

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”

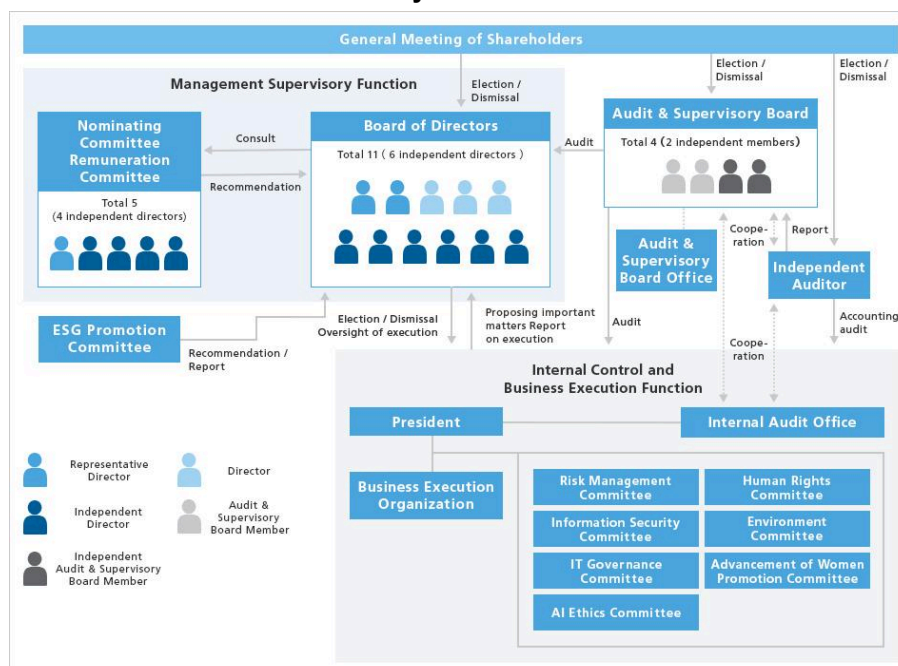
The ESG Committee was established in March 2020 as an advisory body to the Board of Directors to promote measures related to this materiality. The President and Representative Director assumes the position of chairperson of the committee and Chief ESG Officer and, under the supervision of the Board of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

b Role of management

The ESG 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, 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 General Manager of the CSR Division and consists of environmental managers from each of our business units and major Group companies. It promotes specific measures to achieve “Carbon Neutral 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 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 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.

Additionally, by multiplying the risk intensity evaluated based on our criteria that comprehensively assess financial impact, consumer perspectives, public interest, and human life by the likelihood of these risks materializing, we evaluated the magnitude of business risks as high, medium, or low, based on the timing of occurrence. The results indicate that while there are no immediate significant business risks, medium-term risks such as physical damage to telecommunications facilities, reputation risks due to inadequate information disclosure, and long-term risks like resource depletion could have a significant impact on our financial plans. The evaluation results are detailed below.

Identified risks and opportunities

Classification		Business risks	Anticipated impacts	Scenario	External Scenarios	Magnitude of risks			Response measures / Opportunities
						Short-term	Mid-term	Long-term	
Physical risks	Acute	Worsening damage due to intensified natural disasters associated with ecosystem degradation	Increased disaster preparedness and recovery costs for equipment, and revenue loss due to prolonged service outages	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 • Redundant backbone network • Construction of a highaltitude communication network in the stratosphere
				4°C Scenario	IPCC SSP5-8.5	Small	Small	Medium	
	Chronic	Expansion of water-stressed areas	Impact on the procurement and securing of water for business operations	1.5°C Scenario	IPCC SSP1-1.9	Small	Small	Small	
				4°C Scenario	IPCC SSP5-8.5	Small	Small	Medium	
Transition risks	Market/reputation	Changes in customer behavior and preferences	The delay in responding to market changes leads to a decline in brand image and loss of business opportunities	1.5°C Scenario	IEA:NZE / SDS/STEPS	Small	Medium	Medium	<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
		Insufficient evaluation of information disclosure	The impact of lost orders, boycotts, as well as on talent acquisition, funding, and stock prices			Small	Medium	Medium	
	Policy and law	Tightening of regulations	Increased costs due to the introduction of new tax systems, tightening of regulations, rising litigation risks, etc.			Small	Small	Small	
	Technology	Transition to decarbonization technologies	Increased development costs, resulting delays impacting finances, and failures in investments			Small	Small	Small	

