

## Disclosure Based on TCFD Recommendations

The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) is an international initiative established by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) in 2015 to encourage companies to disclose information on the financial implications of climate-related risks and opportunities for their businesses.

We believe that assessing climate-related risks and opportunities in our business activities, and proactively expanding and enhancing our disclosures in line with the TCFD’s recommended framework of Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets, are important for sustainable corporate growth and constitute an important part of our responsibility in helping to realize a decarbonized society.

In April 2020, we expressed our support for the TCFD recommendations and have since been committed to expanding and enhancing our disclosures in accordance with them.



### 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 the global environment with the power of technology.”

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 chairperson of the committee and 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.

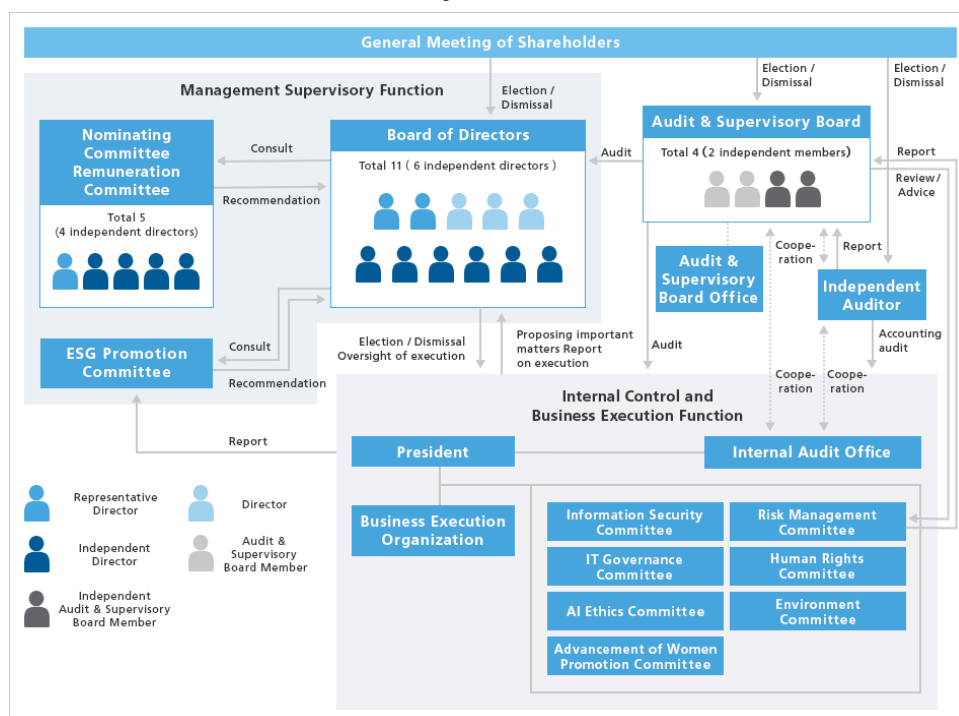
#### b Role of management

The ESG Promotion Committee is held four times a year, chaired by the President, and consists of directors and members designated by the chairperson. The committee discusses important matters, including the Carbon Neutral 2030 Declaration, which calls for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from electricity and other sources used in business operations to net-zero by FY2030. The rate of introduction of renewable energy and other measures to achieve carbon neutrality are partially linked to executive compensation. In addition, the Environment Committee has been established under the oversight of the Executive Officer in Charge of ESG promotion as an organization to manage climate-related risks, promote internal initiatives, and carry out business operations.

The Environment Committee is chaired by the Head of the Sustainability Planning & Management Office and consists of environmental managers from each of our business units and major Group companies. It promotes specific measures to achieve “Carbon Neutral 2030.”

Among the matters deliberated and examined by the committee, those deemed significant are reported to the ESG Committee.

### 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 have selected business risks related to the natural environment across the entire organization and 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 3-4°C scenario. We identified risks expected to arise over the next 30 years that are projected to have the greatest financial impact on our upstream and downstream value-chain activities.

Based on scenario analyses referencing external models for certain risks, we recognized that physical damage to our telecommunications infrastructure could substantially affect our financial planning.

The evaluation results are detailed below.

### Financial impact

Type of risks			Anticipated impacts	Scenario*1	Magnitude of risks*2		
					Short-term	Mid-term	Long-term
Physical Risks	Acute	Worsening damage due to intensified natural disasters associated with ecosystem degradation	Recovery costs and impacts on assets due to more frequent damage to base station equipment and related infrastructure	1.5°C	Large	Large	Large
				3-4°C		Large	Large
			Increase in disaster-mitigation costs	1.5°C	Medium	Medium	Medium
		3-4°C	Medium	Medium			
	Chronic	Rising temperatures and expansion of water-stressed areas	Increase in air-conditioning costs	1.5°C	Medium	Medium	Medium
				3-4°C		Medium	Medium
Transition Risks	Market	Expansion of low-carbon and decarbonization markets, shifts in customer behavior, and changes in preferences	Increase in investment costs for providing renewable energy-based power	1.5°C	Small	Medium	Medium
	Reputation	Heightened preference for low-carbon and decarbonization among stakeholders	Declines in revenue and share price resulting from reputational damage when our decarbonization efforts are deemed insufficient		Small	Medium	Medium
	Policy and law	Tightening of regulations	Increased costs due to the introduction of new tax systems		Small	Medium	Medium
	Technology	Transition to decarbonization technologies	Business impacts due to delays in the implementation of new technologies and the transition process		Medium	Calculations under review	

[Notes]

\*1 External scenarios

The 1.5°C scenario

IEA WEO 2024(Net Zero Emission by 2050 : NZE / Stated Policies Scenario:STEPS)

IPCC(SSP1-1.9)

Under the 1.5°C scenario, accelerated decarbonization efforts and advancing carbon taxes worldwide are driving progress toward net-zero. In Japan, average temperatures have risen by 0.5°C compared to FY2020, with more extreme-heat days, leading to increased electricity demand for air-conditioning in offices, stores, and data centers.

