) ★ Dinitrogen Monoxide (N ₂ O)			t-CO ₂	—	—	0.03	3.00	2.35	—	—	—
	ハイドロフルオロ カーボン類 (HFCs) ★ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)			t-CO ₂	—	—	162	547	551	—	—	—
	パーフルオロ カーボン類 (PFCs) ★ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)			t-CO ₂	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—
	六フッ化硫黄 (SF ₆) ★ Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF ₆)			t-CO ₂	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—
	三フッ化窒素 (NF ₃) ★ Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF ₃)			t-CO ₂	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—
温室効果ガス排出量 (スコープ3) GHG 排出量 ★ Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions (Scope 3)		SB + 主な子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023 年 3 月期： 90.9% FY22: 90.9%	t-CO ₂	—	5,931,433	3,121,487※2	8,685,602	9,368,649	10,000,000	106.7	-57.9※3

・ 2023年3月期 (FY22)の温室効果ガス排出量 (スコープ1、2、3) およびエネルギー使用量、産業廃棄物、水使用は、外部の第三者である一般財団法人日本品質保証機構の第三者検証を実施 (ISO14064-3、ISAE3000に準拠の限定的保証水準)
・ The greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1, 2, and 3), energy consumption, industrial waste and water consumption in FY22 were examined by Japan Quality Assurance Organization as a third party (Limited guarantee level in accordance with ISO 14064-3 and ISAE 3000).

※1 1Gbpsの通信を行う場合に排出される温室効果ガス排出量
※1 Greenhouse gas emissions at 1 Gbps

※2 2021年3月期 (FY20)の温室効果ガス排出量 (スコープ3)はカバレッジが異なる
※2 The coverage for FY20 greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3) differs from other years.

※3 基準年からの増加はバウンダリ拡大や事業拡大、一部カテゴリにおける算出対象範囲の追加による
※3 Increases from the base year are due to boundary expansion and business expansion as well as additions to the scopes of calculation for some emissions categories.

