Climate
Transition Plan

TELECOM | DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE | FINTECH

CEO Message

Powering Africa's Digital Future Sustainably

Climate change is one of the defining challenges of our time, and its impacts are particularly acute in Africa and the Indian Ocean region. As a pan-African telecommunications leader operating in 11 markets and serving more than 43 million customers, Yas recognises both the responsibility and the opportunity we have to contribute to the transition toward a more sustainable and resilient future.

Connectivity is a powerful driver of economic development, financial inclusion and social progress. As we continue expanding digital infrastructure across our markets, we are committed to doing so in a way that supports both long-term environmental sustainability and inclusive growth.

This Climate Transition Plan reflects our ambition to align the expansion of connectivity with responsible environmental stewardship. Guided by science-based targets and a long-term perspective, we are integrating climate considerations across our operations, value chain and investment decisions.

For Yas, climate transition is not simply a compliance requirement. It is a strategic transformation that strengthens our resilience, supports innovation and reinforces our role as a long-term partner in Africa's sustainable development.

By accelerating connectivity while reducing emissions and strengthening resilience, we aim to contribute to a future where Africa's digital progress and climate ambitions advance together.

Hassan Jaber

CEO

Executive ***summary***

Embedding Climate Strategy into Core Business Operations

Yas (owned by AXIAN telecom) operates across 11 markets in Africa and the Indian Ocean, serving more than 43 million customers. The Group's Climate Transition Plan integrates mitigation and adaptation into a single strategic framework covering Scope 1 and 2 emissions from operations, Scope 3 emissions across the value chain, and climate resilience. Our science-based targets, validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), commit us to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% in absolute terms by 2030 compared to a 2022 baseline, and to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 52% per million USD of value added — consistent with a 1.5°C trajectory and designed to accommodate continued network expansion and rising data demand.

In 2022, our total emissions amounted to 191,643 CO_2e. Scope 1 emissions are primarily linked to diesel generators powering telecom towers in areas with limited grid access, while Scope 2 emissions stem mainly from electricity consumption in towers and data centres. Our Scope 3 emissions are driven by purchased goods and services, capital goods, freight and the use of sold products. Towers represent the largest share of operational emissions, with Madagascar and Tanzania currently our highest contributing markets.

Our Scope 1 and 2 roadmap focuses on energy efficiency, renewable energy deployment and progressive fuel substitution. Key measures include improving network efficiency to 0.13 kWh per GB, optimising datacentre performance, accelerating solar deployment with a target of 78% of towers solarised by 2030, introducing biofuel blends, electrifying part of the vehicle fleet and deploying market-based mechanisms such as Energy Attribute Certificates. By 2030, we aims to reach a 72% low-carbon energy ratio. Approximately USD 80 million in on-site renewable investment is planned between 2026 and 2030.

Scope 3 reductions rely on structured supplier engagement and circularity. Our objectives include ensuring SBTi alignment among top suppliers, embedding renewable energy and low-carbon requirements in procurement, achieving 5% refurbished device sales and 40% refurbished network equipment by 2030, increasing recycled material content and reducing air freight by 95%. Additional measures address device efficiency, local sourcing and low-carbon charging solutions. Together, these initiatives reduce emissions intensity while supporting operational efficiency and long-term value creation.

Climate adaptation is integrated into enterprise risk management, with 100% of critical sites assessed for physical climate risks. Targeted measures address exposure to cyclones, floods, landslides and heat stress through infrastructure reinforcement and site-specific upgrades. Governance is ensured through Board oversight, dedicated ESG Steering Committees, integration of climate metrics into executive remuneration, and progressive third-party verification of emissions data. Covering the period 2025 to 2030, the plan will be updated iteratively, with further work underway to assess a potential net-zero ambition beyond 2030.

Contents

About Yas

Our business model

Empowering customers across Africa

Yas is a leading pan-African telecommunications company operating in 11 markets through its subsidiaries and affiliates in Tanzania, Madagascar, Togo, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Kenya, Malawi, the Réunion, Mayotte, and the Comoros. It operates across three key business segments, providing mobile and fixed networks, digital infrastructure and fintech services (through Mixx).

Yas positions itself as a trusted partner, dedicated to helping customers unlock their digital potential. Yas delivers a streamlined customer experience, harnesses cross-market synergies, and leverages the combined resources of a strong, unified pan-African business to drive innovation and sustainable impact.

Yas provides digital infrastructure through TowerCo of Africa (TOA) which operates telecom tower infrastructure in Madagascar, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania and Senegal and through Stellarix which operates data centres in Madagascar, Tanzania and Senegal. Yas also operates fibre companies in Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi and Uganda.

Yas has expanded through active acquisitions and considerable network investment since 2015, systematically ensuring its businesses have a positive and sustainable impact on the daily lives customers and communities they serve.

A strong, diversified business model
Built to benefit our stakeholders

Yas possesses comprehensive expertise across the full telecom industry value chain and continues to look for new opportunities to diversify its portfolio across the sector.

Our Ambition

Vision

Climate change represents one of the most significant challenges facing the global community today. At Yas, we are guided by science and innovation, leveraging both to build and operate a telecommunications business that aligns with and respects established planetary boundaries.

Our global commitment:

We have set ambitious targets which have been validated by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi):

- Reduce Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 42% in absolute terms between 2022 and 2030. This target is in line with the Paris Agreement ambition to limit climate change to 1.5°C.
- Reduce Scope 3 emissions by 52% per million USD of value added over the same period.

Achieving these goals requires action, planning, stakeholder engagement, and financing.

Our commitment to impact:

We seize this climate transition as an opportunity to:

- Enhance operational efficiency and competitiveness by reducing costs through the deployment of solar energy, optimising processes, and embedding circular economy principles across our operations.
- Improve the livelihoods of local communities by expanding access to solar kits that decarbonise mobile phone charging and household energy consumption.
- Support national economic and human development by accelerating the adoption of digital technologies to measure climate impacts, facilitate knowledge sharing, and strengthen local capabilities in SIM card manufacturing and device refurbishment—thereby creating jobs while reducing emissions.

Our role:

Africa is highly vulnerable to climate-related risks. Telecommunications can play a critical role in adaptation and resilience by:

- Monitoring weather metrics to anticipate extreme events.
- Maintaining communication during disaster relief efforts.
- Leading the way to a less emitting telecommunication sector in Africa.

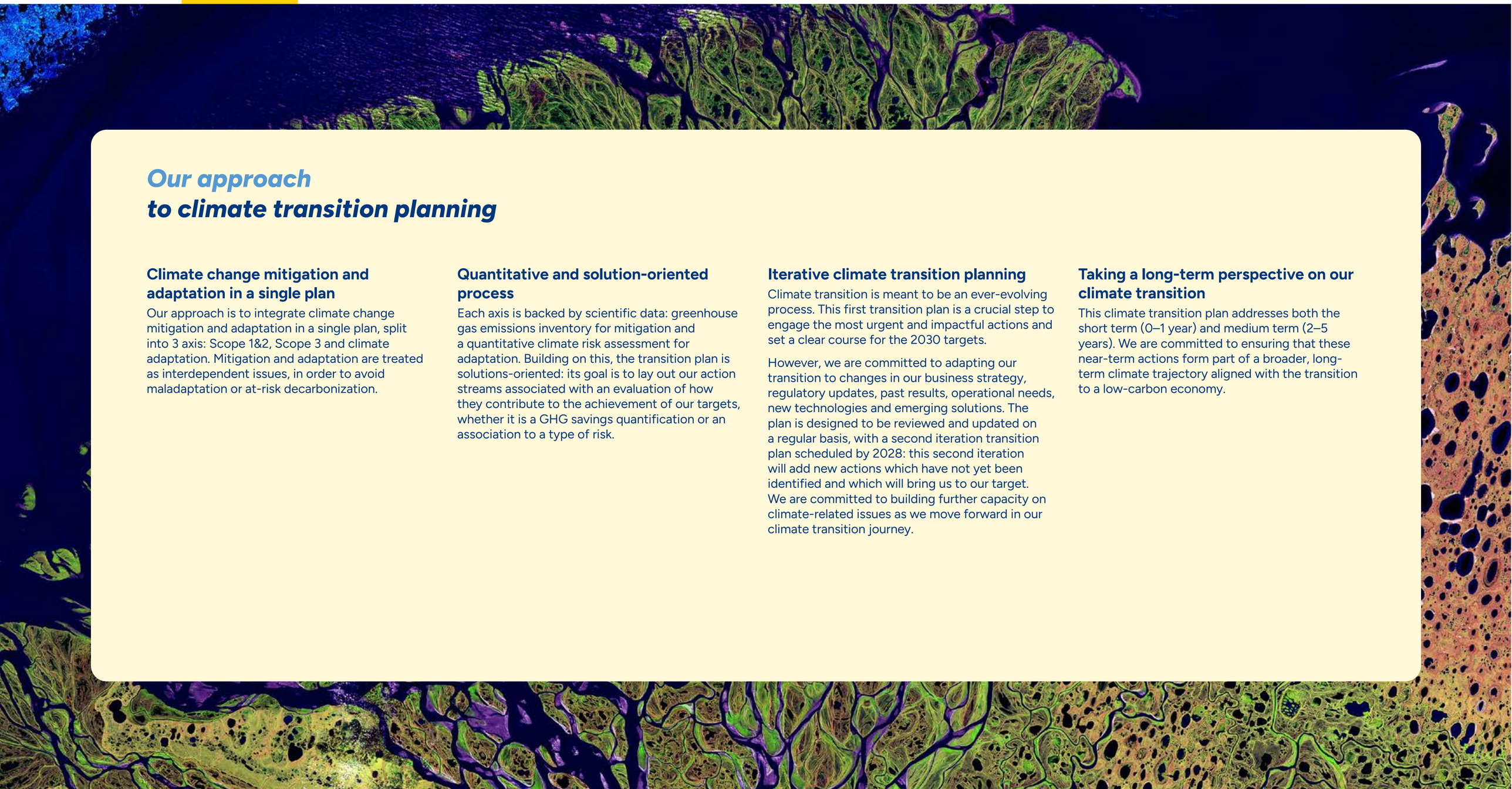
Our priorities:

Accelerate solar development and other green energy alternatives:

- Use biofuels for backup power.
- Use Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) when possible.
- Engage our suppliers and increase device circularity through refurbishment and recycling.
- Reduce air freight and optimize our logistics.

Adaptation & Resilience:

Yas aspires to become Africa's most climate-resilient telecommunications company, proactively adapting to the increasing physical risks associated with climate change and strengthening the long-term resilience of its infrastructure and operations.



Our approach
to climate transition planning

Climate change mitigation and adaptation in a single plan

Our approach is to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation in a single plan, split into 3 axis: Scope 1&2, Scope 3 and climate adaptation. Mitigation and adaptation are treated as interdependent issues, in order to avoid maladaptation or at-risk decarbonization.

Quantitative and solution-oriented process

Each axis is backed by scientific data: greenhouse gas emissions inventory for mitigation and a quantitative climate risk assessment for adaptation. Building on this, the transition plan is solutions-oriented: its goal is to lay out our action streams associated with an evaluation of how they contribute to the achievement of our targets, whether it is a GHG savings quantification or an association to a type of risk.

Iterative climate transition planning

Climate transition is meant to be an ever-evolving process. This first transition plan is a crucial step to engage the most urgent and impactful actions and set a clear course for the 2030 targets.

However, we are committed to adapting our transition to changes in our business strategy, regulatory updates, past results, operational needs, new technologies and emerging solutions. The plan is designed to be reviewed and updated on a regular basis, with a second iteration transition plan scheduled by 2028: this second iteration will add new actions which have not yet been identified and which will bring us to our target. We are committed to building further capacity on climate-related issues as we move forward in our climate transition journey.

Taking a long-term perspective on our climate transition

This climate transition plan addresses both the short term (0–1 year) and medium term (2–5 years). We are committed to ensuring that these near-term actions form part of a broader, long-term climate trajectory aligned with the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Embarking on a just climate transition

We believe climate action and social justice go hand-in-hand

First, climate change exacerbates existing inequalities, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations and placing increased pressure on food security, water resources and health services. Taking action to reduce our climate impact is therefore also a contribution to reducing inequalities.

Second, the deployment of renewable energy solutions in rural areas across our African markets often delivers cost efficiencies. This enables us to expand network coverage in underserved regions without transferring additional costs to customers. For example, through our partnership with WeLight in Madagascar, several sites are powered by solar electricity supplied by the rural energy provider, extending reliable connectivity to communities with limited access to infrastructure.

Third, offering refurbished devices provides an inclusive pathway for lower-income customers to access quality smartphones at more affordable prices, while still benefiting from warranty protection.

We are committed to enhancing connectivity and bridging the digital divide

Yas remains committed to a future where digital connectivity is universally accessible, highly reliable, and fully secure. Through our continuous investment in network expansion, technological innovation, and sustainable practices, we are reinforcing our market leadership while ensuring long term resilience. By balancing infrastructure development with energy efficiency, we are expanding digital access while minimising our environmental impact.

In 2024, Yas expanded 4G coverage to 98% of its sites, accelerated 5G rollout in urban areas, and grew Fibre-to-the-Home services using existing infrastructure. These efforts were paired with innovative smartphone financing models to enhance accessibility, balancing infrastructure growth with energy efficiency and sustainability.

Our CSR framework, defined in 2023, focuses on accelerating the use of our products and services for digital and financial inclusion. We target vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and youth, through four flagship programmes aimed at reducing the access and usage gaps. These programmes align with our business priorities and long-term sustainability strategy, investing in social innovation and upskilling programmes that can be scaled through the value chain or positively impact revenue.

