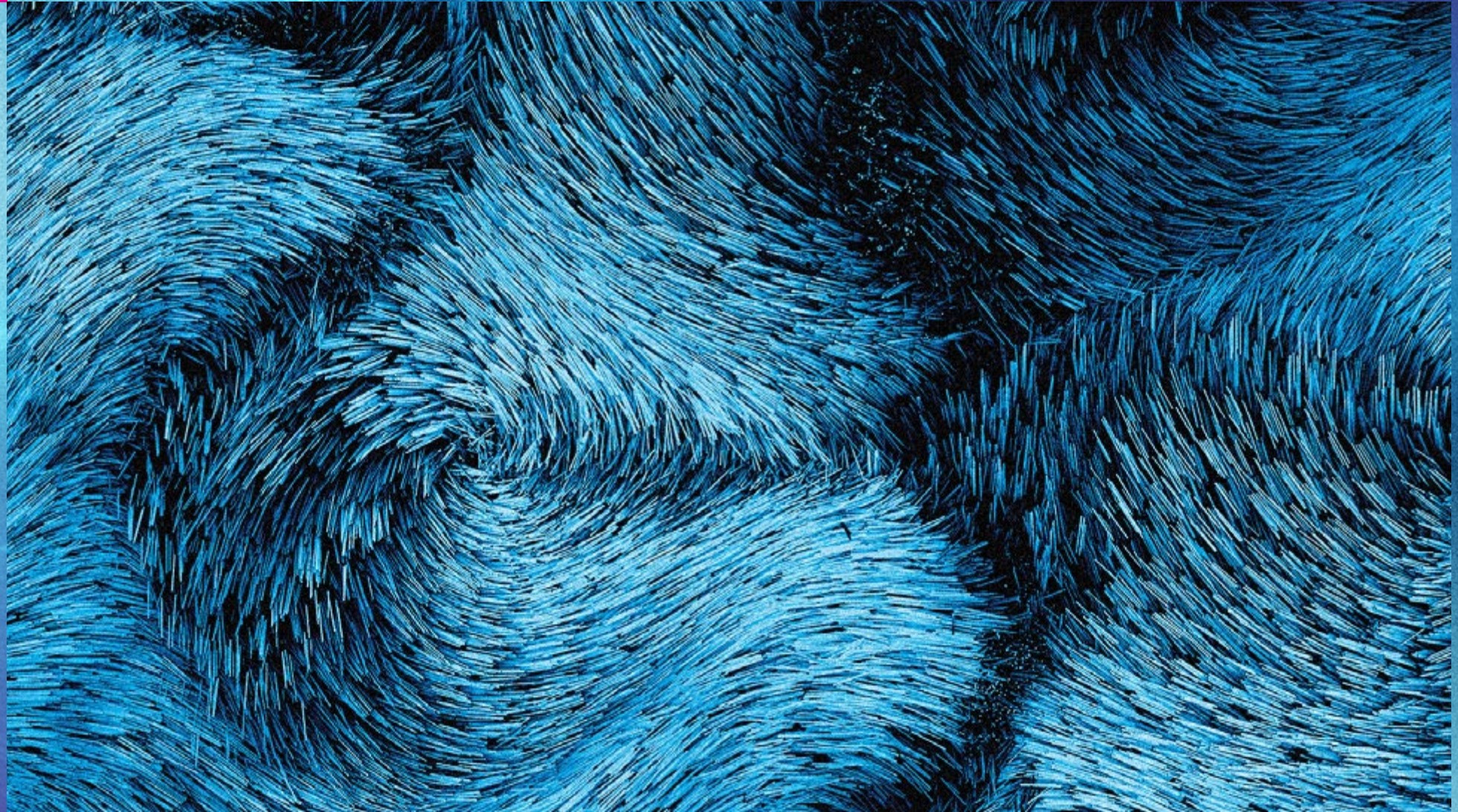


INVESTING WISELY IN
IDEAS THAT MATTER



DISCLAIMER

This report sets out our understanding of, and response to Infratil's climate-related risks and opportunities, our approach to scenario analysis, our current and anticipated impacts of climate change and our strategy to respond to these risks and opportunities. This reflects our current understanding as of 30 July 2025 in respect of our financial year ending 31 March 2025. Infratil is required to produce group climate statements under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 ('FMCA') that comply with the Aotearoa NZ Climate Standards for FY2025 (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2025).

This report contains disclosures that rely on early and evolving assessments of current and forward-looking information, incomplete and estimated data, and our related judgements, opinions and assumptions. We have sought to provide accurate information in respect of FY2025, but we caution reliance being placed on representations that are necessarily subject to significant risks, uncertainties and/or assumptions. We rely on information and emissions data from our portfolio companies that may not be complete or accurate given our portfolio companies are also evolving their approach to understanding and reporting on climate-related risks and opportunities. Climate change is an evolving challenge, with high levels of uncertainty, particularly over long-term horizons, given the climate is dynamic, involves feedback loops, interdependencies, and tipping points.

Descriptions of the current and anticipated impacts of climate change on Infratil and the multiple sectors our business covers, therefore, draw on and/or represent estimates only. In particular, this document contains forward-looking statements and opinions about Infratil, Infratil's portfolio companies and the environment in which Infratil operates, including climate-related metrics, climate scenarios, targets, estimated climate projections, and statements of

Infratil's future intentions and performance. It also contains forward-looking statements regarding Infratil and our portfolio companies' business operations, market conditions, sustainability objectives or targets and risk management practices. These statements and opinions necessarily involve assumptions, forecasts and projections about our present and future strategies and the environment in which we will operate in the future, which are inherently uncertain and subject to contingencies outside of Infratil's control and limitations, particularly as to inputs, available data and information which is likely to change.

We base those statements and opinions on reasonable information available to us at the date of publication. We do not undertake to revise or update those statements and opinions if events or circumstances change or unanticipated events happen after publishing this report.

The risks and opportunities described in this report, and our strategies to achieve our targets, may not eventuate or may be more or less significant than anticipated.

There are many factors that could cause Infratil's actual results, performance or achievement of climate-related metrics (including targets) to differ materially from that described, including economic and technological viability, climatic, government, consumer, and market factors outside of Infratil's control. Infratil is committed to progressing our response to climate-related risks and opportunities over time but is constrained by the novel and developing nature of this subject matter. We caution reliance on climate-related forward-looking statements that are necessarily less reliable than other statements Infratil may make in its annual reporting. Infratil gives no representation, warranty or assurance that actual outcomes or performance will not materially differ from the forward-looking

statements in this report. We do not accept any liability whatsoever for any loss arising directly or indirectly from any use of the information contained in this report, whether in respect of Infratil and/or its portfolio companies.

This disclaimer should be read along with the limitations on page 16.

This report is not an offer document and does not constitute an offer or invitation or investment recommendation to distribute or purchase securities, shares, or other interests. Nothing in this report should be interpreted as capital growth, earnings or any other legal, financial, tax or other advice or guidance. For detailed information on our financial performance, please refer to our FY2025 disclosures and Annual Report, available [here](#).

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FRONT COVER: RIVERS OF WIND

The artwork featured on the front cover is from Rivers of Wind, a digital artwork by Delainy Jamahl.

Bringing data to life in this mesmerising digital artwork, Delainy Jamahl's Rivers of Wind uses 8 years of historic weather data from the Wellington Airport weather station to produce its flowing visuals. Visualising the invisible force that moves us and is often heard howling through our city, Rivers of Wind explores the intersection of technology and nature and their effect on the human experience.

We are delighted to showcase this local artistic talent, especially because it can be interpreted to represent many of the characteristics of Infratil's portfolio through the intersection of climate, renewable energy, digital technology, and, of course, Wellington Airport.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change remains a serious issue for the global economy and will have a significant impact across many sectors and businesses. It is therefore increasingly important for organisations to understand and disclose their climate-related risks and opportunities to allow stakeholders to make informed decisions.

Recognising this, in 2021, the New Zealand Government enacted legislation¹ to require mandatory climate-related disclosures for certain companies, known as Climate Reporting Entities ('CRE'). After a period of consultation, the External Reporting Board ('XRB') issued the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards ('NZ Climate Standards' or 'NZ CS')². These mandatory standards provide a framework to consider climate-related risks and opportunities broadly in line with the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ('TCFD') framework, covering Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, Metrics and Targets.

The aim of these Standards is to support the allocation of capital towards activities that are consistent with a transition to a low-emissions, climate-resilient future. As a large NZX-listed company, Infratil Limited ('Infratil') is deemed to be a Climate Reporting Entity ('CRE') and is required to report in line with the NZ Climate Standards for FY2025. This is Infratil's second mandatory CRD. Infratil's FY2025 CRD comply with the NZ Climate Standards.

Approved on behalf of the Board on 30 July 2025.



Alison Gerry
Director



Anne Uriwin
Director

In preparing this report, we have relied on the following Adoption Provisions from NZ CS 2:

Adoption Provision number and description	Comment
2 - Anticipated financial impacts (physical and transition risks and opportunities)	At the portfolio level, we have quantified anticipated financial impacts to physical assets (but not operations) from the physical effects of climate change in the 'worst case' scenario that we have assessed (SSP5-8.5), but we have not yet disclosed quantified anticipated financial impacts from climate-related transition risks and opportunities.
6 - Comparatives for metrics	We have included at least one year of comparative data for metrics disclosed. Some metrics were reported for the first time in FY2024, so two years of comparatives and analysis of trends are not yet possible for these metrics.
7 - Analysis of trends	

Infratil's CRD comprises this report, Infratil's Basis of Preparation for its reporting of GHG Emissions, and KPMG's Limited Assurance Report, which are available [here](#). Relevant disclosures required by the NZ Climate Standards which appear in these documents are identified below:

NZ CS Section	Source
NZ CS 1: 24(a)	CRD, page 37 and Basis of Preparation page 4
NZ CS 1: 24(b)	CRD, page 37 and Basis of Preparation page 4
NZ CS 1: 24(c)	Basis of Preparation page 12 (Appendix 1)
NZ CS 1: 24(d)	Basis of Preparation pages 5-8
NZ CS 1: 25 and 26	Greenhouse Gas Statement - Limited Assurance Report 2025
NZ CS 3: 52 and 53	Basis of Preparation pages 3-5, 8-10

INTENDED AUDIENCE

The objective of the NZ Climate Standards is to enable Primary Users to assess the merits of how entities are considering climate-related risks and opportunities and then make decisions based on those assessments. The Standards define Primary Users as 'existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors'. Outside of Morrison, Infratil has no material creditors, and therefore we consider Infratil's Primary Users to be our existing and potential shareholders, bondholders and the banks that provide funding and other services to Infratil.

We note that Infratil's investors and bondholders include a mix of large, institutional investors as well as retail investors. We have endeavoured to provide a level of detail, graphics, and suitable language to enable the spectrum of our investors and lenders to engage with and understand this report and glean useful insights.

1. The Financial Sector (Climate-related Disclosures and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021

2. [Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards » XRB](#)

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT INFRATIL

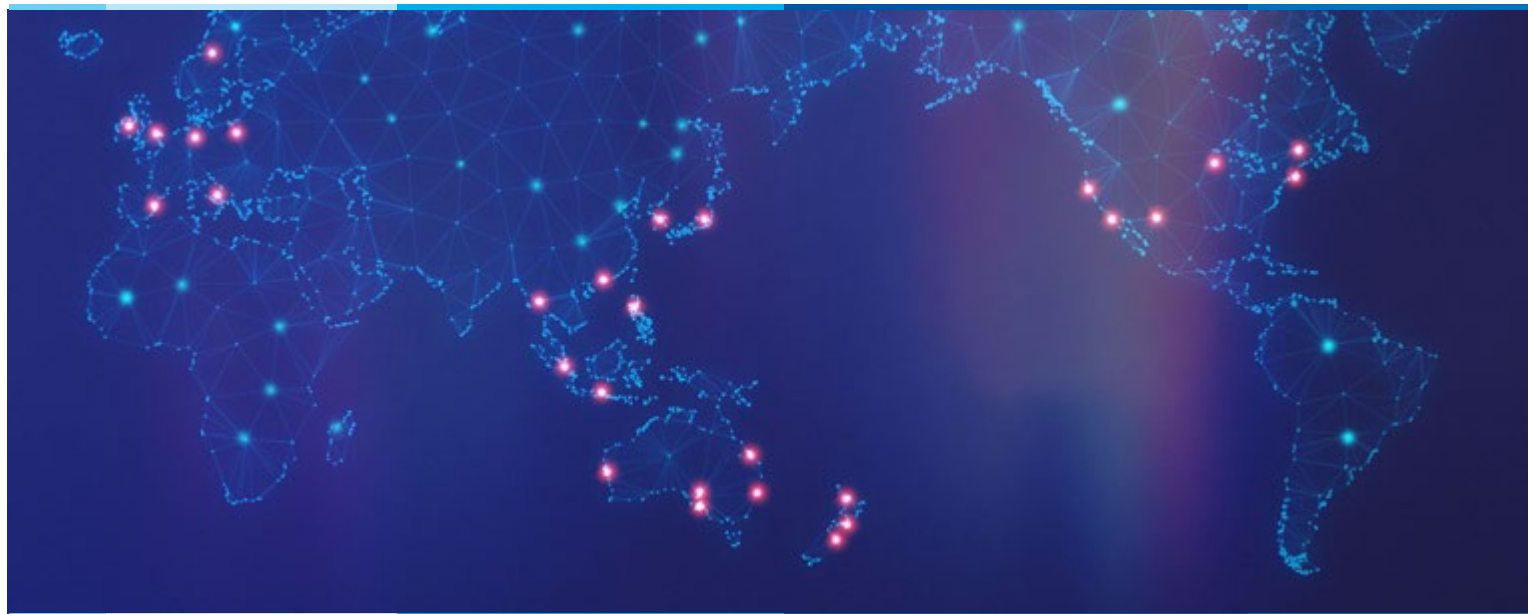
Infratil is an infrastructure investment company that invests wisely in ideas that matter; in things that societies need now and will need more of in the future such as renewable electricity, telecommunications networks, data centres and healthcare.

Infratil's portfolio – set out on the next page - has incorporated sustainability characteristics since its inception in 1994, with our initial investments including renewable energy company Trustpower (now Manawa Energy). Infratil views decarbonisation as a macro-trend tailwind that forms a key part of the rationale behind our renewable energy platform. Infratil's deepening conviction in this macro-trend is reflected in our investment in renewable generation development companies in the US (Longroad Energy, 2016), in New Zealand and Australia with the establishment of Tilt Renewables in 2016 (sold in 2021) and now Mint Renewables (2022), and further afield in Europe (Galileo, 2020) and in Asia (Gurin Energy, 2021).

Infratil's portfolio reflects an increasingly global footprint, with operations in 18 countries across Australasia, North America, Asia, Europe and the United Kingdom. This portfolio diversity is an important attribute that we take into consideration when assessing our climate risks and opportunities. Infratil's portfolio is diversified both by sector and geographically spread across the jurisdictions in which it operates. This diversification increases our resilience to climate-related physical risks and emerging transition risks, as well as providing exposure to climate-related opportunities, such as opportunities created by regulatory changes to support renewable energy investments.

Infratil has its own Board, but no directly employed staff – instead it contracts to Morrison for its day-to-day activities, including investment management. This provides Infratil with greater access to expertise, flexible resource, and broader networks than we

INFRATIL HAS A PRESENCE ACROSS 18 COUNTRIES



could probably achieve as a conventionally resourced company.

With the support of Morrison, Infratil seeks to integrate material Environmental, Social and Governance ('ESG') issues, including those relating to climate change, through the investment process. Further details regarding Infratil's Manager, and its approach to ESG integration are set out on page 7 and 14 of Infratil's FY2024 Sustainability Report, which was published in October 2024.

In FY2024, Infratil also released its updated Climate Statement and refreshed its investment Exclusion Policy.

In 2023, the Science Based Targets initiative ('SBTi') approved Infratil's near-term science-based operational and portfolio emissions reduction targets, making Infratil the first company in

New Zealand to achieve this status under the SBTi's Financial Institution framework. Details of the targets and our progress to achieve them are set out on page 37-40 of this report.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Set out in this report are Infratil's FY2025 climate-related disclosures, covering Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics & Targets. This is our third CRD report, and the second under the mandatory NZ Climate Standards regime. We have sought to be consistent with our previous CRD where appropriate, to support comparability, whilst also building on the information in these reports in order to align with the requirements of the NZ Climate Standards.

We have also continued to seek to incorporate feedback from stakeholders – for example, in response to that feedback, our FY2025 CRD provides a more concise summary of qualitative sector-level climate related risks and opportunities, focusing on the most material climate issues for each sector, added some more graphics and provided more information on integration of climate-related factors into capital allocation decisions. Apart from this, and the inclusion of some further context in relation to Infratil's Transition Plan (which is a mandatory component this year), we have endeavoured to retain consistency of presentation and approach as much as possible to support familiarity and comparability for users.

This report covers the twelve months to 31 March 2025 and should be read in conjunction with Infratil's FY2025 Annual Report.

INFRATIL'S PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

TODAY, INFRATIL'S INVESTMENTS SPAN FOUR HIGH-CONVICTION PLATFORMS, WITH A GEOGRAPHICALLY DIVERSE PORTFOLIO OF 15 COMPANIES

Digital



66% portfolio

Renewables



21% portfolio

Healthcare



8% portfolio

Airport



5% portfolio

Portfolio proportions shown above are based on proportion of fair value. As set out on page 23 of Infratil's FY2025 Annual Report, fair value is the market value of listed investments, or book value in the case of Fortysouth, or reflects independent valuations prepared for Infratil for all other portfolio companies except RetireAustralia. The carrying value of RetireAustralia was reviewed against market-based comparables and other benchmarks at 31 March 2025 to estimate the fair value of Infratil's investment as at 31 March 2025.

3. As at balance date, Infratil had agreed to acquire an additional 1.58% of CDC's ordinary shares for ~A\$216 million (which settled in May 2025), taking Infratil's ownership on settlement to 49.8%.

4. On 11 July 2025, Contact Energy completed the 100% acquisition of Manawa Energy. As part of the transaction, Infratil received \$1.12 in cash per Manawa share plus 0.5830 new Contact Energy shares for every Manawa share. As a result, Infratil now owns 9.5% of Contact Energy.

INTRODUCTION

MATERIALITY AND BOUNDARIES

As set out on page 14 of NZ CS 3, the XRB defines information as material if 'omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that Primary Users make based on an entity's climate-related disclosures.'

To determine materiality, and in alignment with Infratil's approach in its ESG materiality assessment undertaken in 2023, we have sought to adopt a double materiality approach, considering both Infratil's GHG emissions profile and the impact of climate change risks and opportunities for Infratil.

We have considered both financial impacts and non-financial impacts such as reputation and stakeholder impacts. We have also considered what our Primary Users might reasonably expect to be included in this report, for example, if there was wide media coverage of damage to an asset or facility, but the financial impacts were not material at the Infratil level, we are likely to include it in our CRD because a Primary User might consider it unusual not to reference the event.

Although we have provided detailed disclosures at the portfolio and sector level for transition risks and opportunities, and at the sector and asset level for physical climate risks, we have generally not included their underlying value chains in our risk and impacts assessments.

We have included Manawa Energy in the reporting boundaries for this report, reflecting the portfolio position for the year ending/as at 31 March 2025, given the Contact Energy transaction completed after this date. We note that Contact Energy is a CRE and its first mandatory disclosures were published in 2024.

How we have determined materiality and set boundaries is tailored for different components of this report, which we summarise here.

Strategy

a) Current impacts

We have limited our disclosures on current impacts to Infratil and all of its portfolio companies (typically not extending to value chains) from climate or extreme weather-related events that we are currently aware of and/or actually occurred in the reporting period or shortly thereafter.

b) Physical impacts

We have endeavoured to assess the impacts to the physical assets owned by portfolio companies (typically not extending to their value chains, unless stated otherwise within the report) from a range of climate perils. We have included all portfolio companies⁵ in our analysis, noting Galileo and Mint do not own any operational sites as at 31 March 2025.

This year we included Fortysouth in our boundary for physical climate risk assessments. Fortysouth has over 1,600 sites, too numerous to include practically and economically, so we asked the company to provide a list of its most critical sites and those where they had ancillary assets (like solar panels and batteries). We assessed 10 sites that met these criteria. We consider this is appropriate given that, by their nature and geographic dispersion, the cell towers have a relatively low level of physical climate risk, particularly at the Infratil portfolio level.

We have sought to aggregate the assessed impacts to assets for each platform and disclose the findings at that level, regardless of size. We have been able to provide this level of detail because there are only a limited number of physical sites/assets assessed as being both highly exposed and vulnerable to one or more climate perils.

We have just sought to quantify financial impacts to owned physical sites/assets, and not the financial impacts to operations and/or earnings. In our quantification calculations, we have included development sites where construction commenced during the period, but excluded greenfield sites.

c) Transitional impacts

We disclose *qualitative* transitional climate impacts on a platform level that are informed by considering the climate-related risks and opportunities facing each sector, including some supply chain impacts where they might have a material impact a sector level.

We discuss the boundaries for the *quantitative* transitional assessments in the preamble to that section on page 26.

Risk

Infratil's risk management system focuses on risks relevant to Infratil itself, and risks that are relevant at the portfolio level. We have therefore not disclosed information in this section regarding the risk management systems operated by the portfolio companies.

Metrics and Targets

a) Emissions reporting

We have released a FY2025 Greenhouse Gas ('GHG') Emissions Basis of Preparation document ('Basis of Preparation') for Infratil's emissions reporting, alongside this report.

Even though some portfolio companies' Scope 1 and 2 and (where applicable) Scope 3 emissions are below 5% of Infratil's total financed emissions, we have included all portfolio companies in our emissions measurement and reporting boundary.

As noted in our Basis of Preparation, we exclude some business travel emissions for Infratil, namely accommodation and land transport, because they are deemed immaterial (< 5% of total business travel) and are not a component of the related target.

b) Other climate metrics

Emissions intensity metrics follow the above materiality approach, and, for the financial components of these metrics, our approach aligns with that used for financial data in our Annual Report.

For other metrics, such as climate investment, we have surveyed all our portfolio companies to try and provide as complete a picture as possible.

We note that the portfolio companies are at different stages of maturity for identifying and precisely quantifying these financial climate metrics.

All financial data is in New Zealand dollars unless specified otherwise. Any information provided to Infratil in currencies other than NZ dollars was converted using the same exchange rates as Infratil's financial statements.

c) Targets

We follow the SBTi guidance for materiality in respect of our target.