環境 Environment

★: 第三者検証実施
★: Third-party verified

気候変動 Climate Change

項目 Category	バウンダリ Boundary	カバレッジ Coverage	単位 Unit	2023年3月期 FY22	割合 (%) Rate (%)	スコープ3算出定義 Scope 3 Description of calculation
スコープ1: 直接排出 ★ Scope 1: Direct Emission	SB + 主な 子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023年 3月期: 99.4% FY22: 99.4%	t-CO ₂	13,998	0.1	—
スコープ2: エネルギー起源の間接排出 ★ Scope 2: Indirect Emission of Energy Sources	SB + 主な 子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023年 3月期: 99.4% FY22: 99.4%	t-CO ₂	565,921	5.7	—
スコープ3: その他の間接排出 ★ Scope 3: Other Indirect Emission				9,368,649	94.2	—
カテゴリ1: 購入した製品・サービス Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services				2,916,405	29.3	製品・サービスの購入金額に、各製品の調達輸送段階を含む排出係数を乗じて算出 Calculated by multiplying the purchase price of products and services by the CO ₂ emission factor, including the procurement and transportation processes
カテゴリ2: 資本財 Category 2: Capital Goods				1,312,591	13.2	設備投資額に、資本財の価格当たりの排出係数を乗じて算出 Calculated by multiplying the capital investment amount by the CO ₂ emission factor of capital goods
カテゴリ3: スコープ1、2に含まれない エネルギー関連活動 Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2				1,262,619	12.7	使用した電気・熱の使用量に製造過程での燃料調達等に伴う排出係数を乗じ、売電用に外部から電力を調達している場合は、当該電力量に燃料調達時の排出係数を乗じて算出 Calculated by multiplying fuel/electric power consumption by the CO ₂ emission factor for fuel procurement in manufacturing processes and, for electric power procured for sale from external sources, calculated by multiplying the amount of electric power by the CO ₂ emission factor upon fuel procurement
カテゴリ4: 輸送、配送(上流) Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution				147,001	1.5	持ち持ち輸送、出荷輸送について、輸送費に金額当たりの排出係数を乗じて算出(調達輸送はカテゴリ1に含めて算出) Calculated by multiplying transportation costs by the CO ₂ emission factor for transportation between bases and shipping (Procurement transportation is included in Category 1)
カテゴリ5: 事業活動から出る廃棄物 Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations				1,986	0.0	産業廃棄物重量に、廃棄物種類・処理方法別の排出係数を乗じて算出 Calculated by multiplying the weight of industrial waste by the CO ₂ emission factor for each kind of waste disposal method
カテゴリ6: 出張 Category 6: Business Travel				14,780	0.1	交通費支給額に、交通区分別交通費支給額当たり排出係数を乗じ、宿泊日数に、宿泊数当たり排出係数を乗じ、レンタカーの延べ走行距離に、燃料別最大積載量別燃費の排出係数を乗じて算出 Calculated by multiplying the amount paid for transportation allowances by the CO ₂ emission factor for each transportation category, by multiplying the number of days of accommodation by the CO ₂ emission factor per day of accommodation, and by multiplying the total travel distance of rental cars by the CO ₂ emission factor for each fuel type and maximum loading capacity
カテゴリ7: 雇用者の通勤 Category 7: Employee Commuting	SB + 主な 子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023年 3月期: 90.9% FY22: 90.9%	t-CO ₂	17,295	0.2	従業員の延べ通勤距離に、交通区分別の旅客人キロ当たり排出係数を乗じ、テレワーク時における電力消費量に電力の排出係数を乗じて算出 Calculated by multiplying the total commuting distance of employees by the CO ₂ emission factor per km of travelers for each transportation category and multiplying the power consumption during telework by the CO ₂ emission factor of electric power
カテゴリ8: リース資産(上流) Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets				428,056	4.3	倉庫およびレンタルオフィスの延べ床面積に、建物用途別・単位面積当たりの排出係数を乗じ、賃借物件に設置・運用している通信設備の消費電力量に、電力の排出係数を乗じて算出 Calculated by multiplying the total floor area of warehouses and rental offices by the CO ₂ emission factor per area for each building use and by multiplying the electric power consumption of telecommunications equipment installed and operated at rental properties by the CO ₂ emission factor for electric power
カテゴリ9: 輸送、配送(下流) Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution				678,913	6.8	出荷輸送について、輸送費に金額当たりの排出係数を乗じて算出 For shipping, it is calculated by multiplying transportation costs by the CO ₂ emission factor
カテゴリ10: 販売した製品の加工 Category 10: Processing of Sold Products				0	0.0	(算出対象外) (Not to be calculated)
カテゴリ11: 販売した製品の使用 Category 11: Use of Sold Products				2,397,972	24.1	販売・レンタルした製品の台数に、各製品の生涯電力消費量と電力の排出係数を乗じて算出 Calculated by multiplying the number of products sold/rented by lifelong power consumption of each product and the CO ₂ emission factor of electric power
カテゴリ12: 販売した製品の廃棄 Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products				160,830	1.6	販売した製品の延べ重量に、廃棄物種類別の排出係数を乗じて算出 Calculated by multiplying the total weight of products sold by the CO ₂ emission factor for each kind of waste
カテゴリ13: リース資産(下流) Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets				961	0.0	レンタルした製品の台数に、電力消費量と電力の排出係数を乗じて算出 Calculated by multiplying the number of units rented by electric power consumption and the CO ₂ emission factor for electric power
カテゴリ14: フランチャイズ Category 14: Franchises				29,242	0.3	フランチャイズ店舗の延べ床面積に、建物用途別・単位面積当たりの排出係数を乗じて算出 Calculated by multiplying the total floor area of franchise shops by the CO ₂ emission factor per area for each building use
カテゴリ15: 投資 Category 15: Investments				0	0.0	(算出対象外) (Not to be calculated)
合計 Total				9,948,568	100.0	