[Notes]

*1 Magnitude of risk: Impact is described in large, medium, and small

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

b Impact on strategic and financial planning

Our company primarily focuses on domestic telecommunications services. In FY2023, we used 2,435,781 MWh of electricity (99.5% of consolidated sales) for operating network equipment, including approximately 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.

▶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. Based on 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 our company as benchmarks to evaluate the potential financial impacts anticipated in the future.

As a result, 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 communication facilities primarily in high-risk areas. 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 2.1 billion yen in FY2023 to mitigate equipment damage risks and ensure stable service continuity during widespread power outages, primarily by implementing the following measures. In FY2023, there were no incidents leading to significant area hindrances.

- Strengthening of Disaster Base Hospitals and Remote Island Office Cover Stations Batteries
- Enhancement of Satellite antenna
- Strengthening of wired drone wireless relay system
- Periodic replacement of batteries
- Maintenance of portable generators

Physical risk (Chronic)

We considered the impacts of water stress such as floods and droughts due to the effects of global warming and biodiversity degradation, as well as the procurement impacts from semiconductor supply delays. Additionally, we assessed the implications related to securing business water supply, including server cooling water for data centers.

As a result, we found that minimizing the possibility of occurrence through supply chain reassessment and efficiency improvements in water use is feasible. However, water risk remains a global issue, particularly challenging to eliminate completely in Japan, which is highly dependent on overseas water sources. We believe that if such risks occurs, the financial impact, such as supply disruptions, could be significant.

▶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 and promoting activities that contribute to achieving carbon neutrality 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.

Transition Risk (Policy and legal)

Assuming that policies and regulations related to climate change mitigation (such as taxes for global warming countermeasures and laws promoting global warming countermeasures) are strengthened, we estimated the impact if a carbon tax of approximately 16,000 yen per ton of CO₂ equivalent were imposed in the FY2030. At present, we believe the likelihood of such developments occurring in Japan is low, but if they do occur, they could have a certain level of financial impact. We will keep a close eye on the future development of the carbon levy as a domestic regulation. As a countermeasure, we are promoting a plan to become carbon neutral by 2030, which means that all energy used in our business activities, including electricity, will be renewable energy by the year 2030. In light of the expected rapid increase in power demand for data centers due to the spread of generative AI (Artificial Intelligence), the Company* concluded long-term renewable energy procurement contracts and set a new target of procuring at least 50% of its electricity from renewable energy sources by FY2030.

※ SoftBank Corp. and Wireless City Planning, Inc.

Transition Risk (Technology)

We have evaluated the potential impact on business operations due to insufficient technology to comply with regulations. While we currently consider the likelihood of this happening to be low, there is a concern that any discrepancy in service levels compared to other companies could lead to a decrease in competitiveness.

▶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.

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 FY2023, through the provision of "Shizen Denki," we achieved an annual reduction of approximately 39,000 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 on electricity while reducing your electricity bills, but also contributes to decarbonization by changing your behavior.

"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 our 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 that the development of a next-generation society that coexists with AI and cooperates with AI autonomously requires the construction of a next-generation social infrastructure that enables the generation and processing of vast amounts of data. Currently, most data centers are located in Tokyo and Osaka, with data processing and power consumption concentrated in urban areas. If data processing and power consumption continue to increase at this rate, the risk of power outages in urban areas will increase. Therefore, we plan to distribute data centers (Brain Data Centers) with large-scale computing capacity in about four locations throughout Japan. In 2023, we were selected for a public solicitation project by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and will receive national subsidies to

build a large-scale data center with extensive computing infrastructure in Tomakomai City, Hokkaido (scheduled to open in FY2026). Then, we will place data processing bases (Regional Brain) in regions where green energy is being developed and stable electricity can be procured. Furthermore, by utilizing MEC (Multi-access Edge Computing) at points in proximity to devices such as smartphones, a distributed AI data center can be built. The practical application of decentralized AI data centers aims to distribute and process the rapidly growing volume of data, enhance overall computing power, and optimize power consumption.