The 3-4°C scenario

IEA WEO 2024(Stated Policies Scenario:STEP)

IPCC(SSP5-8.5)

In the 3-4°C scenario, stalled carbon-tax implementation keeps prices low. Japan's temperature has climbed 1.6°C since FY2020, with about 6.9 more extreme-heat days, accelerating cooling demand and further boosting air-conditioning power usage in offices, retail spaces, and data centers.

\*2 Time horizon: short term (within a few years), medium term (3-5 years, aligned with the mid-term management plan), and long term (approximately 10-30 years).

## **b Impact on strategic and financial planning**

The Company primarily focuses on domestic telecommunications services. In FY2024, we used 2,286,427 MWh of electricity on a consolidated basis (covering 100% of the Group) for operating network equipment, including more than 300,000 base stations nationwide. Given the anticipated surge in electricity demand for data centers and other facilities due to the increasing use of generative AI, electricity consumption is expected to rise. Additionally, 68% of Japan's land area is covered by forests. The country's mountainous terrain, characterized by steep mountain ranges running through its central region, results in short, fast-flowing rivers and many areas with unstable geological conditions. This geography poses risks of landslides, flooding from localized heavy rain during the late rainy season and typhoon season, and subsequent power outages.

### ▶ 3-4°C scenario

While policies and regulations such as the strengthening of climate change measures, as well as transition risks related to technology, market, and reputation, are considered limited, we assume that acute risks from intensified extreme weather and chronic risks from rising temperatures and expanding water stress areas may arise. Referring to the recovery cost of 770 million yen incurred in FY2019 due to the heaviest rain with emergency warning in the past decade, we estimated the potential financial impacts that could occur in the future.

#### Physical risk (acute)

Due to the decline in forest disaster prevention functions caused by loss of biodiversity, we recognize potential risks such as increased costs for disaster preparedness and recovery of communication facilities like base stations due to the frequent and severe natural disasters exacerbated by global warming. This includes impacts on procurement due to disruptions in the value chain, business opportunity losses, and potential neighborhood damage caused by affected facilities. We used past incurred costs within the Company as benchmarks to evaluate the potential financial impacts anticipated in the future.

As a result, although recovery costs, including labor, are relatively contained, we recognize that given the nationwide deployment and substantial asset base of our telecommunications infrastructure, particularly base stations, the financial impact of disasters is expected to be significant. Also, we have found that it is difficult to completely eliminate the risk of increasingly frequent and severe climate disasters, even if we implement measures to strengthen telecommunications infrastructure, primarily targeting high-risk infrastructure. We anticipate this as a long-term risk with a high likelihood of occurrence, and if large-scale events occur, it could lead to disruptions in communication services and social responsibilities.

To address this, we utilized flood inundation data provided by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) and conducted a physical risk assessment for all outdoor base stations (excluding rooftop installations). As a result, we have confirmed that the risk is particularly high in coastal and riverine areas in the Kanto and Chugoku-Shikoku regions. For example, when Typhoon No. 19 hit in October 2019, record-breaking rainfall caused rivers to overflow and landslides over a wide area, including the Kanto region, leaving more than 100 people dead or missing, and many of our base stations were flooded or suffered power outages and other extensive damage, resulting in areas where communication was not possible.

As a measure to adapt to the increasing frequency of flood damage due to the rise in typhoon and linear precipitation occurrences, we invested approximately 1.9 billion yen in FY2024 to mitigate equipment damage risks and ensure stable service continuity during widespread power outages, primarily by implementing the following measures. As a result, restoration costs for disasters in FY2024 amounted to 300 million yen, and no incidents leading to major area outages occurred. We have been enhancing redundancy in our core network to secure reliable communication service environments during disasters.

- Deployment of mobile base stations
- Deployment of portable base stations
- Battery replacement and maintenance
- Deployment of portable generators

#### Physical risk (Chronic)

We have considered several factors, including increased costs linked to higher air conditioning usage, revenue losses from shop closures in response to rising flood risks associated with sea level rise and weather-related disasters, potential procurement impacts from semiconductor supply delays caused by floods, droughts, and other water stress linked to climate change and biodiversity loss, and impact on securing water for cooling servers in data centers. We anticipate increased power demand at our data centers driven by the spread of generative AI (artificial intelligence). Based on cost estimates derived from correlating our facility power-use records with temperature data, we expect a material impact. To address this, we will transition to energy-efficient equipment, leverage AI and IoT to optimize power consumption, and expand our online-shop

offerings.

▶ 1.5°C scenario

While acute or chronic physical risks from climate change that would impact our business are not expected to arise, we examined the potential impacts of strengthened policies and regulations, including enhanced climate change measures, as well as transition risks related to technology, market, and reputation.

Transition Risk (Market/Reputation)

As the demands for ambitious goals for companies increase year by year to meet the targets of the Paris Agreement, we have examined the potential impacts on our sales, stock prices, and brand image if our efforts are deemed insufficient, as well as the business impacts associated with the depletion of natural capital and economic effects resulting from social instability.