環境 Environment

★: 第三者検証実施
★: Third-party verified

気候変動 Climate Change

					実績 Results				目標 Target	達成率(%) Achievement Rate (%)	
項目 Category		バウンダリ Boundary	カバレッジ Coverage	単位 Unit	2019年3月期 FY18	2020年3月期 FY19	2021年3月期 FY20	2022年3月期 FY21	2023年3月期 FY22		
エネルギー Energy	電気使用量★ Electric Power Consumption	SB + 主な 子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023年 3月期：99.4% FY22：99.4%	MWh	1,355,703	1,644,234	1,680,530	2,117,259	2,278,902	2,279,000	100.0
	うち再生可能エネルギー★ Of which, Renewable Energy Consumption			MWh	44	32,516	324,766	631,248	998,571	998,000	100.1
	再生可能エネルギー率★ Renewable Energy Rate			%	0.0	2.0	19.3	29.8	43.8	43.8	100.1
	都市ガス★ City Gas			m³	4,554,000	4,508,000	4,914,000	3,256,578	3,067,817	—	—
	A重油★ Heavy Oil A			kL	190	160	198	213	354	—	—
	原単位 (通信量当たり電気使 用量)* Energy Consumption Intensity*	SB	—	MWh/ Gbps	1,332	1,296	1,124	1,084	979	—	—
	データセンター電気使用量★ Electric Power Consumption in Data Centers	SB + 主な 子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023年 3月期：99.4% FY22：99.4%	MWh	73,670	263,620	271,711	534,275	565,824	579,000	102.3
	うち再生可能エネルギー★ Of which, Renewable Energy Consumption			MWh	0	20,874	23,503	133,946	253,863	236,000	107.6
	再生可能エネルギー率★ Renewable Energy Rate			%	—	7.9	8.6	25.1	44.9	40.8	110.1
PUE Power Usage Effectiveness	—			1.74	1.57	1.50	1.42	1.34	1.40	104.5	

					計画 Plan					
項目 Category		バウンダリ Boundary	カバレッジ Coverage	単位 Unit	2024年3月期 FY23	2025年3月期 FY24	2026年3月期 FY25	2027年3月期 FY26	2028年3月期 FY27	2031年3月期 FY30
温室効果ガス排出量削減に関する中長期計画 Mid/long-term Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions	スコープ1、2 合計 Sum of Scope 1 and 2	SB + 主な子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	100%	t-CO ₂	547,000	509,000	403,000	375,000	347,000	0

・ 2031年3月期 (FY30) における電気使用量の見込みは2,500,000MWh。全電気使用量について、実質再生エネルギー化目標を設定

・ In the fiscal year ending March 2031 (FY30), electric power consumption is estimated to be 2,500,000 MWh. We have set the goal of using 100% virtually renewable energy for all electric power consumption by FY30.

※ 1Gbpsの通信を行う場合の電気使用量

* Electric power consumption at 1 Gbps

環境 Environment

★: 第三者検証実施
★: Third-party verified

資源と廃棄物 Resources and Waste										
					実績 Results				目標 Target	達成率(%) Achievement Rate (%)
項目 Category		バウンダリ Boundary	カバレッジ Coverage	単位 Unit	2019年3月期 FY18	2020年3月期 FY19	2021年3月期 FY20	2022年3月期 FY21	2023年3月期 FY22	
産業廃棄物 Industrial Waste	排出量 ★ Discharge Amount	SB + 主な 子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023年 3月期: 90.7% FY22: 90.7%	t	1,092	5,226	6,313	6,196	6,398	—
	再資源化量 ★ Recycling Amount			t	1,059	5,073	5,482	5,668	5,841	—
	最終処分量*1 ★ Final Disposal Amount*1			t	33	153	831	528	557	500
有害廃棄物 (PCB) Hazardous Waste (PCB)	処分量 Disposal Amount	SB	—	t	—	—	0.49	0.18	0.22	0.20
撤去基地局通信設備 Communication Equipment of Removed Base Stations	最終処分率 Final Disposal Rate	SB	—	%	0.85	1.40	0.51	0.20	0.04	0.10
使用済み携帯電話 Used Mobile Phones	リユース/リサイクル回 収台数 Devices to be Reused or Recycled	SB	—	台 Mobile Phones	—	2,425,840	2,541,078	2,532,827	2,229,218	—
水使用*2 Use of Water*2	水使用量*3 ★ Water consumption (Water withdrawal) (Total)*3	SB + 主な 子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023年 3月期: 75.8% FY22: 75.8%	m ³	738,517	1,191,210	1,330,834	675,729	731,594	744,000
	うち上水★ Municipal potable water			m ³	738,517	1,191,210	1,330,596	432,544	426,724	—
	うち地下水★ Groundwater			m ³	—	—	—	0	0	—
	うち工業用水★ Industrial Water			m ³	—	—	—	237,230	278,467	—
	うち雨水*4 ★ Harvested rainwater*4			m ³	—	—	238*5	5,953	26,403	—
	排水量*6 ★ Water Discharge Volume*6			m ³	738,517	1,191,210	1,330,834	675,729	731,594	—
	原単位(面積当たり使用量) Consumption Per Area			m ³ /m ²	0.92	0.73	0.82	0.58	0.62	—
	オフィス水使用量および 排水量 Water Consumption and Discharge Volume at Offices			m ³	—	917,542	929,588	125,297	147,468	150,000
	データセンター水使用量 および排水量 Water Consumption and Discharge Volume at Data Centers			m ³	—	273,668	401,246	353,394	411,594	—