Our two priority areas of intervention are:

- Fostering inclusive and quality education
- Emphasising economic empowerment for youth and women

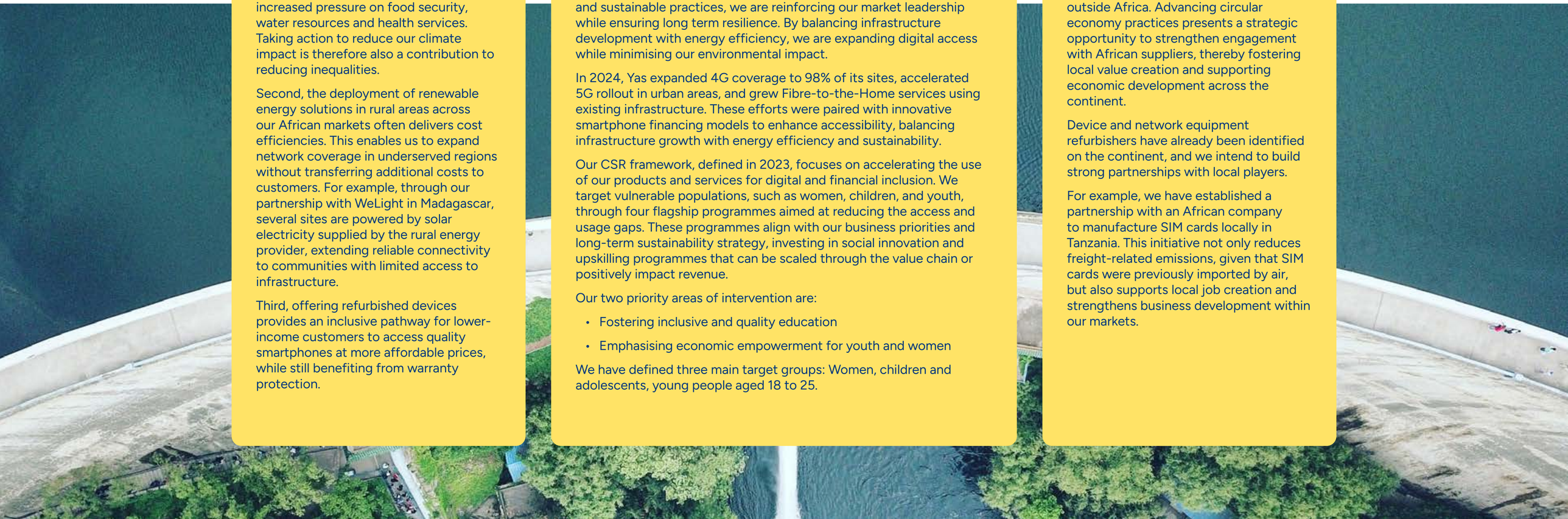
We have defined three main target groups: Women, children and adolescents, young people aged 18 to 25.

We work to create sustainable jobs in Africa

Most of our equipment, including devices, network infrastructure, batteries and cables, are currently manufactured outside Africa. Advancing circular economy practices presents a strategic opportunity to strengthen engagement with African suppliers, thereby fostering local value creation and supporting economic development across the continent.

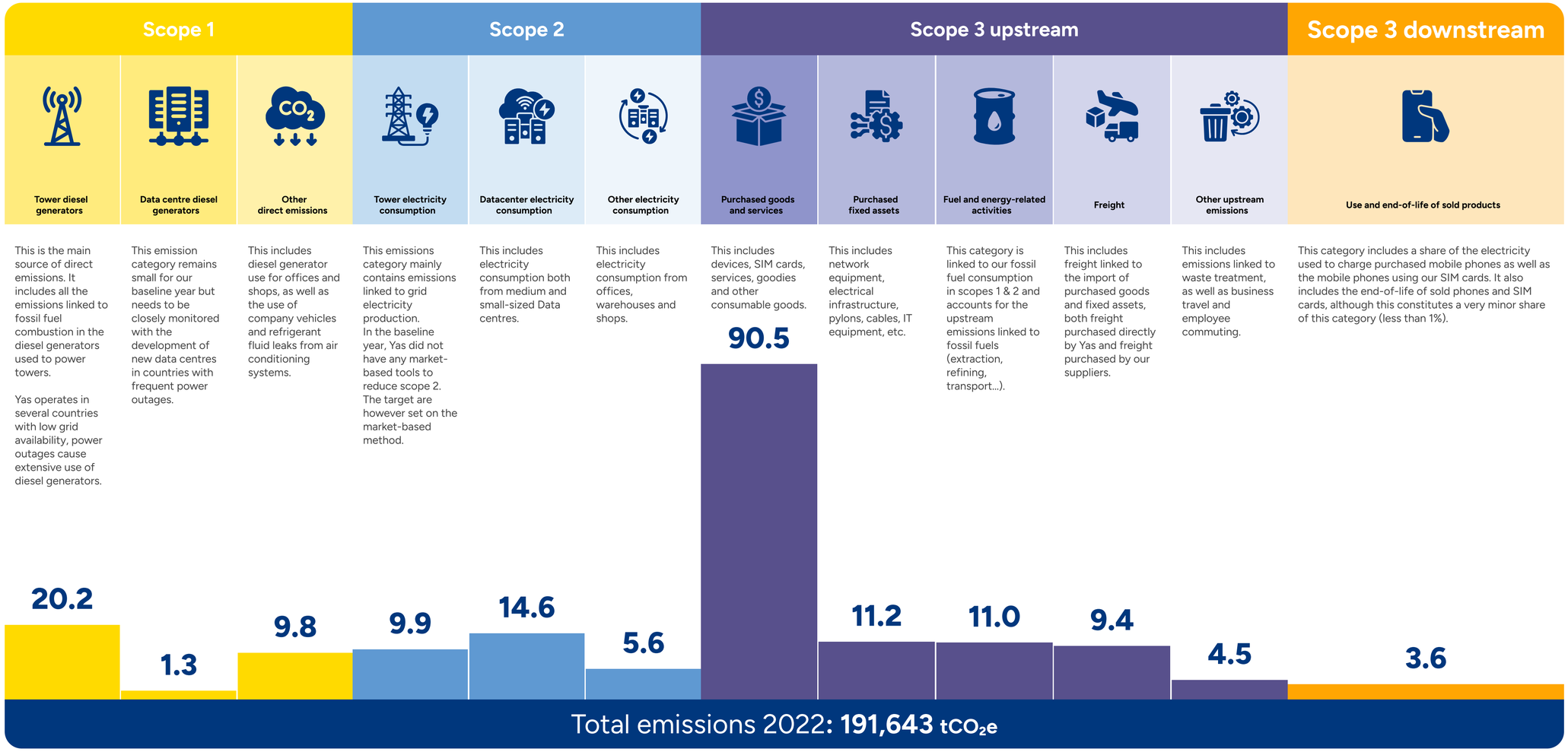
Device and network equipment refurbishers have already been identified on the continent, and we intend to build strong partnerships with local players.

For example, we have established a partnership with an African company to manufacture SIM cards locally in Tanzania. This initiative not only reduces freight-related emissions, given that SIM cards were previously imported by air, but also supports local job creation and strengthens business development within our markets.



Our baseline emissions (2022)

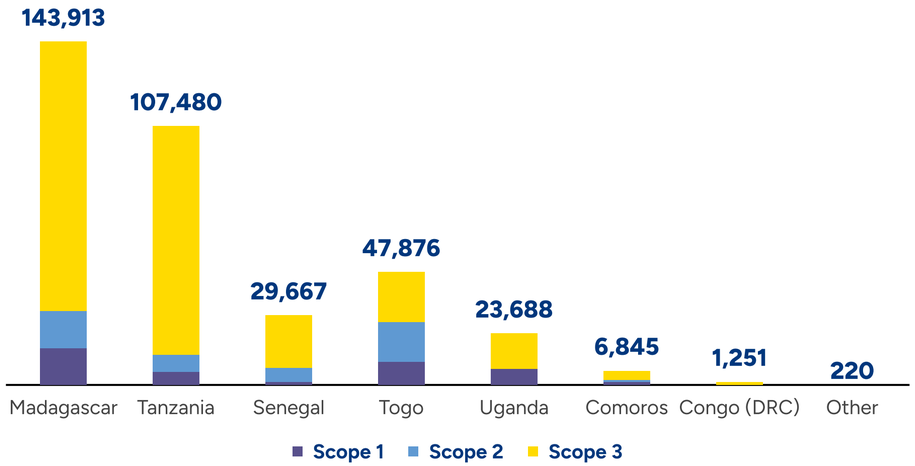
Yas baseline greenhouse gas emissions included in our SBTi targets

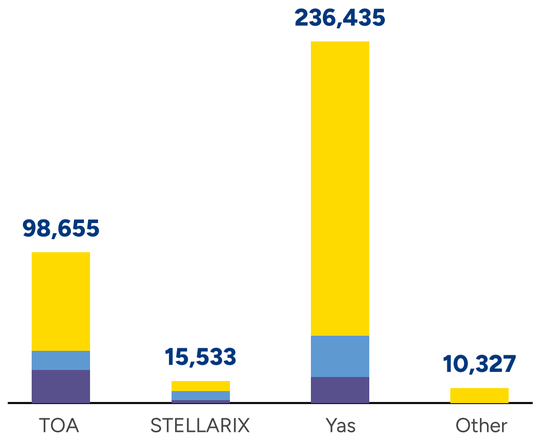


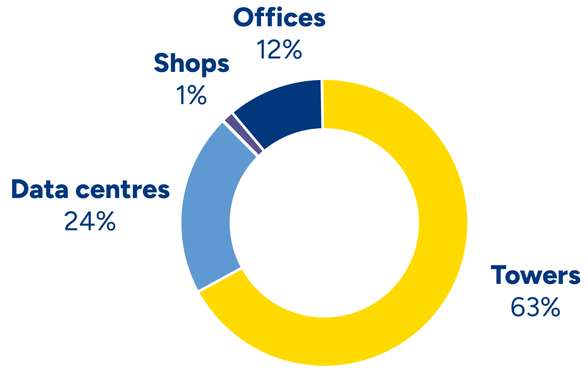
Our latest emissions breakdown by country and activity (2024)

Yas top 2 emission countries are Madagascar and Tanzania in 2024. TOA operations are the largest contributors to Scope 1 & 2, and Yas operators contribute most to Scope 3 emissions.

In the near future, Senegal and Democratic Republic of Congo are expected to represent a growing share of total emissions.







Towers represent the majority of Scope 1 & 2 emissions (63%), followed by data centres (24%). In many cases, towers are off-grid, due to their distance from the grid: as a result, their energy-linked emissions are dominated by Scope 1, and notably the use of diesel generators. Data centres are more reliant on the grid and scope 2 is therefore the dominant contributor to their energy-linked emissions.

Note: *Any structural change in the future will lead to baseline and trajectory recalculations if they are above the 5% threshold, as per Yas recalculation policy.*

As the acquisition of Wananchi Group, operating in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Malawi, is very recent, it is not yet included in the transition plan. It will be included later, once its integration in Yas processes and reports is complete, and the baseline will be revised to account for 2022 Wananchi emissions.

Our Scope 1 & 2 roadmap

The priority for Scope 1 & 2 is to de-correlate activity growth and greenhouse gas emissions. The first transition plan will fully cover 2025 through 2027 and initiate most of the efforts for 2028 to 2030. According to the growth projections, the emission peak will likely be reached around 2027/2028: this notably accounts for delays in maximising the decarbonisation impact of solar panels.

Past performance

While emissions have increased in the past 3 years mainly due to activity growth, it is important to note that the carbon intensity of our towers has decreased by 5% between 2023 and 2024.

These efforts are expected to start yielding even more significant results in 2025 and beyond.

1st transition plan (2025-2027)

During this first period, we will focus on:

- Full deployment of Solar4All on our telecom towers
- Grid connection to reduce diesel generator use
- Power usage efficiency optimization in data centres
- Testing and development of wind energy, biofuels, and identification of other energy solutions

Strong activity growth will drive emissions up for a few years in absolute terms, yet the plan will allow us to cut emissions by 42% compared to a BAU scenario.

2nd transition plan (2028-2030)

This second period will aim at:

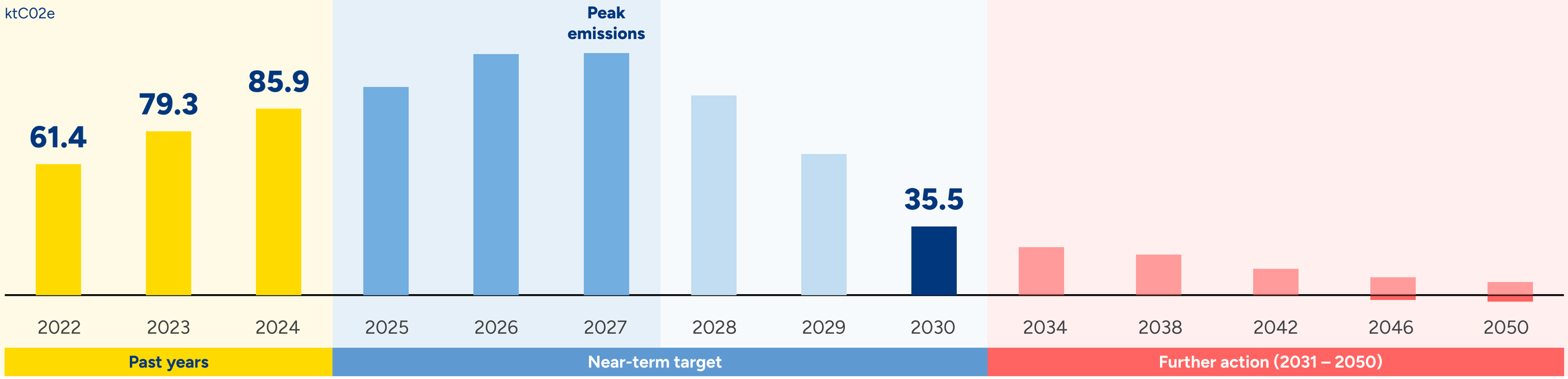
- Further development of solar for all new sites, and deployment of wind turbines
- Low-carbon conception of new data centres
- Implementation of Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) partnerships
- Full deployment of biofuels
- Implementation of new solutions

Many initiatives levers have already been identified and quantified for this part, but some will be reassessed and new ones added to obtain the second transition plan.