As a result, we recognize that actively disclosing information based on the TCFD recommendations, promoting activities that contribute to achieving carbon neutrality, clarifying our commitment to low-carbon management through external disclosures, contributing to society-wide CO<sub>2</sub> reductions, and initiatives such as encouraging behavioral change via online fundraising are priority matters for enhancing corporate value. Accordingly, we endorsed the TCFD in April 2020 and established "Contributing to the global environment with the power of technology" as one of our materiality focus areas.

In the long term, we anticipate rising costs of raw materials due to resource depletion and increased market demand. To effectively utilize resources, the Company has set KPIs under our material issues to monitor and achieve goals related to the reuse/recycling of used mobile phones, the recycling rate of decommissioned base station communication equipment, and the recycling rate of industrial waste.

Furthermore, the expansion of low-carbon and decarbonization markets, along with shifts in customer behavior and preferences, is expected to increase investment costs for providing decarbonization services, such as procuring renewable energy. However, these changes also present opportunities for the Company.

Transition Risk (Policy and legal)

We assessed the potential financial impact under a scenario in which climate change related policies and regulations are tightened, resulting in a carbon tax of approximately JPY 20,000 per t-CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in FY2030. While we believe this scenario is unlikely to materialize in Japan at present, it would still have a certain financial impact if it did. We will continue to monitor domestic regulatory developments related to carbon pricing. As a mitigation measure, we are working toward sourcing 100% of the electricity used in our business activities from carbon neutral electricity\*1 by FY2030. In parallel, we are expanding our use of renewable energy to achieve this target, including by executing long term Power Purchase Agreements, or PPAs\*2. In June 2023, we announced our commitment to achieve net zero by FY2050 for all greenhouse gas emissions related to our business activities on a consolidated Group basis, including Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across the supply chain.

[Notes]

\*1 Electricity with a zero emission factor

\*2 Power Purchase Agreement

Transition Risk (Technology)

We are currently assessing the financial impacts on business operations due to a lack of technical capabilities to comply with regulations. If a disparity in service levels arises compared to other companies, there is a risk of diminished competitiveness. As a countermeasure, it is necessary to establish strategic alliances and co-development partners.

▶ Risk response measures, opportunities

Actions taken to reduce business risk can also be significant business opportunities. It is said that by utilizing cutting-edge technologies such as AI, IoT, and Big Data, and by analyzing vast amounts of environmental data through AI's learning function, it is possible to predict the impact on the global environment. The use of cutting-edge technology in environmental issues is attracting attention around the world because it enables us to take various countermeasures based on such predictions. We are striving to maximally utilize cutting-edge technologies such as AI and IoT, and synergies between group companies to achieve power efficiency in our facilities and equipment and implement measures to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity. Please note that some of our climate-action businesses, such as mobile handset reuse and disaster-resilient water-circulation system sales, are classified as sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Supported by growing societal demand, these businesses generated approximately 70 billion yen in revenue in FY2024 and represent growth opportunities that enhance our medium- and long-term corporate value. We will continue to pursue these strategically.

Examples of our initiatives are provided below.

#### Zero CO2 emissions “Shizen Denki”

The Company offers a household electricity plan called "Shizen Denki," which achieves a 100% renewable energy ratio and zero CO2 emissions by combining designated non-fossil fuel certificates for renewable energy. In FY2024, through the provision of "Shizen Denki," we achieved an annual reduction of approximately 31,000 tons of CO2 emissions.

#### Japan's largest household electricity-saving service, “Eco Denki App”

We provide the “Eco Denki App” free of charge to customers who subscribe to our electricity service. The 'Eco Denki App' is a service that encourages customers to save electricity through a smartphone application, utilizing patented technology, including proprietary AI from EnCored Japan Corporation. In addition to checking and forecasting electricity bills from the application, users can also check the status of electricity savings and CO2 reductions. If you succeed in saving electricity, you will receive PayPay points the next day. This service not only allows you to save money by conserving electricity but also contributes to decarbonization by encouraging behavioral change.

#### "Cloud Carbon Management" to support decarbonization management

This is a cloud service that calculates and visualizes GHG emissions and is based on Zeroboard, a cloud service that calculates and visualizes GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions developed and provided by Zeroboard, Inc. and optimized with the aim of integrating with corporate solutions provided by the Company. By leveraging the knowledge and expertise that Zeroboard possesses in decarbonization, we aim to contribute to our corporate clients' decarbonization efforts and the realization of a sustainable society. At the same time, we will actively utilize 'Cloud Carbon Management' within the Company to enhance the accuracy of GHG emission calculations, reduce labor efforts, and strengthen the group's overall initiatives towards carbon neutrality.

#### “HELLO CYCLING,” an IoT-based bicycle sharing system

Our Group company, OpenStreet Corp. provides an environmentally friendly shared mobility service that allows people to use mobility as a means of transportation without owning mobility vehicles. Through the bike-sharing platform 'HELLO CYCLING' and the multi-mobility sharing service 'HELLO MOBILITY,' we are developing 'Multi-Mobility Stations' that allow for the rental of bicycles, scooters, and micro-EVs from a single location. We are collaborating with local governments and partner companies to expand this initiative. This initiative not only improves the convenience of urban transportation but also contributes to achieving a low-carbon society by supplying part of the electricity used for each vehicle with renewable energy. Moving forward, we aim to promote the use of electric mobility powered by renewable energy and continue working towards a society that coexists with the global environment.

#### “HAPS,” a stratospheric communication system unaffected by natural disasters

We are advancing efforts to commercialize the stratospheric communication system 'HAPS (High Altitude Platform Station)', which provides communication networks from the stratosphere, approximately 20 kilometers above the ground. This system will enable the establishment of stable internet connectivity in areas and regions where communication networks are not well-developed, such as mountainous regions, remote islands, and developing countries. Additionally, because it is unaffected by ground-based disturbances, it can provide a stable communication network, which is expected to contribute significantly to rescue and recovery efforts during large-scale natural disasters. In January 2022, we issued ESG bonds (HAPS Bonds) with funds specifically allocated for the HAPS project, raising 30 billion yen.