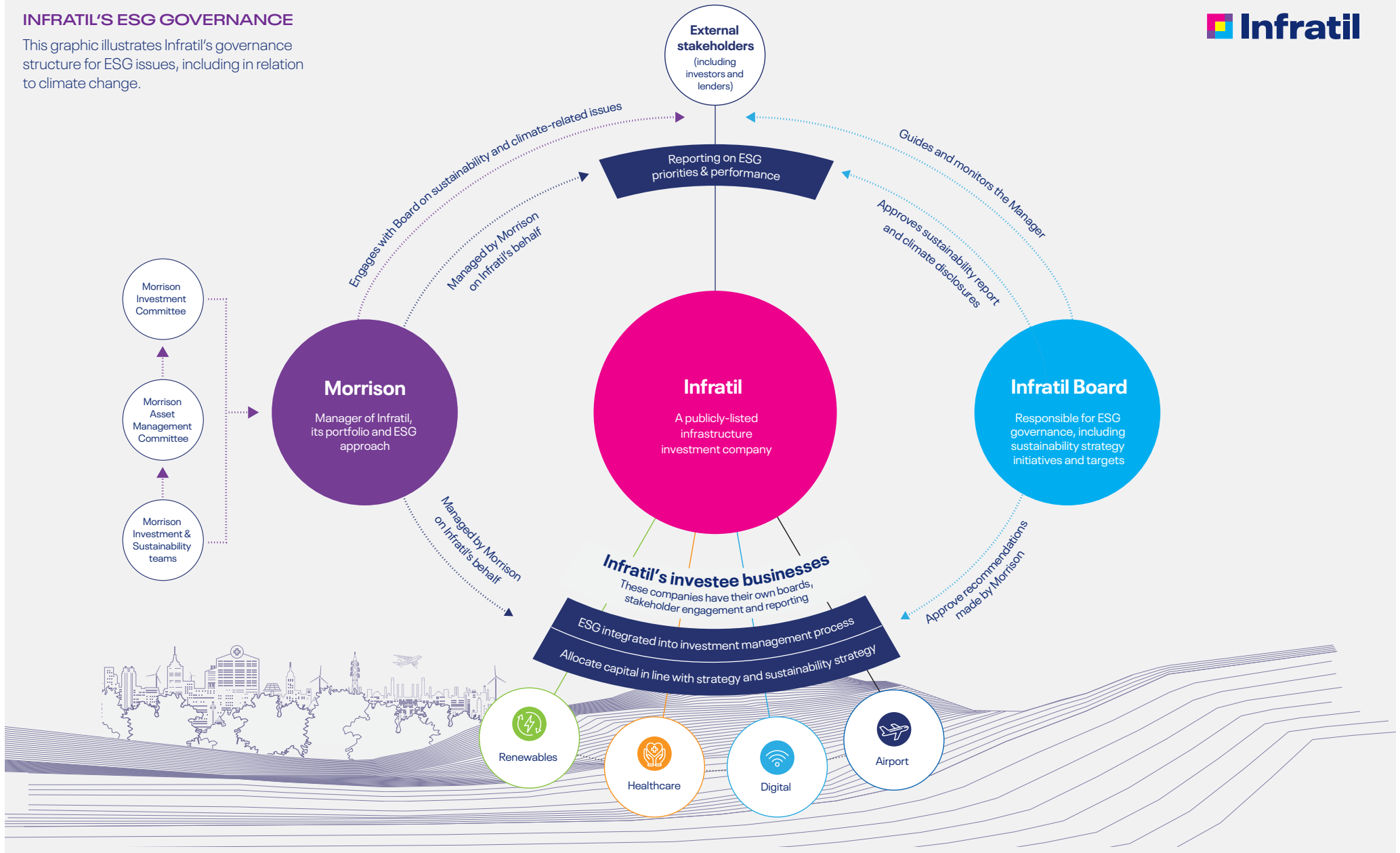
We report all portfolio companies that set, or commit to setting, SBTi targets, regardless of size.

5. Portfolio companies includes all companies set out on the previous page excluding Clearvision.

GOVERNANCE

INFRATIL'S ESG GOVERNANCE

This graphic illustrates Infratil's governance structure for ESG issues, including in relation to climate change.



GOVERNANCE

a) **Board:** Infratil's Board has overall responsibility for ESG governance, including oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

STRATEGY:	Infratil's Board has responsibility for approving and monitoring Infratil's strategic direction and investment strategy. Infratil's Board reviews the Company's strategy at least annually, including in FY2025, in light of the latest view on megatrends, macroeconomic outlook, and industry tailwinds, including those related to climate. For example, Infratil has significant investments in renewable energy, identified as a growth sector in the context of broader decarbonisation of the energy system. In FY2025, Morrison developed a strategic dashboard of key KPIs for the Board to monitor portfolio and asset management priorities, which includes a metric that tracks progress against Infratil's portfolio coverage SBTi target.
SCREENING AND INVESTMENT:	For potential investments in a new portfolio company that meets the screening criteria in Infratil's Exclusion Policy , Infratil seeks to identify and consider material ESG issues, including in relation to climate, as part of its due diligence in the investment process. Infratil has regard to Morrison's Sustainability Framework (set out on its website here), and Infratil's own recently refreshed sustainability strategy and objectives (see page 10 of our FY2023 Sustainability Report). Relevant, material findings from any ESG due diligence process are presented to the Board as part of the overall investment analysis and inform investment recommendations ultimately approved by the Board. Infratil's Board periodically reviews and approves Infratil's Exclusion Policy – it was last reviewed and approved in FY2024.
ASSET MANAGEMENT AND PORTFOLIO COMPANY ENGAGEMENT:	Infratil's Board has contracted Morrison to undertake the day-to-day management of Infratil's investment portfolio, with ESG and climate considerations increasingly integrated into the investment management process. Further details are set out in a document titled ' Infratil's Approach to Managing Portfolio Companies ', published in December 2024. The Infratil Board also engages directly with most portfolio companies, including, as relevant, on climate-related issues – for example the opportunities presented by the transition to low-carbon electricity generation is an area of focus for companies in Infratil's renewable energy platform.
FORMAL RISK GOVERNANCE:	The Board has responsibility for ensuring that Infratil has appropriate risk management and regulatory compliance policies in place and for monitoring the integrity of those policies as risk management mitigation strategies and/or controls. Infratil's Audit and Risk Committee ('ARC'), a sub-committee of the Board, holds delegated responsibility for Infratil's Enterprise Risk Management ('ERM') system. The ARC has approximately four scheduled meetings per annum, including in FY2025, and the Chair of the ARC provides a summary of key issues discussed at each ARC meeting to the Board at the immediately following Board meeting. The ERM risk register includes specific climate-related risks, including transition risk, physical risk, greenwashing and litigation risk, regulatory risk, and carbon prices. The ARC receives approximately semi-annual reporting (twice in FY2025) on Infratil's risks from Infratil's CFO and Treasurer, including climate risks and escalates issues to the Board in certain circumstances as set out in the Risk section on page 36.
REPORTING:	Infratil's ARC reviews and reports to the Board on the preparation, review, verification, and assurance processes in relation to sustainability reports and CRD. The Board is responsible for approving these reports and the climate scenarios that the analysis underpinning the CRD are based on. Infratil's approach to emissions measurement and reporting is set out in its Basis of Preparation documents available here . The Board considers climate-related issues and disclosures regularly across its approximately eight scheduled meetings each year (and at ad hoc meetings as required) – this occurred at all eight meetings in FY2025.
SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY AND INITIATIVES:	Infratil's Board is responsible for approving Infratil's sustainability strategy, which incorporates a focus on climate and nature – details are set out on page 10 of Infratil's FY2023 Sustainability Report. The Board is also responsible for approving sustainability initiatives, including those relating to climate – for example, in 2023, the Board reviewed and approved Infratil's emissions reduction targets, which were subsequently validated by the SBTi. The Board receives updates at least annually from Infratil's Executive Director, Sustainability, regarding Infratil's progress against its operational and portfolio SBTi emissions reduction targets.

All Infratil's directors are members of Chapter Zero (or equivalent in other jurisdictions), the New Zealand chapter of a global network of board directors committed to taking action on climate change. Chapter Zero is hosted by the New Zealand Institute of Directors and supports directors with climate awareness, skills, and tools to steward their companies through the challenges presented by climate change.

Various other sources of expertise and assistance are also available to Infratil's directors that help to keep them informed on climate-related matters, including:

- Morrison staff and external parties provide expertise in climate change, decarbonisation, and renewable energy and changes to the regulatory landscape, including in relation to climate change.
- Infratil's investment in Clearvision Ventures ('Clearvision') provides insights on the latest international developments in technology, including climate tech.

Given we have no directly employed staff, ESG-linked remuneration is not relevant for Infratil. Infratil's Management Agreement with Morrison does not have remuneration specifically linked to ESG or climate-related KPIs, but these factors are seen as being fundamental to long-term investment performance.

At the portfolio company level, Infratil seeks to support alignment of objectives by encouraging incorporation of explicit ESG targets and commitments, including in relation to climate. One example is Wellington Airport that applies an ESG modifier to its executive remuneration scheme.

GOVERNANCE

b) **Management:** As Infratil has no directly employed staff, Infratil's Board has contracted Morrison to undertake the day-to-day management of Infratil's investment portfolio. All sustainability workstreams are undertaken and/or overseen by Morrison. In carrying out the above roles and responsibilities, we seek to integrate material ESG and climate-related issues through the investment process. An outline of how we seek to integrate ESG and climate issues is set out in Infratil's FY2024 Sustainability Report (page 14).

INFRATIL CEO AND CFO:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and support Infratil investment recommendations that are made to the Infratil Board, having regard to the Exclusion Policy criteria. Are responsible for periodically reviewing updates to the Exclusion Policy and recommending these to the Board (which last occurred in FY2024). Have oversight of the due diligence ('DD') process for any new investments, which typically includes ESG DD. Have oversight of, review and recommend to the Infratil Board for approval: the annual CRD, the Sustainability Reports and other reports that include ESG elements, such as the Annual Report.
INVESTMENT COMMITTEE ('IC'):	<p>The IC is governed by a Charter; membership includes the CEO of Morrison and other senior Morrison executives/partners, which currently includes Infratil's CEO. The IC helps to ensure investment opportunities are in line with Infratil's strategy, including its sustainability strategy. The IC's role includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and interrogating any primary research conclusions and sector plans. Reviewing and endorsing Infratil's Exclusion Policy and ensuring new investment opportunities satisfy Exclusion Policy criteria. Reviewing investment opportunities and posing questions to the Morrison Investment Team, including on any material ESG matters. Approving further investigation and due diligence for investment opportunities. Providing recommendations regarding investment opportunities to the Board, with the support of the Infratil CEO and CFO. Recommendations are made in light of any material ESG considerations, including any material ESG issues raised in the DD process.
ASSET MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ('AMC'):	<p>The AMC is governed by a Charter; membership is determined by the IC having regard to the desired skills set out in the Charter. The AMC met quarterly in FY2025 to review performance of portfolio companies, including in relation to ESG. Quarterly reviews sometimes deep dive into ESG themes such as decarbonisation. ESG maturity and performance benchmarking outcomes were reported to the AMC by the Morrison Investment Team at these meetings. Following each quarterly meeting in FY2025, the AMC subsequently provided an update to the IC which highlighted any material ESG issues for consideration by the IC.</p>
MORRISON INVESTMENT TEAM:	<p>The Investment Team's key responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originating and assessing investment opportunities in line with Infratil's investment strategy and sustainability strategy and objectives and screening investment opportunities in line with Infratil's Exclusion Policy. The Investment Team prepares the investment paper and presents recommendations to the IC which typically include any material ESG DD findings. Developing onboarding plans, including for management of material ESG issues. Developing senior management KPIs which may include an ESG-linked component. Optimising value through good management of the investments, including in relation to ESG issues. The Investment Team may provide input into or review material capex undertaken by portfolio companies in relation to climate transition or resilience, including through climate transition risk analysis. Reviewing portfolio company reporting, which may incorporate ESG elements. Supporting coordination of ESG data and information required for Infratil's ESG reporting, including Infratil's Sustainability Reports and Climate Related Disclosures. <p>Various Morrison Investment Team members also have an important governance role as directors of Infratil's portfolio companies. In this role they are responsible for the oversight of the company strategy, sustainability strategy, risk management (including in relation to ESG and climate-related risks) and approval of any climate/ESG reporting, initiatives and investment undertaken by the portfolio companies' management teams.</p>
MORRISON SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT TEAM AND INFRATIL'S EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SUSTAINABILITY (TOGETHER THE SUSTAINABILITY TEAM):	<p>The Sustainability Team leads the ESG materiality assessment process for Infratil and develops or updates Infratil's sustainability strategy and objectives, informed by the materiality assessment. It is also responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keeping abreast of ESG developments and stakeholder expectations. Drafting Infratil's Exclusion Policy and updates. Overseeing the ESG component of DD for any new investments or propositions and providing subject matter expert input on any actual or potential material sustainability issues identified. Communicating ESG expectations and supporting new portfolio companies to develop and implement sustainability action plans. Ongoing engagement with portfolio companies on their material ESG issues in line with Infratil's sustainability strategy and objectives e.g. providing support for GRESB assessments. Developing and recommending ESG initiatives to Infratil's Board for approval, such as Infratil's SBTi-validated targets. Preparing various internal and external ESG reporting for Infratil, including the Sustainability Report and CRD. This includes collecting and collating ESG data with reference to recognised frameworks and standards, investigating, selecting and recommending climate scenarios and coordinating assurance (e.g. for emissions).

In carrying out the above roles and responsibilities, we seek to integrate material ESG and climate-related issues through the investment process. An outline of how we seek to integrate ESG and climate issues is set out in Infratil's FY2024 Sustainability Report (page 14).

STRATEGY

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Infratil is a high conviction infrastructure investor focused on investing wisely in ideas that matter. This means identifying and delivering the essential services that society needs today and will continue to require in the future. Our investment strategy is to focus on sectors and businesses that:

- have strong defensive characteristics, resilient to a range of economic and financial conditions;
- operate sustainably and support their communities;
- offer growth opportunities supported by macro or industry tailwinds; and
- provide opportunities to reinvest and build large-scale infrastructure.

Infratil has an important role to play to help businesses, households and communities decarbonise, while also managing the impacts of climate change.

In particular, our renewable energy platform presents a material investment opportunity for Infratil. This segment of our portfolio includes investment in early stage through to mature renewable energy development companies, with current and pipeline renewable generation projects across four continents and around 29 markets.

Longroad Energy is one of Infratil's mature growth businesses, reinvesting almost all its internally generated cash to fund growth, and occasionally requires additional equity from Infratil. Gurin Energy and Galileo are two of our growth platforms for the future. These have limited or no capacity to fund their own growth while they build out their first operating assets, so require capital, including from Infratil.

These companies are quite deliberately exposed to the growth opportunities associated with the global focus on decarbonisation through increasing the proportion of clean energy generation, as well as through electrification of transport, heat, and industrial processes.

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Our sustainability strategy, which was refreshed in 2023 (set out on page 10 of our FY2023 Sustainability Report) has a 'Climate & Nature' pillar, recognising that Infratil and its portfolio companies collectively have a role to play to catalyse a rapid and efficient transition to a low-carbon, resilient future, whilst protecting and restoring nature. The three areas of focus to achieve that objective are:

- investing to enable the transition, in a way that builds resilience. Examples include decarbonisation of energy systems through renewable generation development, supporting the transition to a sustainable aviation sector, enabling remote working through our digital infrastructure platform, and supporting connectivity during crises.
- setting SBTi-validated emissions reduction targets. The SBTi has approved Infratil's operational and portfolio emissions reduction targets, the first financial institution in New Zealand to achieve that status. Details are set out on page 39.
- understanding, managing, and reporting on impacts to nature. Recognising that supply chains can have environmental and social impacts, Infratil has established a supplier code of conduct, and we encourage our portfolio companies to do the same. Through GRESB⁶, we encourage our portfolio companies to measure and disclose their biodiversity impacts where this is a material issue for them.

INFRATIL'S EXCLUSION POLICY

An important component of our strategy is Infratil's Exclusion Policy (shown below), which was refreshed in 2023, and is available on our website [here](#).

We avoid investments that harm the environment that are harmful to society

As part of our approach to responsible investment, Infratil will not invest in organisations that derive material¹ earnings directly from activities that, in our view can harm the environment, such as:



* Unless we are satisfied the entity has or can feasibly develop a credible 1.5°C aligned transition plan and will commit to setting emissions reduction targets that are validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Infratil does not invest in companies that derive material¹ earnings directly from controversial activities that, in our view, are likely to harm society such as munitions², tobacco, gambling or adult entertainment.

Infratil seeks to invest in companies that predominantly operate in geopolitically stable countries with robust and reliable legal systems - any exception to this will be immaterial from a portfolio perspective.

1. more than 5% of gross revenue or EBITDA.
2. including all controversial weapons as defined by [MSCI Controversial Weapons Screening Index Methodology](#).

Climate change considerations are incorporated into both our investment strategy and our sustainability strategy.

Infratil's Exclusion Policy – which places specific restrictions on investing in certain fossil fuel-related activities – is another important climate-related aspect of our strategy.

6. GRESB Infrastructure Asset Assessments provide the basis for systematic reporting, objective scoring and peer benchmarking of ESG management and performance of infrastructure assets.

STRATEGY



Entrance to Qscan's Parkwood Clinic on the Gold Coast following Cyclone Alfred in February / March 2025

CURRENT IMPACTS

Here we set out some observed recent transition and physical climate-related impacts on Infratil and its portfolio companies. We have provided quantification where possible, here and in the 'Metrics' section on page 40, noting some financial impacts are commercially sensitive, not known or complex to quantify.

a) Physical impacts:

Climate change is already impacting the frequency and severity of extreme weather events in the regions in which Infratil's portfolio companies operate. However, Infratil's assets are geographically diverse both at the portfolio level and, with the exception of Wellington Airport and Gurin (which has multiple projects in development, but as at 31 March 2025, only had one completed project), at the company level. This provides a mitigant against material physical damage from any single climate-related event for Infratil.

In FY2025, we are not aware of any material climate-related financial impacts from the physical impact of climate change on assets owned by Infratil's portfolio companies.

Whilst not considered financially material, we note that in FY2025, a proportionate total of \$8.2 million of expenditure was incurred by portfolio companies relating to extreme weather events, compared to \$3.3 million in FY2024. The majority (~90%) of the FY2025 costs related to damage from Cyclone Gabrielle that occurred in 2023.

Although the impacts were financially immaterial for Infratil, there were various physical climate-related events that have occurred since the start of the period in regions where our portfolio companies operate.

In April /May 2024, extreme heat conditions in the Philippines saw Gurin Energy take extra steps to help to alleviate the effects of the conditions. As well as ongoing measures (such as provision of shade, water and breaks), additional measures were introduced such as use of a 'wet bulb thermometer' on site to support informed decisions about when it was safe to undertake work outside. In the context of Infratil's portfolio these operational costs were immaterial.

In August 2024 and January and February 2025, wildfires severely impacted regions of California. However, these were not in areas where Longroad has generation sites, so its assets were not impacted. We note there have been subsequent reports of power sector initiatives to improve resilience such as undergrounding power lines, upgrading infrastructure to support clean energy adoption and microgrids.

In February and March 2025, Cyclone Alfred brought strong winds, rain and flooding to south-east Queensland and northern NSW. This cyclone created isolated operational impacts in the areas affected which included several of RetireAustralia's retirement villages and Qscan's clinics. There was no material,

We are already observing some impacts from climate change. This year, the impacts primarily relate to transition risks, notably the impacts from climate-related regulatory/tariff changes, reputation/social licence and climate disclosure regulations, rather than physical climate risks.

There were also impacts evident from climate-related opportunities evident in FY2025, predominantly in relation to Infratil's renewable energy platform, but also in relation to portfolio company sustainable finance.

direct physical damage, however several sites had restricted access and/or required backup generators to be used. In the context of Infratil's portfolio any associated operational costs were immaterial.

In May 2025, extreme rainfall caused flooding in southeastern Queensland and NSW, with some weather stations recording 300mm of rain in 24 hours and over 600mm for the week. Some residences and infrastructure (fencing, HVAC unit) incurred damage at one RetireAustralia village, but at this stage it is too early to provide quantification of the financial impacts of this event – we will endeavour to do so in the FY2026 CRD.

We are proud of the efforts that people in our portfolio companies made to take care of each other, and to support customers, residents and patients to stay informed and safe.

(b) Transition impacts:

On the following three pages we set out tables of the current climate-related transition impacts that Infratil has observed across its portfolio and for Infratil itself.

STRATEGY: CURRENT TRANSITION IMPACTS

Category		Description of current impacts	Comment/Quantification
MARKET	RENEWABLE ENERGY	<p>The most material aspect of the transition to a low-emissions economy which impacted Infratil in FY2025 was the global shift to decarbonisation of electricity generation, and the opportunity that creates for investment in our global renewable energy platform.</p> <p>(Note: we comment on changes to the regulatory landscape in relation to renewable energy on page 13 and 28).</p>	<p>Global electricity demand growth and the ongoing decarbonisation of the electricity sector continued to support the growth of Infratil's renewable energy platform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In FY2025, our renewable energy portfolio (excluding Manawa, its pipeline is outlined on page 22 of its FY2025 Annual Report) reported an aggregate development pipeline⁷ of over 50GW. Infratil allocated \$285 million of capital to the platform during FY2025 (compared to \$197 million in FY2024), with a further \$623 million of commitments to support project delivery - including investment in additional resourcing. Across our renewable energy companies, total headcount grew to 859 at 31 March 2025, up by 34% (220) from the prior year. Proportionate capital expenditure ('capex') for the platform was \$925 million, broadly consistent with the prior year (\$963 million in FY2024). As at 31 March 2025, the fair value of Infratil's investment in this platform was \$3,743 million - an increase of \$583 million, or 18%, from FY2024. Further details are provided in our FY2025 Annual Report (pages 23 and 34-41). <p>The above are the result of a complex, wide-ranging mix of factors, they are not all directly attributable to climate change. For example, future demand for renewable electricity will impact the fair value of our renewable energy portfolio companies, but changes to the level of interest rates, which are not climate-related, will also impact the value of our renewable energy companies.</p>
	SUSTAINABLE FINANCE	<p>Infratil and its portfolio companies are also experiencing scrutiny and engagement on ESG issues, including in relation to climate change, from lenders.</p> <p>This focus has led to some of Infratil's portfolio companies implementing sustainable finance, which directly links climate-related aspects of the business with their funding: 'green' labelled debt reflects Manawa's renewable generation assets and Wellington Airport's SLL includes climate-related KPIs.</p>	<p>Nearly 10% of Infratil's portfolio (by fair value) is funded at least in part by sustainable finance.</p> <p>Manawa Energy's Sustainable Finance Framework, published in October 2023, sets out how the company intends to issue and manage debt in alignment with relevant sustainable finance principles and guidelines. All Manawa Energy's current bonds on issue (\$375 million face value) are now green bonds, representing 75% of its total net debt as at 1 March 2025.</p> <p>Wellington Airport also has sustainable finance in place, with \$100 million of bank facilities converted to sustainability-linked loans ('SLL') in 2023. This means Wellington Airport will be charged a lower interest cost and line fee if the company achieves the sustainability goals and may incur a higher interest cost if those goals are not achieved. The SLL was increased to \$200 million in 2025. Wellington Airport achieved three out of four targets in the first year, resulting in a lower net interest cost in FY25.</p> <p>We are not able to quantify the exact benefit of the above sustainable finance funding because it is difficult to discern (for Manawa Energy) and commercially sensitive (for Wellington Airport). There was some cost incurred in relation to these sustainable finance structures - proportionate expenditure is set out in the 'Metrics' section on page 40.</p>
	CARBON & ELECTRICITY	<p>Some portfolio companies have purchased carbon offsets, and/or renewable electricity contracts.</p>	<p>We set out the financial impacts in the 'Metrics' section on page 40.</p> <p>Several companies have, through region-specific certification mechanisms, purchased renewable electricity - notably CDC, Wellington Airport, One NZ and Kao Data. On a proportionate basis, the percentage of electricity supplied to portfolio companies from renewable generation has increased from 60% in FY2024 to 68% in FY2025.</p> <p>Total proportionate spend by portfolio companies in FY2025 on direct purchase of carbon credits and the incremental cost of procuring renewable electricity (where this was reported by portfolio companies) was \$4.0 million.</p>
	INSURANCE	<p>As a result of the increasing physical climate-related risk, insurance is becoming more expensive and/or difficult to secure at acceptable terms/pricing.</p>	<p>Uninsured assets: Our portfolio companies have indicated that about \$5.5 million of assets (on a proportionate basis) are not insured due to unavailability or unaffordability as a consequence of climate change risk. This is about \$9.2 million lower than previously disclosed due to a reduction in the number of sites uninsured (to one).</p> <p>Impact to cost of insurance: One of our portfolio companies has told us that its insurance costs have recently increased and that climate change is a contributing factor, although their Lead Insurer has advised that it is not possible to quantify the financial impact.</p>
REPUTATION	INFRATIL	<p>As set out in our sustainability strategy, we recognise that to have a reputation as an ESG leader, we need to be transparent, collaborative, follow credible ESG (and climate) standards and frameworks and set ambitious but achievable targets.</p>	<p>Our SBTi emissions reductions targets are one example of how we are seeking to achieve the objective of having a reputation as an ESG leader; another example is the reporting standards and frameworks that we follow, as set out on pages 5 and 20 of our FY2024 Sustainability Report.</p> <p>It is too complex to quantify the financial impacts from this, given many factors contribute to Infratil's reputation. However, there are several benefits from having a good reputation on climate-related issues, including reduced risk of climate litigation, and enhanced ability to secure attractively priced capital. Reputation underpins our broader social licence to operate.</p>
	DATA CENTRES	<p>There is growing market focus on energy and water use by data centres, particularly with the advent of AI computing, and any potential impact that might have on wider decarbonisation ambitions for companies and governments. The impact is greater regulatory risk, and scrutiny from stakeholders such as lenders, communities and investors.</p>	<p>CDC's development pipeline continued to grow rapidly in FY2025, more than tripling from 536MW in 2024 to over 1,700MW. CDC is committed to sustainability and operational excellence. The company has set a net zero carbon by 2030 target for Scope 1, 2 and defined Scope 3 emissions (customer electricity, waste and business travel emissions). The target is market-based and includes all greenhouse gases (for more information see pg 27 of CDC's FY2024 Sustainability Report). CDC Data Centres New Zealand uses 100% renewable power and is a Toitū Net Carbon Zero Certified Organisation, recognising it has measured and offset its emissions in accordance with the ISO 14064-1 2018 standard and Toitū's specific requirements.</p> <p>The energy concerns noted left have led to Government scrutiny and action in certain markets globally (e.g. Singapore). In May 2025, the NSW Government imposed a ban on new data centres at Macquarie Park in Sydney, in part to allow more housing in the area. The impact of this measure is difficult to quantify, because it doesn't directly affect CDC (its Sydney campuses are located elsewhere, in industrial areas), and it is the confluence of two issues: land for housing (which is not climate-related) and power demand (which is somewhat climate-related). Nonetheless, this is a risk worth monitoring going forward - as set out on page 27. We note that CDC's existing and development campuses in Australia are located in industrial areas, and power supply is a key consideration when selecting new sites. Water has also been an area of scrutiny by governments, but this does not impact CDC as its data centres use a 'closed-loop' cooling system design which means the company's facilities are some of the most water efficient data centres in Australia and New Zealand, as set out in its 2024 Sustainability Report.</p> <p>The total proportionate incremental cost reported by our portfolio companies for securing renewable energy supply is covered in the 'Metrics' section on page 40.</p>

7. Development pipeline represents the renewable generation and battery storage options that Infratil's renewable energy portfolio companies have secured, providing them with rights to progress projects through development and into construction/operation as and when market conditions suit.