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*.

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

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)

Transition to Renewable Energy

- Sequentially convert all electricity use to renewable energy
- Switch 50% of electricity to electricity generated from renewable energy sources (SoftBank Corp. and

Wireless City Planning, Inc.)

- Promote distributed AI data centers
- Realization of local production for local consumption of energy

▶ Scope3 emissions reduction

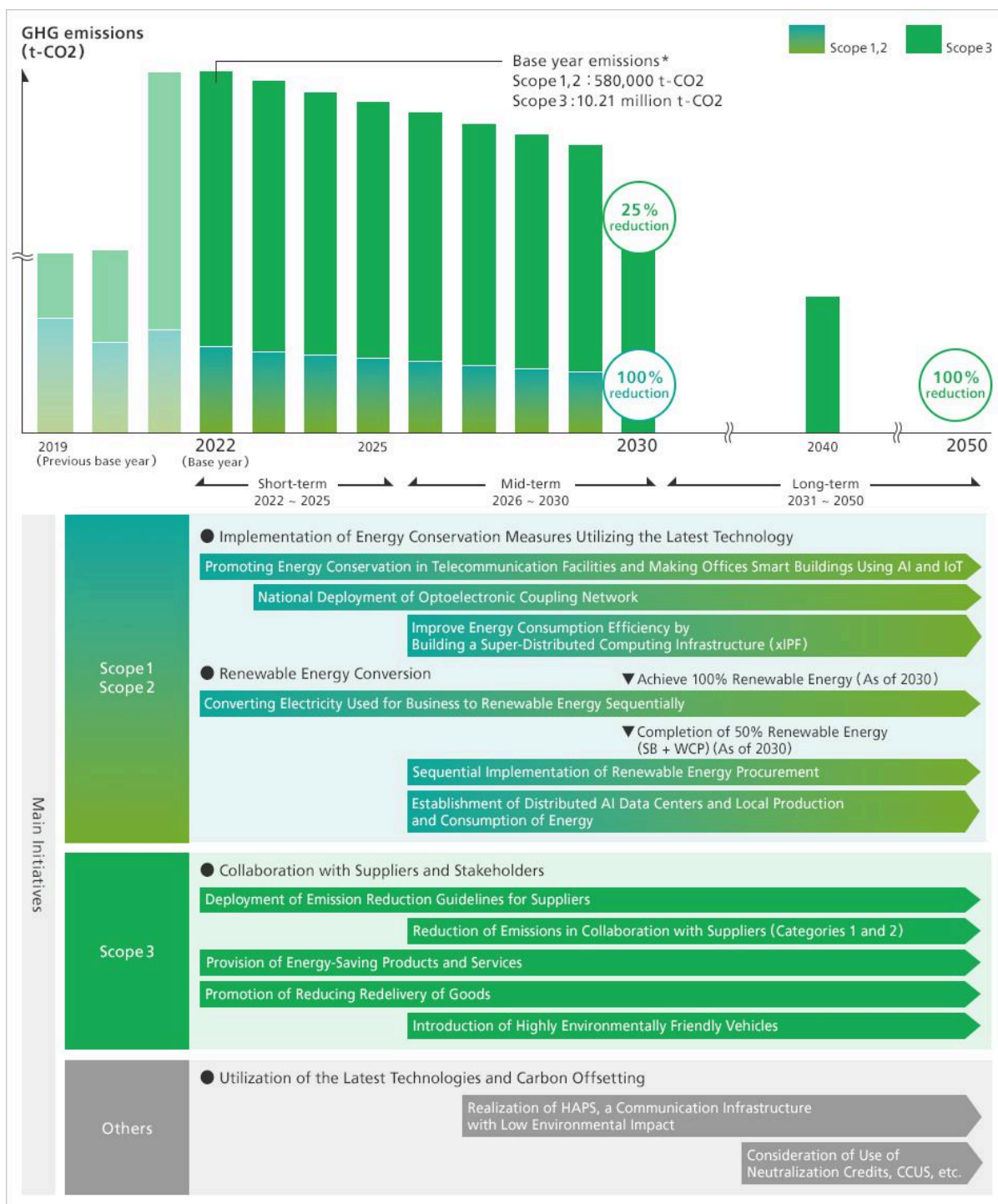
Collaboration with Stakeholders

- Implementing emissions reduction guidelines for business partners
- Collaborative emissions reduction with business partners (Category 1 and 2)
- Provision of energy-saving services
- Introduction of environmentally-friendly vehicles

► 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



(Note1) 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 SBT.

(Note2) The transition plan is as of June 2024 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, we assess 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.

Business 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 selected business risks are examined by the CSR Division in collaboration with relevant departments, scenario analysis is conducted to assess the impact, and the evaluation is performed by the Executive Officer in Charge of ESG.

b Risk management process

The identified risks are managed by the CSR Division and disclosed to each stakeholder. In addition, the Environmental Committee confirms the formulation and implementation of countermeasures, monitors and manages progress, and integrates them into the company-wide risk management process.

c Integration into the company-wide 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. Each division will conduct a study including risks when formulating various measures in the field, in addition 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 CSR division and monitored 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

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 for FY2023 were Scope 1: 5,816 t-CO₂, Scope 2: 516,204 t-CO₂ and Scope 3: 9,287,324 t-CO₂. For detailed figures, please refer to the data book at the end of this report, which is basically 99.5% of the Group's consolidated sales ratio for FY2023. 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. We achieved 80% renewable energy for base station power at the end of FY2023. Additionally, we will promote greenhouse gas reduction for electricity usage in all of our facilities and equipment, not just base stations.