#### Building a distributed AI data center

We believe a next-generation society—where AI coexists and collaborates autonomously—depends on infrastructure that can generate and process massive data volumes. With today's data centers concentrated in urban areas, growing data loads increase the risk of power outages. To address this, we plan to deploy large-scale “Brain Data Centers” nationwide. In 2024, construction began on the Tomakomai AI Data Center in Hokkaido, featuring high-performance computing infrastructure and set to commence operations in FY2026.

#### Optoelectronic coupling networks

With an eye on Beyond 5G/6G, we aim to meet the growing demand for data communications while achieving carbon neutrality. We have completed the nationwide rollout of an All optical communication network using Fujitsu's next-generation optical transmission equipment as of October 2023. The all-optical network that we have completed nationwide utilizes optical technology across all areas of the communication network. By connecting with all-optical technology-compatible equipment and applying water-cooling transponder technology, we have reduced power consumption by up to 90% compared to conventional systems\*. In addition, even when connected to conventional facilities, the latest photoelectric conversion technology has achieved a power consumption reduction of approximately 50%\* compared to conventional systems\*, making this an environmentally friendly network that can demonstrate high power efficiency in any connection

environment. The new system also improves communication performance, using a pair of optical fibers to achieve high-capacity, high-speed transmission of up to 48.8 Tbps, approximately twice the speed of conventional systems\*.

[Note]

※ Comparison with conventional systems: Comparison with equipment conventionally used by SoftBank

#### Implementation of an internal carbon pricing (ICP) scheme

To drive our climate-change initiatives, we expanded our ICP framework in FY2024 to cover Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We set an implicit carbon price of 18,000 yen per ton of CO<sub>2</sub> for select capital investments that can deliver measurable emission reductions, thereby encouraging further decarbonizing investments.

#### Statement of our stance on carbon-credit utilization

Our Group supports the Paris Agreement and aims to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across our entire value chain by 2050. Guided by SBTi recommendations, we prioritize maximizing reductions in Scope 1–3 emissions. For residual emissions, we are exploring offset measures through insetting and the use of carbon credits. Regarding carbon credits, we emphasize high-quality procurement and generation, and have established a usage stance that takes into account impacts and co-benefits for biodiversity, local communities, and human rights.

### **c Strategy Resilience**

We have created an emissions reduction roadmap for our entire supply chain as a transition plan to achieve our science-based GHG emissions reduction target and net-zero target to limit the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C or less compared to pre-industrial levels.

In order to develop a roadmap, we participated in the Ministry of the Environment's "FY2022 Model Project for Promoting Decarbonization of Large Enterprises' Entire Supply Chains" and provided guidelines to our business partners regarding emission reductions, requesting them to set emission reduction targets in line with the Paris Agreement and to disclose the progress they have made. In order to move toward net-zero, we will implement the following measures in three phases of our own activities: short-term (2022-2025), medium-term (2026-2030), and long-term (2031-2050).

#### ▶ Scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction

Energy-saving measures using the latest technology

- Promote energy efficiency in telecommunications facilities
- Smart building of offices using AI and IoT
- Nationwide development of optoelectronic coupling networks using next-generation optical transmission equipment
- Improving energy consumption efficiency through the construction of ultra-distributed computing infrastructure (xIPF)
- Introduction of eco-friendly vehicles

Transition to carbon neutral electricity

- Transition to carbon neutral electricity for use in our business activities
- Promote distributed AI data centers
- Realization of local production for local consumption of energy