STRATEGY: CURRENT IMPACTS

Category		Description of current impacts	Comment/Quantification
TECHNOLOGY	CLEARVISION	Infratil has a lens into the technology opportunities presented by climate change through our US\$100 million commitment to Clearvision.	Some examples of how this has manifested has been the introduction of Jupiter and Persefoni platforms to Infratil, which might not have otherwise happened. We have included Infratil's costs associated with subscribing to these platforms in the 'Metrics' section on page 40. While these platforms have been useful to support Infratil's climate assessments and disclosures, the direct financial impact (cost) is assessed as not being material to Infratil.
	INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES	Climate change related technology developments present new investment opportunities for Infratil and its portfolio companies.	For example, Longroad's 220MW solar and 2.14MW storage project 'Serrano' in Arizona is its first project to use First Solar's domestically manufactured Series 7 panels . As well as the Series 7 panels meeting the requirements to support access to domestic content tax benefits for the project under the Inflation Reduction Act ('IRA'), the company also states that these panels have a low carbon and water footprint and energy payback time. First Solar also cites the Series 7 panels as having an industry-leading, low degradation rate and are designed to be recyclable, which positively contributes to Longroad's overall sustainability credentials, and thereby stakeholder support, and reputation. Given the Serrano project commenced commercial operation in early FY2026, and the wide range of factors to consider, along with a high degree of commercial sensitivity, it is not yet possible to quantify any associated financial impacts. Another example is One NZ's SpaceX collaboration (see page 32 of the FY2023 Sustainability Report and page 15 of One NZ's FY2025 Sustainability Report). While the full quantitative impact will become clearer as the service matures and adoption grows, measurable benefits already include a significant increase in national mobile coverage, and the potential for new users to access mobile connectivity in previously unserved areas by the end of 2025, both of which may support enhanced connectivity and safety in emergencies, including those that may arise due to climate-related events.
POLICY & LEGAL	REGULATORY/TARIFFS	Over the last year, escalating trade tensions - particularly those stemming from proposed U.S. tariffs - have heightened market uncertainty. While the recent delay in implementation of some measures has provided temporary relief, the broader backdrop remains volatile. New and higher tariffs have targeted key imports into the renewables supply chain, including solar modules, inverters, and battery components. If implemented, these tariffs may increase equipment costs and extend project lead times across the industry, including for Longroad. Further discussion of this issue is covered on page 28.	Longroad's strategy has sought to mitigate these risks by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising locally manufactured components where possible, taking advantage of domestic content incentives under the IRA. • Seeking to maintain access to tax credits by safe-harboring projects through measures such as early procurement of key items of equipment and starting the construction process. • Maintaining multi-sourcing arrangements with key suppliers across geographies, preserving flexibility should trade dynamics shift further. Despite the challenging and dynamic landscape, Longroad continues to make good progress. As at 31 March 2025, it had 1.0GW of projects under construction across two U.S. states, and a ~30GW development pipeline, spanning more than 20 states. The breadth of development options means that it can be selective when prioritising which projects to bring to construction. In the last quarter of the period, we observed a fall in Infratil's share price, from \$12.60 on 31 December to \$10.38 on 31 March 2025, which we believe was in part due to the uncertainty for the IRA and regulatory/tariff environment following the change in the U.S administration in January, combined with market concerns in relation to DeepSeek and AI demand outlook. The combination of factors means it is not possible to accurately quantify the impact of the former.
	REGULATORY DISCLOSURES	Regulations requiring climate-related disclosures affect Infratil and its portfolio companies. There is an increasing number of jurisdictions in which Infratil's portfolio companies operate that have enacted or are considering climate disclosure legislation.	Infratil, Manawa Energy and Wellington Airport are Climate Reporting Entities under New Zealand's climate disclosure regime. In September 2024, Australia also introduced mandatory climate reporting legislation, meaning that CDC has to report from next year, and Qscan and RetireAustralia may also have to produce climate disclosures in the future. Other portfolio companies are not yet directly impacted by climate disclosure regulations, but their lenders, customers and suppliers may be required to report, so may start to require more information from them. In addition, they are also providing greater levels of climate-related information to Infratil. Infratil is supportive of the greater transparency that these regulations provide, though we also acknowledge that fulfilling these reporting requirements means exposure to compliance risk, involves some cost, and requires resourcing. We disclose total expenditure on disclosures by Infratil and proportionate expenditure reported by our portfolio companies in the 'Metrics' section on page 40.

STRATEGY: SUMMARY OF SCENARIOS AND APPROACH

Climate change presents transition and physical risks, as well as a range of opportunities, as described in the table on the right.

While we are relying on some of the Adoption Provisions in relation to disclosure of anticipated financial impacts, we have incorporated tools that will increasingly enable us to make more quantitative disclosures on the resilience of our portfolio companies and their assets to climate change.

We also expect to integrate insights from our climate-related risks and opportunities analysis under our Physical Assessment Scenarios and Transition Assessment Scenarios into our business processes (risk reviews, valuation processes, investment management processes and portfolio company engagement) as we continue to refine our approach.

INFRATIL'S APPROACH TO MANAGING CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Infratil's risk management system focuses on risks that are relevant and material for Infratil itself, and at the portfolio level. We discuss our risk processes – how we identify, assess and manage our risks – in the 'Risk Management' section on page 36. The climate-related risks in Infratil's risk register are summarised on page 17.

Infratil seeks to ensure that risks are identified and managed at the portfolio company level through its governance and investment management processes described in the section above. Infratil's Board monitors, but does not manage, individual company-level risks, many of which would not individually be material at the Infratil level.

However, Infratil's sector and portfolio company level risks obviously have relevance to the Infratil portfolio level risks - as detailed in the table on page 17. We have set out our view of sector-level climate-related risks and opportunities on pages 27-32, which has helped to inform our climate transition modelling and analysis.

Strategy:	Definition
PHYSICAL RISK	<p>In the context of this report, physical risk is the risk of damage to the buildings, sites and assets because of greater exposure over time to the physical impacts of climate change. These might be acute risks, like the risk of damage from increasingly frequent or severe extreme weather events, or chronic risks, such as the risk of temperatures and sea levels continuing to gradually rise over time.</p> <p>Physical risks may have financial implications arising from direct impacts to assets or indirect impacts from disruption to supply chains and supporting infrastructure. Physical risks can also impact a company's financial performance via extreme temperatures affecting operation of a site, or disruption to transport for staff, customers, and suppliers.</p>
TRANSITION RISK	<p>Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy, legal, technology, and market changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change. Depending on the nature, speed, and focus of these changes, transition risks potentially pose varying levels of financial and reputational impacts.</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	<p>The transition to a low-carbon economy can also present opportunities for organisations, for example the opportunity to invest in renewable energy generation development, cost savings from energy efficiency initiatives, and new digital services and products.</p>

SUMMARY OF TIME HORIZONS

As part of the analysis of Infratil's climate-related risks and opportunities, we have identified the time horizons over which to examine the impacts of climate change. In doing so, we considered our businesses' regular planning cycles, valuation horizons, risk criteria and long-term planning and investment time frames.

Short-term time horizon is defined as zero to three years (i.e. from 2025 to 2028), this broadly aligns to the budget cycle of Infratil and its businesses.

Medium-term time horizon is defined as three to ten years (i.e. from 2028 to 2035). As part of the process of undertaking valuations for each portfolio company, we look to build a detailed financial forecast, typically for at least 10 years, covering operational expenditure ('opex'), capital investment and potential regulatory outcomes. Infratil's target investment return is set over a 10 year horizon as set out on our website [here](#). Our SBTi targets have a time horizon in this band (2028 and 2030).

Long-term time horizon is defined as being from 10 years out to 2050, which aligns to our strategic investment horizon – we have owned Manawa Energy since 1994 (31 years) – as well as reflecting the long-term nature of our infrastructure assets, many of which are built to last for decades. Our businesses often need to plan and contract for decades ahead, for example One NZ's contract with Fortysouth had an original tenor of 20 years with the option of two 10 year extensions, renewable energy generation consents and offtake agreements are often for tenors of a decade or longer, and the current Wellington Airport Masterplan goes out to 2040.

STRATEGY

CLIMATE SCENARIO SELECTION

As part of analysing our risks and opportunities, we have undertaken a range of scenario analyses to examine the impact of climate change on our businesses. To do so, we have conducted separate analyses of our climate-related physical risks and our climate-related transition risks and opportunities.

Whilst the analysis is done through two separate processes, our transition risk analysis incorporates insights from our physical risk analysis.

Consistent with our approach in the past two years, we have chosen to use climate scenarios developed by Oxford Economics ('the Transition Assessment Scenarios') for our analysis of transition risks and opportunities, and a broadly aligned suite of scenarios underpin the Jupiter Intelligence ('Jupiter') platform that we are using for our analysis of physical climate risks ('the Physical Assessment Scenarios'). These are summarised in the table on the right and set out in more details in the appendices. Both sets of scenarios are subject to limitations and assumptions explained on the next page under 'Challenges and uncertainties'.

Oxford Economics' Global Climate Service scenario assumptions reflect scientific and economic research from a range of recognised sources⁸ as well as its own bespoke analysis. The climate scenarios are run on its fully integrated Global Economic Model that provides a rigorous and consistent structure for scenario analysis and forecasting. This provides us with key macroeconomic inputs for our valuation models under the Transition Assessment Scenarios. Jupiter's ClimateScore Global platform uses climate scenarios and data from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report ('IPCC AR6') and the most recent Coupled Model Intercomparison Project ('CMIP6').

Whilst the Jupiter platform is comparatively sophisticated, it faces known limitations inherent to any global climate model, the principal one being that weather is difficult to model. Jupiter continues to refine its model - for example in the period, it enhanced its assessment for water stress exposure. The Jupiter assessment of physical risk can take some resilience features into account, such as existing or proposed flood levees, but it cannot yet take into account other relevant infrastructure factors such as the quality or scale of stormwater infrastructure.

Both the Transition Assessment Scenarios and Physical Assessment Scenarios pathways lie within the distribution of IPCC AR6 Shared Socioeconomic Pathways ('SSPs') and the associated warming in degrees Celsius by 2100. Some of these are focused on the tail end of the distribution and are therefore suitable for risk assessment.

The SSPs build on the Representative Concentration Pathways ('RCPs') used in the previous IPCC AR5 report, which focused on the physical impacts by describing the radiative forcings (watts per m²) that occur under the different scenarios by 2100. The SSPs augment the physical impacts with narratives that outline societal choices under each scenario, such as policies, energy use and social cohesion. Further details on the climate scenarios specific to transition and physical risk analyses are set out in each of those sections.

The criteria underlying our choice of climate scenarios (for both the physical and transition components of our analysis) was that they need to be plausible but challenging scenarios from credible sources that are appropriate for a global portfolio. We have also considered the need to choose a range of scenarios that meet the regulatory reporting requirements (NZ CS 1 requires at least three scenarios, including a 1.5°C-aligned⁹ and ≥3.0°C

scenario). The scenarios are not intended to predict the future or be perceived as 'most likely' outcomes - rather they were selected to help us explore the resilience of our strategy and portfolio of investments to the impacts of climate change and any potential actions that could alleviate risks, take advantage of opportunities, or help to further our understanding of the potential impacts of climate change.

We have chosen climate scenarios from Oxford Economics to assist our transition modelling, and Jupiter Intelligence for physical risk modelling. We have chosen climate scenarios from each which are broadly aligned, to help us explore the resilience of our strategy and portfolio of investments to the impacts of climate change.

CLIMATE SCENARIOS THAT UNDERPIN OUR ANALYSIS

Transition Assessment Scenarios	Baseline	Organised & Decisive	Delayed & Disorganised	Too Little, Too Late
Global warming	1.9°C 2050; 2.9°C 2100	1.6°C 2050; 1.5°C 2100	1.7°C 2050; 1.7°C 2100	2.3°C 2050; 4.8°C 2100
Mitigation policies	Limited (current national commitments)	Decisive and start early; orderly	Delayed (to 2030+); severe	No further policies
2050 carbon price	US\$46/tCO ₂ e	US\$880/tCO ₂ e	US\$849/tCO ₂ e	US\$46/tCO ₂ e
Average GDP growth to 2035	2.5%	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%
Average GDP growth to 2035 - 2050	2.0%	2.4%	2.2%	0.7%

Physical Assessment Scenarios	Baseline	SSP1-2.6	SSP2-4.5	SSP5-8.5
Global warming	Jupiter 2020 physical exposure assessments	1.7°C 2050; 1.8°C 2100	2.0°C 2050; 2.7°C 2100	2.4°C 2050; 4.4°C 2100
Physical damage		Mitigated	Largely mitigated	Severe, irreversible damage

8. Including: [International Energy Agency Net Zero by 2050 Roadmap](#), [IPCC AR6](#) and [1.5°C Special Report](#) and [Network for Greening the Financial System scenarios](#).

9. We note that the Jupiter SSP1-2.6 scenario (shown on the next page) covers pathways which yield a temperature range of 1.3°C to 2.4°C, and a midpoint of 1.8°C which incorporates a 1.5°C aligned outcome.

STRATEGY

SCENARIO ANALYSIS: CHALLENGES AND UNCERTAINTIES

Our statements and conclusions reflect our current understanding as at July 2025 in respect of the twelve month period to 31 March 2025. We acknowledge that our approach will continue to evolve over time, and we believe it is important to communicate the challenges and uncertainties with our climate scenario analysis.

The most material uncertainty is the exact nature and impacts from the physical change to the climate itself, particularly over long-term horizons, given the climate is dynamic, involves feedback loops, interdependencies, and tipping points. The manifestation of different climate scenarios in terms of economic impacts, and physical impacts at specific locations involves complex modelling, with inherent uncertainties.

On top of this, our financial models involve inputs and assumptions and have limited time horizons – most of our valuation models do not extend out as far as our longest climate scenario timeframe, other than through the terminal value¹⁰.

Another challenge is that Infratil's portfolio covers multiple sectors – renewable energy, digital infrastructure, healthcare and an airport – that each face different climate-related risks and opportunities. Given this, we focused on each platform separately for our transition risks and opportunities analysis. We have tried to distil our findings into content that is readily digestible, while retaining a meaningful level of detail.

A key challenge with using the outputs from these models in our transition analysis is determining how to incorporate the long-term macroeconomic factors into the terminal value in our valuation models; another is determining the implications for each scenario on company-specific factors e.g.

how a certain scenario might influence changes to specific maintenance and capex assumptions. Also, as we note in our healthcare platform analysis, the Oxford Economics outputs do not always align with our valuation model inputs e.g. Oxford Economics do not provide any population assumptions associated with each scenario.

For physical impacts, we have chosen to use software technology to analyse risks at the asset level, and graphical outputs to convey the insights. This year, we have again provided an indication of anticipated financial impacts, even though the adoption provisions for this aspect have been extended for a further year.

Assessing vulnerabilities of a site presents a further layer of complexity and challenges, for example, the vulnerability to extreme precipitation depends on local soil moisture and stormwater infrastructure capacity at the time of the event; determining the vulnerability of a hydro site to extreme precipitation is complex, given there is the ability to manage flows to a certain extent (by increasing the height of water storage, increasing generation and spilling water).

Another limitation is that Jupiter does not have the ability to assess vulnerability or performance of any underground assets or supporting infrastructure, such as three waters infrastructure, so this aspect of physical climate risk is excluded from our analysis.

Whilst we have sought to quantify our physical climate risk, if the exposure or vulnerability of a high-value single site asset was to change in the future, this could materially alter our assessed impact.

In spite of these challenges, we have sought to continue to produce a similar level of analysis and disclosures to last year, including climate-related risks and opportunities for Infratil and at the portfolio level, set out on the next two pages.

Whilst both Jupiter and Oxford Economics are reputable, sophisticated platforms suitable for our global portfolio, there nonetheless exists a range of challenges and assumptions that impact certainty of the scenario analysis.

These range from modelling uncertainties, to grappling with the size and diversity of Infratil's portfolio and the complexity of Infratil as a business, inherent uncertainties with climate modelling and some limitations of the platforms.

Summary of climate-related risks, opportunities and impacts - portfolio level

On the next page, we set out a summary of Infratil's portfolio-level climate-related risks, opportunities and impacts.

As set out in our Transition Plan on page 33-35, Infratil's climate-related risks and opportunities, described on the next page, are incorporated into Infratil's strategy, including its sustainability strategy, and integrated through the investment lifecycle.

In the tables on the next page, we set out the relevant timeframes and ratings for risks and opportunities under our chosen climate scenarios for Infratil and its portfolio, and how they serve as an input into Infratil's capital allocation and investment decision processes.

For a high-level outline of the scenarios, refer to the description of the Physical Assessment Scenarios (SSP1-2.6 through to SSP5-8.5) on page 19 and the Transition Assessment Scenarios (Organised & Decisive through to Too Little, Too Late) on page 25.

For a more fulsome description of the scenarios, refer to Appendix 1 (Physical Assessment Scenarios) and Appendix 2 (Transition Assessment Scenarios).

10. This is an input into the model that reflects the value of the company beyond the forecasted period when future cashflows can be estimated.

SUMMARY OF CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS, OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPACTS - PORTFOLIO LEVEL

Horizon: Short (S - 0 to 3 years); Medium (M - 3 to 10 years); Long (L - 10 years to 2050+) term
Rating key for opportunities and risks (taking into account existing mitigants already in place)



O&D: Organised & Decisive scenario; D&D: Delayed & Disorganised scenario; TLTL: Too Little Too Late scenario.

Transition risks & opportunities		Relevant Horizon	O&D	D&D	TLTL	Anticipated impact	Infratil strategic response	Relation to capital deployment and investment decision processes
RISK/OPPORTUNITY CATEGORY	PORTFOLIO	Physical Risk: Climate change negatively impacts the value of Infratil's portfolio due to damage to physical assets.	M-L			Reasonably anticipated physical climate-related impacts in the worst case scenario assessed (refer SSP5-8.5 on page 19) by 2050 is that up to 11% of portfolio company assets (by number) and up to 5% (by value) are At Risk ¹¹ i.e. assessed as being both highly exposed and vulnerable to one or more climate perils, namely flooding (coastal, pluvial and/or fluvial), extreme participation and, to a lesser degree, wildfire, hail and wind: see 'Findings' section on page 18.	We integrate governance and management expertise in relation to climate-related issues into the investment process (page 8-9) and our risk management system (page 36). Further detail can also be found on page 14 of Infratil's FY2024 Sustainability Report. Infratil's governance strategy includes screening, in line with its Exclusion Policy, and due diligence of potential investments, plus active management of climate and ESG issues with portfolio companies (page 4, 8-10, 33-34).	We know, through engagement on insights from the Jupiter analysis, that Morrison-employed portfolio company directors and Asset Managers are focusing on understanding, mitigating and managing physical climate risks to an appropriate degree. This is achieved through careful site selection including physical climate risk due diligence, design of new developments and maintenance and upgrade plans. These measures, along with the geographic dispersion of assets in Infratil's portfolio, help to avoid an unacceptable level of physical climate risks in (existing and new) capital deployed into physical assets.
		Transition Risk: Climate change negatively impacts the value of Infratil's portfolio, or access to attractively priced funding, due to transition risks.	S-M-L			The portfolio may have greater vulnerability to negative impacts under the Too Little, Too Late scenario, but at this stage, we consider it a less likely scenario than the others. This analysis also incorporated financial assumptions reflecting the physical impacts from climate change. See 'Findings' section on page 18. Our analysis of climate-related transition risks and opportunities shows that there are some opportunities to improve overall portfolio value under an Organised & Decisive scenario and there is a degree of vulnerability to minor negative impacts under a Delayed & Disorganised scenario.	Our Exclusion Policy, our renewable energy investments, and our SBTi targets are all ways that Infratil is both mitigating this risk whilst also contributing to an orderly transition. Our ongoing climate assessments provide greater understanding and improved oversight of physical risks (page 19-24) and transition risks and opportunities (page 25-32). Our Transition Plan (page 33-34) sets out Infratil's foundations, approach and actions to support a transition to a low-emissions, climate-resilient future. Our portfolio is diversified by sector and geography (referred to on page 4-5) and we have choices as to which sectors, jurisdictions and regions we deploy our capital. Infratil and its portfolio companies use insurance and alternative insurance mechanisms, including captive insurance schemes (referred to on page 29, 31). We follow credible standards and frameworks, such as NZ CS and PCAF, and our targets are validated by SBTi (page 4, 33-34, 37-40). Our strategy and sustainability strategy both recognise the opportunity for Infratil to invest to enable the transition. Infratil also has an ability to attract capital for growth through improving its ESG ratings, and, in time, through sustainable finance (page 12, 33).	As shown on the graphic on page 7, a core function of Infratil's Board and of Morrison as its Manager, is to allocate capital in line with its strategy and sustainability strategy, both of which incorporate transition risk and opportunity considerations, as outlined on page 10. It will be difficult for any business to be immune to the effects of the global economic downturn in the Too Little Too Late scenario, which is why Infratil is focused on, and advocates for, an orderly transition to a low emissions, resilient economy.
		Transition Opportunity: Climate change presents investment and value creation opportunities for Infratil.	S-M-L					
	OPERATIONAL	Physical Risk: A climate event is sufficiently widespread to negatively impact the operations of multiple assets simultaneously.	M-L			As set out on page 21, under a worst case SSP5-8.5 scenario by 2050, we see an increase in the number of sites exposed to physical climate risks that could impact operational resilience (precipitation, flood, wildfire, wind, and extreme heat). Most (76%) of the sites in Infratil's portfolio have an overall hazard score in the low or lowest risk bands, indicating the level of resilience to a widespread event of the geographically diversified portfolio. If a widespread climate event occurred, up to 5% of portfolio company assets (by value) are assessed as being At Risk.	Our portfolio is diversified by sector and geography (referred to on page 4-5). Our awareness of and responses to address physical climate risks through ESG DD and physical climate risk analysis supports greater resilience at the portfolio level (pages 8-9, 20-24).	Insights from Infratil's portfolio-wide physical climate risk analysis help to avoid an unacceptable level of physical climate risks in (existing and new) capital deployed into physical assets.
COMPLIANCE/REGULATORY	Transition Risk: Infratil's climate disclosures fail to meet regulatory standards.	S-M			Increasing focus and regulatory requirements in relation to Sustainability Reports and CRD.	We leverage Morrison and external expertise, including through organisations such as Chapter Zero, to support appropriate levels of climate capability for Infratil (page 4, 8-9). We have established processes for our Sustainability Reports and CRD that seek to manage these risks, including independent assurance of our emissions data and review of our report against the NZ CS. We leverage technology (such as Persefoni and Jupiter) to provide insights and reliable and consistent reporting (page 2, 15, 18-23, 33-34).	Whilst these risks present relatively minor direct financial impacts, they would have more material impacts on Infratil's reputation and social licence to operate, and therefore its ability to secure attractively priced capital to continue to grow and invest in its portfolio.	
STAKEHOLDER	Transition Risk: Failure to meet stakeholder expectations, which may materialise by way of a climate-related litigation.	S-M			Over the short to medium term, increasing focus on credibility of action and disclosures in relation to climate change by a range of stakeholders (investors, lenders, communities).	We follow recognised standards (such as GRI) and frameworks (such as SBTi) and engage with relevant ESG Ratings/Raters such as CDP and GRESB to provide insights into market expectations (referred to on page 9-10, 33, 35, 40). Further detail can also be found on page 20 of Infratil's FY2024 Sustainability Report.		