Furthermore, we will conclude long-term renewable energy procurement contracts and switch 50% of our

electricity consumption to electricity generated from renewable energy sources by FY2030, with the goal of switching to 100% by 2050.

In June 2023, the 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.



►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>>



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

項目 Category	バウンダリ Boundary	カバレッジ Coverage	単位 Unit	2019年度 FY19	2020年度 FY20	2021年度 FY21	2022年度 FY22	2023年度 FY23				
				実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	目標 Target	評価*1 Evaluation*1	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 + 主な子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	t-CO ₂	15,803	15,416	10,709	13,998	6,369	8,000	○	54.5	
	スコープ2 ★ GHG Scope 2			760,301	605,513	697,825	565,921	514,293	539,000	○	9.1	
	スコープ3 ★ GHG Scope 3			2023年度: 92.5% FY23: 92.5%	5,931,433	3,121,487 ^{*2}	8,685,602	9,368,649	9,287,493	9,660,000 ^{*3}	○	0.9
	スコープ1、2 合計 Sum of Scope 1 and 2			2023年度: 99.5% FY23: 99.5%	776,104	620,929	708,534	579,919	520,662	547,000	○	10.2
	スコープ1、2、3 合計 Sum of Scope 1, 2 and 3			2023年度: 92.5% FY23: 92.5%	6,707,537	3,742,416	9,394,136	9,948,568	9,808,155	10,207,000	○	1.4
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 ₂) Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) from Energy Sources	SB + 主な子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	t	776,104	620,474	707,959	579,349	519,874	—	—	—	
	非エネルギー起源の二酸化炭素 (CO ₂) Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) from Non-Energy Sources		t	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	
	メタン (CH ₄) ★ Methane (CH ₄)		t-CO ₂	—	293	25	17	67	—	—	—	
	一酸化二窒素 (N ₂ O) ★ Dinitrogen Monoxide (N ₂ O)		t-CO ₂	—	0.03	3.00	2.35	9.22	—	—	—	
	ハイドロフルオロカーボン類 (HFCs) ★ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)		t-CO ₂	—	162	547	551	712	—	—	—	
	パーフルオロカーボン類 (PFCs) ★ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)		t-CO ₂	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	
	六フッ化硫黄 (SF ₆) ★ Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF ₆)		t-CO ₂	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	
	三フッ化窒素 (NF ₃) ★ Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF ₃)		t-CO ₂	—	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)*4 GHG Emissions Intensity (Scope 1, 2)*4	SB	—	t-CO ₂ /Gbps	628	411	359	249	204	—	—	—	

