
INVESTING
WISELY IN IDEAS
THAT MATTER
CLIMATE
RELATED
DISCLOSURES
2026
Infratil

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 2026 in respect of our financial year ending 31 March 2026. 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 FY26 (1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026).

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 FY26 but underscore that these representations 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, our 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:

- represent those statements and opinions will not change or will remain correct after publishing this report, or
- promise 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. To the maximum extent permitted by law, 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 pages 12 and 19.

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 FY26 disclosures and Annual Report, available here.

CONTENTS

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.

Infratil Limited (Infratil) is a climate reporting entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMCA).

This report contains Infratil's climate statement under the mandatory reporting regime for its latest financial year 1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026 (FY26).

The scope of the reporting entity is consistent with Infratil's FY26 financial statements.

Infratil's climate statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply in all material respects with the requirements of the FMCA, and the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards 1, 2 and 3 (NZ CS) across the four thematic areas of Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Metrics & Targets.

Signed on behalf of Infratil Limited on 30 July 2026.

Alison Gerry
Director

Anne Urlwin
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.

NZ CS Section	Source
NZ CS 1: 24(a) and (b)	CRD, page 25 and Basis of Preparation page 4
NZ CS 1: 24(c)	Basis of Preparation page 15 (Appendix 1)
NZ CS 1: 24(d)	Basis of Preparation pages 4-9
NZ CS 1: 25 and 26	Greenhouse Gas Statement - Limited Assurance Report 2026
NZ CS 3: 52 and 53	Basis of Preparation pages 3-5, 9-13

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.

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, and data centres.

Infratil views decarbonisation as a macro-trend tailwind that forms a key part of the rationale for investing in our renewable energy platform. Geopolitical developments have reinforced the relevance of this long-term trend, reflected in our investment in renewable generation companies.

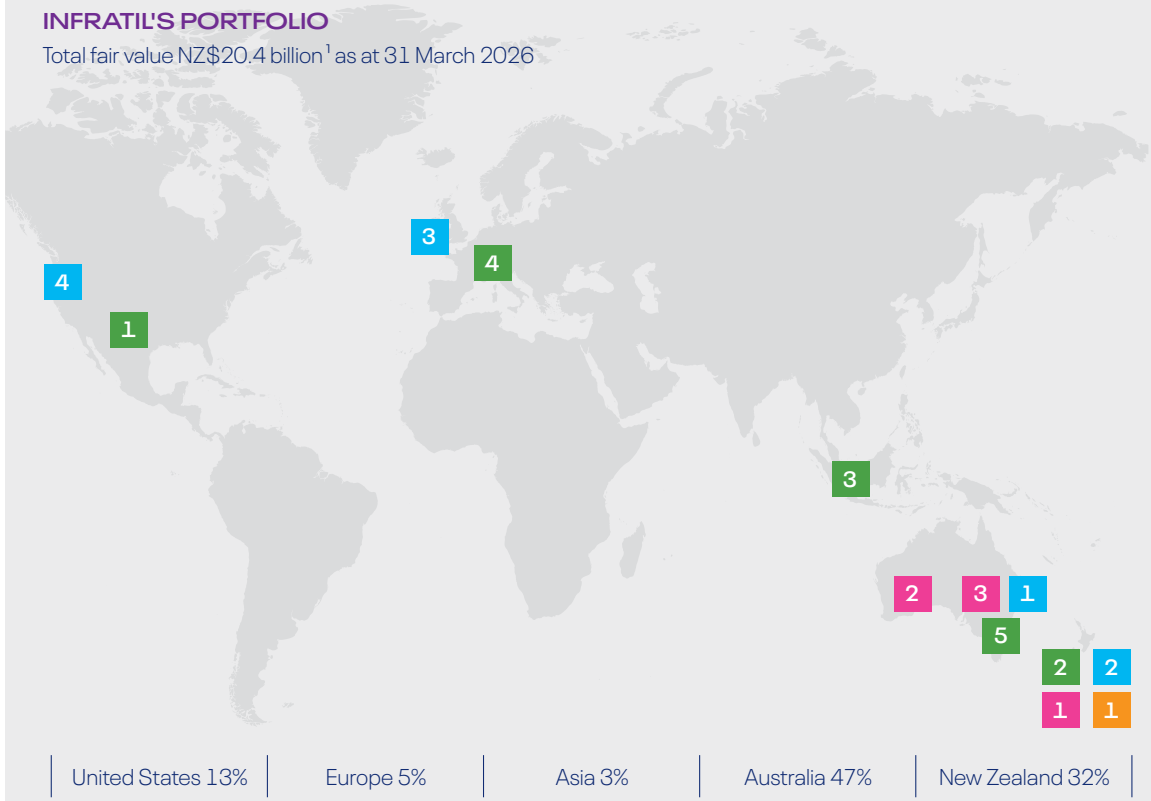
Our portfolio is diversified across sectors and geographies, which we view as an important attribute when managing climate-related risks and opportunities. This diversification enhances resilience to both physical and transition risks, as well as providing exposure to climate-related opportunities, such 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 (the Manager) for its day-to-day activities, including investment management. This provides access to deep expertise, flexible resourcing, and broad networks beyond what a conventional company structure would typically allow.

With Morrison's support, Infratil seeks to integrate material climate and environmental, social and governance (C&ESG) issues through the investment process. Further details regarding Infratil's Manager are set out on pages 11-13 of Infratil's FY26 Annual Report and in the "Infratil approach to managing portfolio companies" document in the governance section of Infratil's website.