11. **Portfolio company assets** are defined as being the sites/assets of all portfolio companies that were assessed in the Jupiter platform, which excludes the Airport sea walls (due to complexities in the modelling of this site in Jupiter). The 5% metric is calculated by dividing the total proportionate insured, replacement or fair value (as available) portfolio company assets that are assessed as being At Risk by the total portfolio fair value. **At Risk** means that the assets have been assessed as being both highly exposed and vulnerable to one or more climate perils (as set out at p 19, including limitations).

STRATEGY: SUMMARY OF CLIMATE SCENARIO ANALYSIS AND INITIAL FINDINGS

Below we set out a synopsis of the processes we undertook for our climate scenario analysis (assessing physical and transition risks and opportunities) and the findings that support Infratil's initial view of the anticipated impacts that it reasonably expects from these risks. In the subsequent sections on Physical Risk and Transition Risks & Opportunities we cover the scenarios, process, and initial outputs in more detail.

PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISK SCENARIO ANALYSIS: PROCESS

We have used a digital climate modelling platform developed by Jupiter Intelligence (Jupiter) to explore the impact of three climate scenarios on 323 physical assets/sites ('assets') in our portfolio. We focused our analysis on the 'worst case' Physical Assessment Scenario (SSP5-8.5, refer scenario (iii) on the next page), at 2050, on the basis that the anticipated impacts are likely to be lower than those assessed in this scenario.

The Jupiter platform identifies which assets are most exposed to the various climate perils that it models under the Physical Assessment Scenarios. We took the list of assets in the high or highest exposure categories under the worst case scenario at 2050 and explored the vulnerabilities of those assets to the identified peril(s). Assets that were both highly exposed and vulnerable formed our list of At Risk assets.

We then took the value for each At Risk asset (insured or replacement value where possible) and using Jupiter's modelling, supplemented with modelling developed using Morrison expertise where necessary, to determine an annual average loss (AAL¹²) value for each At Risk asset. We then attributed a proportion of each AAL to Infratil based on Infratil's proportionate shareholding.

PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISK SCENARIO ANALYSIS: FINDINGS

Our analysis shows that the anticipated impacts reasonably expected from physical climate risks under SSP5-8.5 by 2050 are that up to 11% of our Material Portfolio Company Assets (by number) and up to 5% by value are assessed as being At Risk, i.e. being both highly exposed and vulnerable to one or more climate perils (see note 11 on page 17). These impacts occur mostly at sites in the healthcare and renewable energy platform.

Based on the assessment of AAL associated with the At Risk assets under SSP5-8.5, Infratil's reasonable expectation is a proportionate AAL of up to \$10 million.

In other words, over a short-term 3-year period, Infratil's reasonable expectation is that the aggregate proportionate AAL in the 'worst case' scenario (SSP5-8.5) considered is up to \$30 million; out to 2030 up to \$50 million and out to 2050 up to \$250 million (all in present day values and all else being equal).

TRANSITION RISK AND OPPORTUNITY SCENARIO ANALYSIS: PROCESS

We used our valuation models for Portfolio Companies to explore the impact of three climate scenarios on the value of Infratil's portfolio in present day terms compared to the value of the companies under a baseline climate scenario. We have also worked with sector experts at Morrison to determine Infratil's view of relevant risks and opportunities for each platform that will help to inform our transition analysis.

To do this, for each Transition Assessment Scenario, we used macroeconomic data extracted from Oxford Economics' climate models supplemented by adjustments to other model inputs informed by the risks and opportunities in our qualitative climate transition assessments and the findings of our physical climate risk modelling.

Our valuation models include detailed inputs generally out to at least 10 years (the terminal date). The models then have a 'terminal value' that reflects all future cashflows (adjusted for climate impacts) beyond the terminal date, discounted back to a value as at the terminal date. The models then discount the terminal value and all the detailed net cashflows back to a present value. These models produce initial outputs only and are subject to the range of limitations set out on page 16.

TRANSITION CLIMATE SCENARIO ANALYSIS: FINDINGS

We modelled the impact of the climate scenarios on the net present value of each portfolio company's cashflows. Our initial analysis of climate-related transition risks and opportunities (combined with modelled financial assumptions to reflect the physical impacts from climate change) shows that the portfolio has:

- some opportunities to improve overall portfolio value under an Organised & Decisive scenario; and
- vulnerability to minor negative impacts under a Delayed & Disorganised scenario.

In other words, Infratil's portfolio benefits most from a decisive transition.

The portfolio may have greater vulnerability to negative impacts under a Too Little, Too Late scenario, but at this stage we consider it a less likely scenario (though it provides a useful 'worst case' boundary to support our assessment of the expected financial impacts from physical climate risks).

12. AAL is the annual average loss from present day to 2050 based on the probability of the peril occurring each year between now and 2050 where the probability of the peril is the aggregate probability of flood over a range of return periods from 1/10 to 1/500.

PHYSICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Infratil has subscribed to a platform developed by Jupiter Intelligence ('Jupiter'), a Clearvision investee company, to assist with analysing physical climate risk for the assets in our portfolio. Jupiter was selected by Infratil for its global capability, flexibility, credibility, and high resolution – the software can provide insights down to a 90mx90m grid cell resolution, with each of those points in the model having over 15,000 associated pieces of climate data.

This year we collected updated geolocation data from each portfolio company. The updated list covers 323 locations, which includes physical assets from across our portfolio companies, as well as 11 sites in the companies' value chains.

We uploaded this updated list of sites into the Jupiter ClimateScore Global platform, which allows us to extract insights on the exposure to various climate events ('perils') under various climate scenarios over a range of time periods for each site. The platform also enables analysis at a portfolio level, as well as having the flexibility to classify each geolocation by portfolio company and by sector to perform more segmented risk assessments.

The categories of sites included in the assessment are set out below. All other aspects of the value chain have been excluded as it is not practicable to cover given the number of companies and sectors in the portfolio.

- (i) Owned assets. 139 sites that relate to owned assets such as data centres (one site per campus), owned generation sites, owned properties, cell towers and retirement villages.
- (ii) 157 sites that are leased, where there is material 'owned' equipment, predominantly diagnostic imaging clinics (145) and sites that house key communication/IT equipment.
- (iii) Assets that are leased such as offices and call centres (16 sites).
- (iv) Assets that are not owned or leased, that are part of a portfolio company's value chain e.g. managed generation site, key access road, fibre access points (11 sites).

The outputs of our assessment in this report cover both the number of sites with various levels of exposure to each climate peril as well as analysis of anticipated impacts. The latter has been derived by considering which sites are both in the top two exposure bands (high and highest) and considered vulnerable to one or more perils. The subset of sites that meet both criteria ('At Risk' assets) have then been analysed using the Jupiter platform to estimate an Annual Average Loss ('AAL'), which is calculated in a similar way to an insurance premium.

We undertook the vulnerability assessments in conjunction with the relevant portfolio companies, taking into account any existing mitigants and controls. Each site was rated on a scale of 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest) for asset vulnerability based on the anticipated damage under the exposure identified by Jupiter.

These discussions have provided insights to Infratil, and its portfolio companies that can support asset management, portfolio companies' insurance discussions and any implications for business planning and/or strategy.

PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT SCENARIOS: ANALYSIS AND TIMEFRAMES

The scenarios explored using the Jupiter ClimateScore Global platform have the following attributes:

- (i) SSP1-2.6: this represents midpoint warming of ~1.8°C by 2100 (broadly aligns with our Organised & Decisive scenario¹³ and a Paris-aligned trajectory).
- (ii) SSP2-4.5: this represents midpoint warming of ~2.7°C by 2100 (broadly aligns with current global climate commitments by governments¹⁴).
- (iii) SSP5-8.5: this represents midpoint warming of ~4.4°C by 2100 (broadly aligns with our Too Little, Too Late scenario).

We note that as well as meeting the NZ Climate Standards' criteria for at least three scenarios, the above also aligns with Aotearoa New Zealand's first national adaptation plan which recommends using scenarios (ii) and (iii) for hazard and risk assessments. An overview of the SSPs shown above is summarised in Appendix 1. For internal purposes, we have undertaken modelling of the Physical Assessment Scenarios using the Jupiter platform.

In this report, we detail the impacts from climate change observed between a SSP1-2.6 baseline (2020) and Jupiter's 'worst case' SSP5-8.5 scenario (in 2050) as this effectively 'book ends' the scenarios (and timeframes) from a physical climate risk perspective. In other words, the SSP5-8.5 scenario presents the most challenging set of results from the scenarios available in the Jupiter platform.

Timeframes

The baseline year is 2020, which we have chosen to best reflect the present-day position. Jupiter can support analysis in future years on a 5-year incremental time scale out to 2100. For internal purposes, we have undertaken modelling of the Physical Assessment Scenarios across a range of

timeframes from 2020 through to 2030 and out to 2050 using the Jupiter platform. However, for the purposes of this report, we have chosen to publish the impacts of the 'worst case' climate scenario (SSP5-8.5) modelled out to 2050 and compared the findings to the baseline (SSP1-2.6 in 2020).

Selecting the furthest point of our long-term horizon (2050) for our analysis allows for a reasonable period of time for climate-related impacts to manifest.

Accordingly, the estimated impacts set out on the following pages reflect those we would reasonably anticipate in the SSP5-8.5 scenario. At this stage, we consider it less likely than the other scenarios, but have utilised it for this analysis as it demonstrates the greatest possible physical impacts to our portfolio of all the Physical Assessment Scenarios

Return period

We have tested the resilience of the assets and sites associated with our portfolio companies on a 1/100-year basis for the acute perils i.e. looking at the extent of the exposure to a climate peril that currently has a 1% per annum chance of occurrence. For AAL calculations, the modelling takes a broader range of return periods into account.

We explored the resilience of 323 physical sites/assets relevant to our portfolio companies using the Physical Assessment Scenarios in the Jupiter Intelligence platform.

We undertook analysis using the Jupiter technology platform and engaged in discussions with portfolio companies and Morrison employees to understand which sites are both highly exposed and vulnerable. We then used a feature of the Jupiter platform to help assess the anticipated financial impacts from physical risks associated with climate change.

13. Used for the analysis of climate-related transition risks and opportunities covered in the next section starting on page 24

14. [Temperatures | Climate Action Tracker](#)

PHYSICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

CLIMATE PERILS

We have explored the impact of eight climate perils on our portfolio company assets and operations, set out in the table below. In selecting these perils, we considered the options available in the Jupiter platform and the desire to present a broad suite of commonly referenced climate perils. The Jupiter platform allows users to select different parameters e.g. a maximum temperature above 35°C or 38°C,

but we have elected to continue to use Jupiter's default settings as they reflect commonly used parameters, due to their alignment with certain characteristics (e.g. 35°C is the level above which there are impacts to human health and performance). The Jupiter platform assesses exposure in quintile bands, with 'Lowest' (dark purple in the graph on the next page) representing the bottom 20% of exposure and 'Highest' (pink) representing the top 20% of exposure experienced

by all sites in Jupiter's baseline modelling. For example, Jupiter's baseline modelling showed that ~20% of all sites in its global model in 2020 are exposed to >75 days of heat above 35°C.

Since FY2023, Jupiter has updated some of its band definitions to reflect refinement of its modelling, additional data and, in the case of wind, cold, heat, wildfire and flooding, re-evaluation to better match typical vulnerabilities of assets to these perils.

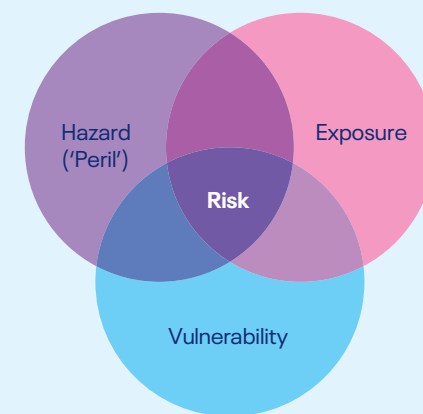
Peril Type	Climate Peril	Description	Highest Exposure	High Exposure	Medium Exposure
Chronic - gradual, long-term shifts	Extreme Heat	Mean days per annum where maximum temperature > 35°C	≥ 75 days	30-75 days	10-30 days
	Extreme Cold	Mean days per annum where minimum temperature < 0°C	≥ 100 days	60-100 days	15-60 days
	Water Stress	Annual human water demand/ water supply	≥ 0.8	0.6-0.8	0.4-0.6
Acute - sudden, event-driven shifts	Flood ¹⁵	1 in 100 year chance of experiencing a flood with a depth in metres	≥ 2m	1-2m	0.5-1m
	Wildfire	Probability of a wildfire in a 1km ² grid cell per 100 years	≥ 0.7%	0.4-0.7%	0.2-0.4%
	Wind	1 in 100 year chance of experiencing a maximum 1-minute sustained wind speed (km/h)	≥ 209km/h	178-209km/h	154-178km/h
	Precipitation	1 in 100 year chance of maximum daily rain (mm)	≥ 325mm	250-325mm	200-250mm
	Hail	The number of days in a year where large hail (> 5cm diameter) is possible	≥ 2 days	1-2 days	0.35-1 days

The above exposure bands apply across all scenarios, but the proportion of sites in the bands will change under different scenarios and timeframes. For example, there will likely be fewer sites in the highest exposure band for extreme heat in 2020 under a SSP1-2.6 scenario than there is in 2050 under a SSP5-8.5 scenario.

15. This includes coastal flooding (from sea level rise, tides, and storm surge) and fluvial flooding (from and along rivers due to rainfall and severe storms) and pluvial flooding (from the pooling of water during and after extreme rainfall events).

This year, we again explored the vulnerability of assets and sites that have a high degree of exposure to one or more perils. As shown in the graphic below, the combination of these two insights (exposure and vulnerability) provides us with a view on overall risk and helps us to assess the potential impact on value.

For example, a data centre might be exposed to extreme cold, but has low vulnerability to this peril, so the associated risk to the asset is low. Conversely, a ground floor clinic might have a high exposure to rainfall, and if it is also deemed vulnerable (for example, the stormwater infrastructure and flood resilience characteristics of the building are weak), that presents a high risk for that clinic (but a lower risk to the overall business, given it is one clinic of many).

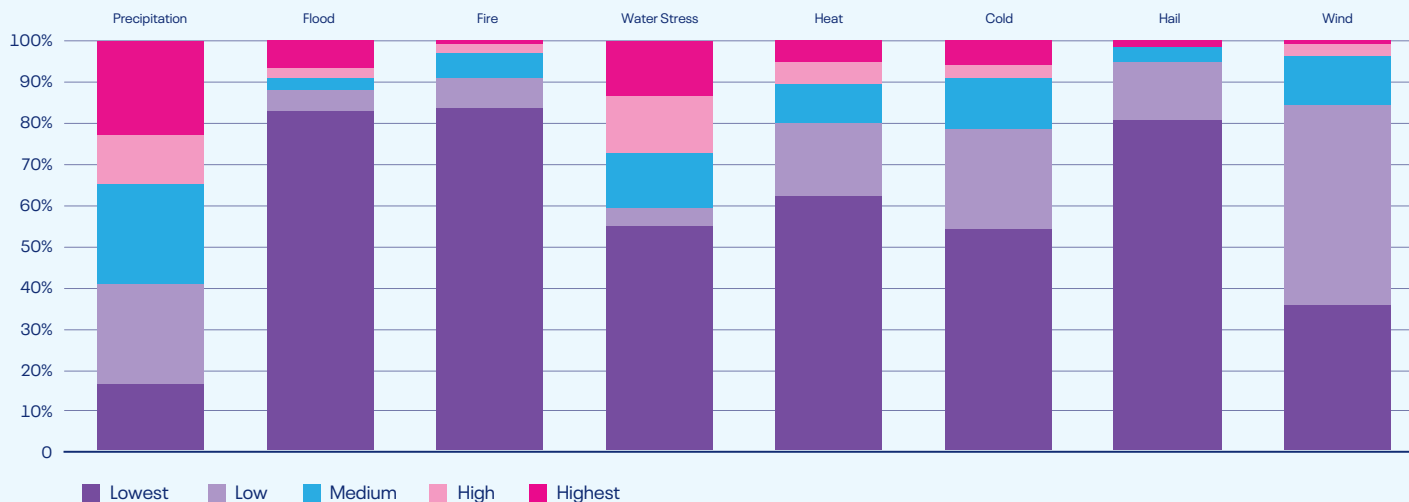


$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazard} \times \text{Exposure} \times \text{Vulnerability}$$

PHYSICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

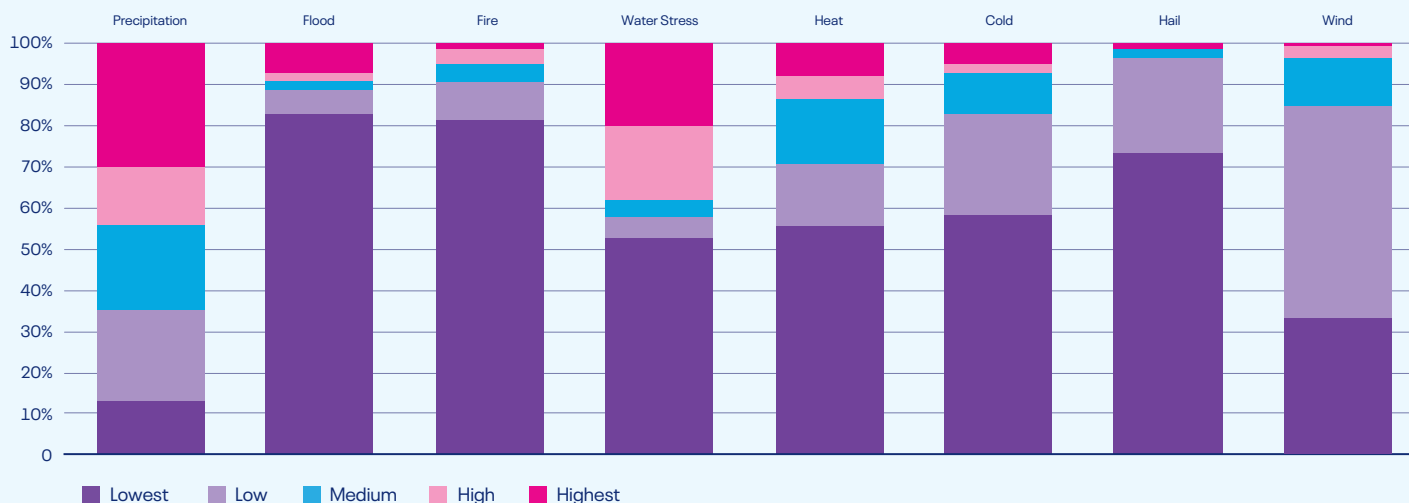
First, we explore **exposure** to physical climate risk at a portfolio level – note this page and the next focus on the number or proportion of sites in each exposure band for each peril, rather than implying a value impact. The Jupiter ClimateScore Global platform has generated the graph below showing the projected proportion of sites that fall within each exposure band for each of the eight climate perils as at the baseline year, 2020:

Proportion of assets/sites in each exposure band in 2020 (under SSP1-2.6 scenario)



Rolling forward to 2050 under the SSP5-8.5 'worst case' scenario, the same set of sites is exposed to the eight climate perils as follows:

Proportion of assets/sites in each exposure band in 2050 (SSP5-8.5 scenario)



HOW DOES CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT THE PORTFOLIO ASSETS' EXPOSURE TO THE PERILS?

The main changes from our FY2024 analysis are an increase in the number of assets in the high/highest bands for precipitation, heat, cold, and to a lesser degree hail and wind – though the change is largely proportionate to the increase in the number of sites assessed. Below we summarise the level of **exposure** to the most impactful perils for assets/sites in Infratil's portfolio and how this changes out to 2050 under a SSP5-8.5 scenario. On page 23, we explore **vulnerability** to these perils.

- Precipitation:** The number of sites in the top two exposure bands increases from 112 sites (34% of total sites assessed) in 2020 to 143 sites (45%) in 2050. We note the broad dispersion across a range of locations which provides a mitigation against the operational and financial impact of any one event.
- Flood:** The number of assets in the top two bands (30) is unchanged over time, but the level of exposure typically increases. Many of these are hydro stations, which are designed to be resilient to this risk, but the supporting infrastructure (e.g. access roads, grid connections) may be impacted. There are also seven clinics in New Zealand and Australia, which are leased sites (but contain valuable imaging equipment).
- Wildfire:** Sites in the top two exposure bands increases from 9 sites (3%) in 2020 to 16 sites (5%) in 2050. Approximately half of these sites relate to U.S. generation assets which are typically in arid regions with little vegetation to create fire risk. The balance are sites in New Zealand and Australia that are also assessed as having low vulnerability due to lack of surrounding vegetation.

There is also increased exposure to heat with 45 sites (14%) in the top two exposure bands in 2050, similar proportions to FY2024. This peril is unlikely to damage assets but would affect operations e.g. via higher cooling costs, ability to safely undertake maintenance outside. This year, Jupiter modelling updates resulted in a greater change to water stress compared to last year, though this peril is not expected to impact assets or operations for portfolio companies.

PHYSICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Another perspective is provided by Jupiter's 'Overall Hazard Score' graph.

The horizontal axis Present Day Score is a score that, for each site, represents Jupiter's calculation for that site's weighted average exposure to all eight climate perils as at 2020 (a proxy for the Present Day). So, the purple dot sitting just above the x-axis at the right-hand side of the graph, with a score of around 97 (red circled), is highly exposed to climate perils today.

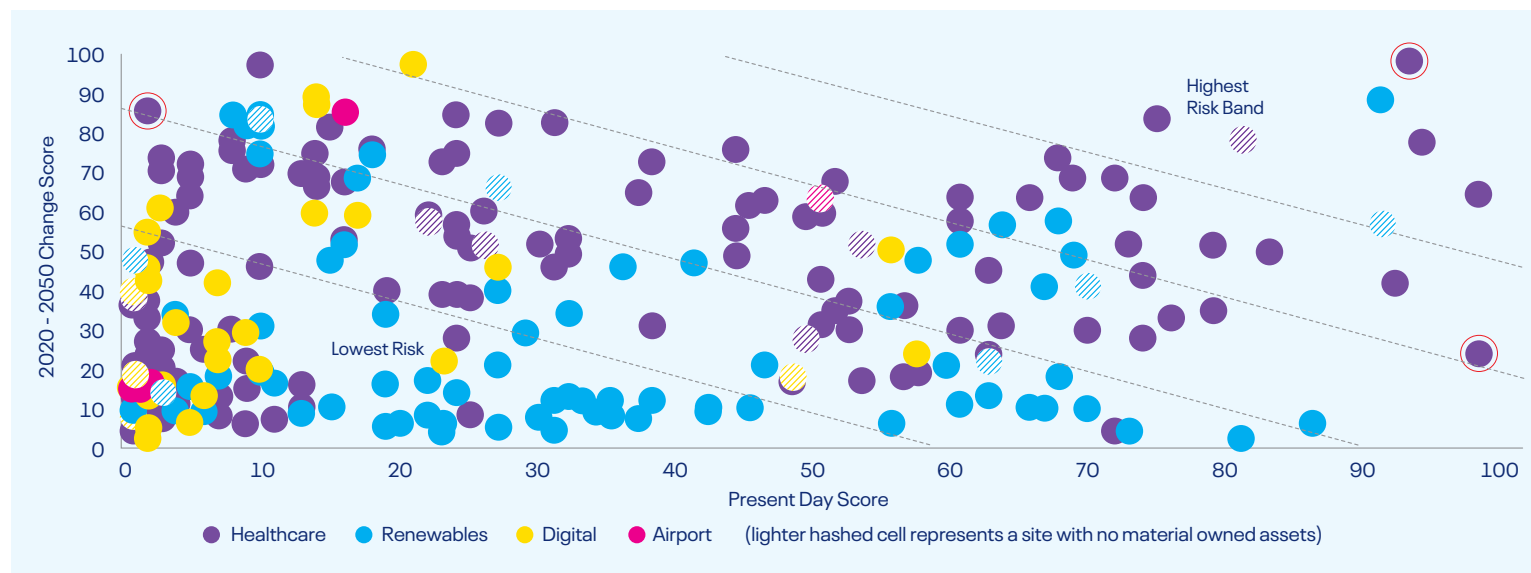
The vertical axis 2020-2050 Change Score is a score that, for each site, shows how much that site's exposure to climate perils changes between now and 2050 under the SSP5-8.5 scenario. So, the purple dot in the top right-hand corner of the graph is both highly exposed to climate perils today (with a Present Day Score of 92), and the exposure is expected to change (increase) materially by 2050, with a Change Score of around 99 (as an aside, this is a leased clinic). The top left purple dot has a relatively low Present Day Score (2), but its exposure to climate perils by 2050 is assessed by Jupiter as being very high (86), and at 40, its Overall Hazard Score is rated medium risk.