Further action

Yas is considering setting a net-zero target and is currently assessing feasibility. Possible action streams include:

- Phase out of diesel generators before 2045
- Investigate new energy management systems to achieve 100% renewable tower energy consumption
- Implement the most effective cooling technologies in our data centres to optimize power usage efficiency
- Residual emissions offsetting



Our Scope 3 roadmap

Scope 3 reduction will primarily focus on decarbonising our supply chain through supplier engagement and circularity. Our SBTi target is measured in tonnes of CO2 per million US Dollar of value added, which will therefore take into account our projected growth as well as the installation of solar panels and other renewable energy equipment to decarbonise Scope 1 & 2.

Past performance

Emissions have increased in the past 3 years in intensity, notably due to an increase in purchases and sold products. Since this period was not covered by a transition plan, and Scope 3 measurement has gained precision in 2024, we now have identified key levers to reduce our emissions in the future.

1st transition plan (2025-2027)

During this first period, we will focus on:

- Strong reduction of air freight
- Development of refurbished device offers
- Integration of circularity in network equipment procurement
- Supplier engagement to encourage low-carbon innovation and switch to renewable energies
- Encouragement of solar device charging

2nd transition plan (2028-2030)

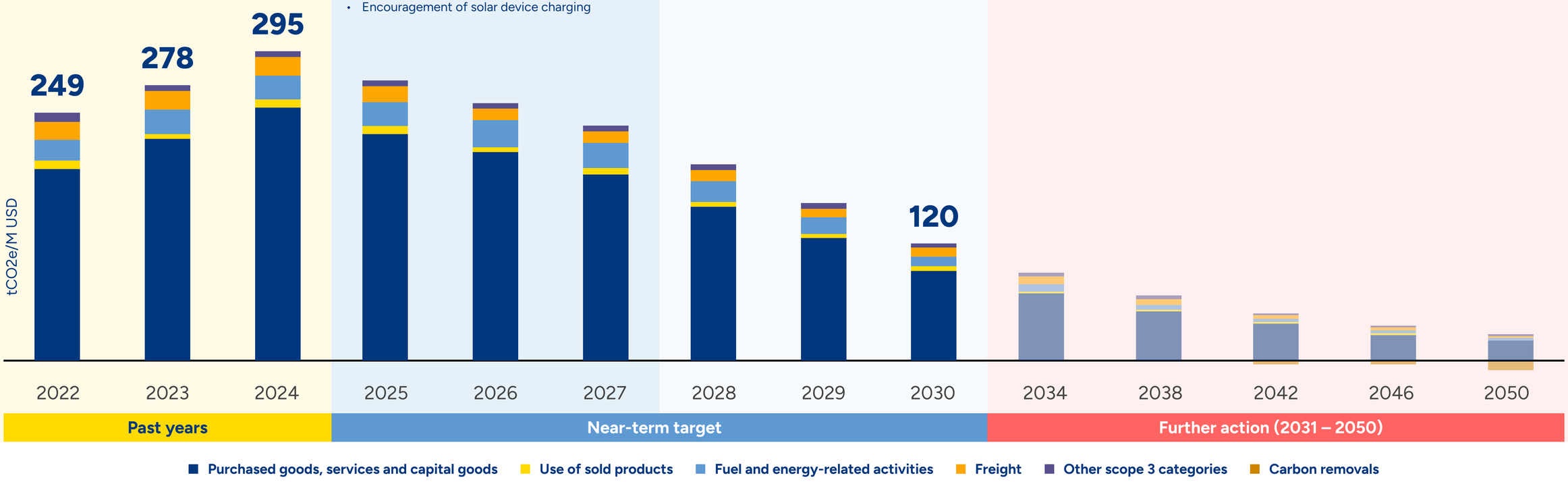
This second period will aim at:

- Further development of circularity across our value chain
- Incorporation of low-carbon products and raw materials (steel, concrete, etc.)
- Customer awareness on efficient device use
- Increase of SBTi commitment among suppliers

Further action

Yas is considering setting a net-zero target, and is currently assessing feasibility. To achieve this extremely ambitious goal by 2050, Yas would need to transform its business to become more circular, to actively participate in the sustainable transformation of our supply chain, and to implement new technologies and low-impact solutions, while continuing to expand connectivity in Africa.

We do not yet have all the answers and solutions: this net-zero target would be a commitment for us to continue our efforts beyond 2030, to build capacity and to be creative.



Our climate adaptation pathway

As a pan-African telecom group, Yas operates in areas of the world which are among the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. In addition to mitigating our impact on climate change, our climate transition also entails adapting to its impacts.

Committed to assessing, measuring, and adapting to climate physical and transition risks, and to become the most climate-resilient telecom company in Africa and the Indian Ocean, ensuring continuity of services and providing disaster relief solutions.

Climate risk profile

Yas has evaluated its exposure to climate physical risks in 2025 for all critical infrastructure in operations and the value chain.

Physical

By type of infrastructure:

- Towers are, by nature, our most vulnerable assets to climate physical risks, being located in remote areas.
- Data centres are less exposed to physical risks, being located in urban areas with lower risks and being structurally less vulnerable to strong winds or floods than towers.
- Fiber optic backbone is exposed to very geo-specific risks in defined portions, while most of the network remains at medium to low risk.
- Other infrastructure (offices, shops, etc.) are less exposed and/or less critical, and are therefore not the main focus of our climate adaptation actions.

Our main hazards today:

- Tropical cyclones are the main risk to which our infrastructure is currently exposed, with more than 80% of towers in Madagascar and all towers in the Comoros exposed to high risk.
- Other main risks include floods (fluvial and pluvial) and wildfires and landslides, affecting assets in specific regions, but never countries as a whole.

Transition

The main transition risk identified is the limited access to capital associated with sustainability requirements which Yas would not be able to uphold.

Future perspectives

Climate scenarios used to evaluate future vulnerability: SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for physical risks and IEA NZE 2050 scenario for climate transition risks. Two timeframes studied: 2030 and 2050. These scenarios were used to define short and medium-term priorities by targeting sites and operations with the highest vulnerability increase.

Physical

- Cyclones: scientific evidence remains inconclusive regarding future trends in cyclone frequency; however, projections suggest that while the number of cyclones may decrease, their intensity could increase.
- Rising risk: increased number, duration and intensity of heatwaves by 2030 and by 2050. We anticipate this to affect 58% of our towers by 2030, and 64% of our data centres, increasing our cooling needs and equipment wear.
- Increased frequency and intensity in certain locations of climate-related disasters: floods, wildfires and landslides.

Transition

In addition to reduced access to capital, the other main transition risk is linked to regulation and international climate norms.

Climate adaptation vision

Yas is committed to strengthening its climate adaptation and resilience frameworks, by reinforcing existing measures and anticipating emerging risks.

Physical

- Cyclones: contingency plans are already in place, and towers in our Indian Ocean operations are built in accordance with cyclonic norms.
- Floods, landslides and wildfires: site-by-site assessment of adaptation measures made.
- Temperature:
  - Supplier engagement on equipment resistance to heat stress.
  - Increased thermic insulation of most vulnerable sites.
  - Contingency plans for extreme heat waves.

Transition

Yas is anticipating future climate regulations and investor demand by aligning environmental policies with best-in-class practices. As such, the group will have a head start when its voluntary initiatives become obligations.

Our strategy

Implications for our business

Transforming our business model & value chain

The climate transition will deeply affect the way we conduct our business, raising both new challenges as well as opportunities. We are anticipating several major changes which will gradually be embedded into our business model and value chain, in order to become a more circular, resilient and low-carbon company.

Circularity

Currently, we have a generally linear business model, with high consumption of new products, low refurbishment and insufficient management of e-waste.

By 2030, we will incorporate circularity elements in key areas of the business model and value chain:

- Devices: refurbished device offers, take-back programmes, repair centers, end-of-life solutions.
- Network equipment: partnerships with refurbishment companies to purchase refurbished equipment and manage refurbishment of used equipment.
- Raw materials (plastic, steel): increase of recycled content.

Goal:

Start to test and show the benefits of circularity, to make our business almost exclusively circular in the long-term.

Context: we operate in markets where end-of-life management is largely handled by the informal sector, with significant volumes of devices and equipment ultimately disposed of in landfill. Our objective is to progressively formalise and internalise end-of-life processes, particularly for mobile phones. As part of this approach, we aim to develop a structured offering of affordable, reliable refurbished devices.

Long-term:

- Participate in building refurbishment solutions on the African continent.
- Work on lifespan extension of telephones, through easily repairable phones.

Network

Technological updates:

- Gradual 3G phase-out, to be sunset in most countries by 2030, switching to more efficient technologies.
- Modernisation to new generation of more energy efficient equipment, and latest software release with latest energy savings features.
- Improve backhaul energy consumption in non-urban environment: non-urban sites within 2km of the vicinity of fiber infra to be connected to fiber.
- 5G phase-in in all countries.
- AIOps adoption in all our network operations to leverage on AI, machine learning and automation to boost radio network energy savings features.
- Pioneering the usage of new features with our partners (currently in test: intent-based Energy savings on 5G technology in Tanzania).
- Best practice sharing between our group entities (TowerCo, data centre, cable landing stations) for climate transition plan (wind, biofuel, low emission procurement chain, AI use cases).

Target:

Increasing network efficiency, with the aim of decreasing the kWh of energy consumed by GB to values comparable with the global average.

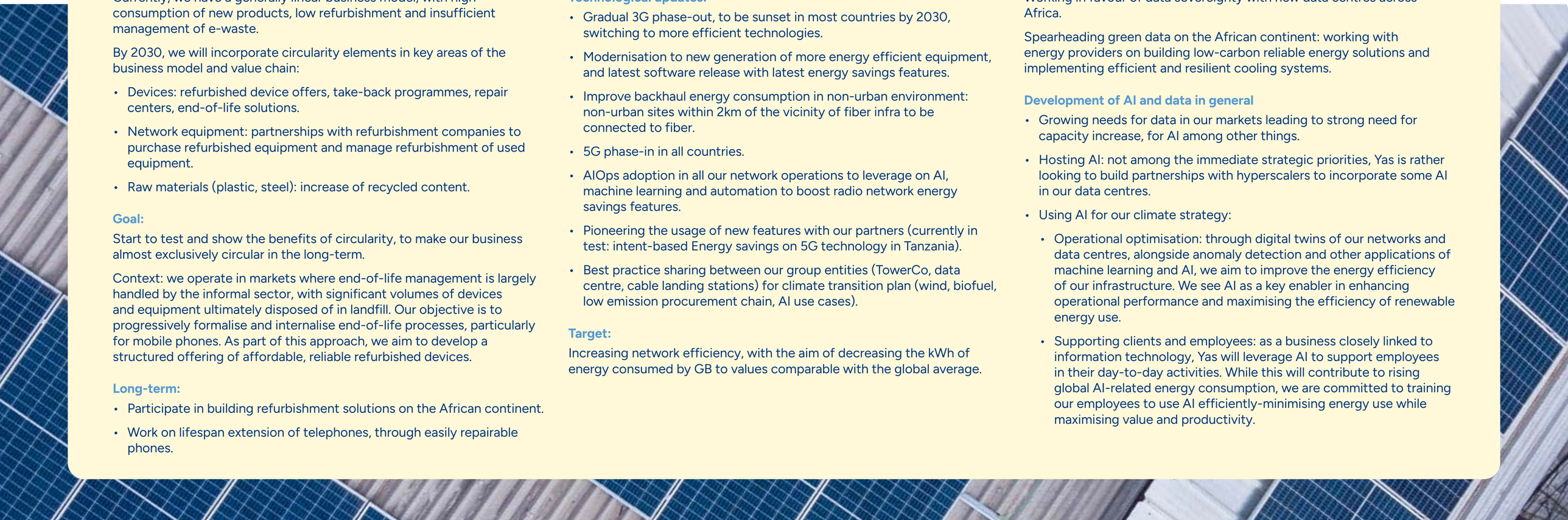
Data

Working in favour of data sovereignty with new data centres across Africa.

Spearheading green data on the African continent: working with energy providers on building low-carbon reliable energy solutions and implementing efficient and resilient cooling systems.

Development of AI and data in general

- Growing needs for data in our markets leading to strong need for capacity increase, for AI among other things.
- Hosting AI: not among the immediate strategic priorities, Yas is rather looking to build partnerships with hyperscalers to incorporate some AI in our data centres.
- Using AI for our climate strategy:
  - Operational optimisation: through digital twins of our networks and data centres, alongside anomaly detection and other applications of machine learning and AI, we aim to improve the energy efficiency of our infrastructure. We see AI as a key enabler in enhancing operational performance and maximising the efficiency of renewable energy use.
  - Supporting clients and employees: as a business closely linked to information technology, Yas will leverage AI to support employees in their day-to-day activities. While this will contribute to rising global AI-related energy consumption, we are committed to training our employees to use AI efficiently-minimising energy use while maximising value and productivity.



Making the climate transition a business opportunity & value chain

As part of the evolution of our business model, we aim to capture significant opportunities arising from the climate transition. We expect these opportunities to deliver operational cost savings and/or revenue growth through access to new markets.

Renewable energy

Opportunity:

Installing renewable energies leads to energy OPEX savings. Solar panels in particular have become more affordable. In remote areas where the grid is unavailable, they is a major opportunity to reduce diesel generator use, which is costly.

Magnitude:

Solar panel production can cover up to 100% of the energy needs of our towers when it is coupled with batteries. Not all sites can reach a 100% incorporation rate, but this opportunity is very important for all off-grid sites, which constitute more than half of our total towers. For data centres, we have identified that depending on site configuration, up to 60% of the needs can be covered by solar.

Strategy to realise the opportunity:

Site-by-site assessments are conducted to evaluate the financial viability of renewable energy deployment. Implementation prioritises sites with the shortest return on investment. TOA and Stellarix closely monitor cost developments to expand deployment to additional sites as financial attractiveness improves.

Refurbishment

Opportunity:

New business opportunities arise from circular business models, notably refurbishment. Refurbished network equipment is less costly, and partnerships with refurbishers allow us to better manage the end-of-life of our equipment. Refurbished phones also represent an opportunity to sell premium smartphones at more affordable prices. The transition to a low-carbon economy supports this opportunity by encouraging the development of refurbishment companies, with whom we can build strong partnerships.

Magnitude:

Yas sells approximately 500,000 devices per year. We estimate that 5% of total sales by 2030 could consist of refurbished devices.