項目 Category	バウンダリ Boundary	カバレッジ Coverage	単位 Unit	2024年度 FY24	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 + 主な子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	100%	t-CO ₂	520,000	506,000	482,000	457,000	433,000	409,000	0

・2023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 FY23 were examined by Japan Quality Assurance Organization as a third party (Limited guarantee level in accordance with ISO 14064-3 and ISAE 3000).

*1 計画通り: ○; 計画通りに進捗: △; 課題あり: ×; 計画未達

*2 2020年度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

*3 カバレッジ拡大分を加味して目標を設定

*4 1Gbpsの通信を行う場合に排出される温室効果ガス排出量

*5 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	2023年度 FY23	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 + 主な 子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023年度: 92.5% FY23: 92.5%	t-CO ₂	3,061,864	33.0	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				1,094,719	11.8	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cope 1、2に含め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				952,921	10.3	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				215,315	2.3	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 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				2,937	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				23,097	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 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				26,095	0.3	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 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				449,889	4.8	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				627,508	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				2,559,800	27.6	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				181,231	2.0	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				67,688	0.7	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				24,429	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				9,287,493	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	2019年度 FY19	2020年度 FY20	2021年度 FY21	2022年度 FY22	2023年度 FY23		評価*1 Evaluation*1	
				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) Energy (Electricity)	SB + 主な 子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023年度: 99.5% FY23: 99.5%	電気使用量★ Electric Power Consumption	GJ	14,206,182	14,519,779	18,293,115	19,689,713	21,045,148	21,686,400	○
			MWh	1,644,234	1,680,530	2,117,259	2,278,902	2,435,781	2,510,000		
			再生可能エネルギー★ Renewable Energy Consumption	GJ	280,938	2,805,978	5,453,983	8,627,653	10,729,394	10,938,240	○
			MWh	32,516	324,766	631,248	998,571	1,241,828	1,266,000		
			再生可能エネルギー率★ Renewable Energy Rate	%	2.0	19.3	29.8	43.8	51.0	50.4	○
			データセンター電気使用量★ Data Centers	GJ	2,277,677	2,347,583	4,616,136	4,888,719	5,914,529	6,048,000	
			MWh	263,620	271,711	534,275	565,824	684,552	700,000		
			再生可能エネルギー★ Renewable Energy Consumption	GJ	180,351	203,066	1,157,293	2,193,376	2,971,693	3,024,000	○
			MWh	20,874	23,503	133,946	253,863	343,946	350,000		
			再生可能エネルギー率★ Renewable Energy Rate	%	7.9	8.6	25.1	44.9	50.2	50.0	○
PUE Power Usage Effectiveness	—	1.57	1.50	1.42	1.34	1.37	1.40				
電気使用量原単位(通信量当たり 電気使用量)*2 Energy Consumption Intensity*2	MWh/ Gbps	1,296	1,124	1,084	979	890	950	○			
エネルギー (電気以外) Energy (Other)	SB + 主な 子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023年度: 99.5% FY23: 99.5%	都市ガス★ City Gas	GJ	202,860	221,130	146,546	138,052	22,841	—	—
			m³	4,508,000	4,914,000	3,256,578	3,067,817	507,580	—	—	
			A重油★ Heavy Oil A	GJ	6,224	7,702	8,286	13,771	7,858	—	—
			kL	160	198	213	354	202	—	—	
			ガソリン★ Gasoline	GJ	—	153	3,467	38,751	15,097	—	—
			kL	—	5	104	1,160	452	—	—	
			温水・冷水・蒸気★ Warm Water, Cold Water and Steam	GJ	54,280	53,042	63,087	74,169	70,599	—	—
			軽油★ Light Oil	GJ	7	850	739	19,124	24,054	—	—
			kL	0	22	19	503	633	—	—	
			LPガス★ Liquefied Petroleum Gas	GJ	3	2	15	935	403	—	—
			m³	23	17	139	8,547	3,688	—	—	
			灯油★ Kerosene	GJ	3,506	2,960	9,224	22,475	18,068	—	—
			kL	96	81	253	616	495	—	—	
LNG★ Liquefied Natural Gas	GJ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
m³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
エネルギー総使用量 Total Energy Consumption	GJ	14,473,061	14,805,617	18,524,480	19,996,990	21,204,067	—	—			
再生可能エネルギー Renewable Energy	GJ	280,938	2,805,978	5,453,983	8,627,653	10,729,394	—	—			
非再生可能エネルギー Nonrenewable Energy	GJ	14,192,123	11,999,639	13,070,498	11,369,337	10,474,674	—	—			