For each site, Jupiter calculates an **Overall Hazard Score** which reflects the combined risk factor presented by both its Present Day Score and its Change Score. The Overall Hazard Scores are not shown on the graph axes, instead we have divided the sites into risk bands, delineated by the dashed lines. The sites with the top 20% of Overall Hazard Scores are in the highest risk band (in the top right-hand segment of the graph), and the sites with the lowest 20% of Overall Hazard Scores are in the lowest risk band (in the bottom left-hand segment of the graph).

We make the following observations from a platform perspective:

- **Renewable assets** (blue) are deliberately sited for wind and sun, so we would expect to see some with a higher Present Day Score. Sites with a higher Change Score are predominantly solar assets. Five of the 83 sites (6%) are in the top two Overall Hazard Score bands, one of which is a leased office. We note that the First Solar Series

JUPITER OVERALL HAZARD SCORE : INFRATIL PORTFOLIO ASSETS AND SITES BY SECTOR



6, Series 6 *Plus* and Series 7 panels all have an operating temperature range of -40 to +85°C and at 35°C (the Jupiter threshold for extreme heat), the panels operate at about 3% below maximum efficiency.

- **Digital assets** (yellow) largely have low-moderate Present Day and Change Scores, and only one site is in the top two Overall Hazard Score bands. The assets with a slightly higher Overall Hazard Score, are data centres in Australia that have been assessed as not vulnerable to the perils to which they are exposed (wildfire and precipitation), given their design features and lack of surrounding vegetation.
- **Healthcare assets** (purple) show the greatest dispersion. These are largely clinics across New Zealand and Australia – any physical impacts from climate change on any individual clinic would not be expected to be material from a portfolio perspective. The main exposures (and perils that drive the Change Score) in this platform are precipitation (with about a 20% increase in the number of sites in the top

exposure bands by 2050), followed by heat and water stress. Of the nineteen healthcare assets in the top two Overall Hazard Score bands, one is an office, three are retirement villages and the other fifteen are clinics in Australia.

- **Wellington Airport** (pink): the most exposed airport site (pink stripes) is the northern access road, which is vulnerable to coastal flooding. Whilst important for passenger access, this road is not owned by the airport, it is the responsibility of local and central Government. Wellington Airport is engaging with the relevant agencies on resilience upgrades. We have excluded the Airport's seawall from our analysis because, given its proximity to water, it was difficult to model in the Jupiter platform. However, we have included information on the company's planned investment in resilience of its marine protection assets on page 40.

OVERALL HAZARD SCORE

Risk Band	Score	% Sites
Highest	80-100	2
High	60-79	6
Medium	40-59	15
Low	20-39	24
Lowest	0-19	52

The Jupiter platform shows that the sites in Infratil's portfolio are predominantly in the low-lowest overall hazard bands (76% compared to 83% in FY2024), reflecting that the combined risk factor of its current exposures, and change in exposure by 2050 is predominantly low-lowest. The increase compared to last year is due to the location of the new sites, and the updated assessment of water stress risk in the Jupiter platform.

PHYSICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

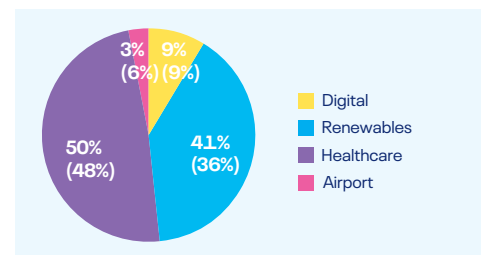
What is the distribution of the At Risk assets/sites that are highly exposed and vulnerable to one or more climate perils under the SSP5-8.5 'worst case' scenario?

- Of the 245 sites that are in the top two exposure bands under SSP5-8.5 by 2050, we assessed 35 (including the Airport seawall) as being vulnerable to those perils (rated ≥ 3 on our scale of 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest)).
- Nearly 40% of these sites are not owned by the portfolio companies, though some have material owned assets housed in them e.g. clinics. Notably, there are no data centre sites that are both highly exposed and vulnerable (At Risk) – not surprising given the importance placed on resilience for this sector, and that all the sites are relatively newly developed.
- Our analysis shows the most exposed platform, by number of At Risk sites, is healthcare, followed by renewable energy; and the most common perils are precipitation, flood, and wildfire. We note that the Wellington Airport sites that are exposed and vulnerable are the northern access route, and southern sea wall – both of these are well understood by the company and the risks are being actively managed, as covered in the company's own climate disclosures.

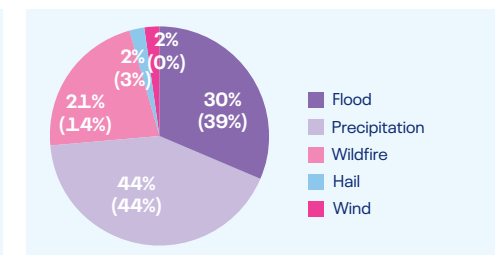
What are the anticipated physical impacts of climate change on the portfolio under the SSP5-8.5 'worst case' scenario?

- Jupiter has functionality to assess 'annual average loss' (AAL) for some, but not all, perils. It can assess Infratil's portfolio assets/sites that are exposed and vulnerable to flood, wildfire and wind, but cannot assess hail and extreme precipitation.
- We have therefore used Jupiter to assess impacts for flood, wildfire and wind. For hail and precipitation, we applied a simplistic version of the Jupiter modelling based on the assessed vulnerability to estimate the annual average impact. We acknowledge this assessment was somewhat more basic than Jupiter's modelling function.
- Our analysis shows that up to 5% of assets (by value) are At Risk, i.e. being assessed as being highly exposed and vulnerable to one or more climate perils (see note 11 on page 17), unchanged from last year. The platform with the most At Risk assets by fair value and AAL is renewable energy followed by healthcare, and then digital. The perils that present the most risk from a fair value and AAL perspective are flood and precipitation. Total proportionate AAL for portfolio company At Risk assets (excluding Airport seawalls) out to 2050 is up to \$10 million in present value terms (FY2024: up to \$11 million).

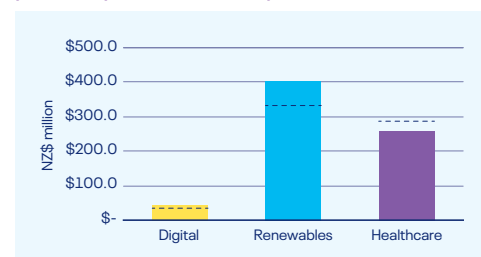
Distribution of the number of At Risk sites that are highly exposed and vulnerable



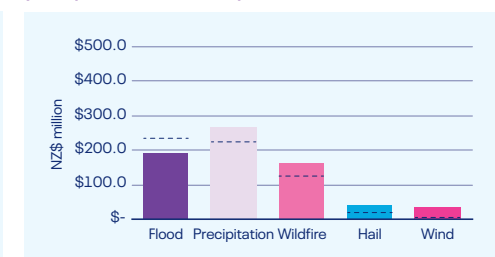
Distribution of the perils of At Risk sites that are highly exposed and vulnerable



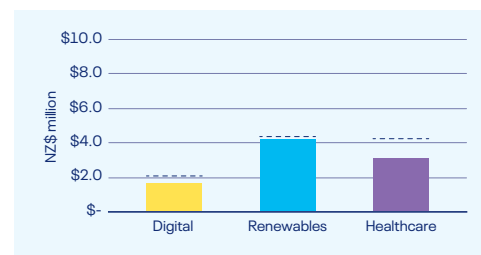
Proportionate total fair value of At Risk assets by platform (before insurance)



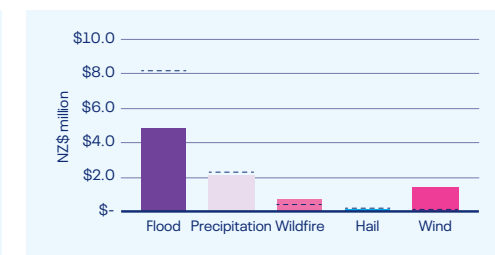
Proportionate total fair value of At Risk assets by peril (before insurance)



Proportionate AAL by platform (before insurance)



Proportionate AAL by peril (before insurance)



Key

----- Dotted lines above represent FY24 reported values
(X%) – percentages in brackets represent FY24 reported values

Under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, by 2050 up to 11% of portfolio company assets assessed (by number) are highly exposed and vulnerable to one or more climate perils (At Risk). This translates to an Annual Average Loss for these assets of up to \$10 million in today's dollars. The perils most impactful (by proportionate AAL) are flood, precipitation and wind. The sectors most impacted are (in order of number of sites) healthcare, renewable energy, and then digital. Healthcare sites are leased clinics, where climate risk can be factored into lease renewal decisions.

PHYSICAL RISK ASSESSMENT



One NZ

MITIGATING PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISK

For Infratil, one of the key mitigants to risk, including risks associated with the physical impacts from climate change events, is diversification. Not only are Infratil's portfolio companies geographically and sector diverse, but the physical assets within the portfolio companies are also geographically diverse across the jurisdictions in which they operate, except for Wellington Airport and Gurin (which has multiple projects in development, but as at 31 March 2025, only had one completed project).

Whilst a pervasive, systemic risk such as the exposure to the physical impacts from climate change cannot be avoided altogether, this diversification by geography, sector, and asset type helps to limit the financial impact from climate events in any one year.

Many of our portfolio companies are increasingly undertaking work on identifying, mitigating, and reducing risks to their assets from the physical impacts of climate change. In doing so, they deploy a range of mitigation strategies including insurance and incorporating resilience considerations into site selection, design and construction.

In addition to geographic diversity, some other examples of mitigants deployed within the portfolio companies include:

- Wellington Airport is investing in adaptive capacity of its assets by upgrading marine defences and maintaining stormwater infrastructure.
- RetireAustralia has ongoing programmes of roofing repairs and preventative maintenance, helping to ensure roofs are tied down and regular monitoring and maintenance of stormwater infrastructure is undertaken.
- CDC's data centres incorporate a range of design characteristics that support resilience against a range of risks, including physical climate risks.
- Following successful trials undertaken in collaboration with Nextracker, Longroad is now utilising innovative solar tracking technology, which allows panels to be controlled and stowed remotely, to mitigate against potential hail damage and improve site resiliency.
- RHCNZ and Qscan diagnostic imaging clinics are on a range of leases, typically with an initial medium-term tenor (albeit often with a right of renewal). This provides a mitigant to physical climate risk in that the business can choose not to renew a tenancy if the risk of an extreme weather event is deemed to be unacceptable. We note the flood defences installed at Qscan's Windsor clinic protected the site from any damage from Cyclone Alfred in February and March this year.

TRANSITION RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ASSESSMENT

To assess the potential transition impacts of climate change on our four platforms we took a dual approach utilising both qualitative and quantitative analysis.

Whilst Infratil's enterprise risk management system focuses on risks at the portfolio level, for the purposes of assessing transition risks and opportunities, we considered each platform separately, as we expect that they will each experience different impacts due to the varying nature of each sector.

Consistent with the approach for our FY2024 CRD, our analysis explored the climate-related transition risks and opportunities for each platform across short, medium, and long-term horizons under the Transition Assessment Scenarios set out below.

Summary of scenarios explored

Below is a summary of the four scenarios that we have selected for climate change transition assessments, which are consistent with those used for our FY2024 disclosures (though the underlying scenarios and associated macroeconomic consequences have been updated by Oxford Economics). Further information on these scenarios and the assumptions behind them are outlined in Appendix 2.

Transition Assessment Scenario	Baseline	Organised & Decisive	Delayed & Disorganised	Too Little, Too Late
Temperature above pre-industrial levels (1850-1900)	1.9°C 2050 2.9°C 2100	1.6°C 2050 1.5°C 2100	1.7°C 2050 1.7°C 2100	2.3°C 2050 4.8°C 2100
Summary of Oxford Economics' Scenario Description	Some action by governments, albeit somewhat delayed, sees carbon emissions reduce but to a lesser extent and slower than the Organised & Decisive and Delayed & Disorganised scenarios. Out to 2050, global growth is around the average of these scenarios, but will be negatively impacted further out as the physical impacts of climate change cause financial harm.	Immediate and coordinated global action by all stakeholders is undertaken to meet mitigation goals, this allows for a phased and moderate economic response with short-term economic pain inflicted as immediate steps are undertaken to reduce emissions for a long-term benefit.	Delayed and disorganised global action which eventually requires a severe response by stakeholders to meet mitigation goals. This scenario is characterised by a delayed implementation of climate policies with significant action not implemented until early to mid 2030s, though in the long run the economy benefits from the severe actions undertaken.	Limited climate action and failure in meeting Nationally Determined Contributions. ¹⁶ This scenario is characterised by little to no action towards climate policies and with increasingly severe economic impacts resulting from climate inaction as we move through the timeline with the long-run outcome being substantial negative impacts on day-to-day life and significant economic pain.

Oversight of the scenario modelling exercise has been provided by Morrison employees and Infratil representatives who sit on the boards of our portfolio companies and other sector experts.

16. [All About the NDCs | United Nations](#)

TRANSITION RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ASSESSMENT

QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT

Our quantitative modelling exercise is an initial assessment subject to a number of limitations. As a starting point, we used our internal portfolio valuation models to test the impact of the Transition Assessment Scenarios on our baseline valuation outputs. We chose to use our internal valuation models because they are an existing tool that integrates well with the Oxford Economics climate scenarios. This process included all portfolio companies except Fortysouth, Mint Renewables, Galileo and Gurin, as these companies, and any associated models, are still early stage. The main focus of this quantitative assessment was the period covered by the detailed component of our valuation models, typically out 10-30 years (depending on the company). We then adjusted our terminal value estimates to capture the impact of the Transition Assessment Scenarios from model endpoints out to 2050.

To provide an early indication of the financial impact under each scenario, we used the Transition Assessment Scenarios outputs from Oxford Economics (for this year's exercise we utilised the latest available Oxford Economic scenarios published as part of their GCS Q4 2024 update, last year we used GCS Q4 2023 assumptions) to provide the macroeconomic scenario inputs into our valuation models. We also made assumptions about company-specific, non-macroeconomic variables that are expected to be impacted by the different climate change scenarios, such as capex being impacted by policies requiring more stringent building standards. We have also incorporated assumptions about how physical impacts from climate change might have financial impacts, such as operating expenditure ('opex') being higher due to greater maintenance required under a Too Little, Too Late scenario. This aspect was informed in part by the findings from our physical climate analysis covered in the previous section.

In line with our approach in FY2024, we then compared the valuation outcomes under our Organised & Decisive, Delayed & Disorganised and Too Little, Too Late scenarios to that observed under

the Baseline scenario. The Baseline scenario is intended to demonstrate a continuation of the current trajectory in terms of the global response to climate change.

This year, as part of enhancing how we reflect the long-term impact of the climate scenarios, we updated our assumptions for the terminal values. We endeavoured to select growth rates for each asset that reflect long-term growth prospects under each scenario.

In the next sections we set out the findings from our quantitative and qualitative assessments for each platform.

Given the significant uncertainties referred to here and on pages 1 and 16, we provide a narrative description (rather than quantitative outputs) of the findings from our quantitative analysis for each platform and at a portfolio level. Whilst we have made some progress, we are still refining our approach to quantifying the impacts to valuations.

We will continue to evolve our modelling and disclosures over time.

QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

In our qualitative analysis, we again undertook an exercise with input from sector experts within Morrison to identify the potential climate-related risks faced by each of our platforms. We considered how each of our sector platforms are expected to perform in times of climate change related economic stress, and we considered how markets, governments, businesses, and society might respond under each Transition Assessment Scenario. This qualitative analysis helped to inform our quantitative modelling. It was focused on transition impacts rather than physical impacts, though some aspects, like insurance, relate to both.

As part of the qualitative assessment, we identified a number of transition risks and opportunities that might be faced by each of our platforms. These risks are not listed individually in Infratil's risk register, which is focused on risks relating to Infratil itself and its overall portfolio. We explored how these might impact the value of the platform and we estimated

the severity of each risk (relative to the total fair value of each platform) under each scenario and over time.

We considered risks that relate to policy changes, technology, shifting market and customer preferences and reputation. As we worked through this assessment, we considered how our platforms may seek to mitigate the impacts of the identified transition risks or take advantage of identified opportunities.

This year, we reviewed and updated the outputs from the qualitative assessment in the FY2024 CRD for each sector. Alongside Morrison sector experts we sought to distil the outputs to the most material climate issues facing each sector, to support greater readability and focus for users of this report.

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO LEVEL IMPACTS

At the portfolio level, in our analysis of the Transition Assessment Scenarios out to 2050, we observed that Infratil has some opportunities to improve overall portfolio value under an Organised & Decisive scenario and vulnerability to minor negative impacts under a Delayed & Disorganised scenario. The portfolio may have greater vulnerability to negative impacts under a Too Little, Too Late scenario, but at this stage we consider it to be a less likely scenario (though as mentioned, it provides a useful scenario to support assessment of potential financial impacts from physical climate risks).

Here, we set out a brief description of the impact under each scenario at the overall portfolio level:

Organised & Decisive: Under this scenario, we observe an overall uplift in the value of the portfolio, driven primarily by the Renewable Energy platform, where values are bolstered by high electricity prices in the short to medium term and an increase in value attributed to renewable development companies with successful track records in the transition. The impact to portfolio value is directionally the same, but slightly lower in percentage terms, than what we observed in our FY2024 analysis, largely due to more conservative terminal value assumptions.

Delayed & Disorganised: This year, we saw a small negative impact to valuations, slightly more negative than observed in our FY2024 analysis. We observed an increase in the valuation of our Renewables platform, though to a slightly lesser degree than last year.

We note the complexity of modelling this scenario, given significant changes in behaviour, prices and policies occur towards the end of/just after our valuation model timeframes, which need to be factored into the terminal value assumptions.

Too Little, Too Late: Under this scenario, our analysis showed negative impacts to valuations across the portfolio, similar to our analysis in FY2024, but to a greater degree. This is largely due to lower long-term global economic growth, the financial consequences from the physical impacts of climate change, and a constrained ability to pass on cost increases given pervasive and increasingly severe economic stress under this scenario. The modelling shows that the value of our Renewable Energy platform is resilient in this scenario, largely due to electricity demand and prices remaining firm (due to a lack of drive for energy efficiency gains).

In the following pages, we explore the impacts of the Transition Assessment Scenarios at a sector level.

Summary of scenario analysis

Our transition modelling shows a correlation between action to reduce global warming and the value of our portfolio: more decisive action under the Organised & Decisive scenario provides the best outcome for Infratil's portfolio.

Conversely, the portfolio is vulnerable to minor negative impacts under a Delayed & Disorganised scenario. Climate-related impacts to long-term growth, the cost of the physical impacts from climate change, and renewable electricity demand and prices are the key drivers of impacts to value.

CLIMATE TRANSITION ASSESSMENTS: DIGITAL

Horizon: Short (S - 0 to 3 years); Medium (M - 3 to 10 years); Long (L - 10 years to 2050+) term
Rating key for opportunities and risks (taking into account existing mitigants already in place)



SUMMARY OF QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT

We assessed the climate transition impacts to the Digital platform from the Transition Assessment Scenarios against our modelled baseline, using our internal valuation models. Our findings this year were directionally consistent for each climate scenario compared to our findings in FY2024, but resulted in lower valuations under the Delayed & Disorganised and Too Little, Too Late scenarios due to more conservative views on the terminal growth rates under these scenarios.

Under the Too Little, Too Late scenario, we see the largest divergence in value for our Digital platform, with long-term global GDP growth declining towards zero as the impacts of climate change start to dramatically affect the macroeconomy. We also anticipate higher maintenance costs and capex for our digital assets under this scenario as businesses respond to the physical impacts of climate change and seek to further enhance resilience, for example greater investment in initiatives to support security of supply for electricity. These factors present a drag on cashflows into the future, given the ability to pass through cost increases is likely to be more challenging in this scenario. Together these impacts – lower growth and higher costs – are shown by our modelling to result in a negative deviation from our baseline valuation.

The modelled impact of the Delayed & Disorganised scenario shows the greatest negative deviation from baseline compared to the other platforms. This is driven by medium-term weak GDP growth, higher maintenance and opex (on a large physical asset base) and fewer transition opportunities than in the Organised & Decisive scenario.

Higher long-term growth, lower climate-related maintenance and capex drag lead to higher terminal value assumptions under an Organised & Decisive scenario compared to the baseline scenario.

Key modelling adjustments

- GDP
- CPI
- Interest rates
- Growth capex
- Maintenance capex
- Sales cadence

SUMMARY OF QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT

Transition risks	Relevant Horizon	Organised & Decisive	Delayed & Disorganised	Too Little, Too Late	Comments/Mitigants
Policy and/or regulatory changes lift requirements for building standards, putting upwards pressure on construction costs and supply chains and/or requiring retrofits.	M				Over time, where relevant, we will engage with our portfolio companies to encourage them to 'stay ahead of the curve' on energy efficiency and building standards. Infratil and its portfolio companies also aim to stay abreast of and engage in policy and regulatory developments. The scale of our businesses, like CDC and One NZ, is a mitigant as they may benefit from access to greater equipment inventory and lower pricing. Portfolio diversification is another mitigant, providing Infratil with options as to when and where to deploy capital into future developments. Risk impact will depend on the ability to pass through any increased costs.
New technologies required (e.g. data centre cooling equipment, telco infrastructure equipment) which are more expensive and/or in scarce supply due to high demand.	M-L				Over time, where relevant, we will encourage our portfolio companies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - develop/maintain strong relationships with relevant suppliers. - stay abreast of technology developments and explore the use of latest energy efficient technology in new builds/upgrades. An example of this is CDC focusing on designing and building future-proof facilities that can accommodate evolving technological demands, such as the ability to provide liquid cooling to meet the requirements for AI workloads.
Higher costs (market prices for carbon, electricity, insurance; or higher level of bad debts in an economic downturn) that are more challenging to pass through to customers.	M-L				Over time, where relevant, we will encourage our portfolio companies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implement energy efficiency measures to mitigate rising costs, particularly in relation to cooling systems and equipment. - work with customers and suppliers to encourage them to upgrade to energy efficient technology in a timely way. For data centres, long-term contracts and pass-through of some electricity costs are risk mitigants.
Market prices, terms and conditions for insurance become less attractive (and/or insurance availability declines).	M-L				Our data centre businesses undertake careful due diligence as part of their site selection. Some of our portfolio companies are also already starting to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - address issues with insurance in relation to high pricing or limited coverage by engaging with insurers. - investigate and deploy measures to improve resilience to physical risks. Risk impact will depend on the ability to pass through any increased costs.
Reputational impacts associated with increasing focus on the growing energy demand of data centres and effect that might have on energy markets and wider decarbonisation ambitions, which may impact capacity/pricing for debt and/or consent applications.	S-M				Infratil encourages and supports its portfolio companies to take credible action to reduce emissions and set SBTi targets. In New Zealand, CDC has received and maintained Toitū net carbon zero certification since its first year of operation, making it the first certified net carbon zero hyperscale data centre provider in the country; and One NZ has committed to setting a SBTi validated emissions reduction target. In terms of access to power for new data centres, this is a consideration for site selection, and in time, securing or building low emissions power generation may become a core part of the business model. We note, too, that the technology sector (Amazon, Microsoft, Meta, Google etc) is leading the way on decarbonisation, but acknowledge some technology companies are facing some challenges meeting their climate goals.

TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES

Reduce costs through energy and resource efficiency initiatives and/or technology innovations.	S-M				Our companies are positioning themselves to take advantage of these opportunities. Examples include liquid cooling in data centres and rollout of 5G fibre networks. In addition, Infratil supports and encourages its portfolio companies to understand, measure and reduce their emissions footprints, using recognised frameworks such as GHG Protocol, SBTi and GRESB.
Reputation: Leverage strong sustainability and climate credentials to attract customers, capital and community support.	S-M-L				Blank cells in the Too Little, Too Late column reflect that the opportunity is not relevant or that stakeholders are expected to have ambivalent attitudes towards sustainability and climate initiatives in this scenario.
Develop new products/services to support the transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient future.	S-M-L				For example, One NZ's partnership with SpaceX positions the business as a leader in network resilience and innovation through new services such as Text to Satellite.

CLIMATE TRANSITION ASSESSMENTS: RENEWABLES

SUMMARY OF QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT

We assessed the climate transition impacts to the renewable energy platform from our Transition Assessment Scenarios. The key factors underpinning our modelling in each of the three climate change scenarios are the forecast renewable energy demand, electricity prices, and demand for scale renewable developers. Manawa Energy's valuation is particularly sensitive to electricity prices, given its largely fixed-price offtake contracts are shorter (full exposure to market pricing from FY2028 onwards) than Longroad's average offtake tenor of over 15 years.

Under the Organised & Decisive scenario, total global energy demand declines as consumers and businesses aggressively seek to reduce consumption through energy efficiency and other measures – against this, as a proportion of total electricity generation, renewable electricity grows from around 40% currently to over 97% by 2050. With the strongest suite of supportive policies and incentives, the modelled impact under the Organised & Decisive scenario presents the greatest valuation upside compared to the baseline for the Renewable Energy platform.

Under the Delayed & Disorganised scenario, supportive policies and demand for renewables development comes later in the modelled period, meaning valuation uplift is positive, but not as strong as the Organised & Decisive scenario. Conversely, the Too Little, Too Late scenario sees a continued rise in global energy demand, but the proportion of renewable electricity remains constant at around today's levels. A lack of supportive policies, value ascribed to renewable developers, and the negative financial and economic impacts from the physical effects of climate change limit the increase in valuation compared to the baseline for this scenario

Key modelling adjustments

GDP
CPI
Interest rates
Maintenance capex
Renewable energy demand
Development cadence and margins
Generation volumes

SPOTLIGHT ON RENEWABLES: POLICY/REGULATORY SHIFTS PRESENT BOTH A TRANSITION RISK... AND AN OPPORTUNITY

Longroad Energy

The U.S. political and policy landscape has shifted following the 2024 election, and is continuing to evolve. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act was recently passed by the United States Congress and signed into law by President Donald Trump on 4 July 2025. The legislation outlined key elements of the administration's second-term fiscal agenda, including changes to tax policy, federal spending priorities, including changes to tax incentives for renewable energy projects used by Infratil portfolio company Longroad Energy.

While the legislation scales back incentives introduced under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, the changes were better for Longroad than expected at the time of our annual results in May 2025.

Longroad is well positioned to navigate these changes, viewing the legislation not as a setback but as a strategic opportunity. With over 30GW of utility-scale wind, solar, and storage projects in its development pipeline, Longroad is focused on leveraging the Bill's safe-harbour provisions by meeting key construction and in-service deadlines. This strategy helps preserve eligibility for federal tax incentives across a significant portion of its portfolio, supporting ongoing development.

For further detail, refer to pages 36-37 of [Infratil's FY2025 Annual Report](#), and [Infratil's July 2025 Newsletter](#).

Gurin Energy

Despite some headwinds, including new US tariff measures, electricity demand continues to grow in Asia, underpinned by economic momentum and structural tailwinds such as accelerating digitalisation. Southeast Asia's digital economy is expected to reach US\$1 trillion by 2030, positioning key cities as global data centre hubs, further fuelling demand for green electricity. The energy transition remains a central priority across Gurin's markets, with governments continuing to prioritise grid modernisation and renewable energy development as key components of their economic, climate, and energy security strategies.

Policy settings vary across centres. In Singapore, alongside support for regional power import projects, the Government is raising carbon taxes. Other Southeast Asian nations are gradually expanding renewable energy capacity through market reforms, although permitting delays and transmission constraints continue to limit progress. In South Korea and Japan, authorities are pursuing multi-pronged strategies to address severe grid congestion, including temporarily limiting new renewable connections, accelerating the development of transmission infrastructure, and, in Japan, implementing reforms to better integrate stationary storage solutions, such as batteries, into the grid.

The business continues to progress Project Vanda, a US\$2-3 billion total investment initiative to deliver 300MW of non-intermittent renewable energy to Singapore. The project, based in Indonesia, is expected to require 2,200MW of solar generation capacity and 1,200MW of battery storage. Key updates include receipt of a conditional licence from Singapore's Energy Market Authority in September 2024 and completion of approximately 70% of the land acquisition. Gurin is targeting a final investment decision in December 2025 and financial close in the first half of 2026, likely to require equity of ~US\$500 million.

Gurin also has projects progressing in Japan (battery storage), Thailand, the Philippines and South Korea, with due diligence underway on multiple sites and portfolios representing over 1.3GW of capacity.

Galileo Green Energy

Over FY2025, Galileo's development pipeline increased by 3.5GW to over 16 GW, reflecting continued European appetite for renewables. The potential negative impact of tariffs is likely to be low in the short term, as Galileo is currently not directly exposed to major supply chain issues. Given equipment from suppliers of renewable technologies in Asia may increasingly be shipped to Europe, the medium-term outlook on procurement opportunities is rather positive.

CLIMATE TRANSITION ASSESSMENTS: RENEWABLES

Horizon: Short (S - 0 to 3 years); Medium (M - 3 to 10 years); Long (L - 10 years to 2050+) term
Rating key for opportunities and risks (taking into account existing mitigants already in place)

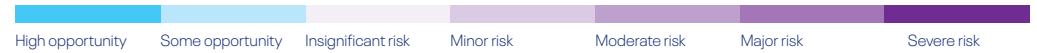


QUALITATIVE TRANSITION ANALYSIS

Transition risks	Relevant Horizon	Organised & Decisive	Delayed & Disorganised	Too Little, Too Late	Comments/Mitigants
Growth in market demand for renewables is negatively impacted due to policy changes (e.g. increased consenting and compliance costs and/or reducing incentives for new and existing developments) and/or apathy towards decarbonisation of the energy system, and/or concerns about intermittency.	S-M-L				<p>Infratil's renewable energy platform has opportunities to continue developing generation under all scenarios, albeit global renewable energy growth is much slower under the Too Little, Too Late scenario.</p> <p>Infratil and its portfolio companies aim to stay abreast of trends in energy demand, the energy transition and engage in proposed changes to energy policy and regulatory/consenting rules. Governments and regulators are aware of the need for new renewable generation, which limits the risk of burdensome changes under Organised & Decisive and Delayed & Disorganised scenarios.</p> <p>Having a portfolio that is diversified across geographies and jurisdictions that may diverge in this regard is expected to act as a mitigant to this risk, whilst also providing broad-based exposure to opportunities. This diversification provides Infratil with options as to when and where to deploy capital into future developments.</p> <p>Risk impact will depend on the ability to pass through any increased costs. We are seeing some evidence of being able to pass through cost increases in the current environment at the time of writing.</p>
Competitors might more rapidly deploy new energy technologies which might emerge that are more cost effective, efficient or have other features more attractive than current renewable energy technology.	M-L				<p>Infratil and its portfolio companies aim to stay abreast of emerging technology developments, including through engaging with experts, in industry forums and (for portfolio companies) suppliers. Morrison's global energy expertise is helpful in this regard.</p> <p>Through Infratil-nominated board positions, we will support exploring, where appropriate, deployment of the latest generation technology in new builds/upgrades.</p> <p>Risk impact depends on Infratil's access to new technologies.</p>
Grid access, or grid capacity, becomes constrained as market demand for sites and connections grows and 'must run' generation increases (which increases the risk of curtailment). In some regions, we are observing a constraint in new grid connections due to supply chain and/or labour shortages.	S-M				<p>To mitigate these risks, where feasible and practicable, Infratil's renewable portfolio companies seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - secure options/sites for future development projects where appropriate. - lift in-house grid capability to support accelerating and securing grid access. - investigate/deploy storage options for grid excess (eg: battery technology) and/or secure sites with access to multiple markets. - mitigate grid capacity risk through contracting arrangements and by having geographically diverse generation. <p>High quality renewable developers, like Longroad, benefit from large, diversified project pipelines, which allow them to select the best projects, taking into account any grid constraints, and pursue accretive growth. Portfolio diversification is another mitigant, providing Infratil with options as to when and where to deploy capital into future developments.</p> <p>A related opportunity is that existing generation sites and secured development opportunities with good grid connectivity characteristics may become more valuable.</p>
Supply chain constraints arise from high market demand for components for renewable energy generation. Additional pressure on the supply chain may arise from raw material shortages, political instability, or regulatory changes.	S-M				<p>We encourage our portfolio companies to develop and maintain strong supplier relationships. For example, Longroad has established a deep relationship with First Solar, affording favourable procurement status and supply chain benefits. Depending on market conditions, our portfolio companies are able to deploy a range of strategies to support supply chain access, such as diversifying their supplier base, utilising portfolio 'buying power', and leveraging their reputation and networks.</p> <p>A related opportunity is that existing generation sites and secured development opportunities with good grid connectivity characteristics may become more valuable.</p>
Reputation/social licence risk may constrain ability to secure/renew consents or land purchases/leases required for development projects. Some communities may be less comfortable supporting newer technologies (such as batteries) or renewable generation technology that is new to the region.	S-M				<p>Infratil encourages its portfolio companies to understand, measure and manage the ESG risks relevant to their business and region through GRESB assessments, materiality assessments, appropriate policies and procedures and by having dedicated sustainability resource. Environmental and social impact assessments for projects, and good communication with stakeholders and communities are also key mitigants.</p>
Market prices, terms and conditions for insurance become less attractive (and/or insurance availability declines, which has implications for access to funding).	S-M-L				<p>Our renewable electricity companies undertake due diligence as part of their site selection, which includes consideration of climate risks.</p> <p>Some of our portfolio companies are already starting to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - address issues with insurance in relation to high pricing or limited coverage by engaging with insurers or utilising captive insurance. - investigate and deploy measures to improve resilience to physical risks. <p>Risk impact will depend on the ability to pass through any increased costs.</p>

CLIMATE TRANSITION ASSESSMENTS: RENEWABLES

Horizon: Short (S - 0 to 3 years); Medium (M - 3 to 10 years); Long (L - 10 years to 2050+) term
Rating key for opportunities and risks (taking into account existing mitigants already in place)



SUMMARY OF QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

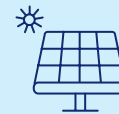
Transition opportunities	Relevant Horizon	Organised & Decisive	Delayed & Disorganised	Too Little, Too Late	Comments/Mitigants
Climate-friendly regulations/policies provide incentives to develop renewable energy generation and/or increase demand for clean energy.	S-M-L				Infratil and its portfolio companies are focused on staying abreast of, and engaging in, regulatory developments in relation to clean energy. Diversity across a range of jurisdictions increases the likelihood of being exposed to positive policy changes. We are seeing this play out currently, with uncertainty in the U.S. in contrast to continued supportive policies in Europe and strengthening policies in some parts of Asia, as set out on page 28. This is not seen as an opportunity under the Too Little, Too Late scenario, as there are unlikely to be climate-friendly regulations.
New renewable energy generation, storage and transmission technologies might emerge that reduce costs, increase generation, or have other attractive features.	S-M-L				Infratil and its portfolio companies aim to stay abreast of emerging technology developments, including through engaging with experts in industry forums and (for portfolio companies) suppliers. Morrison's global energy expertise is helpful in this regard. We note that Longroad now has dedicated resource focused on assessing and pursuing opportunities in adjacent market segments – including distributed generation, battery storage, hydrogen.
The drive to decarbonise increases market demand for renewable energy from existing and novel/emerging technologies (e.g. sustainable aviation, green hydrogen) which presents new investment opportunities.	M-L				Whilst technology developments might emerge under the Too Little, Too Late scenario, they are somewhat less likely – and the imperative for novel/more challenging innovations such as green hydrogen is a low probability under this scenario (hence this cell is blank).



**3,785MW TOTAL
INSTALLED GENERATION
CAPACITY ACROSS THE
PORTFOLIO**



**>50GW DEVELOPMENT
PIPELINE ACROSS THE
PORTFOLIO, EXCLUDING
MANAWA**



**\$285 MILLION CAPITAL
PROVIDED BY INFRATIL
IN FY2025**



**\$623 MILLION CAPITAL
COMMITTED BY INFRATIL
FOR FY2026 AND
BEYOND**

CLIMATE TRANSITION ASSESSMENTS: HEALTHCARE

Horizon: Short (S - 0 to 3 years); Medium (M - 3 to 10 years); Long (L - 10 years to 2050+) term
Rating key for opportunities and risks (taking into account existing mitigants already in place)



SUMMARY OF QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT

We assessed the climate transition impacts to the Healthcare platform from the Transition Assessment Scenarios. Our modelling shows that neither the Organised & Decisive nor the Delayed & Disorganised scenarios had a material impact on valuations for the Diagnostic Imaging businesses.

Oxford Economics assumptions did not provide a forecast for population growth, as an alternative we estimate GDP growth is a reasonable proxy for population growth and have used this assumption to estimate demand for healthcare services. As a result, scanning volumes continue to grow under all climate scenarios, albeit at a slower rate in the Too Little, Too Late scenario which assumes that macro economic growth slows and unemployment increases. We recognise that the impacts to health in this scenario may spur greater demand for diagnostic imaging, but this is very challenging to model, and the general economic stress may limit Government and private ability to pay for health services.

We found it challenging to sensibly incorporate the Oxford Economics House Price Index into our modelling; while this is a key metric for RetireAustralia's valuation, it contributed to the best valuation performance under Too Little, Too Late scenario. We have taken steps to improve the modelling for RetireAustralia in this year's exercise though further refinement is required to improve the quality of outputs.

Key modelling adjustments

- GDP
- CPI
- Interest rates
- House prices
- Maintenance capex
- House Price Index

QUALITATIVE TRANSITION ANALYSIS

Transition risks	Relevant Horizon	Organised & Decisive	Delayed & Disorganised	Too Little, Too Late	Comments/Mitigants
Market values for property respond negatively to policy responses to address climate change, such as requiring a lift in building standards and/or retrofits (impacting retirement village sector more than diagnostic imaging).	M-L				This risk relates to RetireAustralia, currently the only portfolio company whose valuation is highly correlated to general property prices. As at 31 March 2025, RetireAustralia made up less than 3% of Infratil's investment portfolio (by fair value), but just over 26% of the Healthcare platform. A mitigant is that Infratil can choose when and where (which sector and jurisdiction) to deploy capital into future developments.
Market prices, terms and conditions for insurance become less attractive (and/or insurance availability declines).	M-L				Some of our portfolio companies are already starting to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - address issues with insurance in relation to high pricing or limited coverage by engaging with insurers or investigating captive insurance. - investigate and deploy measures to improve resilience to physical risks. Risk impact will depend on the ability to pass through any increased costs.

TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES

Reputation: Leverage strong sustainability and climate credentials to attract customers, capital, and community support.	S-M-L				Infratil supports and encourages its portfolio companies to understand, measure and reduce their emissions footprints, using recognised frameworks such as GHG Protocol, SBTi and GRESB. Blank cells in the Too Little, Too Late column reflect that the opportunity is not relevant or that stakeholders are expected to have ambivalent attitudes towards sustainability and climate initiatives in this scenario.
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CLIMATE TRANSITION ASSESSMENTS: AIRPORT

Horizon: Short (S - 0 to 3 years); Medium (M - 3 to 10 years); Long (L - 10 years to 2050+) term
Rating key for opportunities and risks (taking into account existing mitigants already in place)



SUMMARY OF QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT

Due to our Airport platform consisting solely of Wellington Airport, the risks and opportunities faced by this platform are those faced by Wellington Airport. We have leveraged the work already done by the Airport to inform our own qualitative analysis of transition risks and the impact of the Transition Assessment Scenarios on the platform.

Our quantitative analysis showed a small positive impact to the Airport's valuation under the Organised & Decisive and Delayed & Disorganised scenarios, with a larger negative impact under the Too Little, Too Late scenario.

The key contributions to the valuation impact are the scenario GDP trajectories, tempered by the Airport's regulatory pricing structures which allow for a reasonable level of returns across a range of market conditions. However, we acknowledge the ability to pass on all cost increases will likely be constrained under a Too Little, Too Late scenario, given the severity of the economic impacts from climate change over the long term and we have made adjustments in our modelling to compensate for this.

Passenger numbers have historically been strongly correlated to GDP growth. Large capex decisions are critical junctures for the airport, with passenger volumes being a key input into these decisions. Our modelling conservatively assumes all planned capex proceeds under all scenarios, whereas closer to final investment decision, any business case and underlying forecasts will be heavily scrutinised (by the Airport, Infratil and stakeholders), which would be a mitigant under the worst case Too Little, Too Late scenario. Wellington Airport has undertaken its own exercise to quantitatively examine the impacts of climate risks on the business and identified that material financial impacts are not expected until closer to 2050, allowing them time to respond and transition accordingly. Wellington Airport recently released its FY2025 Climate Related Disclosures, available [here](#).

Key modelling adjustments

- GDP
- CPI
- Interest rates
- Passenger volumes
- Maintenance capex

QUALITATIVE TRANSITION ANALYSIS

Transition risks		Relevant Horizon	Organised & Decisive	Delayed & Disorganised	Too Little, Too Late	Comments/Mitigants
Government regulation/policy results in:	increased costs (e.g. from higher carbon prices, regulatory requirements etc).	S-M				Wellington Airport is working to reduce its operational emissions footprint. The company engages with Government on regulatory and legislative changes and is working to provide infrastructure to support a shift to more sustainable aviation. Wellington Airport has started to incorporate assessment of infrastructure required for novel aircraft into its forecasting. Wellington Airport is also investigating investment in potential carbon offsets to manage exposure to carbon price changes and potentially diversify its commercial business in ways that are not sensitive to passenger numbers and to mitigate potential impacts on the business.
	a cap or reduction in passenger numbers.	M				
New technologies deployed by airlines (Sustainable Aviation Fuel, electrification of aircraft) which are more expensive and reduce passenger demand.		M-L				Airlines have strong incentives to drive a commercially viable transition to sustainable aviation. Wellington Airport is working alongside the aviation sector to achieve this outcome. The Airport is positioning itself as an 'active enabler', seeking out trials and innovative ways to support the uptake of next-gen aircraft, fuels and technology.
Reputational considerations e.g. if the Airport fails to make credible progress on targets; or lenders limit financial appetite/increase pricing for companies that are associated with high emissions and/or not reducing emissions sufficiently.		S-M				The Airport regularly engages with its stakeholders, is working on emissions reduction initiatives, has improved its Airport Carbon Accreditation ('ACA') Level to 4+ (from 2 in 2023) and has committed to set a SBTi validated emissions reduction target. Conversely, sustainable finance is an opportunity in relation to this risk - targets relating to the abovementioned initiatives have been embedded in some of Wellington Airport's funding through sustainability linked loans ('SLL'). In the first year of the SLL, the Airport achieved 75% of the targets in the loans, resulting in a lower net interest cost in FY2025. In the period, the Airport increased its SLL from \$100 million to \$200 million. Good management of this risk can also create support for the Airport's social licence, which can be helpful when engaging with stakeholders. Notwithstanding these mitigants, this remains a relevant risk given ongoing scrutiny of the climate-related impacts of the airline sector.

TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES

Introduction of low-carbon flights provides a market opportunity for a low-emissions service that competes with alternative carbon-dependent transport options.	M-L				For example, electric aircraft on short-haul routes might become an attractive, sustainable transport option compared to car or ferry. Wellington Airport is currently engaged in initiatives to support low/zero emissions flights - refer pages 7-15 of its 2024 Kaitiakitanga Report and throughout its FY2025 Climate Related Disclosures. The blank cell in the Too Little, Too Late column reflects that stakeholders are expected to have ambivalent attitudes towards sustainable aviation initiatives in this scenario.
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TRANSITION PLAN

We have developed a Transition Plan for Infratil that pulls together the elements of Infratil's strategy and sustainability strategy that collectively describe Infratil's 'targets, including any interim targets, and actions for its transition towards a low-emissions, climate-resilient future' (as defined in NZ CS1).

In preparing this Transition Plan, we have had regard to the suite of guidance on transition planning from the XRB, material provided by Chapter Zero/NZ Institute of Directors and international best practice.

The three key actions in the Transition Plan are:

1 Make and report progress against Infratil's SBTi targets.

2 Actively engage with portfolio companies on climate-related risks and opportunities through the investment process.

3 Collaboration and advocacy with stakeholders, third parties and peers, including with lenders to explore opportunities in sustainable finance.

We set out further detail on each of these actions on the next page.

Infratil's Board has approved this Transition Plan. We will review it annually, and continue to monitor relevant developments from the Australian climate disclosure regime.