#### ▶ Scope 3 emissions reduction

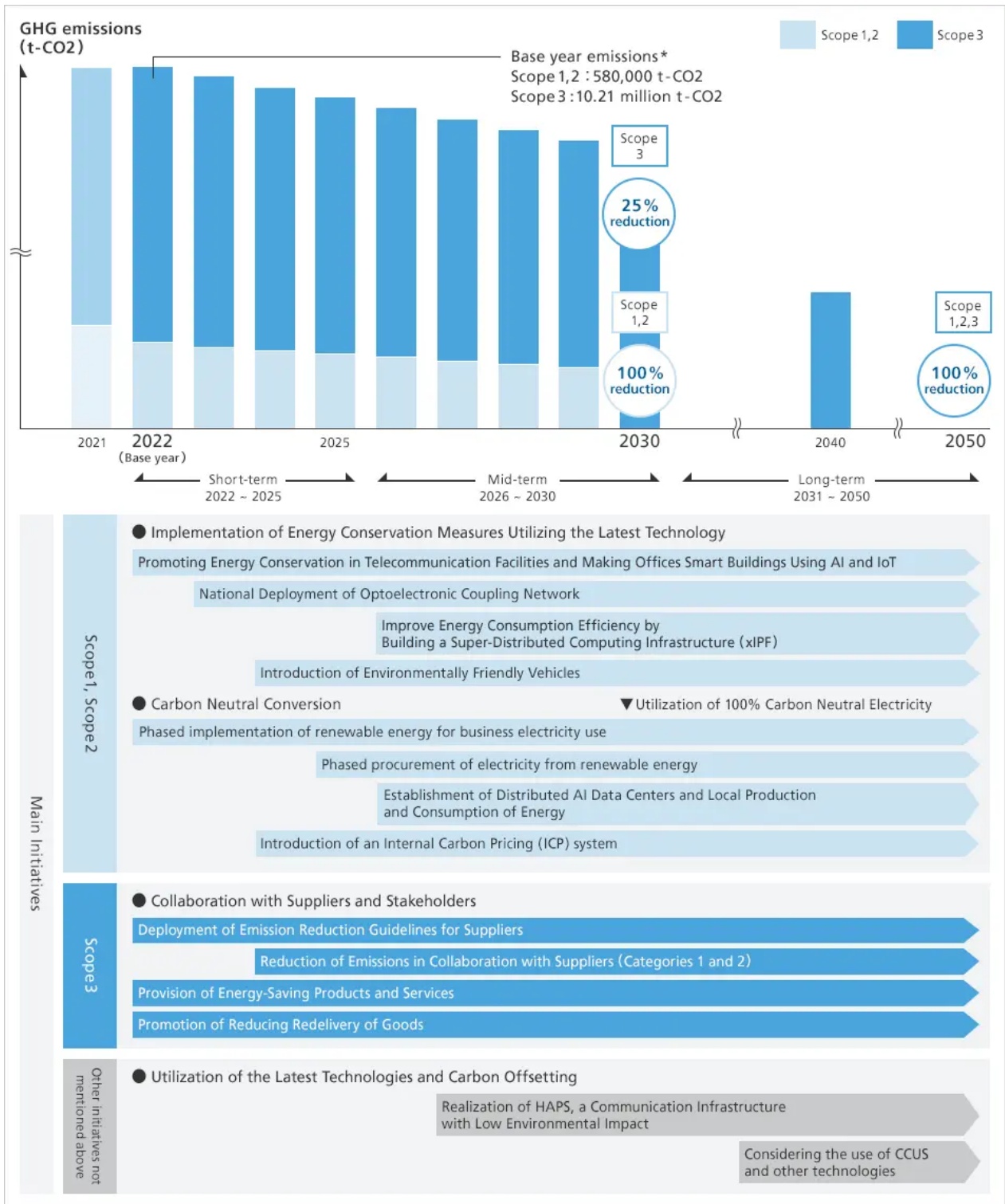
Collaboration with stakeholders

- Implementing emissions reduction guidelines for business partners
- Collaborative emissions reduction with business partners (Category 1 and 2)
- Provision of energy-saving products and services
- Implementation of measures to reduce product redeliveries

#### ▶ Others

Utilization of cutting-edge technologies and offsets

- Realization of low-environmental-impact communication infrastructure 'HAPS'
- Considering the use of neutralization credits and CCUS (Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage) as measures for residual emissions



**[Notes]**

※ SBT net-zero target and SBT short-term target are certified by SBTi. The baseline emissions and reduction targets are documented based on the details certified by SBTi.

※ The transition plan is as of June 2025 and may be revised in accordance with future business strategies.

## Risk management

### a Climate change risk identification and assessment process

For our Consumer, Enterprise, Distribution, Media & EC, and Financial segments, we identify business risks related to the global environment, including biodiversity and climate change, for ourselves and adjacent regions of our businesses, as well as upstream and downstream in the supply chain. The identified business risks are reviewed by the Finance and CSR divisions alongside other relevant divisions, subjected to scenario analyses to assess financial impacts, and are evaluated by the officer responsible for ESG promotion.

### b Risk management process

To prevent company-wide risks from being overlooked or materializing, we have established a governance framework that analyzes risks from multiple perspectives. Business units incorporate risk assessments when devising local initiatives, while the Risk Management Office periodically conducts comprehensive risk mapping and monitors countermeasure implementation, reporting its findings to the Risk Management Committee (chaired by the President, with the Vice President, CFO, auditors, and department heads in attendance). The Committee assigns risk owners based on risk severity, issues directives, and then reports the status to the Board of Directors. Meanwhile, the Internal Audit Office independently audits this entire risk-management framework and its effectiveness.

### c Integration into the company-wide management process

We integrate identified and assessed climate-related risks into each business's risk profile to align with enterprise-wide risk management, and we treat them as critical risks, subjecting them to regular risk-management cycles to drive mitigation and prevention.

## Indicators and targets

### a Metrics used to assess risks and opportunities

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

In FY2024, our greenhouse gas emissions amounted to Scope 1: 9,485 t CO<sub>2</sub>; Scope 2: 383,765 t CO<sub>2</sub>; and Scope 3: 11,546,072 t CO<sub>2</sub>. Please refer to the data book at the end of this report for detailed figures. Coverage for FY2024 is essentially 100 %; any deviations are noted within the tables.

### c Targets and performance

For Scope 1 and 2, we have set a carbon neutrality target of bringing greenhouse gas emissions from electricity and other energy used in our business activities to virtually zero by 2030. By FY2024, we will complete the shift of 92.6% of base station electricity to renewable energy and further advance greenhouse gas reductions in electricity used at all of our facilities and equipment other than base stations.

We are advancing initiatives with the goal of transitioning 100% of the electricity used in our business activities to carbon neutral electricity by FY2030. In parallel, we are expanding our use of renewable energy to achieve this target, including by executing long term Power Purchase Agreements, or PPAs\*. In June 2023, we announced our commitment to achieve net zero by FY2050 for all greenhouse gas emissions related to our business activities on a consolidated Group basis, including Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across the supply chain.

[Note]

\* Power Purchase Agreement



► Obtained SBT net-zero certification

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 Based Targets)”.

For more information on SBT targets, please click <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action>



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.

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

バウンダリは、「SB単体」「SB連結」の2つです。

There are two boundaries: "SB standalone basis" and "SB consolidated basis."