Strategy to realise the opportunity:

Building partnerships with local refurbishers and supporting their development. We have already started testing refurbished device sales in Senegal and aim to expand this to other markets in 2026-2027. We will also support the uptake of refurbished devices through a “pay-as-you-go” device financing system, similar to what is already in place for solar kits.

Energy efficiency

Opportunity:

Improving energy efficiency is one of the core principles of data centre management. Through new technologies, optimisation measures or maintenance, energy consumption can be reduced, and therefore energy OPEX decreased.

Magnitude:

Power Usage Effectiveness of our data centres is around 1.6 to 2.5 depending on the data centre. In contrast, some of the most efficient data centres in the world reach a PUE of 1.1. Therefore, reaching PUEs of 1.3-1.4 can yield significant energy savings, while remaining feasible for several data centres.

Strategy to realize opportunity:

Cold aisle containment, cooling efficiency, and other energy efficiency measures in data centres to optimize the PUE.

Freight optimization

Opportunity:

Air freight is used for its speed but is both more costly and emits approximately 100 times more greenhouse gases than maritime freight. Improved anticipation of needs through enhanced planning can deliver significant freight cost savings.

Magnitude:

Air freight represents approximately 2.6% of Yas total upstream freight.

Strategy to realise the opportunity:

Starting in 2024, air freight has been progressively phased out for SIM card imports across the Group. A further modal shift will be implemented for remaining products by 2030.

Scope 1 & 2

Pathway to our 2030 target

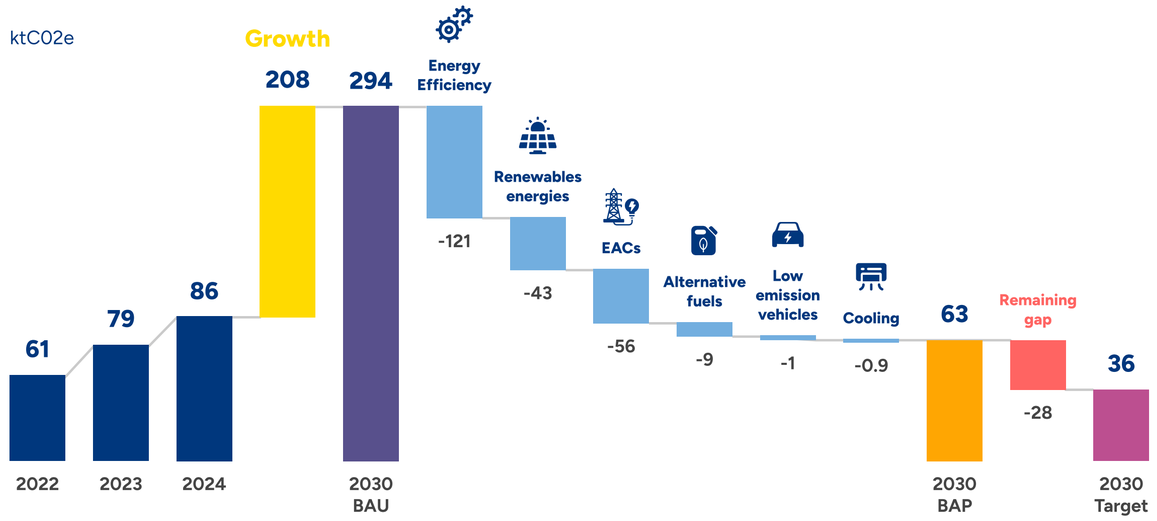
We have identified four main action streams to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and two secondary streams. According to our estimates, these solutions will allow us to achieve 81% of our target compared to a business-as-usual scenario. Bridging the remaining 19% gap will be the objective of the second climate transition plan.

This transition plan aims to bring us to a 72% low-carbon energy rate, compared to 15% in our baseline year and 20% in 2024.

The energy efficiency and renewable energy action streams are already partially underway. Between 2023 and 2024, the power usage effectiveness (PUE) of our data centre in Antananarivo was reduced by 12.5%, notably thanks to cold aisle containment. Over the same period, we connected over 600 off-grid sites to solar energy and achieved a 29% renewable energy rate in our final energy consumption.

The quantification of prospective GHG emissions was based on infrastructure growth in our countries of operation to meet our connectivity targets, as well as energy projections for 5G deployment and 3G shutdown. A further breakdown of the main action streams is available in the following sections.

This trajectory includes assumptions on locked-in emissions, i.e. emissions linked to existing or already planned fossil fuel infrastructure intended to operate for some time. These are taken into account for long-lived diesel generators and the impact of these investments on biofuel and solar deployment. As a result, biofuel and solar deployment rates have been cross-checked to ensure that they are feasible with regard to the existing infrastructure.



Energy efficiency

This action stream includes energy optimisation, increased efficiency of diesel generators, and increased grid connection.
See details on p. 19-20

Renewable energies

This action stream includes all renewable energy development, which is mostly constituted of solar, but also wind energy.
See details on p. 21

EACs

This action stream includes the use of Energy Attribute Certificates to decarbonise grid electricity consumption in high-carbon grids.
See details on p. 22

Alternative fuels

This action stream mostly includes biofuel, sourced from Jatropha or from used cooking oil in the short-term, and other feedstock in the mid-term.
See details on p. 22

Low emission vehicles

This action stream includes the use of electric and/or biofuel vehicles.
See details on p. 23

Cooling

This action stream includes the replacement of cooling fluids by lower GWP fluids, and leakage prevention.
See details on p. 23

Network efficiency

Deploying new technologies to expand connectivity while limiting energy consumption growth

Network efficiency	-56.7 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

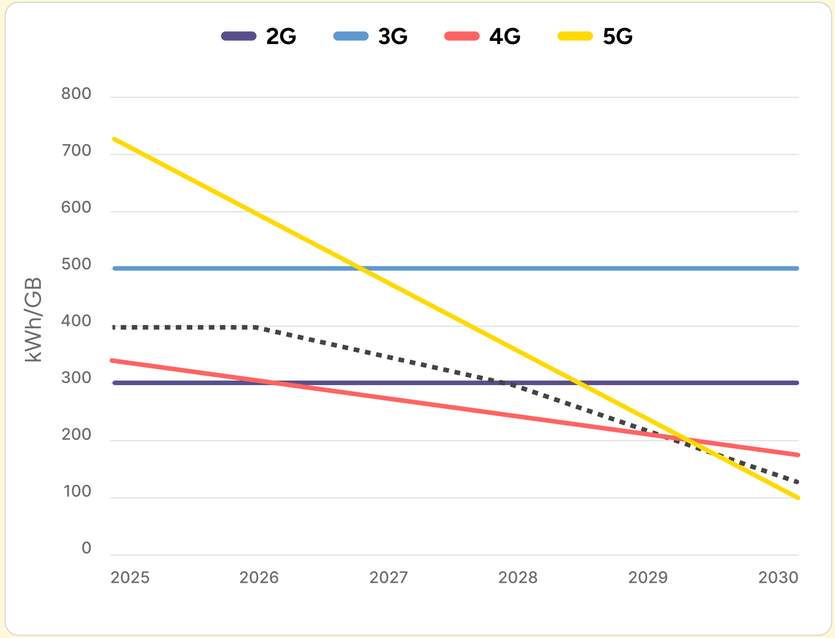
Expanding connectivity in Africa will involve increased data traffic in all countries where we operate telecom infrastructure. Without improvements in network efficiency, total energy consumption would increase sevenfold between 2024 and 2030. For this reason, it is crucial that we implement as many network efficiency measures as possible and set ambitious efficiency targets for 2030.

The goal is to reach an overall network efficiency of 0.13 kWh/GB across all our operations. This is above the global average of 0.09 kWh/GB, reflecting the fact that expanding coverage involves building sites in remote areas where data traffic will remain lower than in urban areas, thereby limiting network efficiency potential.

How we will get there:

The deployment of 5G will be one of the main drivers of this effort, as its efficiency increases significantly with higher data volumes. Further gains can also be achieved through optimisation of 4G and the gradual phase-out of 2G and 3G, replaced by more efficient technologies.

To reach these targets, our tower infrastructure companies will engage with their clients to ensure that these objectives are reflected in their roadmaps. For our telecom operator Yas, these targets will be embedded in its strategy, in close coordination with TOA entities.



RAN Total target energy efficiency 2030

134 Wh/GB

Energy efficiency

Data centre PUE optimisation

-24.3 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

We consume over 21.5 GWh of energy per year for our data centres. With the expansion of IT capacity to meet growing demand in Africa, this consumption could increase tenfold by 2030. Our target is to limit total data centre energy consumption to 148 GWh per year through energy efficiency measures.

How we will get there:

To limit the increase in energy consumption, we aim to improve the power usage effectiveness (PUE) of our data centres. This will be achieved through the optimisation of legacy data centres and the implementation of best available technologies in new facilities.

As mentioned previously, cold aisle containment has proven to be an effective way to reduce cooling energy consumption at legacy sites. In addition, AI and comprehensive monitoring systems will be incorporated into data centre energy management to further improve the PUE of legacy sites.

For new data centres, Stellarix is developing designs incorporating chilled water systems for cooling, which are significantly more efficient. In some locations, free cooling is also available at night, in combination with solar power during the day.

In future designs, the use of immersion cooling has been identified as a way to further improve PUE by reducing energy consumption associated with cooling.

Connection to grid

-27.8 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

Around 18% of the energy we consume comes from diesel generators. This share has been decreasing over the past three years. By 2030, we aim to reduce it to around 11%. This represents a reduction of the diesel share of our towers by seven percentage points.

For our data centres, this objective translates into limiting the diesel generator share to below 5% in countries with high grid availability (Senegal, Tanzania). In countries such as Madagascar, where the grid is less unreliable, the goal is to limit the diesel generator share to less than 17%.

Conversely, we intend to increase the share of grid electricity in our total consumption from 100 GWh in 2024 to 262 GWh in 2030, raising its proportion of total consumption from 51% to 54%.

How we will get there:

In addition to the deployment of renewable energy to reduce diesel generator use, connection to the grid is an effective way to decarbonise. Even in countries such as Madagascar or Senegal, where the grid has a high emissions factor, connecting our sites to the grid is both cost- and carbon-effective.

In countries with very low-carbon grids (Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda), studies evaluating distance to the grid will be conducted to connect as many towers as possible. The grid, alongside renewable energy, will also support our connectivity expansion in Tanzania.

For our data centres, we will work closely with national utility providers during the design phase to ensure sufficient grid capacity is available, thereby minimising the use of diesel generators.

Diesel generator efficiency

-12.4 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

As a telecom company operating in very remote areas of Africa where energy solutions are extremely limited and the grid is subject to frequent outages, we will continue to rely on diesel generators to ensure business continuity everywhere in the short and medium term. Thanks to diesel generator efficiency, we intend to displace 4 million liters of fuel per year in 2030 compared to a scenario where energy efficiency is held constant.

How we get there:

First of all, replacing the oldest generators with more recent and more efficient ones will allow us to save some fuel. Generator power will be increased to be more adapted to the energy demand on sites.

Second, we will endeavor to use generators at their optimal level, and store excess in batteries to optimize generator use.

Renewable energies

Overarching target: a 72% low-carbon energy rate in 2030. Renewable energy has the added benefit of reducing energy-related OPEX: this is a climate-related opportunity which we intend to realize as much as possible.

Solarisation
Solar4All
-3.6 $ktCO_2e$

Project overview:

Solar4All is an ambitious solarisation plan launched at the end of 2024 for our towers in Madagascar and Uganda. The plan classifies sites according to their energy typology and aims, in its first phase, to solarise all sites operating solely on diesel generators, as well as to optimise and expand already solarised sites to increase their renewable energy share.The project rollout began in 2025 and will continue until 2026. In total, 2 MWp of solar panels will be installed in Madagascar and 0.5 MWp in Uganda, bringing the total solar capacity of TOA Madagascar and TOA Uganda to over 30 MWp in 2026.

Solarisation
Further solar
-37.4 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

Developing solar energy beyond Solar4All — beyond Madagascar and Uganda — is central to our transition plan. By 2030, we aim to achieve total solar consumption of at least 163 MWh, i.e. more than double our current consumption. This notably means that, by 2030, 78% of our towers will be connected to solar. This will be one of the main contributions to our target of 72% low-carbon energy.

How we will get there:

First, we will significantly invest in further solarisation of our sites, extending the scope of Solar4All to grid-connected sites and identifying new financing mechanisms for these solar installations, which will deliver cost savings over a longer period. We aim to bring the solar capacity per solarised site to around 12.5 kWp per site on average.

For our data centres, we will work with partners to define cost-efficient solutions to increase the share of solar in total data centre consumption to 37% by 2030. This will notably be achieved through the integration of solar solutions from the design phase for new data centres.

Wind
-2.0 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

Wind energy potential exists for some of our infrastructure. We are committed to seizing this opportunity and expect it to cover 0.4% of our energy needs by equipping more than 200 sites with wind turbines. Our ambition is to have the technology tested across a significant number of sites by 2030, in order to enable broader deployment across sites and data centres.

How we will get there:

Following successful proof-of-concept trials, we have identified priority sites for wind deployment, where solutions will begin to be implemented from 2026.

Other innovations
To be evaluated

Objective:

We are committed to continuing to explore new energy solutions for towers, both in terms of energy production and storage. We are assessing solutions such as green hydrogen, which are not yet economically viable or technically feasible due to the absence of a robust supply chain. Keeping up to date with the latest innovations and market best practice will be a key feature of our energy policy.

EACs and other market-based mechanisms

Building low-carbon solutions to decarbonise our grid consumption

EACs and other market-based mechanisms	-55.5 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

We plan to continue relying on national grids for 54% of our electricity supply. However, as many national grids are not expected to decarbonise in the near future, we will need to resort to market-based mechanisms to decarbonise our grid electricity. Our goal is to cover 53% of our grid consumption with EACs or other market-based mechanisms across all operations by 2030.

How we will get there:

At present, EACs are not available in any of our countries of operation. One of the first key steps will be to engage with local decision-makers and encourage i-REC certification, enabling local companies to use market-based mechanisms.