※ 1 2021年3月期 (FY20) から算定方法を変更

*1 The calculation method was changed from FY20.

※ 2 2023年3月期において集計定義を変更したことにより、2022年3月期の数値を遡及修正

*2 Due to a change in definition in FY22, the figures for FY21 have been retroactively adjusted.

※ 3 個別メーターが無い事業所については、該当事業所の面積とグループ内における水使用実績を用いて算出

*3 For offices not equipped with meters, consumption is estimated based on floor area using data on consumption per unit of floor area for the SoftBank Corp. group.

※ 4 雨水をルーフドレンで収集し使用

*4 Harvested rainwater with roof drains

※ 5 本社移転後の2020年9月～2021年3月実績値

*5 Figures for the period from Sep. 2020 to Mar. 2021 after the relocation of the headquarters.

※ 6 下水のみ

*6 Sewage only

環境 Environment

環境マネジメントシステム Environmental Management System

項目 Category	バウンダリ Boundary	カバレッジ Coverage	単位 Unit	実績 Results				
				2019年3月期 FY18	2020年3月期 FY19	2021年3月期 FY20	2022年3月期 FY21	2023年3月期 FY22
ISO 14001 認証取得済事業所数 ISO 14001 Certified Sites	SB	—	カ所 Sites	—	—	—	19	19
ISO 14001 認証取得率※ ¹ ISO 14001 Certification Rate※ ¹	SB	—	%	—	—	—	100.0	100.0

※¹ 対象事業所(第一種エネルギー管理指定工場または第二種エネルギー管理指定工場等の指定を受けた事業所)中、取得済の事業所の割合

*1 The percentage of certified sites among all applicable sites (sites designated under the Act on the Rational Use of Energy as type 1 designated energy management factories, etc., or type 2 designated energy management factories, etc.)

コンプライアンス Compliance

項目 Category	バウンダリ Boundary	カバレッジ Coverage	単位 Unit	実績 Results				
				2019年3月期 FY18	2020年3月期 FY19	2021年3月期 FY20	2022年3月期 FY21	2023年3月期 FY22
環境法令違反 Violations of Environmental Rules	SB + 主な子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023年 3月期: 99.4% FY22: 99.4%	回数 Times	0	0	0	0	0
			千円 Thousand yen	0	0	0	0	0



No.1811004642-1

Independent Verification Report

To: SoftBank Corp.

1. Objective and Scope

Japan Quality Assurance Organization (hereafter “JQA”) was engaged by SoftBank Corp. (hereafter “the Company”) to provide an independent verification on “FY2022 SoftBank Corp. group GHG emissions calculation report (Scope 1, 2 & Renewable energy usage rate)”, “FY2022 SoftBank Corp. group GHG emissions (Scope 3) calculation report”, “FY2022 SoftBank Corp. group water consumption (Municipal water and Recycled water) and water intensity calculation report” and “FY2022 SoftBank Corp. group amount of industrial waste disposal, final waste disposed and final disposal rate calculation report” (hereafter “the Reports”). The content of our verification was to express our conclusion, based on our verification procedures, on whether the statement of information in the Reports was correctly measured and calculated, in accordance with the “GHG emissions calculation rule, ver.12”, “Scope 3 calculation rule Ver.1.0”, the “Water consumption and Water Intensity calculation rule, ver.6” and the “Amount of industrial waste disposal, final waste disposed and final disposal rate calculation rule, ver.7” (hereafter “the Rules”). The purpose of the verification is to evaluate the Reports objectively and to enhance the credibility of the Reports.