・ 2030年度における電気使用量の見込みは3,900,000MWh。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 FY30, electric power consumption is estimated to be 3,900,000 MWh. We have set the goal of using 100% virtually renewable energy for all electric power consumption by FY30.
 ・ 熱量 GJ は資源エネルギー庁指定の原油換算ツールによる換算係数を参照
 ・ Heat value (GJ) references conversion factors taken from the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy's crude oil conversion tool.
 ※1 評価は、○: 計画通りに進捗、△: 課題あり、×: 計画未達
 ※1 Responses were ○: Progress as planned, △: Issues present, ×: Did not reach plan
 ※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	2019年度 FY19	2020年度 FY20	2021年度 FY21	2022年度 FY22	2023年度 FY23			
				実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	目標 Target	評価*1 Evaluation*1	
産業廃棄物 Industrial Waste	SB+主な 子会社 SB+Major Subsidiaries	2023年度: 99.5% FY23: 99.5%	排出量★ Discharge Amount	t	5,226	6,313	6,196	6,398	6,696	7,000*2	○
			再資源化量★ Recycling Amount	t	5,073	5,482	5,668	5,841	6,395	—	—
			最終処分量*3★ Final Disposal Amount*3	t	153	831	528	557	301	500	○
有害廃棄物(PCB) Hazardous Waste (PCB)	SB	—	t	—	0.49	0.18	0.22	1.60	1.60	○	
撤去基地局通信設備 Communication Equipment of Removed Base Stations	SB	—	%	1.40	0.51	0.20	0.04	0.03	1.00	○	
使用済み携帯電話 Used Mobile Phones	SB	—	台 Mobile Phones	2,425,840	2,541,078	2,532,827	2,229,218	2,567,975	—	—	

*1 評価は、○: 計画通りに進捗、△: 課題あり、×: 計画未達

*1 Responses were ○: Progress as planned, △: Issues present, ×: Did not reach plan

*2 2カバレッジ拡大分を加味して目標を設定

*2 Setting targets that account for the expanded coverage

*3 2020年度から算定方法を変更

*3 The calculation method was changed from FY20.

水 Water

項目 Category	バウンダリ Boundary	カバレッジ Coverage	単位 Unit	2019年度 FY19	2020年度 FY20	2021年度 FY21	2022年度 FY22	2023年度 FY23			
				実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	実績 Results	目標 Target	評価*1 Evaluation*1	
水使用*2 Use of Water*2	SB+主な 子会社 SB+Major Subsidiaries	2023年度: 99.5% FY23: 99.5%	取水*3★ Water Withdrawal (Total)*3	m ³	1,191,210	1,330,834	675,729	731,594	1,854,053	1,986,000*4	○
			上水★ Municipal Potable Water	m ³	1,191,210	1,330,596	432,544	426,724	1,530,805	—	—
			地下水★ Groundwater	m ³	—	—	0	0	124	—	—
			工業用水★ Industrial Water	m ³	—	—	237,230	278,467	286,442	—	—
			雨水*5★ Harvested Rainwater*5	m ³	—	238*6	5,953	26,403	36,682	—	—
			排水量*7*8★ Water Discharge*7*8	m ³	1,191,210	1,330,834	675,729	731,594	1,854,053	—	—
			水使用量原単位(面積当 り使用量) Water Consumption Per Area	m ³ /m ²	0.73	0.82	0.58	0.62	0.73	—	—
データセンター取水 および排水量 Water Intake and Discharge Volume at Data Centers	m ³	273,668	401,246	353,394	411,594	500,905	550,000*4	○			