In parallel, we will work with our energy partners, notably NEA, to develop EAC and PPA solutions for our infrastructure. We intend to focus primarily on Madagascar, Tanzania and Senegal, where the development of these solutions is both feasible and economically viable.

This action stream will require significant stakeholder engagement and coalition-building to develop these tools in regions where they are not yet available or even permitted.

Alternative fuels

Finding alternatives to fossil fuels in situations where diesel generators are unavoidable

Alternative fuels	-8.8 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

In many areas where we operate, the unreliable grid and low solar potential leave no choice but to continue using diesel generators. To decarbonise this incompressible share of diesel, we intend to incorporate biodiesel from 2027 and reach a 24% biofuel share of total fuel consumption by 2030.

How we will get there:

Our action plan for alternative fuels is built on three pillars:

- Compatibility of existing generators: We have identified biofuel solutions that can be incorporated at a 20% blend rate without changes to our existing infrastructure. The B20 blend yields an approximate 15% emissions reduction.
- Compatibility of new equipment: For new equipment, particularly high generator-consuming infrastructure, we will ensure that the compatibility threshold can be increased, with a target of operating some pilot generators on a 100% blend by 2030.
- Supply continuity: Ensuring adequate supply volumes is key to success in a biofuel market where demand is extremely high. Securing suppliers in Africa and diversifying feedstock options will be an essential part of our strategy.

Low emission vehicles

Experimenting electric vehicles

Low emission vehicles	-1.3 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

Even in countries where the grid has a high carbon intensity, electric vehicles can deliver emissions savings compared to diesel or petrol. While they are not yet suitable for all uses and contexts, we are committed to increasing the share of electric vehicles in our national fleets to reach between 10% and 30%, depending on the country.

How we will get there:

Yas Madagascar has already started incorporating EVs into its fleet, with encouraging results. These vehicles are particularly suitable for urban use, with the co-benefit of reducing air pollution in addition to greenhouse gas emissions. However, for long-distance or rural missions, they are less suitable in countries where the grid is not widely available and charging stations are limited.

For this reason, our national EV deployment targets reflect grid availability, mission length and infrastructure availability.

Cooling

Phase-out of R22	-0.1 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

R22 is still used as a refrigerant fluid in some of our air conditioning units. This ozone-depleting substance is regulated by the Montreal Protocol, which mandates a complete phase-out for developing countries by 2030. We intend to be fully compliant and to phase out R22 by 2030 at the latest.

Replacement of R410a by R32	-0.4 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

Low-carbon cooling fluids are available on the market, with global warming potential that can be more than half that of conventional fluids. One of the solutions we are already implementing is R32: gradually replacing R410A with R32 can yield significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. We will also continue to explore lower-carbon cooling technologies to limit fugitive emissions as much as possible.

Leakage preventio	-0.2 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

We can also achieve notable savings through better maintenance of our air conditioning units, as well as the purchase of more recent units with increased leakage prevention.

Financing our climate transition – Scopes 1 & 2

Financial planning for Scope 1 and 2 has been carried out for the 2026–2028 period and, to a lesser degree of precision, for the 2028–2030 period. The second period will be further detailed in the second transition plan, which will cover the final steps to 2030. Solar energy investment is the main expenditure item fully associated with the climate transition. Some other expenditures are shared with other spending categories.

CAPEX

Network efficiency

- Accelerate data capacity rollout on 4G and 5G technologies
- Accelerate VoLTE adoption across all our markets
- Source mobile devices with adequate capabilities
- Acquisition and development of an AIOps platform

On-site renewables

- 80 million USD scheduled to be invested in on-site renewables over the 2026-2030 period, mostly solar
- Most of the investment will go to towers, both existing towers and new ones
- Projects have ROIs between less than a year and 5-6 years

OPEX

Off-site renewables

- In many countries, off-site renewables can bring savings compared to the grid or to backup power
- Power purchase agreements (PPAs) will be largely deployed for data centres, and are expected to yield more than 15% energy-related OPEX savings compared to business-as-usual

Savings

- On-site renewables will yield significant OPEX savings, especially for remote sites currently operating mostly on backup diesel generators
- Towers could save up to 30% energy-related OPEX due to the solar installations

Biofuels

- Biofuels are expected to be more costly than fossil fuels, or remain approximately the same price
- Total impact on energy-related OPEX is expected to remain below 1%

Sustainable finance instruments

- Renewable energy installations require significant CAPEX. Many projects have short ROIs, while some have longer payback periods. For sites requiring increased investment and yielding limited OPEX savings, we might consider to sustainable finance instruments such as green bonds or loans..

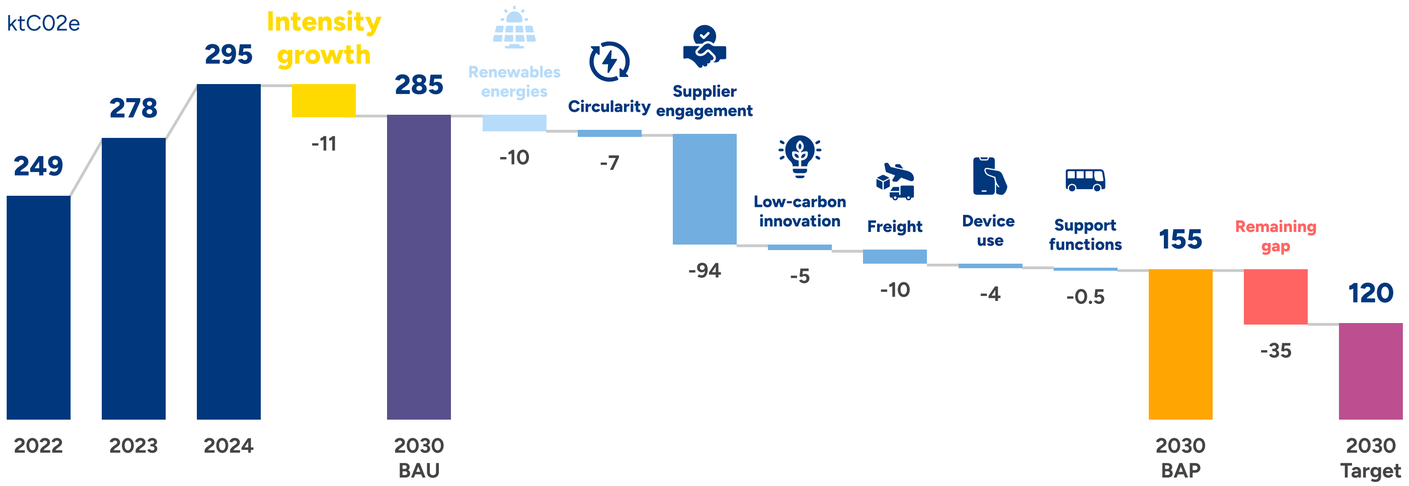
Scope 3

Pathway to our 2030 target

Our Scope 3 pathway requires a more challenging effort to engage with external stakeholders. The renewable energy action stream is linked to our Scope 1 and 2 action plan.

Aside from this action stream, three action streams are focused on our suppliers: circularity and low-carbon innovation are part of the supplier engagement programme, which is broadened to include SBTi requirements for top suppliers, renewable energy development in the manufacturing of purchased products, and increased use of low-carbon materials. In addition, one of the already ongoing efforts is the reduction of air freight. This will be continued and strengthened through more thorough stock management and improved planning.

The other main action stream focuses on the use of sold devices. This action stream has two dimensions: one focused on the efficiency of the devices sold, also included in our supplier engagement policy, and the other aimed at raising awareness and developing low-carbon charging solutions. A smaller, but nonetheless essential, action stream focused on exemplariness will aim to reduce the impact of commuting, business travel and waste.



Renewable energies

This action stream includes all the actions quantified for Scopes 1 & 2 and their impact on upstream energy emissions.

Circularity

This action stream includes refurbished devices and network equipment, and the increased use of recycled raw materials (plastic, steel, etc.).
See details on p. 27

Supplier engagement

This action stream includes current environmental commitments, as well as further efforts that we want to work on with our suppliers.
See details on p. 26

Low-carbon innovation

This action stream includes the use of low-carbon by design solutions such as e-sim, low-carbon construction products, etc.
See details on p. 27

Freight

This action stream includes local sourcing, air freight phase-out, and road freight decarbonization.
See details on p. 28

Device use

This action stream includes awareness campaigns on smart charging, the use of solar kits to charge phones, and device efficiency measures.
See details on p. 28

Support function

This action streams includes actions to incentivize collective transport for commuting, as well as air business travel intensity reduction per employee.
See details on p. 28

Supplier ***engagement***

Financial planning for Scope 1 and 2 has been carried out for the 2026–2028 period and, to a lesser degree of precision, for the 2028–2030 period. The second period will be further detailed in the second transition plan, which will cover the final steps to 2030. Solar energy investment is the main expenditure item fully associated with the climate transition. Some other expenditures are shared with other spending categories.

Renewable energy in our value chain

-13.4 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

Much of the equipment we purchase is highly energy-intensive. It is therefore crucial that we encourage our suppliers to gradually increase the share of low-carbon electricity in their production facilities. For selected products, we aim to achieve a 90% reduction in electricity-related emissions during the production phase.

How we will get there:

This action focuses on two products: fibre optic cables and solar panels. Both are crucial to our infrastructure and consume significant amounts of energy during production. Low-carbon energy requirements for these two products will deliver the bulk of the carbon savings.

AXIAN Group decarbonization

-10.9 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

Yas operates within the AXIAN Group, which is itself committed to reducing its climate impact. Through continuous engagement with other AXIAN Group companies, we expect the AXIAN Group to reduce the carbon intensity of products and services purchased internally by 52%.

How we will get there:

AXIAN Energy Green already has a SBTi target and will likely be followed by other clusters. Through increased solarisation, AXIAN Properties will be able to reduce the energy consumption of its buildings.

SBTi commitments across supply chain

-46.1 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

Most of our largest suppliers already have an SBTi commitment. Our objective is to ensure that our top 10 suppliers all have an SBTi-validated target and are on track to meet it.

How we will get there:

This is one of the main pillars of our supplier engagement policy. First, we will establish dedicated lines of communication with each of these top suppliers and identify initiatives from which we would mutually benefit. Subsequently, contracts with these suppliers will be updated to include SBTi commitments and requirements for data transparency.

Small supplier engagement

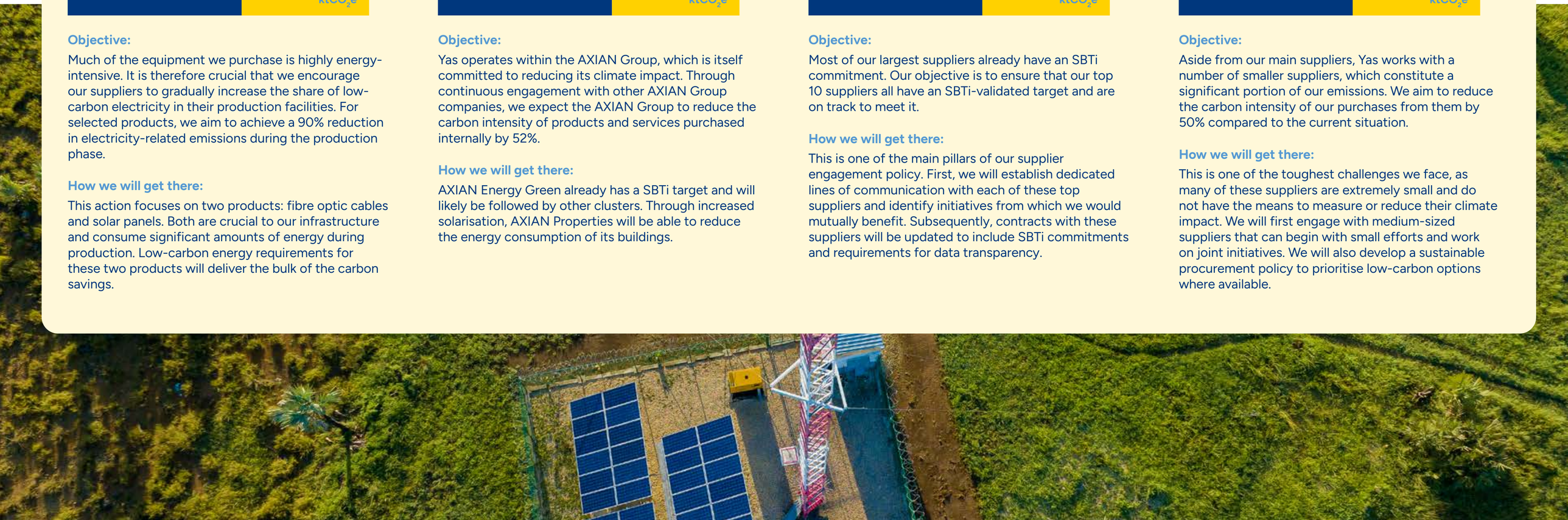
-51.2 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

Aside from our main suppliers, Yas works with a number of smaller suppliers, which constitute a significant portion of our emissions. We aim to reduce the carbon intensity of our purchases from them by 50% compared to the current situation.

How we will get there:

This is one of the toughest challenges we face, as many of these suppliers are extremely small and do not have the means to measure or reduce their climate impact. We will first engage with medium-sized suppliers that can begin with small efforts and work on joint initiatives. We will also develop a sustainable procurement policy to prioritise low-carbon options where available.



Circularity

Circularity is both a decarbonisation lever and a climate-related business opportunity. Developing new refurbished offerings opens up new markets for us, while refurbished network equipment can provide access to more cost-effective equipment.

Device circularity

-1.9 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

For the moment, we have a linear device business model: our goal is to explore a more circular model to reduce emissions. We aim to have a 5% refurbished share in our device sales by 2030.

How we will get there:

Most of our telephone suppliers are engaged in a device decarbonization pathway: we intend to support them along that path and encourage the development of repair centers. We also want to build new partnerships to develop refurbishment facilities in Africa.

Recycled plastic

-4.0 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

We aim to significantly increase the share of recycled plastic in our equipment, SIM cards and promotional items, bringing it to at least 50% by 2030.

How we will get there:

Most of the savings will be achieved through SIM cards and promotional items. We intend to engage directly with our suppliers to implement these measures in the near future.