*The fiscal year 2022 of the Company ended on March 31, 2023.

2. Procedures Performed

JQA conducted verification in accordance with “ISO 14064-3” for GHG emissions and with “ISAE3000” for Energy consumption, Renewable energy usage rate, Water consumption and Water Intensity, and Amount of industrial waste disposal. The organizational boundaries and the scope of this verification assignment are as indicated in ANNEX. The verification was conducted to a limited level of assurance and quantitative materiality was set at 5 percent each of the total emissions, consumption and amount of disposal in the Reports.

Our verification procedures included:

- Performing validation at the Company’s environmental supervising division check the Rules prior to the Site Visit.
- Holding on-site verification at the Company’s 6 domestic sites and 20 base stations selected by the Company for Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions.
- On-site assessment to check the report scope and boundaries; GHG source; water usage and waste generation; monitoring points; monitoring and calculation system; and its controls for overall.
- For Scope 3 GHG emissions (all 15 categories), performing validation of integrated functions to check the Rules, and checking calculation scenario and allocation method; monitoring and calculation system; and emission data against evidence at 3 group companies selected by the Company.

3. Conclusion

Based on the procedures described above, nothing has come to our attention that caused us to believe that the statement of the information regarding the Company’s FY2022 GHG emissions from Scope 1, 2 & 3, Energy consumption, Renewable energy usage rate, Water consumption and Water Intensity, and Amount of industrial waste disposal in the Reports, is not materially correct, or has not been prepared in accordance with the Rules.

4. Consideration

The Company was responsible for preparing the Reports, and JQA’s responsibility was to conduct verification of GHG emissions, Energy consumption, Renewable energy usage rate, Water consumption and Water Intensity, and Amount of industrial waste disposal in the Reports only. There is no conflict of interest between the Company and JQA.

Sumio Asada, Board Director

For and on behalf of Japan Quality Assurance Organization

1-25, Kandasudacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

June 27, 2023

*Please refer to the annex in the next page.



No.1811004642-1

Independent Verification Report ANNEX(1/2)

To: SoftBank Corp.

The organizational boundaries and scope of this verification assignment

	Company Name	Scope of this verification assignment				
		GHG emissions		Renewable energy usage rate	Water consumption and Water Intensity	Amount of industrial waste disposal
		Scope1,2	Scope3 (all 15 categories)			
1	SoftBank Corp.	○	○	○	○	○
2	SB C&S Corp.	○	○	○	-	○
3	BBSS Corporation	○	○	○	-	-
4	SB Frameworks Corp.	○	○	○	-	-
5	ITCrowd Corp.,	○	○	○	-	-
6	DeeCorp Limited	○	○	○	-	-
7	SB Technology Corp.	○	○	○	-	○
8	Cybertrust Japan Co., Ltd.	○	-	○	-	-
9	FONTWORKS Incorporated	○	-	○	-	-
10	SB Players Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
11	Odds Park Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
12	Satofull Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
13	Tanemaki Inc.	○	-	○	-	-
14	Tanemaki JOSO Inc.	○	-	○	-	-
15	SB Media Holdings Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
16	SB Creative Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
17	ITmedia Inc.	○	○	○	-	○
18	RBJ Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
19	ALES Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
20	BBIX, Inc	○	-	○	-	-
21	BOLDLY Inc.	○	-	○	-	-
22	Cinarra Systems Japan Kabushiki Kaisha	○	-	○	-	-
23	Cinarra Systems, Inc.	○	-	○	-	-
24	HAPS Mobile Inc.	○	-	○	-	-
25	MeeTruck K.K.	○	-	○	-	-
26	OpenStreet Co.,Ltd	○	-	○	-	-
27	PayPay Securities Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
28	SB Telecom Singapore Pte. Ltd	○	-	○	-	-
29	SB Atwork Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
30	SB Engineering Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
31	SB Power Corp.	○	○	○	-	○
32	SB Payment Service Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
33	SB Mobile Service Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
34	Tabist Co., Ltd.	○	-	○	-	-
35	IPLogic co.,Ltd.	○	-	○	-	-
36	Telenishi Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
37	BB Backbone Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
38	Healthcare Technologies Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
39	LeadInX Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
40	AXSEED, Inc.	○	-	○	-	-
41	IDC Frontier Inc.	○	-	○	-	○
42	eMnet Japan.co.ltd.	○	-	○	-	-
43	Japan Computer Vision Corp.	○	-	○	-	-
44	Wireless City Planning Inc.	○	○	○	○	○
45	A Holdings Corporation	○	-	○	○	-