*1 評価は、○: 計画通りに進捗、△: 課題あり、×: 計画未達

*1 Responses were ○: Progress as planned, △: Issues present, ×: Did not reach plan

*2 2022年度において集計定義を変更したことにより、2021年度の数値を遡及修正

*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 2カバレッジ拡大分を加味して目標を設定

*4 Setting targets that account for the expanded coverage

*5 雨水をルーフトンで収集し使用

*5 Harvested rainwater with roof drains

*6 本社移転後の2020年9月～2021年3月実績値

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

*7 下水のみ

*7 Sewage only

*8 取水量と排水量が同量であるため、総淡水消費量は0m³

*8 Amounts for water withdrawal and water discharge were the same, meaning that total net fresh water consumption was 0 m³.

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	2019年度 FY19	2020年度 FY20	2021年度 FY21	2022年度 FY22	2023年度 FY23
ISO 14001 認証取得済事業所数 ISO 14001 Certified Sites	SB	—	カ所 Sites	—	—	19	19	18
ISO 14001 認証取得率* ISO 14001 Certification Rate*	SB	—	%	—	—	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	2019年度 FY19	2020年度 FY20	2021年度 FY21	2022年度 FY22	2023年度 FY23
環境法令違反 Violations of Environmental Rules	SB + 主な子会社 SB + Major Subsidiaries	2023年度: 99.5% FY23:99.5%	回数 Times	0	0	0	0	0
			罰金額 Penalty Amount	0	0	0	0	0



No.1811004838-1

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 “FY2023* SoftBank Corp. group GHG emissions calculation report (Scope 1, 2 & Renewable energy usage rate)”, “FY2023 SoftBank Corp. group GHG emissions calculation report (GHG except for CO2)”, “FY2023 SoftBank Corp. group GHG emissions (Scope 3) calculation report”, “FY2023 SoftBank Corp. group water consumption and water intensity calculation report” and “FY2023 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 environmental information in the Reports was correctly measured and calculated, in accordance with the “GHG emissions calculation rule, ver.14”, the “Renewable energy calculation rule based on RE100 Technical Criteria (October 2022) ver.1”, the “Scope 3 calculation logic ver.1.0”, the “Water consumption, water discharge and Water intensity calculation rule, ver.7” and the “Amount of industrial waste disposal, final waste disposed and final disposal rate calculation rule, ver.8” (hereafter “the Rules”). The purpose of the verification is to evaluate the statement of environmental information in the Reports objectively and to enhance the credibility of the Reports.

*The fiscal year 2023 of the Company ended on March 31, 2024.

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 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:

- Confirming the Rules at the Company’s environmental supervising division prior to the Site Visit.
- Holding on-site verification at 6 domestic sites and 20 base stations selected by the Company for Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions, Renewable energy consumption and Renewable energy usage rate, Water consumption 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 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 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 environmental information 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

July 12, 2024

*Please refer to the annex in the next page.



No.1811004838-1

Independent Verification Report on Environmental Information ANNEX

To: SoftBank Corp.

The organizational boundaries and scope of this verification assignment

Scope of this verification assignment					
GHG emissions		Renewable energy consumption and Renewable energy usage rate	Water consumption and Water Intensity	Amount of industrial waste disposal	
Scope1,2 Energy Consumption	Scope3 (all 15 categories)				
Number of Company	108	33	108	108	96

*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.