TRANSITION PLAN

Action	Relevant risks and opportunities	Commentary and actions	FY2025 progress
<p>1</p> <p>MAKE PROGRESS ON EMISSIONS REDUCTION TARGETS</p>	<p>Transition Risk: Failure to meet stakeholder expectations, which may materialise by way of a climate-related litigation.</p> <p>Transition Opportunity: Climate change presents investment and value-creation opportunities for Infratil including by having a good reputation as a sustainable, climate-aligned investment.</p>	<p>GENERAL COMMENTARY</p> <p>Infratil has set SBTi-validated emissions reduction targets - for more information see page 39.</p> <p>Infratil is reliant on its portfolio companies to achieve its SBTi portfolio coverage target. A relevant factor for the level of influence that Infratil has is the level of ownership/voting rights, and associated board representation – influence and engagement by the Morrison Asset Management and Sustainability Teams are also important mechanisms. The main challenges for Infratil achieving its target are (a) certain areas that are hard-to-abate (airports, buildings etc.) (b) variable levels of ‘climate maturity’ across the portfolio (c) balancing growth and absolute emissions reduction, and (d) evolving SBTi requirements.</p> <p>Infratil’s Exclusion Policy includes a requirement for companies that generate electricity from fossil fuels to have an SBTi target, or be able to feasibly develop one, before Infratil can invest in them. Beyond this, Infratil’s emissions reduction targets are not expressly provided for in Infratil’s capital deployment decision making.</p> <p>PORTFOLIO COMPANY RESOURCING</p> <p>Portfolio companies with dedicated sustainability professionals can more effectively coordinate and drive change, undertake initiatives, and produce disclosures that are useful to a range of stakeholders. We believe this will lift ‘climate maturity’ across the portfolio and support our transition plan, including progress towards our SBTi targets. Infratil’s role in this regard is to identify and communicate the need and support the business case, which is undertaken by the Sustainability Team, and Morrison-employed portfolio company directors and Asset Managers.</p> <p>CAPABILITY BUILDING AND ENGAGEMENT</p> <p>The Sustainability Team shares climate-related insights and expertise with Infratil’s portfolio companies. Morrison is planning a second Sustainability conference later this year, providing sustainability-focused employees from portfolio companies (including Infratil’s) with an opportunity to learn from each other, Morrison specialists, and external experts on topics such as SBTi, decarbonisation and climate disclosures.</p> <p>REGULATORY DISCLOSURES</p> <p>Several of Infratil’s Australian portfolio companies will be required to publish Climate Related Disclosures. CDC as a Group 1 entity must begin reporting for its FY2026 period, and Qscan and RetireAustralia may be subject to the requirements in time. As mandatory climate disclosures roll out across more jurisdictions, this will support greater focus, ambition and integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into our portfolio companies, including in relation to setting their own targets.</p>	<p>Whilst none of Infratil’s portfolio companies have set targets as yet, Wellington Airport and One NZ have both made SBTi commitments and, as at the time of writing, One NZ has submitted its proposed targets to the SBTi.</p> <p>Companies with dedicated sustainability professionals comprise about 85% of Infratil’s portfolio by value, compared to less than 10% as at 31 March 2022. We’re seeing results from this uplift already, with GRESB improvements year on year, expanded emissions reporting, and in broader real-world impacts as set out in recent sustainability reports from CDC, Kao Data, One NZ, Manawa Energy and the Airport.</p> <p>To further build capability across Morrison, an ‘SBTi Playbook’ has been developed and is being rolled out, along with a range of Climate, SBTi and ESG related modules in the ‘Morrison Academy’. This will support Morrison-employed portfolio company directors and Asset Managers to have a deeper understanding of the climate-related issues, and pathway to credible targets for the portfolio companies that they engage with, as well as providing important context if they are involved in a portfolio company that is, or might be, required to publish CRD.</p>
<p>2</p> <p>ACTIVELY ENGAGE ON CLIMATE IN THE INVESTMENT PROCESS</p>	<p>Physical Risk: Climate change negatively impacts the value of Infratil’s portfolio due to damage to physical assets.</p> <p>Transition Risk: Climate change negatively impacts the value of Infratil’s portfolio, or access to attractively priced funding, due to transition risks.</p> <p>Transition Opportunity: Climate change presents investment and value-creation opportunities for Infratil.</p>	<p>In relation to physical risks, insights from Infratil’s portfolio-wide physical climate risk analysis help to avoid an unacceptable level of physical climate risks in (existing and new) capital deployed into physical assets.</p> <p>More broadly, Infratil’s Board considers investment opportunities within the portfolio, including to support delivery of the renewable energy Development Pipeline. The ‘CEO Report’ within most board packs contains updates on aspects such as a strategy, capital allocation, portfolio performance and current portfolio options for investment and divestment - which reference climate-related risks and opportunities where material and relevant. The Board also receives, on an ad hoc basis, and in annual ‘Blue Sky’ Board sessions, updates on megatrends (like decarbonisation), sector-specific updates (like clean tech, renewables, SAF), new climate related investment opportunities, and emerging investment opportunities. This provides valuable context for Board decisions on strategy and capital allocation mentioned above.</p> <p>The integration of ESG into the investment process including from screening against the Exclusion Policy, ESG due diligence and active asset management are key aspects of Infratil’s Transition Plan that are already in place. Accordingly, active investment management is part of Infratil’s capital deployment decision making.</p> <p>Asset Managers engage with portfolio companies and make recommendations to the Infratil Board for capital allocations, considering climate related risks where appropriate, for example, when considering power access for data centres or decisions to support growth in Infratil’s renewable energy portfolio companies. Climate-related risks are also considered, where relevant, when reviewing capital allocation recommendations at the portfolio company board level.</p> <p>A consistent approach for alignment of short-term incentives across the portfolio (including in relation to climate and ESG) is an area identified for potential further work in future.</p>	<p>In FY2025, to enhance usability and engagement, we provided to each portfolio company summary reports from our Jupiter analysis, covering the overall level of exposure for that company’s sites, details of the sites most highly exposed and vulnerability assessments.</p> <p>In FY2025, we also walked through the reports with each portfolio company’s Lead Director, discussed the implications of the findings and made some suggestions as to how the insights might be used in board discussions, such as: checking alignment with the risk register, considering consequences for book value, as well as considering implications for any planned capex/development, maintenance or lease renewals.</p> <p>One recent example of ESG integration in practice is the sale of Manawa to Contact Energy. Infratil’s Exclusion Policy has a requirement for companies that generate electricity from fossil fuels to have an SBTi target, or be able to feasibly develop one, before Infratil can invest in them. As Contact Energy already has a 1.5°C aligned SBTi target in place, this supported the sale of Manawa to be funded in part by Infratil receiving Contact shares.</p> <p>The findings from our Transition Assessments provide insights on climate-related portfolio risks to Infratil’s external stakeholders. They also support the direction of Infratil’s strategy – as noted on page 19, Infratil’s portfolio benefits most from a decisive transition.</p>
<p>3</p> <p>COLLABORATE AND ADVOCATE</p>	<p>Physical Risk: Climate change negatively impacts the value of Infratil’s portfolio due to damage to physical assets.</p> <p>Transition Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change negatively impacts the value of Infratil’s portfolio, or access to attractively priced funding, due to transition risks. Infratil’s climate disclosures fail to meet regulatory standards. Failure to meet stakeholder expectations, which may materialise by way of a climate-related litigation. 	<p>There are multiple mechanisms through which Infratil and Morrison undertake stakeholder engagement, collaboration and advocacy: from the annual AGM and retail roadshows, to Director Governance meetings and Investor Days with institutional investors, to the Infratil Newsletter, industry forums and direct engagement with lenders, investors and regulators, amongst others.</p> <p>Collaboration with technology platforms such as Jupiter and then engaging with portfolio companies to share and discuss findings, helps to avoid an unacceptable level of physical climate risks in (existing and new) capital deployed into physical assets, as well as supporting credible, science-based climate disclosures.</p> <p>Of course, there is also ongoing engagement between a wide range of stakeholders with our portfolio companies.</p> <p>Currently, collaboration and stakeholder engagement are funded through Infratil’s business-as-usual business planning, budgeting and funding decision-making processes.</p>	<p>In FY2025, a series of meetings were conducted with Infratil’s domestic institutional investors and lenders to gauge feedback on Infratil’s FY2024 Sustainability Report and CRD, with feedback taken into account for this report.</p> <p>In FY2025 Infratil submitted on consultations on the settings for NZ’s climate disclosure regime (XRB Standards Board, October 2024, Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment, February 2025) and the merits of international alignment (XRB, June 2025).</p> <p>Throughout FY2025, Morrison employees attended various climate and CRD-related events, workshops and conferences both domestically and internationally. In FY2025, Infratil joined the Climate Leaders Coalition and has actively engaged with this initiative since.</p> <p>In FY2025, Infratil again used Jupiter platform to support physical climate risk analysis but refined the engagement process with portfolio companies as outlined above.</p>

TRANSITION PLAN: CLIMATE ROADMAP (CALENDAR YEARS)



RISK MANAGEMENT

Managing risks, including climate risks, and integrating ESG and climate considerations throughout the investment lifecycle are key factors that support the long-term success and resilience of our business, and of our portfolio companies. There are three approaches with Infratil's portfolio that, in combination, act as key mitigants to the impact of climate-related physical and transition risks:

Diversification: Infratil's portfolio is diverse by sector, geography, and asset type and Infratil consciously determines the composition of its portfolio over time. Most of Infratil's portfolio companies also have a broad geographic distribution of their own assets across the jurisdictions in which they operate, which provides protection against a range of climate-related risks.

Exclusion: Infratil's Exclusion Policy, summarised on page 10, limits Infratil's exposure to businesses that are likely to be materially impacted under the Organised & Decisive or Delayed & Disorganised scenarios.

Engagement: Infratil engages with its portfolio companies on ESG matters, including in relation to climate-related risks and opportunities, and is seeking to improve and mature our approach to assessing these risks and opportunities.

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

Infratil includes assessment of climate risk as part of its broader approach to risk management through its enterprise risk management system, which is summarised in the diagram on the right. Infratil's risk framework identifies risks, including, where relevant, climate-related risks, that are material to Infratil. Risks are assigned to one of Infratil's four principal risk categories; portfolio; operational; stakeholder management; and regulatory and compliance; with climate-related risks appearing in each category.

In many cases, climate-related risks are an aspect of a broader risk, for example, the risk 'attracting and retaining talent' makes specific reference to having sufficient climate expertise within the business.

The risks in Infratil's risk register that have relevance to climate-related issues are summarised in the table on page 17.

Infratil has a Board-approved formal Risk Management Policy which is publicly available on the governance section of our website [here](#).

Infratil's sustainability and climate-related risk assessments continue to draw on insights from Infratil's 2023 ESG materiality assessment, our Jupiter climate physical risk assessment (see pages 18-23) and our climate transition risk modelling (see pages 25-32).

All risks, including climate-related risks, undergo the same risk assessment process, though the approach may differ depending on the nature of the risk. Infratil applies a '5 x 5' risk matrix and assessment methodology for assessing each risk; assigning a likelihood rating (from rare over a long-term (> 10-year) horizon, through to almost certain in the next six months) and impact rating (from no impact through to severe impact), producing an overall risk score which is plotted on a risk 'heat map'.

When preparing the heat map, the likelihood and impact for some climate risks, such as ESG litigation and stakeholder activism, are quantified using subjective judgement, informed by market precedents, and adjusted for the nature of Infratil's portfolio. We are starting to quantify other climate-related risks, such as physical and transition risks using available tools and technology – further details on Infratil's approach and the time horizons considered are set out in the Strategy section of this report.

Morrison, on behalf of Infratil, provides regular reporting to the ARC, approximately every six months. All risks in the register are assessed and reported via the heatmaps, along with the controls and treatments and commentary for those risks with the highest residual risk rating. Particular attention is given to strategic risks that have the potential to materially impact the overall performance of the Infratil portfolio.

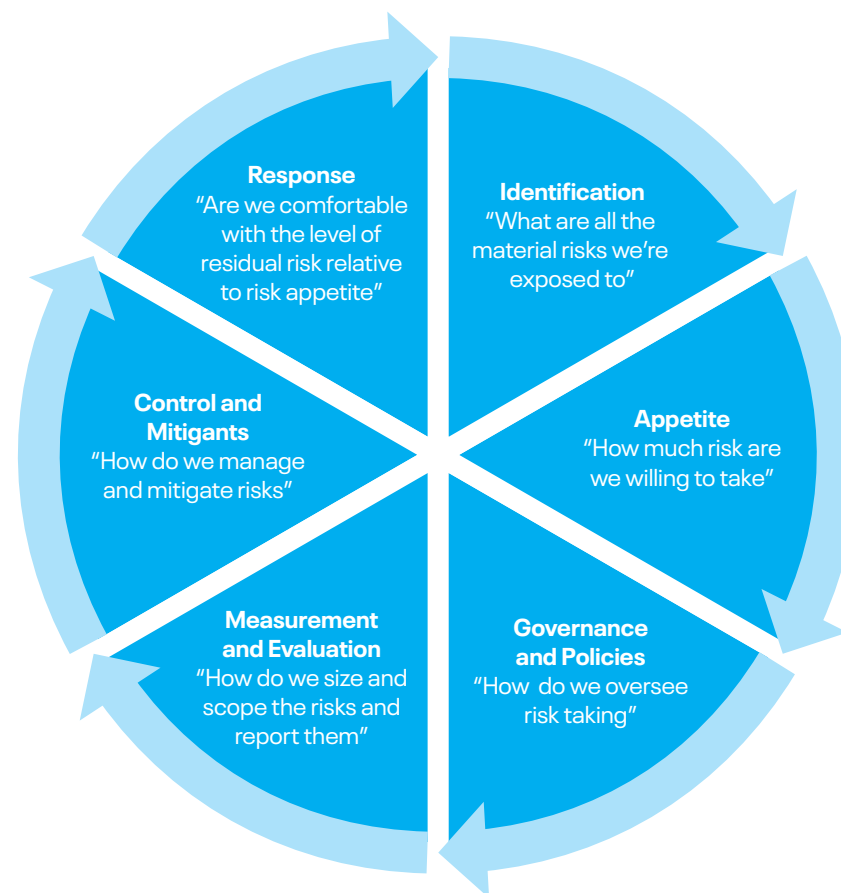
In August 2024, Key Risk Indicators ('KRI') were introduced to the Risk Framework and are included in the reporting to the ARC. These are a set of Infratil-specific metrics, including in relation to climate and ESG risks, that seek to provide early warning signals in relation to principal risk categories. The KRI strengthen our ability to assess, manage and respond to risk.

Under the risk framework, the ARC has responsibility for monitoring compliance to the Risk Management Policy and reviewing and recommending any exceptions to the Board (if practicable) or the Board Chair for approval.

Any crystallised risks or residual risks outside risk tolerance levels following any risk update are communicated to the Board by the ARC Chair as part of the summary of each ARC meeting provided at each subsequent Board meeting, or earlier if appropriate.

PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

As noted on page 14, through our investment management processes and board representation, Infratil looks to the board and management teams of each portfolio company to have robust governance and risk management processes in place to effectively identify, assess, and monitor the operational and strategic risks relevant to each individual business, including in relation to climate change. Additionally, any key strategic issues and risks for Infratil's portfolio companies are highlighted as part of quarterly reporting to the Morrison AMC and in the CEO Report to the Board.



METRICS AND TARGETS



APPROACH TO EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT AND REPORTING

Infratil is an infrastructure investor with no directly employed staff, offices, facilities or direct products or services. The management of Infratil's investments is undertaken by its Manager, Morrison. Infratil owns no material assets other than its portfolio investments and cash deposits from time to time. Infratil therefore

has no Scope 1 or 2 emissions. The material sources of emissions for Infratil are therefore all Scope 3 emissions. The dominant source of Infratil's Scope 3 emissions is from emissions associated with our investment portfolio. We also report emissions associated with Infratil Board travel. Infratil measures and reports emissions in line with the GHG Protocol¹⁷, PCAF¹⁸ and its Basis of Preparation.

17. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition) (the GHG Protocol).

18. PCAF (2022). The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard Part A: Financed Emissions. Second Edition.

In accordance with PCAF, Infratil reports its share of emissions from each portfolio company in proportion to Infratil's share of total capital associated with that company (including both debt and equity).

By way of example, for an entity with \$1 million of debt and \$5 million of equity, if Infratil owns a 40% stake in the equity (\$2 million), it will report $2/(1+5) = 33\%$ of the entity's emissions as being attributable to its investment. The proportion of emissions allocated, here 33%, is known as the attribution factor.

Infratil has adopted the operational control approach, with all portfolio companies treated as investments, rather than deeming operational control for those where Infratil owns more than 50%. Therefore, emissions from the portfolio companies are all consistently reported in Scope 3 Category 15 (investments). Further rationale and details can be found in Infratil's FY2025 Basis of Preparation which can be found [here](#). Infratil has sought independent, expert advice that supports this approach.

KPMG undertook a review of Infratil's FY2022 GHG emissions profile and provided limited assurance over Infratil's FY2023, FY2024 and FY2025 GHG emissions data.

When reporting its own Scope 3 Category 15 (investments) emissions, i.e. the attribution of the emissions of its portfolio companies, Infratil includes its portfolio companies' Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

This year we had sufficient coverage of portfolio company Scope 3 Categories 3 (Energy transmission), 5 (Waste) and 6 (Business Travel) emissions reporting to also include this data where it was available. We also included data centre ICT load (Scope 3 Category 13) for CDC and Kao Data. We will encourage our portfolio companies to continue expanding the extent and quality of Scope 3 emissions reporting, so that Infratil can increasingly include more Scope 3 categories over time.

In line with PCAF, we have also reported Infratil's financed emissions relating to all Wellington Airport's independently assured Scope 3 emissions, including in relation to aircraft fuelling.

A summary of the Scope 3 emissions included in the boundary and the Emissions Factors used by the portfolio companies is in the Appendix to the Basis of Preparation.

ORGANISATIONAL BOUNDARY

As set out in Infratil's FY2025 Basis of Preparation document, and in line with the GHG Protocol, Infratil has set organisational boundaries that capture the most material emissions, while endeavouring to optimise consistency, transparency, and relevance.

Entities included in the FY2025 emissions reporting boundary are all Infratil's portfolio companies excluding Infratil Infrastructure Property Limited ('IIP') and Clearvision, in line with the reporting boundary for FY2024.

CLIMATE METRICS

Measuring the emissions performance of Infratil's investment portfolio through market-standard metrics provides stakeholders with information to understand the emissions and climate-related characteristics of Infratil's portfolio, and how they compare with recognised market benchmarks.

As well as reporting operational and financed emissions, on the next page we provide additional climate metrics relevant to Infratil, including those referenced in NZ CS 1.

In line with our approach last year, this year, we surveyed our portfolio companies to obtain a broader data set for climate-related expenditure/investment set out in the table on page 40.

METRICS AND TARGETS: EMISSIONS

Infratil's operational and financed emissions (tCO ₂ e)	FY2025 ²³	FY2024	FY2023	FY2022	FY2024-25 change	Commentary
						KPMG has provided limited assurance over Infratil's FY2023, FY2024 and FY2025 emissions
Scope 1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Infratil has no operational assets or facilities.
Scope 2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		Infratil has no offices or facilities that use electricity.
Scope 3: Cat 6 (business travel)	209	224	212	Not measured	-7%	This relates to emissions associated with business travel by Infratil directors. The year-on-year reduction was driven by the location change of the September Board meeting. In FY2024 it was held in New York, whilst in FY2025 it was held in Singapore.
Scope 3: Cat 15 (investments) – market based (Scope 1+2)	27,115	22,863	20,222	22,206	19%	Increase largely due to growth in data centre electricity use, offset by greater use of mechanisms such as Renewable Electricity Contracts ('RECs') by portfolio companies, which means Scope 2 emissions are nil for that electricity. In FY2025, electricity use was 68% renewable (FY2024: 60%).
Scope 3: Cat 15 (investments) – location based (Scope 1+2)	54,798	45,376	38,789	34,873	21%	Increase due to growth in business, expanded reporting boundary for Longroad, some refrigerant leaks and greater use of fossil fuel backup generation, partially offset by energy efficiency at One NZ.
Scope 3: Cat 15 (investments) – market based (all Scopes ¹⁹)	190,920	24,774	Not measured	Not measured	n/a - boundary change	Increase primarily due to expanded emissions reporting boundary (more Scope 3 categories included compared to FY2024). We have included emissions associated with CDC's and Kao's ICT loads (Category 13) on a market basis, reflecting renewable electricity supply provided to their customers.
Scope 3: Cat 15 (investments) – location based (all Scopes)	267,545	128,864	Not measured	Not measured	n/a - boundary change	Increase primarily due to expanded emissions reporting boundary (more Scope 3 categories included compared to FY2024).
Weighted average PCAF data quality score ²⁰	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.2	0.1 improvement	This year, three portfolio companies obtained independent assurance: CDC, Manawa and Wellington Airport. (FY2024: three companies).

Portfolio financed emissions metrics by sector²¹

FY2025	Digital ²³	Renewables	Healthcare	Airport	Total	Commentary
WACI ²² (tCO ₂ e/NZ\$m revenue)	52.8	12.1	10.5	3.1	38.0	Although some portfolio companies have decoupled emissions from growth, and several have entered into RECs, overall revenue in the Digital platform has grown more slowly than emissions. CDC saw increased utilisation of its operational DCs in FY2025 and its new Brooklyn campus in Victoria commenced operations during the period. Victoria has a relatively high GHG emissions factor. We note that some CDC customers may have advised CDC that they have surrendered their own RECs (or jurisdictional equivalent) for electricity supply to CDC's data centres, but we have not reflected the impact on emissions from any such contracts here.
WACI (tCO ₂ e/US\$m revenue)	93.1	21.3	18.5	5.4	67.0	
EEl (tCO ₂ e/NZ\$m invested)	1.7	0.7	2.5	0.3	1.5	Overall, Economic Emissions Intensity ('EEI') fell slightly due to greater uptake of mechanisms such as RECs, combined with continued growth in the value of the portfolio at a faster pace than market-based emissions growth, most notably in the Digital platform.
EEl (tCO ₂ e/US\$m invested)	3.0	1.2	4.4	0.5	2.6	

FY2024	Digital ²³	Renewables	Healthcare	Airport	Total
WACI ²² (tCO ₂ e/NZ\$m revenue)	35.6	24.4	10.5	6.4	25.9
WACI (tCO ₂ e/US\$m revenue)	59.7	40.8	17.6	10.7	47.9
EEl (tCO ₂ e/NZ\$m invested)	2.0	0.5	2.6	0.6	1.6
EEl (tCO ₂ e/US\$m invested)	3.3	0.9	4.3	1.0	2.7

This year we are pleased to see the continued uptake of Renewable Electricity Contracts (REC) by some of our portfolio companies. These play an important role in decoupling growth from emissions, and this is reflected in the improved portfolio and most sector EEI metrics (emissions per \$million invested). FY2025 portfolio WACI is higher than recent years, showing the importance of securing renewable electricity for our portfolio companies, particularly data centres. Powering our businesses with low-emissions energy not only reduces Infratil's market-based financed emissions, but also supports portfolio companies' reputations and social licence to operate, as set out in the sector tables on pages 27-32.

19. For FY2025, all Scopes includes Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 Category 3 (Energy-related emissions), Category 5 (Waste) and Category 6 (Business Travel) and, for data centres, Category 13 (leased assets) and all Wellington Airport's assured emissions in Infratil's financed emissions. For FY2024, all Scopes market-based includes Scope 1, 2 and Scope 3 Category 6 (Business travel) and all Scopes location-based also includes all Airport Scope 3 categories.

20. PCAF uses a five step data quality scale from 1 (best quality) to 5 (estimated). More detail can be found [here](#).

21. Portfolio company Scope 1 and 2 emissions on a market basis.

22. WACI – Weighted Average Carbon Intensity. Sector metrics are not portfolio-weighted to allow for comparison to peers and benchmarks.

23. CDC has advised that certain customers may surrender LGCs or RECs that are equivalent to their share of electricity consumption across CDC's facilities. The impact of these customer-specific arrangements have not been reflected in Infratil's financed emissions.

Last year, we restated FY2023 Manawa Energy emissions to reflect a change in our interpretation for incorporating Minority Interests in line with PCAF. Consequently FY2023 market and location based financed emissions for Renewables increased by 129 tCO₂e. We also restated the Airport FY2023 WACI metrics, which were previously portfolio-weighted.

TARGETS

a) Investment portfolio target

Infratil's target set out below has been validated as meeting the SBTi's requirements under a portfolio coverage approach, meaning it is aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5°C for portfolio company scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Infratil commits to:

- **60% of its portfolio by fair value setting SBTi validated targets by FY2028; and**
- **100% by FY2030, from a FY2023 base year.**

Progress as at 31 March 2025

- 0% of Infratil's portfolio has set SBTi validated targets.
- 26% of Infratil's portfolio, being Wellington Airport and One NZ, have publicly committed to setting SBTi targets.

In 2023, Infratil announced that it had set near-term emissions reduction targets across our portfolio and operational activities, in line with the SBTi's Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance.

The SBTi is a global body enabling businesses to set ambitious emissions reductions targets in line with the latest climate science. Aligning with the SBTi framework is intended to give Infratil's stakeholders confidence that the emissions reduction targets are credible, comprehensive and in alignment with the science to support meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement.

As set out above, there are two limbs to Infratil's SBTi target – one is focused on emissions reduction in Infratil's investment portfolio (Scope 3, category 15), the other is focused on maintaining zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions and reducing emissions from Board travel (Scope 3, category 6).

Our plans to achieve the targets do not include the use of any offsets (i.e. carbon credits). The boundaries for the targets align with Infratil's emissions reporting boundaries – details of which can be found in Infratil's FY2025 Basis of Preparation.

As at 31 March 2025, there were no companies in Infratil's portfolio with SBTi targets. However, both Wellington Airport and One NZ have registered their commitments to setting science-based emissions reduction targets, and in May 2025, One NZ submitted its proposed target to the SBTi for validation.

Wellington Airport has emissions reduction targets in place, and has sought where possible to align these to the SBTi Corporate Net Zero Standard. However, the Airport is reliant on amendments being made to the current version of that standard, currently under consultation, to take into account the particular challenges of decarbonising the aviation sector. Wellington Airport plans to submit its targets for validation under the updated version of the Standard - in order to do so it will need to engage with SBTi on revising its existing SBTi commitment, in respect of which targets are due to be submitted in 2026. The Airport continues to support its airline partners to decarbonise. For more information see page 32-40 of the Airport's FY2025 CRD.