Recycled steel

-2.4 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

Steel is one of the major components of our TowerCo infrastructure. We will ensure that at least 60% of the steel we use is recycled, in order to avoid the use of virgin steel.

How we will get there:

As we do not directly manufacture our towers, we will engage with pylon suppliers and infrastructure installation providers to ensure that these targets are met.

Refurbished network equipment

-1.4 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

Similar to devices, our network equipment model remains highly linear. We aim to develop refurbishment and increase its share of total equipment to 40% by 2030.

How we will get there:

We are building refurbishment partnerships across our operations, both to purchase second-hand equipment and to refurbish some of our own equipment, thereby closing the loop.

Low-carbon innovation

e-SIM

-0.9 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

eSIMs are a product we already provide to some of our customers, but we would like to expand their adoption to reduce the use of physical SIM cards. We aim to achieve a 20% eSIM share of total SIM sales.

How we will get there:

We will engage with our device suppliers to ensure that devices include embedded SIM capability and will gradually encourage a greater share of customers to adopt eSIM through communication and incentive programmes.

Low-carbon batteries

-1.4 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

With the development of renewable energy, more batteries will be required to manage supply. We will therefore purchase low-carbon batteries wherever possible to avoid increasing battery-related emissions.

How we will get there:

We have already benchmarked existing solutions in the battery industry and will work with our solarisation partners to incorporate low-carbon solutions into our designs and to increase the renewable share of electricity in our battery suppliers' energy mix.

Low-carbon construction

-2.2 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

The construction of our telecoms sites uses significant quantities of steel and concrete, for which low-carbon alternatives are beginning to emerge. We aim to gradually incorporate 30% low-carbon steel and 20% low-carbon concrete by 2030.

How we will get there:

We will both encourage our suppliers to implement renewable energy solutions in the production of their materials to make them low-carbon and engage with potential new partners who already produce these low-carbon materials.

Sobriety

-1.9 $ktCO_2e$

Objective:

Reducing unnecessary emissions is also a priority. Actions include further reduction of plastic in SIM cards, optimisation of concrete structures, and reduction of promotional items.

How we will get there:

Initiatives have already been launched to reduce plastic overwrapping and handbooks included with SIM cards. Further reductions can be achieved through downsizing SIM and scratch cards. Eco-design principles will be applied to concrete structures. The quantity of promotional items will be slightly reduced to balance marketing needs with environmental considerations.

Freight

Modal shift from air to sea

Modal shift from air to sea **-11.7 $ktCO_2e$**

Objective:

Starting in 2024, we initiated a shift of all existing air freight in our value chain to sea freight. By 2030, we aim to reduce the current share of air transport (currently around 2.5%) by 95%.

How we will get there:

This reduction has already begun by switching all SIM card freight from air to sea. Further air freight will be avoided through better planning and stock management. This approach is both cost- and carbon-efficient.

Local sourcing **-1.0 $ktCO_2e$**

Objective:

At Yas, we aim to support economic development in our countries of operation. This entails selecting African suppliers wherever possible. By 2030, we intend to strengthen this commitment and thereby reduce freight distances.

How we will get there:

We already have an African supplier for SIM cards and are working with African companies on network equipment refurbished on the African continent.

Device use

Device efficiency

Device efficiency **-2.1 $ktCO_2e$**

Objective:

The roadmaps of our smartphone providers notably include greater energy efficiency. Some manufacturers target energy savings of up to 30% by 2030; a realistic target for us is therefore for our suppliers to achieve an average of 20% by 2030.

How we will get there:

This element will be central to our engagement with device suppliers, and we will include efficiency gains in contractual clauses in the near future.

Consumer awareness **-1.4 $ktCO_2e$**

Objective:

Currently, it is estimated that around 55% of phone charging is unnecessary. Through consumer awareness initiatives, we aim to achieve a 15% reduction in charging by 2030.

How we will get there:

This is an ambitious goal that will be difficult to measure. We plan to conduct surveys to track our progress over the next few years.

Solar kits **-1.4 $ktCO_2e$**

Objective:

M'Balik solar kits are a solution we provide in Madagascar, delivering a low-carbon option for device charging as well as lighting. We aim to encourage phone charging through these solutions as we increase sales.

How we will get there:

M'Balik solar kits already power more than 120,000 Malagasy households. Increasing coverage will mechanically increase the solar share of overall device charging.

Support functions

Support functions **-0.6 $ktCO_2e$**

Objective:

Our offices must also be exemplary. We intend to implement measures to encourage lower-impact commuting and to limit air travel when alternatives are available.

How we will get there:

Possible measures include increasing the use of public transport, electric cars, bicycles, and occasional remote working. We also plan to reduce the rate of business travel per employee.

Financing our climate transition – Scope 3

CAPEX

Recycled and low-carbon material

Mixed impact of switching to less emission-intensive materials:

- Recycled materials: This depends on the raw material, but in many cases they are more expensive, mostly due to increased demand for low-carbon materials.
- Low-carbon innovation: The cost is usually higher, but products can have a longer lifetime. For example, fibreglass poles are more expensive than wooden poles but have a longer lifespan, thus making the investment worthwhile nonetheless.

Refurbished equipment

- Refurbished equipment is less expensive, leading to lower CAPEX.
- Refurbishment partnerships can also generate end-of-life value through the sale of used equipment and savings in waste processing costs.

OPEX

Air freight reduction

Air freight is both more expensive and more impactful than maritime freight. Reducing it through better anticipation of needs is expected to yield significant OPEX savings. These savings have already been observed in recent years as we have reduced the air freight rate.

Eco-design & sobriety

- The reduction of plastic in SIM card packaging has already led to annual savings of around USD 500k.
- Further eco-design measures can lead to increased savings through reduced raw material use.

Low-carbon products

Low-carbon smartphones

Criteria:

- Minimum design life: 5 years
- Durable battery, capable of at least 800 charge cycles while retaining 80% of its initial capacity
- Minimum recycled content: 50% (based on best-in-class benchmarks)
- Minimum renewable electricity factor (REF) in the manufacturing phase: 100%. A repairability score (EU) or equivalent qualification
- Based partly on EU ecodesign and energy labelling rules for smartphones

Low-carbon network

Criteria:

- Network efficiency: 0,13 kWh/GB (GSMA measured average)
- 75% renewable energy factor

> **Based on European taxonomy of 0.1 kgCO2e/kWh for electricity to be low-carbon, the maximum intensity is 0.013 kgCO2e/GB.**

Low-carbon data

Based on the Climate Neutral Data Centre Pact Criteria (target for 2025):

- 75% renewable energy factor
- PUE: below 1.5
- WUE: below 0.4 L/kWh in areas with water stress
- 100% of used server equipment assessed for reuse, repair or recycling

> **Based on European taxonomy of 0.1 kgCO^2/kWh for electricity to be low-carbon, the maximum intensity is 1.3 tCO^2/kW IT/year.**

Green data

Based on the Climate Neutral Data Centre Pact Criteria (target for 2030):

- 100% renewable energy factor
- PUE: 1.3 in cool climates, 1.4 in warm climates
- WUE: below 0.4 L/kWh in areas with water stress
- 100% of used server equipment assessed for reuse, repair or recycling

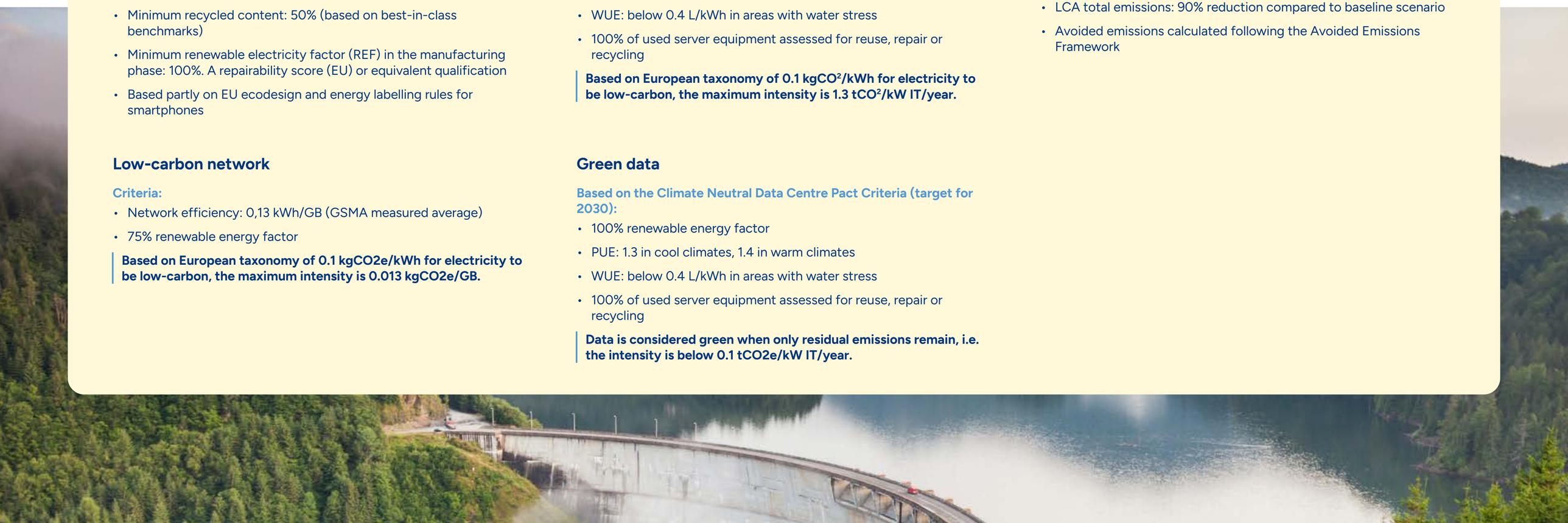
> **Data is considered green when only residual emissions remain, i.e. the intensity is below 0.1 tCO2e/kW IT/year.**

Low-carbon use products

Low-carbon use products are products whose avoided emissions during the use phase contribute to overall climate neutrality. This notably includes domestic solar kits.

Criteria:

- LCA total emissions: 90% reduction compared to baseline scenario
- Avoided emissions calculated following the Avoided Emissions Framework



Our process

Metrics and targets

Yas energy profile

Yas top 2 emission countries are Madagascar and Tanzania in 2024. TOA is the largest contributor to Scope 1 & 2, and Yas operators contribute the most to Scope 3 emissions.

In the near future, Senegal and Congo are expected to represent a growing share of total emissions.

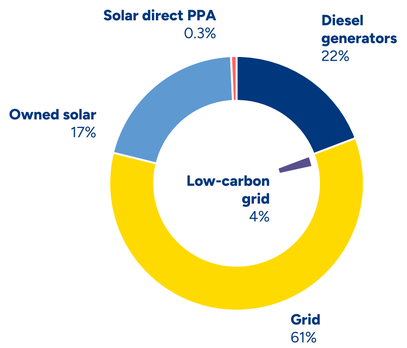
Total energy consumption in 2024: ~160 MWh

Projected total consumption in 2030: ~410 MWh

All renewable energy options will be included in the climate transition: onsite solar and wind, direct PPAs, EACs/RECs, and biofuel.

Low-carbon backup power alternatives: this will be done through biofuel deployment, which is the only alternative available in our markets.

2024



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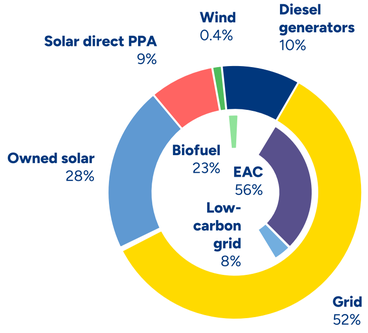
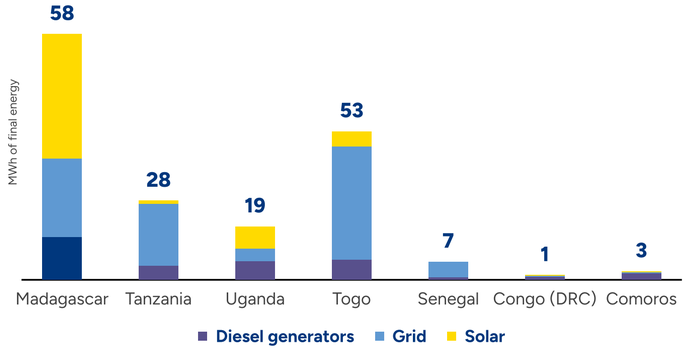
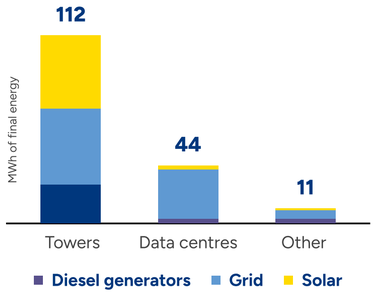
2030



Ref : 72%

2024 broken down by country





Going deeper than GHG metrics: ***measuring our operational progress***

Climate transition sub-KPIs

GHG metrics can often be complex to navigate, particularly when linking them to operational reality. To ensure effective implementation of the climate transition plan, a set of non-GHG KPIs has been defined to deepen understanding of the overall targets.

Several of these metrics are aligned with reporting standards (CDP, IFRS), notably for Scope 1 and 2, and/or correspond to operational metrics. We intend to have key Scope 1 and 2 metrics verified by a third party in the near future to ensure robustness, and we will continue working to strengthen data reliability.