(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.
- ・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、SB単体のデータです。
- ・"—" in Coverage refers to data from the SB standalone basis.

## 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	2020年度 FY20	2021年度 FY21	2022年度 FY22	2023年度 FY23	2024年度 FY24		
				実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	目標 Target	基準年 (FY22) からの削減率 (%) Reduction Compared to the Base Year (FY22) %
温室効果ガス排出量 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions	スコープ1 ★ GHG Scope 1	SB連結 SB consolidated basis	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	15,416	10,709	13,998	6,369	9,485	12,000	32.2
	スコープ2 ★ (マーケットベース) GHG Scope 2 (market-based)			605,513	697,825	565,921	514,293	383,765	508,000	32.2
	スコープ2 ★ (ロケーションベース) GHG Scope 2 (location-based)			—	—	—	—	967,525	1,198,000	—
	スコープ3 ★ GHG Scope 3			3,121,487	8,685,602	9,368,649	9,287,493	11,546,072	9,694,000 <sup>※1</sup>	-23.2
	スコープ1、2 合計 (マーケットベース) Sum of Scope 1 and 2 (market-based)			620,929	708,534	579,919	520,662	393,250	520,000	32.2
	スコープ1、2、3 合計 (マーケットベース) Sum of Scope 1, 2 and 3 (market-based)			3,742,416	9,394,136	9,948,568	9,808,155	11,939,322	10,214,000	-20.0
温室効果ガス排出量 (スコープ1、2) Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1, 2)	エネルギー起源の二酸化炭素 (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) from Energy Sources	SB連結 SB consolidated basis	t	620,474	707,959	579,349	519,874	392,677	—	—
	非エネルギー起源の二酸化炭素 (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) from Non-Energy Sources		t	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	メタン (CH <sub>4</sub> ) ★ Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )		t-CO <sub>2</sub>	293	25	17	67	57	—	—
	一酸化二窒素 (N <sub>2</sub> O) ★ Dinitrogen Monoxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)		t-CO <sub>2</sub>	0.03	3.00	2.35	9.22	12.00	—	—
	ハイドロフルオロ カーボン類 (HFCs) ★ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)		t-CO <sub>2</sub>	162	547	551	712	504	—	—
	パーフルオロ カーボン類 (PFCs) ★ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)		t-CO <sub>2</sub>	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	六フッ化硫黄 (SF <sub>6</sub> ) ★ Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> )		t-CO <sub>2</sub>	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	三フッ化窒素 (NF <sub>3</sub> ) ★ Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF <sub>3</sub> )	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	
温室効果ガス排出量原 単位 (スコープ1、2に おける通信量当たり排 出量) <sup>※2</sup> GHG Emissions Intensity (Scope 1, 2) <sup>※2</sup>	SB単体 SB standalone basis	—	t-CO <sub>2</sub> / Gbps	411	359	249	204	94	155	—

## 環境 Environment

### 気候変動 Climate Change

項目 Category	バウンダリ Boundary	カバレッジ Coverage	単位 Unit	2025年度 FY25	2026年度 FY26	2027年度 FY27	2028年度 FY28	2029年度 FY29	2030年度 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連結 SB consolidated basis	100.0%	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	385,000	375,000	364,000	353,000	342,000	0

・ 2024年度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、一般財団法人日本品質保証機構の第三者検証を実施(ISO 14064-3、ISAE 3000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 FY24 were examined by Japan Quality Assurance Organization as a third party (Limited guarantee level in accordance with ISO 14064-3 and ISAE 3000).

※ 1 カバレッジ拡大分を加味して目標を設定

\*1 Setting the target that accounts for the expanded coverage

※ 2 1Gbpsの通信を行う場合に排出される温室効果ガス排出量

\*2 Greenhouse gas emissions at 1 Gbps

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	2024年度 FY24	割合 (%) Rate (%)	算出定義 Description of calculation
カテゴリ 1: 購入した製品・サービス Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	SB 連結 SB consolidated basis	2024年度: 97.5% FY24: 97.5%	t-CO <sub>2</sub>	3,902,877	33.8	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 <sub>2</sub> emission factor, including the procurement and transportation processes
カテゴリ 2: 資本財 Category 2: Capital Goods				2,145,508	18.6	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 <sub>2</sub> 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				979,833	8.5	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 <sub>2</sub> 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 <sub>2</sub> emission factor upon fuel procurement
カテゴリ 4: 輸送、配送(上流) Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution				205,439	1.8	横持ち輸送、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 <sub>2</sub> 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				3,899	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 <sub>2</sub> emission factor for each kind of waste disposal method
カテゴリ 6: 出張 Category 6: Business Travel				27,452	0.2	交通費支給額に、交通区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 <sub>2</sub> emission factor for each transportation category, by multiplying the number of days of accommodation by the CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor per day of accommodation, and by multiplying the total travel distance of rental cars by the CO <sub>2</sub> 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				26,669	0.2	従業員の延べ通勤距離に、交通区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 <sub>2</sub> emission factor per km of travelers for each transportation category and multiplying the power consumption during telework by the CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor of electric power
カテゴリ 8: リース資産(上流) Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets				283,409	2.5	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 <sub>2</sub> 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 <sub>2</sub> emission factor for electric power
カテゴリ 9: 輸送、配送(下流) Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution				648,093	5.6	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 <sub>2</sub> 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				3,096,706	26.8	貸与(レンタル提供)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 loaned (provided as rentals) by lifelong power consumption of each product and the CO <sub>2</sub> 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				172,082	1.5	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 <sub>2</sub> emission factor for each kind of waste
カテゴリ 13: リース資産(下流) Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets				28,077	0.2	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 <sub>2</sub> emission factor for electric power
カテゴリ 14: フランチャイズ Category 14: Franchises				26,028	0.2	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 <sub>2</sub> 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				11,546,072	100.0	