Infratil aims to achieve 100% portfolio coverage by 2030, 10 years ahead of the timeframe required by SBTi. Infratil plans to review this target every five years, or if necessary due to a material change to the portfolio, in line with SBTi requirements. Any new companies to Infratil's portfolio that do not have a SBTi target will have a grace period of up to two years before they must be included in the portfolio coverage calculation. We note that Contact Energy already has SBTi targets in place.

Infratil's strategy to achieve the portfolio coverage target is to leverage our influence and engagement with portfolio companies directly and through Morrison. This can be done at a number of levels: Asset Managers engaging with the portfolio company boards and management teams; Morrison sustainability executives engaging with and supporting the businesses; and Morrison-employed portfolio company directors providing constructive

oversight. Working in collaboration with the co-investment partners will also be an important limb of the strategy. In addition, Infratil intends to continue to target sectors, such as renewable energy, that support decarbonisation and uphold our investment screening on high emissions intensity sectors.

All portfolio companies were made aware of Infratil's intention to set a SBTi target and many entities continue to work towards understanding their emissions profile, measure, and report emissions and to establish their own SBTi targets (albeit over a range of timeframes).

Under the SBTi sector frameworks, each portfolio company can set targets that are relevant and appropriate to their sector, and some of the smaller companies will be able to set targets under the SME Framework.

We intend to regularly report progress against the target publicly, as part of the asset management process and to the Infratil Board.

When material portfolio changes occur (for example, as a result of a new investment or divestment), Infratil plans to undertake modelling to understand the implications for Infratil's progress against the target. Infratil intends to make our expectations clear from the outset with newly acquired or established portfolio companies through our asset management and portfolio company engagement processes.

Infratil selected these actions because they best suit Infratil's approach to engagement on material issues with its portfolio companies, it provides clarity of expectations and progress for all stakeholders and allows for flexibility across different sectors and company sizes.

In FY2025, Morrison also set SBTi targets covering its operations and the portfolio companies that it manages, including, but not limited to, Infratil's portfolio companies. Details of the Morrison targets, which are aligned with Infratil's targets are set out in [Morrison's Climate Change Position Statement](#), released in May 2024.

To support this, in FY2025, Morrison commenced a workstream to deepen engagement and understanding of SBTi targets across the asset management team.

b) Operational targets

In addition to the portfolio coverage target, Infratil has also set the following operational emission reduction targets that have been validated by SBTi. The Scope 1 and 2 targets, being zero absolute emissions, are aligned with limiting warming to 1.5°C. The Scope 3 component for business travel is in line with the SBTi requirements for this source of emissions, meaning it is aligned with limiting global warming to well below 2°C.

Infratil commits to:

- **maintain zero absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions through FY2030 from a FY2023 base year.**
- **reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel 25% by FY2030 from a FY2023 base year.**

Progress as at 31 March 2025

- Infratil's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were zero in FY2025.
- In FY2025, Infratil's Scope 3 business travel emissions were -1.4% from FY2023. There are several pathways to achieve this target, and we have been undertaking scenario analysis on various options. Some components are not within our control (emissions factors for flights, aircraft choice of fuel and technology), others are partially in our control (choice of aircraft/airlines) and others are more within in our control (location of meetings).

One recent example that highlights the potential for to meaningfully contribute to the target is the Auckland to Kuala Lumpur service launched by Malaysia Airlines which cites up to 25% lower fuel consumption than previous flights on this route.

We note too, that airports are undertaking initiatives, like those set out in Wellington Airport's FY2025 CRD, to support their airline partners to decarbonise.

METRICS

Metric	FY2025 (FY2024)	Comment
WACI – portfolio company Scope 1 & 2 emissions (market based)	38.0tCO ₂ e/NZ\$m revenue (25.9) 67.0tCO ₂ e/US\$m revenue (47.9)	The Weighted Average Carbon Intensity ('WACI') of Infratil's portfolio reflects the carbon emissions associated with Infratil's portfolio company investments per million dollars of each portfolio company's total gross revenue. Individual company WACI is aggregated on a weighted basis, according to the company's fair value compared to the portfolio fair value. WACI provides insight into emissions intensity on an activity basis and is useful for comparison within sectors, to gain an understanding of each company's 'carbon efficiency' relative to its industry peers.
EEl – portfolio company Scope 1 & 2 emissions (market based)	1.5tCO ₂ e/NZ\$m invested (1.6) 2.6tCO ₂ e/US\$m invested (2.7)	Economic Emissions Intensity ('EEl') is an alternative measure of emissions intensity to WACI. It reflects the carbon emissions associated with Infratil's portfolio company investments against every million dollars invested by Infratil. EEl provides insight into the emissions relative to the value invested and allows for normalisation of emissions intensity where portfolio value is growing over time. It is useful for comparison of Infratil's portfolio against other portfolios or funds.
Portfolio coverage – validated SBTi targets	0% of portfolio companies by value (0%)	We note that in August 2023, both Wellington Airport and One NZ committed to setting SBTi emissions reduction targets. One NZ has already submitted its proposed target to SBTi, and the Airport continues to work on developing its target. We note that Contact Energy already has SBTi targets in place.
Portfolio coverage – commitment to SBTi targets	26% of portfolio companies by value (30%)	Proportion of the portfolio (by fair value) of companies that have committed to setting SBTi emissions reduction targets, being the fair value of Wellington Airport and One NZ compared to the fair value of the total portfolio (excluding Clearvision and IIPL).
Amount or percentage of assets, or other business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities	\$3.7 billion invested in renewable energy platform as at 31 March 2025 (\$3.2 billion)	Fair value of Infratil's investment in our renewable energy platform as per page 23 of Infratil's FY2025 Annual Report. Except as noted below, we have not identified financial values for specific climate-related opportunities in the other sectors, though some companies have or are planning products and services that have relevance to climate opportunities. One such example is the renewable energy options offered by CDC to its customers, which, along with its low water use, are important characteristics of CDC's product offering. Another is One NZ's Satellite TXT service launched in December 2024 in partnership with SpaceX's Starlink, which can provide greater connectivity in the event of disasters, including climate-related events.
Amount of expenditure/investment deployed toward climate-related risks and opportunities	FY2025 expenditure \$0.9 billion (\$1.0 billion) \$4.7 million (\$7.6 million)	FY2025 expenditure Total proportionate capex relating to Infratil's renewable energy platform (p22 of Infratil's FY2025 Annual Report). Total proportionate expenditure by portfolio companies relating to decarbonisation initiatives, carbon credits, energy efficiency and renewable energy supply. FY2024 included expenditure on HVAC upgrades that was not repeated in FY2025.
	\$17.0 million (\$3.1 million)	Total proportionate expenditure by portfolio companies on initiatives to support resilience (noting climate resilience may not be the sole outcome/driver). In FY2025, this include some investment from Manawa in its generation fleet upgrades, where there was a focus on climate resilience, alongside greater capacity, efficiency and reliability.
	\$1.4 million (\$1.3 million)	Total Infratil and proportionate expenditure by portfolio companies on climate-related regulatory requirements, emissions reporting, climate and sustainability disclosures, assurance, targets, sustainable finance, ESG/climate assessments (including GRESB, CDP) and supporting technology (e.g.: Oxford Economics and Persefoni).
	Future expenditure NZ\$1.6 – 2.0 billion*	Future expenditure FY2026 capex guidance (not adjusted for Infratil's shareholding) for Infratil's renewable energy platform (excluding Manawa) as set out in Infratil's FY2025 investor presentation (slide 30).* In total, Gurin's Vanda project is US\$2-3 billion capex (a small proportion of which is included in the FY2026 guidance) – financial close is expected in the first half of 2026. FY2025 actual capex (not adjusted for Infratil's shareholding) for Infratil's renewable energy platform (including Manawa) was just under the midpoint of guidance at NZ\$2.4 billion.
	\$32.5 million* (\$35.0 million)	Wellington Airport's disclosed FY26-29 expenditure on marine protection structures providing resilience against seismic and climate-related events.*
	\$39.5 million* (\$25.0 million)	Wellington Airport's disclosed FY26-29 expenditure on decarbonisation and transition initiatives.
Renewable electricity (owned) - generation capacity - generation volume	3,785MW (2,281MW) 6,460GWh (6,043GWh)	Total renewable electricity capacity of the portfolio companies in Infratil's renewable energy platform.* Total renewable electricity generation by the portfolio companies in Infratil's renewable energy platform.*
Renewable electricity pipeline	Over 50GW excluding Manawa (over 50GW including 1.3GW relating to Manawa).	FY2025 renewable energy platform development pipeline as per pages 35-41 of Infratil's FY2025 Annual Report.*
Internal emissions price	As in FY2024, neither Infratil, nor any of its portfolio companies have an internal emissions price in place.	Infratil's New Zealand based portfolio companies (35% of the portfolio by fair value) and CDC's New Zealand data centres are either directly or indirectly impacted by carbon prices set through the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) which averaged ~NZ\$59/tCO ₂ e (spot) and ~NZ\$73/tCO ₂ e (5-year) in FY2025 (~NZ\$60 spot and ~\$75 5-year in FY2024). Manawa uses a carbon price assumption in its electricity price forecasting models. We note carbon prices are operating in other jurisdictions relevant to Infratil too. For example, in Singapore, alongside support for regional power import projects, the Government raised its carbon tax five-fold to S\$25/tCO ₂ e in 2024, with a pathway to S\$50-80/tCO ₂ e by 2030.
Management remuneration linked to climate-related risks or opportunities	n/a	As in FY2024, with no directly employed staff, Infratil does not set any remuneration linked to climate risks and opportunities, however some of our portfolio companies have such pay structures in place. Some examples include Wellington Airport executive remuneration having an ESG modifier; Manawa Energy's Chief Executive and management team have remuneration linked to the achievement of Manawa Energy's strategic goals and objectives, which include climate-related KPIs.
Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks	Up to 5% of Infratil's assets (being the fair value of Infratil's investment in portfolio companies). This is unchanged from FY2024.	The modelling under our Quantitative Assessment (page 26) showed a potential negative impact to the combined fair values for Infratil's investment in the Portfolio Companies of up to 5% under the Delayed & Disorganised climate scenario out to 2050. The Too Little, Too Late may have a greater negative impact on value, but at this stage, we consider it a less likely scenario. Our Quantitative Assessment also accounted for some physical impacts such as increased opex due to greater maintenance.
Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks	Up to 5% (by value) of portfolio company assets are At Risk ¹¹ . This is unchanged from FY2024.	This is the total proportionate insured, replacement or fair value of portfolio company assets that are assessed as being in the top two exposure bands (high/highest exposure) and vulnerable under a SSP5-8.5 scenario by 2050 relative to the total portfolio fair value. The At Risk assets are predominantly in Renewables and Healthcare and the dominant perils are flood, precipitation, and wildfire. Due to limitations with Jupiter assessing sea walls, we have excluded Wellington Airport from this assessment and point the reader to the future resilience expenditure noted above, as well as the company's own Climate Related Disclosures.
ESG Ratings	2024: 86 (2023: 83) Last rating action date July 2024: AA (July 2023: A) 2024: 8.5 'Negligible Risk' (Jan 2022: 43.9) 2024: B+ (FY2023: B+) 2024: C (FY2023: C)	Infratil's GRESB Infrastructure Fund score. The GRESB score is an absolute measure out of 100. Infratil's MSCI ESG rating. The rating aims to measure a company's resilience to financially relevant, industry-specific sustainability risks. The rating scale is AAA to CCC. Morningstar Sustainability ESG Risk Rating, which includes climate-related aspects. The ESG rating scale is Negligible (0-10) to Severe (40+). Forsyth Barr Carbon & ESG (C&ESG) score. We note the 2024 methodology was refined in line with Forsyth Barr's expectations that they will 'raise the bar' year-on-year, shifting focus from 'inputs and policy to outcomes and action'. Forsyth Barr has developed a quantified ESG adjustment to its weighted average cost of capital (WACC) that feeds into its valuation models. All else being equal, a move from C+ (Infratil's rating in 2022) to B+ lowers (improves) the WACC used by Forsyth Barr by 0.15%. The C&ESG rating scale is A+ to D. CDP Climate Change Rating, which is intended to reflect corporate progress and action on climate change. Infratil is rated in the 'Financial Services' sector and has a score equivalent to the Oceania, Global and Sector averages. The ESG rating scale for CDP is A+ to D-.

* not adjusted for our proportionate equity share i.e. these are gross, not proportionate values

APPENDIX 1

PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISK SCENARIOS

Scenario	SSP1-2.6	SSP2-4.5	SSP5-8.5
Global warming by 2050 Global warming by 2100 above pre-industrial levels (1850-1900)	Midpoint ~1.7°C Midpoint ~1.8°C	Midpoint ~2.0°C Midpoint ~2.7°C	Midpoint ~2.4°C Midpoint ~4.4°C
Emissions trajectory	Global net GHG emissions are cut rapidly reaching net zero around 2070 and become negative after that.	Global net GHG emissions rise slightly from current levels before starting to fall around mid-century, but do not reach net-zero by 2100.	Current global net GHG emissions levels roughly double by 2050 and triple by the end of the century.
Policy and socioeconomic factors	Societies switch to more sustainable practices, with focus shifting from economic growth to overall well-being. Technological innovation occurs with a focus on carbon sequestration technologies. This is the 'Paris Pathway' which is only possible if countries deliver on COP26 pledges.	Socioeconomic factors and technological trends follow their historical trends, with no notable shifts. Progress towards sustainability is slow. Development and income growth proceeds unevenly. This is the pathway we are on if countries follow current policy settings.	SSP5-8.5 can be considered a 'no climate policy' scenario. Overall rates of technological progress are modest. This scenario is associated with high consumption, energy demand and energy carbon intensity.
Macroeconomic trends	Moderate economic growth and a focus on sustainable development leave the world, on average, facing moderate challenges to mitigation and adaptation, but with significant divergence across and within countries.	Limited progress on development, slow income growth, and lack of effective institutions, especially those that can act across regions, implies high challenges to adaptation in all regions.	The global economy grows quickly, but this growth is fuelled by exploiting fossil fuels and energy-intensive lifestyles.
Energy pathways	By 2100, energy demand has increased, but only modestly, with growth fuelled largely by renewables.	By 2100, energy demand has doubled, with growth fuelled predominantly by increases in fossil fuels and, to a lesser degree, renewables.	A lack of focus on energy efficiency means that by 2100, energy demand has more than trebled, fuelled predominantly by fossil fuels.
Carbon sequestration/land use	Effective international cooperation to reduce emissions through land use. Methane emissions reduce consistently through to 2100.	Some limited international efforts to reduce emissions by limiting deforestation and agricultural emissions. Methane emissions start to reduce from around the mid-2030s.	Global use of cropland increases out to 2070 driven by the socio economic context. Land (forest) cover steadily declines out to 2060 then remains constant. Methane emissions continue to increase until eventually declining towards the end of the century.

Other than temperature rises, Jupiter's climate models do not directly incorporate these factors into their bespoke modelling. Rather, the above descriptions serve to inform the reader about the factors associated with each of the SSP-RCP scenarios.

APPENDIX 2

TRANSITION ASSESSMENT SCENARIOS

Scenarios	Baseline	Organised & Decisive	Delayed & Disorganised	Too Little, Too Late
Global warming above pre-industrial levels (1850-1900)	1.9°C 2050 3.1°C 2100	1.6°C 2050 1.5°C 2100	1.7°C 2050 1.7°C 2100	2.3°C 2050 4.8°C 2100
Oxford Global Economic Model nomenclature	Baseline	Net Zero	Delayed Transition	Climate Catastrophe
Summary of scenario description	Medium to high reference scenario resulting from no additional climate policy. SSP3-7.0 has particularly high non-CO ₂ emissions, including high aerosols emissions.	Immediate and coordinated global action by all stakeholders to meet mitigation goals, allowing for phased and moderate economic responses.	Delayed and disorganised global action requires eventual severe response to meet mitigation goals.	Limited climate action results in failure to meet current nationally determined contributions.
Assumptions	All currently announced carbon reduction policies that are sufficiently detailed are said to be implemented. This means that carbon neutrality targets of some significant economies are not included due to lacking sufficient policy detail.	Net zero carbon emissions are achieved in 2050 through early policy action, technological advances, and global coordination. The impact on the economy is modest with higher investment helping to offset carbon taxes.	Climate policies are introduced relatively late, from the 2030s, requiring governments to eventually implement stronger policy action to achieve ambitious climate goals. Difficulties decarbonising and aggressive carbon taxes create substantial inflationary pressure prompting greater, more rapid investment in energy efficient technologies.	Governments fail to meet their policy pledges and the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere intensifies. Rising global temperatures result in severe physical damage that accelerates over time. High risk that climate systems reach tipping points.

KEY IMPLICATIONS:

Physical:	Medium physical risk	Low physical risk	Low to moderate physical risk	Very high physical risk
Frequency and severity of climate events and level of mitigation	Increased impact and frequency of extreme weather events compared to today, though physical damage is only partly mitigated, limiting long-term economic growth.	Some increase to impact and frequency of extreme weather events. Physical damage mitigated.	Moderate increase to impact and frequency of extreme weather events. Physical damage largely mitigated.	Large increase in the frequency and strength of extreme weather events which are expected to have a dramatic impact on the built and natural environment. Severe irreversible physical damage.
Transition Risks:	Medium level of transition risks	High level of transition risks	High level of transition risks, but delayed to 2030 and more intense than Net Zero	Little to no transition risks compared to other scenarios
Government regulation	Currently announced climate policies are implemented, but globally announced policies are expected to fall well short of the carbon reductions agreed in the Paris Agreement.	Governments implement stringent policies to limit global warming to 1.6°C, and global net zero CO ₂ emissions in 2050. Aggressive, globally coordinated carbon pricing and technological investment support a move to cleaner, more efficient energy consumption.	Governments do not ramp up efforts to limit global warming until 2030. Therefore, more stringent policy is required to achieve similar climate outcomes to the Organised & Decisive scenario by 2050, resulting in greater economic impacts.	Governments fail to meet their nationally determined contributions. Carbon prices remain low or non-existent, and governments make no investment towards climate resilience.
Energy transition and energy markets	Despite falling oil and coal demand, the global energy mix is still dominated by high emissions fuel sources, though the electricity mix becomes significantly cleaner towards 2050 with ~75% of electricity generation coming from low-carbon sources.	Significant reduction in energy consumption and carbon intensity of generation as the world shifts towards cleaner electricity. By 2035 energy demand for coal and gas almost halves with demand for coal reaching almost zero by 2050. Electricity prices rise significantly at the start of the scenarios when there is still dependence on taxed fossil fuel inputs, but as cheaper renewables and nuclear technologies are adopted, prices start to fall.	There are significant reductions in energy consumption and the carbon intensity of energy generation with the transition towards cleaner electricity from 2030 to 2050. Because the Delayed Transition starts later, the energy mix is not quite as clean as the Organised & Decisive scenario.	Overall energy demand grows beyond baseline levels, with a greater reliance on carbon-intensive fossil fuels. Fossil fuels with higher marginal costs are required to supply increased demand, leading to higher overall energy prices than under the Organised & Decisive and Delayed & Disorganised scenarios.
Technology progression	Low levels of technological innovation occur with little to no new carbon sequestration technologies, though green energy investment is expected to reach US\$96tn by 2050.	Technological innovation occurs with the main focus on carbon sequestration technologies, energy efficiency and renewable capacity.	Technological innovation occurs, though delayed to the 2030s due to the delay in government policy, with the main focus on carbon sequestration technologies (albeit at a lower level than the Organised & Decisive scenario), energy efficiency and renewable capacity.	Green technology remains stagnant with little to no new carbon sequestration technologies and only token investments into energy efficiency or renewable energy.
Carbon price	Carbon prices are instituted based on current policies, with the prices expected to grow in line with mandated price paths, reaching US\$46/tCO ₂ e in 2050.	Carbon prices are instituted immediately and aggressively via a globally coordinated effort, reaching ~US\$880/tCO ₂ e by 2050.	Carbon prices are finally implemented in 2030, and at this point is instituted quickly and prices move higher aggressively, reaching ~US\$849/tCO ₂ e by 2050.	Carbon prices languish at current levels and only apply in jurisdictions with existing legislation resulting in a price of ~US\$46/tCO ₂ e in 2050.
Inflation and interest rates	Under the Baseline scenario inflation is expected to grow at a flat ~3% p.a. till 2050. Price growth is expected to remain subdued in the Baseline compared to the Delayed & Disorganised and Too Little, Too Late scenarios due to differing assumptions around the level of government intervention and physical damage arising from climate change.	Higher taxes and carbon prices, initially inelastic demand for fossil products and the associated sharp rise electricity prices lead to significant inflationary pressures, which slowly fade as economies transition away from taxed products. Inflation peaks early at ~5% in 2026 as carbon prices have their greatest impact. As the economy adjusts, inflation declines towards long-term baseline by the 2040s. Central banks look through the inflation impacts, managing inflation expectations through communication instead of rate hikes.	The peak in inflation is delayed compared to the Organised & Decisive scenario due to the lag around ramping up climate policy from global governments which does not occur until 2030. Inflation peaks at ~5% around 2032 before declining back to ~3% by c2039. Central banks look through the inflationary impacts, managing inflation expectations through communication rather than direct rate hikes.	Long term, rising prices for key production inputs and food (higher temperatures and extreme weather events damage crop yields) cause a prolonged increase in global inflation versus baseline levels. Inflation, and to a lesser extent interest rates, are permanently elevated compared to baseline. Central banks hike policy rates to endeavour to manage inflation expectations and to help bring demand more in line with supply.
GDP	Baseline global GDP is expected to grow at a 2.2% CAGR from now until 2050. From 2025 to 2035, global GDP is forecast to grow at 2.5% and from 2035 to 2050 it is expected to grow at 2.0%.	Under this scenario global GDP is expected to grow at a 2.2% CAGR from now until 2050. From 2025 to 2035, global GDP is forecast to grow at 2.0% and from 2035 to 2050 it is expected to grow at 2.4%.	Under this scenario global GDP is expected to grow at a 2.1% CAGR from now until 2050. From 2025 to 2035, global GDP is forecast to grow at 1.9% and from 2035 to 2050 it is expected to grow at 2.2%.	Under this scenario global GDP is expected to grow at a 1.3% CAGR from now until 2050. From 2025 to 2035, global GDP is forecast to grow at 2.2% and from 2035 to 2050 it is expected to grow at 1.3%.
Consumer preferences	A lack of education around climate impacts and slow development of efficient technologies means consumers continue current patterns of consumption.	Consumers move rapidly and decisively to low emissions products and services from circa 2025 onwards. Discretionary spending levels are lower initially, then increase from c2030 onwards.	Consumers eventually move to low emissions products and services from 2030-35 onwards. Discretionary spending levels are lower from 2030 due to more persistent high inflation.	Consumers are apathetic towards climate change initiatives and are slow to adopt new technologies and ways of living. Little to no demand for sustainable and climate friendly products and services. Low discretionary spending due to persistent high inflation, high remediation costs (and high insurance costs or no/limited availability).

The scenarios underpinning the Oxford Economics' Global Climate Scenarios used in our FY2025 transition analysis are:

- The scenarios and macroeconomic assumptions are based on the Q4 2024 outputs from Oxford Economics Global Economic Model (GEM)
- REMIND (Regional Model of Investments and Development) MAgPIE (Model of Agricultural Production and its Impacts on the Environment) Integrated Assessment Model (IAM) outputs from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) 4th vintage (published November 2023), specifically based on the Net Zero, Delayed Transition. This data source is used for the (i) carbon pricing, (ii) electrification and electricity supply mix, and (iii) energy efficiency assumptions in the 'Net Zero' and 'Delayed Transition' scenarios.
- IPCC Special report on Global Warming of 1.5°C (published October 2018) for range of carbon capture assumptions in the 'Net Zero' and 'Delayed Transition' scenarios.
- Circular economy and fossil fuel supply assumptions in the 'Net Zero' and 'Delayed Transition' scenarios are based on Oxford Economics' assumptions.
- The 'Climate Catastrophe' scenario is based on Oxford Economics' assumptions across carbon pricing, circular economy, energy investment, carbon capture, electrification and electricity supply mix, energy efficiency, and fossil fuel supply.