Decarbonization lever

- Energy efficiency
- Renewable energies, biofuel & EACs
- Circularity
- Supplier engagement

Scope	Category	KPI	Description	2025	2030	Progress
Scope 1 & 2	Carbon intensities	Energy consumed	Total scope 1 & 2 emissions linked to energy (i.e., excluding fugitive emissions and company fleet) divided by total final energy consumed in kWh.	0.30	0.14	In progress
		Towers	Total scope 1 & 2 emissions of towers divided by the number of towers. This metric is crucial to monitor progress during the strong growth phase of our tower companies, and to set a standard for low-carbon towers.	10.8	3.5	In progress
		IT capacity	Total scope 1 & 2 emissions of towers divided by the total IT capacity in kW. This metric is crucial to monitor progress during the strong growth phase of our data centres.	8.3	1.3	In progress
		Network	Total scope 1 & 2 emissions of towers divided by the total data traffic on our network in GB. This is one of the key metrics relevant for the telecom sector.	177	24	In progress
	Energy metrics	Low-carbon energy ratio	Energy in kWh produced by solar or other renewables, biofuel, grid covered by EACs or low-carbon grid (UG & DRC), divided by total energy consumed. Fuel kWh are obtained using diesel generator efficiencies.	22	72	In progress
		Installed solar capacity	Total owned installed capacity in MWp. This metric allows us to monitor the effective deployment of CAPEX and anticipate carbon savings timings.	37.5	78	In progress
		Data centre PUE	Total energy consumed by a data centre divided by total IT capacity in kW. This is a common metric to measure data centre efficiency, which we can easily compare to other data centres.	1.99	1.37	In progress
		Network efficiency	Energy in kWh consumed per GB of data consumed by users. This metric notably allows us to monitor the efficiency of 5G deployment.	0.235	0.3	In progress
Scope 3	Circularity metrics	Refurbished phone rate	Total number of refurbished phones sold over total quantity of phones sold.	0%	5%	Starting
		Refurbished network equipment rate	Quantity of network equipment which comes from a refurbisher over total quantity of equipment purchased.	0%	20%	To start
		Recycled steel rate	Mass of recycled steel purchased divided by total mass of steel purchased.	Under investigation	60%	To start
		Recycled plastic rate	Mass of recycled plastic purchased divided by total mass of plastic.	Under investigation	50%	In progress
	Supplier engagement metrics	SBTi commitment of top 10 suppliers	Percentage of top suppliers having a validated SBTi near-term target. This metric allows us to ensure that our top suppliers share our level of commitment.	60%	100%	In progress
		Suppliers with renewable energy requirements	Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) having a renewable energy requirement included in their contract with us.	0%	80%	To start

Climate adaptation plan

Inclusion of climate risks in global risk framework

"Climate risks & Natural hazards" are included in corporate risk monitoring as one risk, with 9 sub-risks:

Acute

- Heatwaves
- Tropical cyclones
- Wildfires
- Floods (riverine, coastal and surface)
- Lightning
- Landslides
- Earthquakes
- Volcano

Chronic

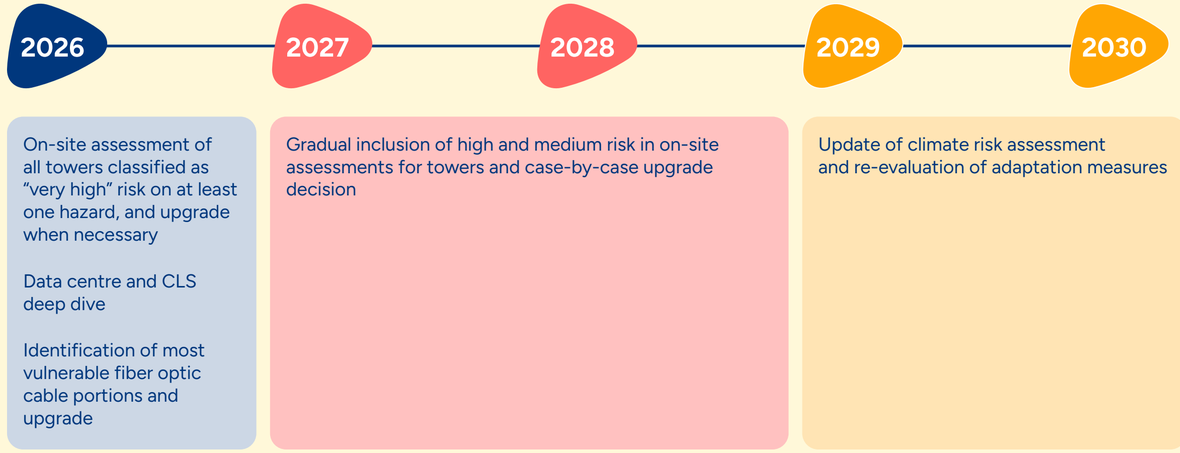
- Changing air temperature

Risk Index Range	Category	Priority	Action Required
0.75 - 1.00	Very High	Immediate	Intervention required within 1 year
0.50 - 0.74	High	High Priority	Intervention within 1-2 years
0.25 - 0.49	Medium	Medium Priority	Planned intervention within 3-5 years
0.00 - 0.24	Low	Low Priority	Monitoring and preventative maintenance

100% of critical sites (towers, data centres, cable landing stations) as well as fiber optic cables have been assessed for climate risks.

Climate event log with impact: needs to be expanded to high heat events.

Climate physical risk upgrade calendar:



Managing climate-related physical risks

Towers

A site-by-site approach, focused on the most critical and at-risk sites identified through a global assessment.

Cyclones

- Mitigation processes already in place: pylons and solar structures are reinforced in accordance with cyclonic standards in at-risk areas, and tower redundancy is in place. Action: ensure that these standards are respected at all sites in at-risk areas.

Heat

- Protection through artificial canopies, thermal protection of sensitive equipment, and heat-reflective coatings. Supplier engagement: ensure that outdoor equipment has temperature specifications aligned with maximum expected temperatures. For indoor equipment: air conditioning and ventilation systems.

Landslides

- Retaining walls around sites, drainage system.
- Strengthening of tower foundations.
- Erosion monitoring in at-risk sites.

Floods

- Raising electronics (batteries, electrical cabinets, power systems) 1.5 m above ground level.Drainage systems and pumps to evacuate pluvial floodwater. Elevating access roads to ensure access in case of crisis. Regular monitoring of rubber seals, gaskets and cable insulation.

Wildfires

- Ensure fire protecting barrier is at least 2m around site, and fire mitigating systems are present (sandbox, fire extinguisher).

Lighting

- Ensure compliance with lightning norms in high density areas.

Data centres and cable landing stations

A site-by-site approach for all sites, evaluating exposure and vulnerabilities through detailed site assessments. Measures will first be implemented at pilot sites and then expanded.

Heat

- Ensure high temperature specifications for cooling systems, both at current maximum levels and expected future maximum levels.
- Add contractual requirements with electricity providers in heatwave contexts to ensure stable supply.
- Ensure robust and tested contingency plans for high-heat events in regions prone to extreme heat.

Landslides

- Erosion monitoring around at-risk sites.

Floods:

- Construction of data centres several metres above ground level and raising generator systems.
- Consider relocation of CLS when located in areas at high risk of coastal flooding.
- Regular monitoring of rubber seals, gaskets and cable insulation.

Cables

General approach: identification of most at-risk portions and site visit to ensure low vulnerability to risk identified as high in global assessment.

Heat

- Ensure thermal insulation of portions likely to be affected by increasing heatwaves.

Floods and landslides

- Reinforce structures in at-risk areas.
- Ensure quick response time in case of damage to backbone portions.

Wildfires

- Switch airborne cables to underground in areas vulnerable to wildfires.

Managing climate-related ***transition risks***

Our main transition risks

Increased investor scrutiny, sustainability reporting and performance demand, affecting our access to capital

Risk response strategy

- Climate transition planning is already a response to give more confidence in our capacity to achieve our targets
- Anticipation of IFRS reporting requirements and preparation for group-wide compliance by 2027
- Integration of a double-materiality assessment in our sustainability policy
- Yearly progress updates in sustainability report

Market shift to green data centres

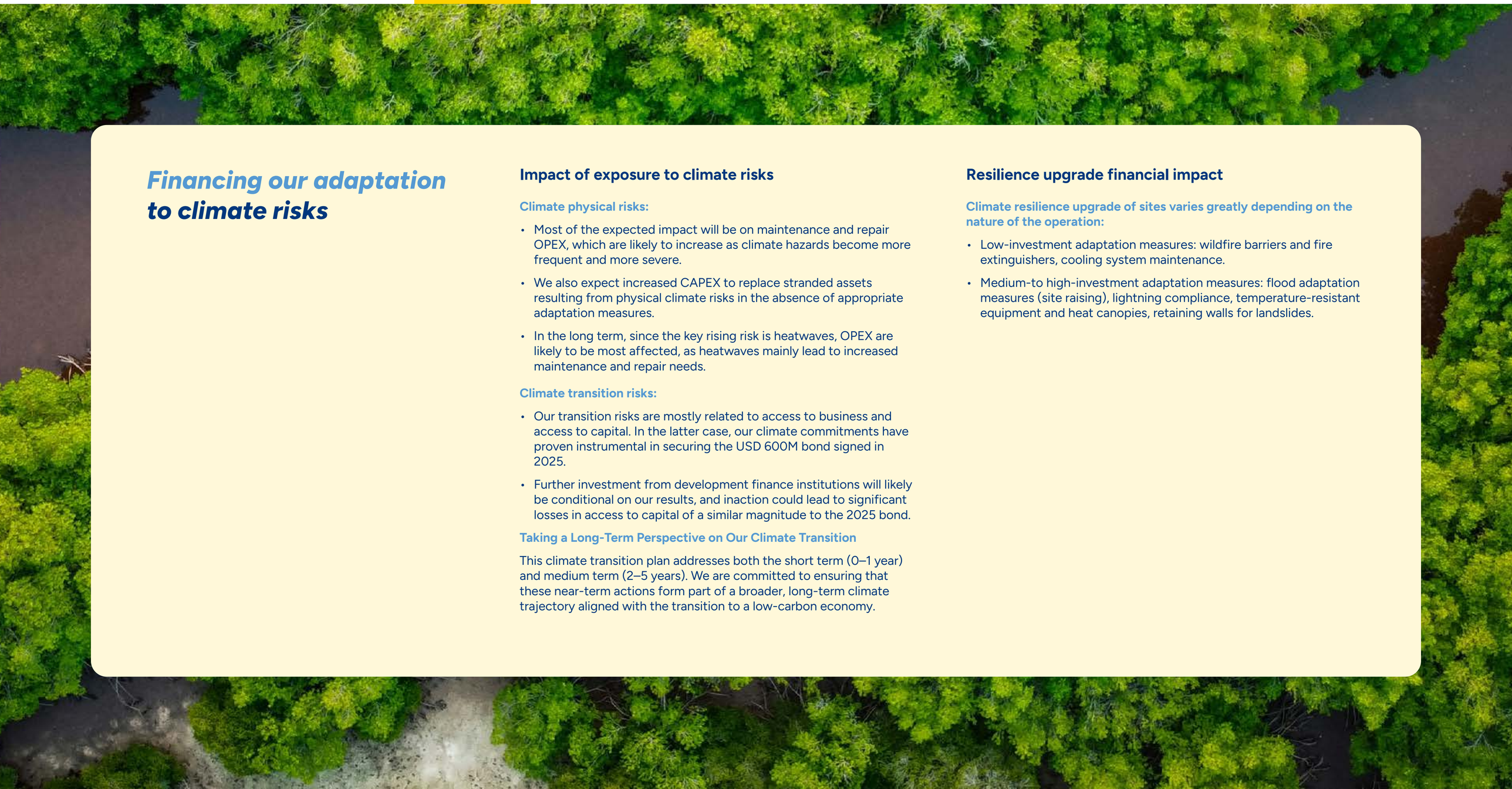
Risk response strategy

- Commitment to transparent and comprehensive disclosure, and notably full disclosure of our GHG footprint with year-on-year variations
- Third-party verification of GHG accounting starting in 2026
- Critical review of climate transition plan by external experts

Reputational risk in case of greenwashing

Risk response strategy

- Early deployment of EACs for Stellarix, starting in 2025
- Anticipation of climate issues from the design phase for new data centres
- Diversification of energy solutions for existing data centres, as outlined in the plan: solar, biofuel, energy efficiency, etc.



Financing our adaptation to climate risks

Impact of exposure to climate risks

Climate physical risks:

- Most of the expected impact will be on maintenance and repair OPEX, which are likely to increase as climate hazards become more frequent and more severe.
- We also expect increased CAPEX to replace stranded assets resulting from physical climate risks in the absence of appropriate adaptation measures.
- In the long term, since the key rising risk is heatwaves, OPEX are likely to be most affected, as heatwaves mainly lead to increased maintenance and repair needs.

Climate transition risks:

- Our transition risks are mostly related to access to business and access to capital. In the latter case, our climate commitments have proven instrumental in securing the USD 600M bond signed in 2025.
- Further investment from development finance institutions will likely be conditional on our results, and inaction could lead to significant losses in access to capital of a similar magnitude to the 2025 bond.

Taking a Long-Term Perspective on Our Climate Transition

This climate transition plan addresses both the short term (0–1 year) and medium term (2–5 years). We are committed to ensuring that these near-term actions form part of a broader, long-term climate trajectory aligned with the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Resilience upgrade financial impact

Climate resilience upgrade of sites varies greatly depending on the nature of the operation:

- Low-investment adaptation measures: wildfire barriers and fire extinguishers, cooling system maintenance.
- Medium-to high-investment adaptation measures: flood adaptation measures (site raising), lightning compliance, temperature-resistant equipment and heat canopies, retaining walls for landslides.

Governance, awareness and engagement

Governance

The Climate transition plan implementation is backed by a strong governance framework. The goal of this framework is to ensure Board oversight of the plan, Executive Committee ownership of the general strategy and enablers, and concrete application in the operating companies' business.