## 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	2020年度 FY20	2021年度 FY21	2022年度 FY22	2023年度 FY23	2024年度 FY24		
				実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	目標 Target	
エネルギー (電気) <sup>*1</sup> Energy (Electricity) <sup>*1</sup>	SB連結 SB consolidated basis	2024年度: 100.0% FY24: 100.0%	電気使用量★ Electric Power Consumption	GJ	6,049,908	7,622,131	8,204,047	8,768,812	8,231,137	—
			MWh	1,680,530	2,117,259	2,278,902	2,435,781	2,286,427	2,830,000	
			再生可能エネルギー★ Renewable Energy Consumption	GJ	1,169,158	2,272,493	3,594,856	4,470,581	5,087,138	—
			MWh	324,766	631,248	998,571	1,241,828	1,413,094	1,630,000	
			再生可能エネルギー率★ Renewable Energy Rate	%	19.3	29.8	43.8	51.0	61.8	58
			データセンター電気使用量★ Electric Power Consumption in Data Centers	GJ	978,160	1,923,390	2,036,966	2,464,387	2,246,508	—
			MWh	271,711	534,275	565,824	684,552	624,030	872,000	
			再生可能エネルギー★ Renewable Energy Consumption	GJ	84,611	482,206	913,907	1,238,206	1,650,056	—
			MWh	23,503	133,946	253,863	343,946	458,349	588,000	
			再生可能エネルギー率★ Renewable Energy Rate	%	8.6	25.1	44.9	50.2	73.4	67
PUE Power Usage Effectiveness	—	1.50	1.42	1.34	1.37	1.43	1.50			
電気使用量原単位(通信量当たり電気使用量) <sup>*2</sup> Energy Consumption Intensity <sup>*2</sup>	MWh/Gbps	1,124	1,084	979	890	347	840			
エネルギー (電気以外) Energy (Other)	SB連結 SB consolidated basis	2024年度: 100.0% FY24: 100.0%	都市ガス★ City Gas	GJ	221,130	146,546	138,052	22,841	23,014	—
			m <sup>3</sup>	4,914,000	3,256,578	3,067,817	507,580	528,876	—	
			A重油★ Heavy Oil A	GJ	7,702	8,286	13,771	7,858	10,599	—
			kL	198	213	354	202	272	—	
			ガソリン★ Gasoline	GJ	153	3,467	38,751	15,097	16,823	—
			kL	5	104	1,160	452	504	—	
			温水・冷水・蒸気★ Warm Water, Cold Water and Steam	GJ	53,042	63,087	74,169	70,599	77,131	—
			GJ	850	739	19,124	24,054	24,125	—	
			軽油★ Light Oil	kL	22	19	503	633	635	—
			LPガス★ Liquefied Petroleum Gas	GJ	2	15	935	403	475	—
m <sup>3</sup>	17	139	8,547	3,688	4,343	—				
灯油★ Kerosene	GJ	2,960	9,224	22,475	18,068	15,659	—			
kL	81	253	616	495	429	—				
LNG★ Liquefied Natural Gas	GJ	—	—	—	—	61,806	—			
t	—	—	—	—	1,130	—				
エネルギー総使用量 <sup>*1</sup> Total Energy Consumption <sup>*1</sup>	SB連結 SB consolidated basis	2024年度: 100.0% FY24: 100.0%	GJ	6,335,746	7,853,497	8,511,324	8,927,731	8,460,769	—	
再生可能エネルギー Renewable Energy	GJ	1,169,158	2,272,493	3,594,856	4,470,581	5,087,138	—			
非再生可能エネルギー Nonrenewable Energy	GJ	5,166,589	5,581,004	4,916,468	4,457,150	3,373,631	—			

・2030年度における電気使用量の見込みは3,500,000MWh。全電気使用量について、再生エネルギー化目標を設定

・In FY30, electric power consumption is estimated to be 3,500,000 MWh. We have set the goal of using 100% renewable energy for all electric power consumption by FY30.

・熱量 GJ は環境省の換算係数を参照

・Heat value (GJ) references conversion factors taken from the Ministry of the Environment.

※1 2024年度において電気(GJ)の算出定義を変更したことにより、2020年度から2023年度の数値を遡及修正

\*1 Figures from FY20 to FY23 were retroactively adjusted due to a FY24 change to the definition of energy (GJ) used in calculations.

※2 1Gbpsの通信を行う場合の電気使用量

\*2 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

項目 Category	バウンダリ Boundary	カバレッジ Coverage	単位 Unit	2020年度 FY20	2021年度 FY21	2022年度 FY22	2023年度 FY23	2024年度 FY24		
				実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	目標 Target	
産業廃棄物 Industrial Waste	再資源化率 Recycling Rate	SB単体 SB standalone basis	—	%	85.8	86.3	90.1	94.8	96.0	95.8
	排出量★ Discharge Amount	SB連結 SB consolidated basis	2024年度: 100.0% FY24: 100.0%	t	6,313	6,196	6,398	6,696	6,604	6,700
	再資源化量★ Recycling Amount			t	5,482	5,668	5,841	6,395	6,348	—
	最終処分量★ Final Disposal Amount			t	831	528	557	301	256	270
有害廃棄物(PCB) Hazardous Waste (PCB)	処分量 Disposal Amount	SB単体 SB standalone basis	—	t	0.49	0.18	0.22	1.60	0.00	0.20
撤去基地局通信設備 Communication Equipment of Removed Base Stations	再資源化率 Recycling Rate	SB単体 SB standalone basis	—	%	99.49	99.80	99.96	99.97	99.99	99.00
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単体 SB standalone basis	—	台 Mobile Phones	2,541,078	2,532,827	2,229,218	2,567,975	2,629,035	2,000,000