[Notes] ○: Covered —: Not covered

*Please refer to the previous page.



No.1811004642-1

Independent Verification Report ANNEX(2/2)

To: SoftBank Corp.

The organizational boundaries and scope of this verification assignment

	Company Name	Scope of this verification assignment				
		GHG emissions		Renewable energy usage rate	Water consumption and Water Intensity	Amount of industrial waste disposal
		Scope1,2	Scope3 (all 15 categories)			
46	Z Holdings Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
47	LINE Corporation	○	○	○	○	○
48	LINE Biz Plus Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
49	LINE Company (Thailand) Limited	○	-	○	-	-
50	LINE Friends Japan Corporation	○	○	○	-	-
51	LINE Fukuoka Corp.	○	○	○	-	-
52	LINE Pay Taiwan Limited	○	-	○	-	-
53	LINE Plus Corporation	○	○	○	-	-
54	LINE Taiwan Limited	○	-	○	-	-
55	LINE MUSIC Corporation	○	-	○	○	-
56	LINE Pay Corporation	○	○	○	○	-
57	PayPay Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
58	PayPay Card Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
59	ASKUL Corporation	○	○	○	○	○
60	ASKUL LOGIST Corporation	○	-	○	○	-
61	AlphaPurchase Co.,Ltd	○	-	○	○	-
62	SOLOEL Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
63	Charm Co., Ltd.	○	-	○	○	-
64	TSUMAGOI MEISUI CORPORATION	○	-	○	-	-
65	BUSINESSMART CORPORATION	○	-	○	○	-
66	ValueCommerce Co., Ltd.	○	-	○	-	-
67	Dynatech inc.	○	-	○	-	-
68	Yahoo Japan Corporation	○	○	○	○	○
69	Actapio,inc.	○	-	○	-	-
70	Techbase VietNam co.,Ltd	○	-	○	-	-
71	Z Lab Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
72	Yahoo Mart Operations Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
73	Sportsnavi Inc.	○	-	○	○	-
74	GYAO CORPORATION	○	-	○	○	-
75	ZOZO, Inc.	○	○	○	○	○
76	ZOZO NEXT, Inc.	○	-	○	-	-
77	Z Financial Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
78	PayPay Asset Management Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
79	PayPay Bank Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
80	PayPay Insurance Service Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
81	Magne-Max Capital Management,Ltd.	○	-	○	-	-
82	dely, Inc.	○	-	○	-	-
83	Z Venture Capital Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
84	Z Data Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
85	Stanby, Inc.	○	-	○	-	-
86	mybest, Inc.	○	-	○	-	-
87	Ikyu Corporation	○	-	○	-	-
88	Z Entertainment Corporation	○	-	○	○	-

[Notes] ○: Covered —: Not covered

*Please refer to the previous page.

Disclaimer

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements Plans, forecasts, strategies, and other statements in this report contain forward-looking statements that are based on our judgment in light of the information available to us at the time of preparation. Please be aware that such matters could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Risks and uncertainties that may affect our operating results include, but are not limited to, the natural environment in which we operate, economic conditions, market competition, exchange rates, taxes, or other systems.

SoftBank Corp.