Board of Directors of Axian Telecom Holding and Management PLC

Executive committee

Group level ESG Steering Committee

ESG Team

OpCo ESG Steering Committee

Board oversight and monitoring	The climate transition plan is approved by the Board. Any revision of the transition plan is presented to the Board for final validation. The Board is responsible for the proper management of all corporate risks, including climate risks and natural hazards. The Board is informed on a quarterly basis of scope 1 & 2 emissions, and monitors overall results and outlooks on an annual basis.
Key executive responsibilities	The CEO is responsible for reporting progress to the Board, and for aligning the business strategy with the CTP. The Chief Corporate Affairs Officer is the sponsor of the CTP at the Executive Committee, reports on updates, progress, proposes budgets and maintains accountability on key executive responsibilities.The Chief Risk & Compliance Officer is responsible for assessing and managing current and future trends in environmental risks, building and deploying the adaptation component of the CTP. The other executive committee members are responsible for including the CTP in their department's roadmaps for energy, procurement, strategy, etc.
Managing the group climate transition	The Group ESG Steering Committee provides strategic leadership, oversight and accountability for ESG performance across the Group and its Operating Companies. It manages the group's climate transition, monitors progress and makes decisions regarding the deployment of climate solutions. It validates annual CAPEX and OPEX plans related to the execution of the climate transition plan, and escalates potential blocking points to the top management. The SteerCo is chaired by the CEO, and includes ExCo members and the ESG team. It is convened on a quarterly basis.
Coordinating actions and measuring progress	The Head of CSR & ESG is tasked with coordinating internal and external stakeholder engagement on the CTP, ensuring internal and external reporting of progress against the CTP, guaranteeing the effectiveness of the governance process, organising quarterly ESG SteerCos and proposing CTP-aligned yearly monetary incentive criteria. The Climate Transition Manager coordinates day-to-day efforts on decarbonization initiatives, collects data for progress reporting and prepares update to the CTP.
Monitoring and managing day-to-day implementation	Each OpCo ESG Steerco, chaired by the OpCo CEO, ensures local implementation of the Group climate transition plan and ESG strategy. It reports on progress and potential difficulties, validates local engagement policies and decarbonization project investments, and organizes employee environmental awareness initiatives.

Awareness

2030 target: climate training has become an integral part of employee training and management awareness

Employees

All staff, including middle management of OpCos and the Group, have completed at least one mandatory climate and environmental training session per year. In 2026, this training will be composed of four mandatory e-learning modules.

All OpCos have deployed awareness campaigns on energy sobriety: energy-saving signage for offices, smart use of devices and laptops to extend lifespan, and minimisation of AI impact.

Climate Impact Ambassadors receive one day of training per year on environmental issues.

Board

Climate-related issues are on the agenda of every Board meeting, through the presentation of the results of the transition plan.

Climate experts are invited to the Board Sustainability Sub-Committee once a year.

A presentation of sustainability industry best practice and the state of play is delivered to the Board once a year.

Top management

Members of the top management of OpCos have participated in at least 1 climate awareness 4-hour workshop.

Company culture

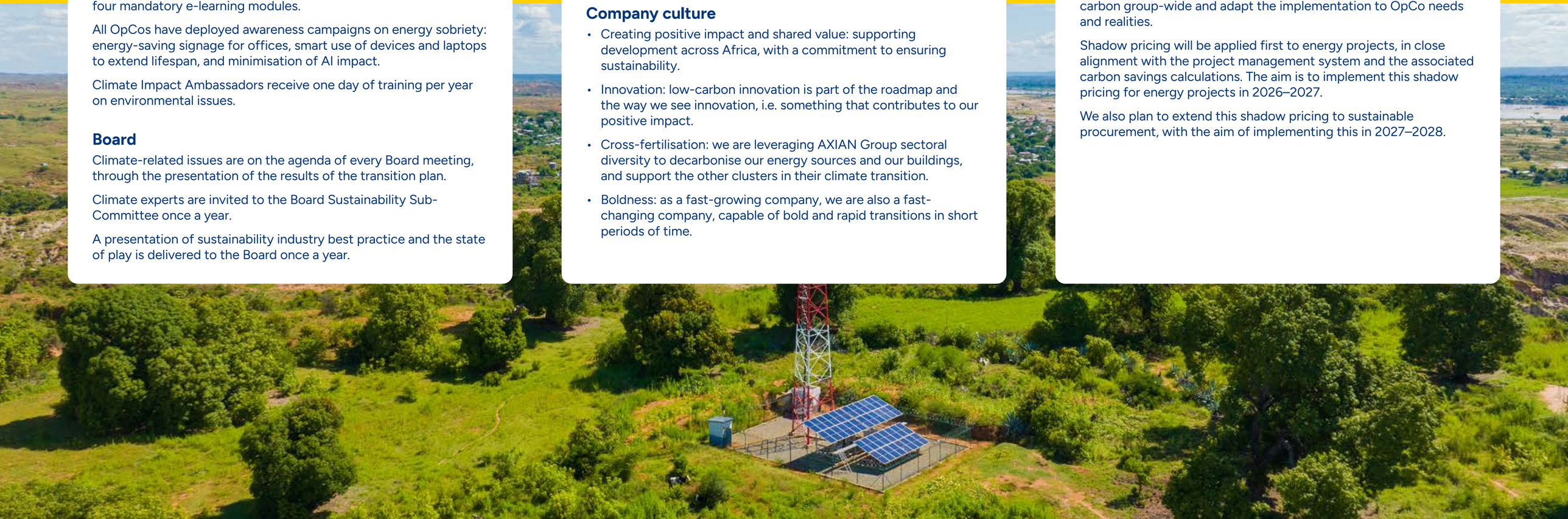
- Creating positive impact and shared value: supporting development across Africa, with a commitment to ensuring sustainability.
- Innovation: low-carbon innovation is part of the roadmap and the way we see innovation, i.e. something that contributes to our positive impact.
- Cross-fertilisation: we are leveraging AXIAN Group sectoral diversity to decarbonise our energy sources and our buildings, and support the other clusters in their climate transition.
- Boldness: as a fast-growing company, we are also a fast-changing company, capable of bold and rapid transitions in short periods of time.

Internal carbon pricing

Our awareness programme also includes climate financial awareness, i.e. ensuring that climate issues are taken into account during financial decisions. We plan to introduce a shadow price of carbon group-wide and adapt the implementation to OpCo needs and realities.

Shadow pricing will be applied first to energy projects, in close alignment with the project management system and the associated carbon savings calculations. The aim is to implement this shadow pricing for energy projects in 2026–2027.

We also plan to extend this shadow pricing to sustainable procurement, with the aim of implementing this in 2027–2028.



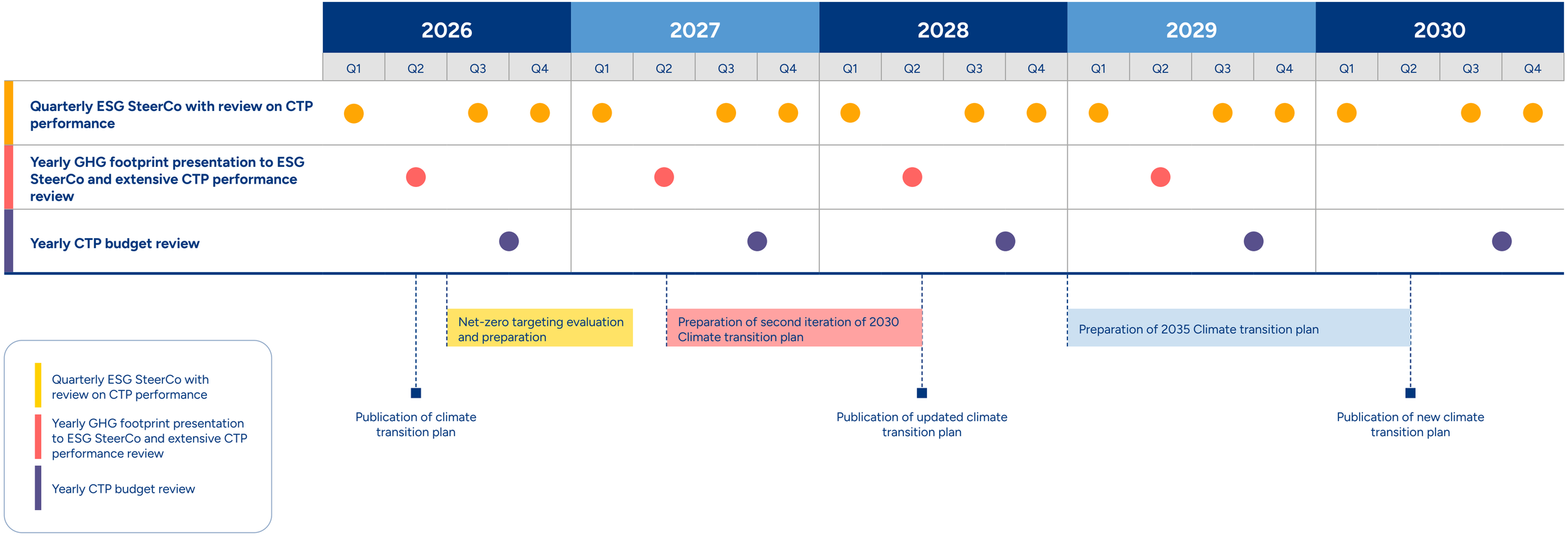
Climate transition plan timeline

Executive compensation

Climate metrics are included in the Business Scorecard (BSC) on Sustainability, which contributes to the calculation of 5% of the end-of-year bonuses of OpCo management and Group executives. In 2025, one of the main targets was the finalisation of the climate transition plan.

Starting in 2026, between 30% and 35% of the BSC Sustainability score will be determined by climate transition plan achievement in terms of the GHG trajectory and low-carbon energy share. Targets are OpCo-specific: energy-intensive OpCos have Scope 1 and 2 targets, while Scope 3-intensive OpCos will have targets relating to their value chain. This system will be in place until 2029; subsequently, the climate component of the BSC will include Scope 1, 2 and 3 targets for all OpCos.

Aside from this performance component, the BSC Sustainability also defines capacity-building objectives, which are determined annually based on awareness and governance needs. In 2026, for instance, they are focused on environmental awareness training for all staff members and top executives.



External engagement strategy

Implementing our climate transition plan will require sustained and amplified engagement with external stakeholders across and beyond our value chain.

The supplier engagement program will be the main component of this engagement strategy, with the following priorities per type of supplier:

- Energy providers (except grid): developing new energy solutions (biofuel, EACs, solar plants, wind, etc.) and developing partnerships with local solutions such as minigrid providers.
- Grid operators: strengthening our ongoing discussions with national providers to improve grid reliability and availability, and support our AXIAN Energy partners in developing new grid-connected energy solutions in the countries where we operate.
- Device suppliers: developing device circularity, refurbishment, and increasing device lifespan and efficiency.
- Technical equipment suppliers: developing equipment circularity, and working on resilience to climate hazards, and in particular heat.

Yas is also committed to engaging with cross-industry and international stakeholders, to broaden our perspectives, identify new action streams, combine expertise from various stakeholders, and set worldwide standards for climate action.

Yas participates in the Climate Action Taskforce of the GSMA, regrouping mobile operators from all around the world. Yas notably chairs the Emerging Markets Group.

Yas is committed to developing EAC/REC availability across the African continent, and will therefore continue to engage with the i-TRACK foundation, in charge of certifying renewable energy production.

Yas has a partnership with IRD in Madagascar to implement the instant rain measurement system. In Madagascar, the programme is set to be deployed with the public weather authorities.

Yas has set near-terms targets validated by the SBTi, and is investigating net-zero target-setting in the near future. We also participate in consultations on the updates to the net-zero standard.

Yas has been part of the UN Global Compact since February 2024, and will continue to uphold its principles and share them notably with suppliers, with initiatives such as the SPARK programme.

Tanzania to reforest part of the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. Over the last few years the partnership enabled the planting of 96,400 trees planted and the restoration of 69 hectares of degraded land.

Annex

Acronyms

AIOps	Artificial Intelligence for IT Operations
BAU	Business-as-usual
BAP	Business-as-planned
CLS	Cable landing stations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSP	Communication service provider
CTP	Climate Transition Plan
EAC	Energy attribute certificate
ESG	Environment, Social & Governance
EV	Electric vehicle
MNO	Mobile network operators
OpCo	Operating Company
PPA	Power purchase agreement
PUE	Power usage effectiveness
REC	Renewable energy certificate
REF	Renewable energy factor
SBTi	Science-Based Targets initiative
VoLTE	Voice over LTE (Long-Term Evolution)

Key assumptions and external factors

The Climate transition plan implementation is backed by a strong governance framework. The goal of this framework is to ensure Board oversight of the plan, Executive Committee ownership of the general strategy and enablers, and concrete application in the operating companies' business.

- **Decarbonisation rates of the grid:** Generally low, and adjusted based on known low-carbon energy projects in our countries of operation. Conservative assumptions have been adopted to account for the high level of uncertainty associated with renewable energy projects. The scenario does not anticipate changes in environmental policy or local climate-related regulations.
- **Technological development:** No major breakthrough is expected in the short term, but significant energy efficiency gains are anticipated in the long term.
- **Availability and quality of supply chain data:** We anticipate increased data partnerships with large suppliers, who are subject to similar disclosure standards as us. AI is also expected to help improve upstream data quality.
- **Availability of recycled and low-carbon innovation:** Many of the products purchased are manufactured on other continents. We expect to be able to require major suppliers to include a share of recycled content in their raw materials, though this may be more challenging for small or local suppliers. We also expect to access recycled steel in large quantities, as well as recycled plastic and low-carbon concrete.
- **Supplier decarbonisation speed:** For companies committed to SBTi, we expect them to achieve their targets within their declared timelines. For others, we expect them to follow a general decarbonisation trend, though at a slower pace than SBTi-aligned companies, particularly among smaller suppliers. For some suppliers, our engagement policies are intended to encourage more ambitious action than has been announced to date.
- **Climate physical risks:** Climate risk exposure has been modelled under medium and high climate change scenarios. We expect chronic climate risks to increasingly affect our operations, and acute risks to impact both infrastructure and clients.
- **Legacy infrastructure:** We are progressively phasing out our 3G network across all operating companies by 2030 while modernising existing infrastructure through the deployment of more energy-efficient equipment. At the same time, we are facilitating the transition to the latest technologies by procuring devices with the appropriate capabilities, minimising 2G usage and promoting VoLTE adoption.
- **Business growth model:** Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are expected to peak around 2027–2028 due to sustained site development over the next three years, the temporary coexistence of 3G and 5G, and the initially lower energy efficiency of 5G. The sunset of 3G and improvements in 5G efficiency are expected to reduce energy consumption thereafter, enabling a decline in emissions.

We acknowledge the particular nature of this trajectory, which is not aligned with a strict carbon budget pathway, but consider it necessary to uphold our commitment to digital inclusion for underserved communities in Africa.

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