### 水 Water

項目 Category	バウンダリ Boundary	カバレッジ Coverage	単位 Unit	2020年度 FY20	2021年度 FY21	2022年度 FY22	2023年度 FY23	2024年度 FY24		
				実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	目標 Target	
水使用 Use of Water	取水量*1★ Water Withdrawal (Total)*1	SB連結 SB consolidated basis	2024年度: 100.0% FY24: 100.0%	m <sup>3</sup>	1,330,834	675,729	731,594	825,936 <sup>*5</sup>	992,454	1,130,000
	上水★ Municipal Potable Water			m <sup>3</sup>	1,330,596	432,544	426,724	502,688 <sup>*5</sup>	445,796	—
	地下水★ Groundwater			m <sup>3</sup>	—	0	0	124	21,344	—
	工業用水★ Industrial Water			m <sup>3</sup>	—	237,230	278,467	286,442	474,171	—
	雨水等再生水★ Rainwater and Other Reusable Water			m <sup>3</sup>	238 <sup>*2</sup>	5,953	26,403	36,682	51,143	—
	排水量*3*4★ Water Discharge*3*4			m <sup>3</sup>	1,330,834	675,729	731,594	825,936 <sup>*5</sup>	992,454	—
	水使用量原単位(面積当 たり使用量) Water Consumption Per Area			m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>	0.82	0.58	0.62	0.33	0.42	—
データセンター取水 および排水量 Water Intake and Discharge Volume at Data Centers	m <sup>3</sup>	401,246	353,394	411,594	500,905	617,967	650,000			

\*1 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

\*1 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.

\*2 本社移転後の2020年9月～2021年3月実績値

\*2 Figures are for the period from Sep. 2020 to Mar. 2021 after the relocation of the headquarters.

\*3 下水のみ

\*3 Sewage only

\*4 取水量と排水量が同量であるため、総淡水消費量は0m<sup>3</sup>

\*4 Amounts for water withdrawal and water discharge were the same, meaning that total net fresh water consumption was 0 m<sup>3</sup>.

\*5 2024年度において集計定義を変更したことにより、2023年度の数値を遡及修正

\*5 Due to a change in definition in FY24, the figures for FY23 have been retroactively adjusted.

## 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	2020年度 FY20	2021年度 FY21	2022年度 FY22	2023年度 FY23	2024年度 FY24
ISO 14001 認証取得済事業所数 ISO 14001 Certified Sites	SB 単体 SB standalone basis	—	カ所 Sites	—	19	19	18	19
ISO 14001 認証取得率* ISO 14001 Certification Rate*	SB 単体 SB standalone basis	—	%	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* 対象事業所 (第一種エネルギー管理指定工場等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

\* 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	2020年度 FY20	2021年度 FY21	2022年度 FY22	2023年度 FY23	2024年度 FY24
環境法令違反 Violations of Environmental Rules	SB 連結 SB consolidated basis	2024年度: 100.0% FY24: 100.0%	回数 Times	0	0	0	0	0
			罰金額 Penalty Amount	0	0	0	0	0



No.1811005082-1

## Independent Verification Report on Environmental Information

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 “FY2024\* SoftBank Corp. group GHG emissions calculation report”, “Full year 2024 SoftBank Corp. group GHG emissions (Scope 3) calculation report”, “FY2024 SoftBank Corp. group water withdrawal and water intensity calculation report” and “FY2024 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 procedure (applying ISSB standards)”, the “Scope 3 calculation logic”, the “Water withdrawal, water discharge and Water intensity calculation rule” and the “Amount of industrial waste disposal, final waste disposed and final disposal rate calculation rule” (hereafter “the Rules”). The purpose of the verification is to evaluate the Reports objectively, and to enhance the credibility of the calculation for Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Energy consumption, Renewable energy consumption and Renewable energy usage rate, Water withdrawal and Water Intensity and Amount of industrial waste disposal (hereafter the “environmental information”) in the Reports.

\*The fiscal year 2024 of the Company ended on March 31, 2025.

### 2. Procedures Performed

JQA conducted verification in accordance with “ISO 14064-3” for GHG emissions and with “ISAE3000” for Energy consumption, Renewable energy consumption and Renewable energy usage rate, Water withdrawal and Water intensity, and Amount of industrial waste disposal. The organizational boundaries are the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries for FY2024, and the scope of this verification assignment covers the environmental information. 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:

- Confirming the Rules at the Company’s environmental supervising division prior to the Site Visit.
- Holding on-site verification by sampling at the Company Headquarters, LY Corporation Headquarters, ZOZO, Inc. Headquarters and other 3 domestic sites and 21 base stations selected by the Company through sampling for Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, Renewable energy consumption and Renewable energy usage rate, Water withdrawal and Water intensity, and Amount of industrial waste disposal.
- 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), confirming the integrated functions and the Rules, and checking calculation scenario and allocation method; monitoring and calculation system; and emission data against evidence for the Company, LY Corporation and ZOZO, Inc. selected by the Company through sampling.

### 3. Conclusion

Based on the procedures described above, nothing has come to our attention that caused us to believe that the statement of the environmental information 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 the statement of the environmental information in the Reports only. There is no conflict of interest between the Company and JQA.

Sumio Asada, Executive Board Director

For and on behalf of Japan Quality Assurance Organization

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

July 10, 2025