INFRATIL'S PORTFOLIO

Total fair value NZ$20.4 billion[1] as at 31 March 2026



		Infratil Share
1	CDC	49.7%
2	one.nz	99.8%
3	KAO DATA	54.7%
4	CLEARVISION VENTURES	
1	longroad ENERGY	42.0%
2	contact	14.1%
3	gurīn ENERGY	95.0%
4	GALILEO	38.0%
5	Mint	73.0%
1	RHCNZ	56.8%
2	Qscan GROUP	59.5%
3	Anytime Radiology	59.4%
1	WLG	66.0%

United States 13% | Europe 5% | Asia 3% | Australia 47% | New Zealand 32%

Digital 66% | Renewables 23% | Healthcare 6% | Airport 5%

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Set out in this report are Infratil's FY26 climate-related disclosures, covering Governance, Risk Management, Strategy, and Metrics & Targets.

This is our third report under the mandatory NZ Climate Standards regime. We have sought to continue to refine our disclosures informed by feedback from internal and external stakeholders.

As a result, the FY26 Climate Related Disclosures (CRD) present a more concise articulation of Infratil's climate-related risks and opportunities, with a sharper focus on the issues most material to Infratil.

However, for many components of the report, we have endeavoured to retain consistency of presentation and approach to support familiarity and comparability over time for users.

This report covers the twelve months to 31 March 2026 and should be read in conjunction with Infratil's FY26 Annual Report which is available here.

1. Based on a combination of independent valuation, market and book values. Excludes Fortysouth which was sold during FY26, with settlement occurring on 10 April 2026.

INTRODUCTION

INFRATIL'S FY26 CLIMATE RELATED DISCLOSURES AT A GLANCE

Elements of this year's report will be familiar to readers, as it is grounded in the same core workstreams that underpin previous climate-related disclosures. However, we have sought to streamline and refine the report by reducing repetition, sharpening the focus on the most material issues, and making greater use of tables, graphs and other visual formats to improve accessibility and engagement.

In the table below we set out some notable metrics, and here we discuss a few areas of particular interest:

- Portfolio changes, and to a lesser extent growth, were the primary drivers of changes in Infratil's financed emissions and emissions intensity metrics, most notably the inclusion of Contact Energy (Contact) following the acquisition of shares in Contact in July 2025 as part consideration for the sale of Manawa Energy (Manawa).
- Our assessment of transition risks and opportunities for Infratil's portfolio continues to demonstrate a positive relationship between global climate action and portfolio value. Based on our assessment, the Organised & Decisive scenario, which assumes more rapid and coordinated action to reduce emissions, delivers the most favourable outcome for Infratil's portfolio.
- Our physical climate risk assessments showed precipitation and wildfire as the most potentially financially damaging perils; and the renewables portfolio as having the most value at risk of damage due to physical climate change impacts. Our response includes encouraging and supporting our companies to consider these risks in site selection, design and operation of facilities, business continuity planning, and insurance.
- Geographic and sector diversification remain important mitigants to climate-related risks and key enablers of opportunity capture. Infratil retains flexibility in how it allocates capital and can selectively invest in the regions and sectors offering the most attractive long-term risk-adjusted opportunities.
- Integration of climate and ESG factors in the investment management process, and across the investment lifecycle continues to be another important mechanism for identifying, understanding and responding to the three key climate risks and two opportunities set out in this report.
- As shown below, our investment in renewables is one way that Infratil benefits from having exposure to the opportunities presented by the transition to a low-carbon economy.

100%

In FY26, financed emissions were calculated for 100% of Infratil's portfolio companies, excluding Anytime which was established during the reporting period.

262*

Portfolio company assets and sites were assessed for physical climate risk under a modelled SSP5-8.5 'worst case' scenario by 2050.

NZ$4.6 B

Fair value of Infratil's renewable energy platform at 31/3/26.

23.4%

Of Infratil's portfolio (by market value) was covered by SBTi validated targets as at 31 March 2026.

21*

Of the 168 sites modelled as being highly exposed were assessed as also being vulnerable to one or more climate perils.

NZ$0.9 B

Proportionate capex by Infratil's renewable energy companies in FY26.

94,659 tCO_2-e

Infratil's financed emissions from portfolio company Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions.

<$10 M*

Annual Average Loss: anticipated financial impacts under a Too Little Too Late scenario.

50 GW*

Renewable energy Development Pipeline[2].

* Excludes Contact

0.2%
of Infratil's total Scope 1,2 & 3 emissions (market-based)

UPSTREAM ACTIVITIES

Scope 3 Category 6

Infratil's board travel.

0.0%
of Infratil's total Scope 1,2 & 3 emissions (market-based)

DIRECT OPERATIONS

Scope 1 & 2

Infratil has no offices, facilities or directly employed staff.

99.8%
of Infratil's total Scope 1,2 & 3 emissions (market-based)

DOWNSTREAM ACTIVITIES

Scope 3 Category 15 (Investments)

Financed emissions from portfolio companies are the main source of emissions for Infratil. For all portfolio companies, financed emissions are reported in Scope 3 Category 15, regardless of the level of ownership.

2. 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.

INTRODUCTION: CONTEXT

ORGANISATIONAL BOUNDARIES

For the purposes of this report, we have included all Infratil portfolio companies[3] except those sold in FY26 (Manawa Energy, RetireAustralia, Fortysouth).

Contact comprised 6.9% of Infratil's portfolio by market value as at 31 March 2026, reducing to below 5% following the sell-down announced in May 2026. A full year of Contact's emissions are included in Infratil's financed emissions in accordance with the FY26 Basis of Preparation. The company is considered as part of our sector-level qualitative Transition Assessments. However, Contact is excluded from our quantitative Transition Assessments (discussed on page 19) because the valuation methodologies used are not suited to minority listed investments where Infratil has limited access to non-public information and does not undertake its standard asset management processes. We have also excluded Contact from our physical climate risk analysis (on pages 14-15) because we do not have access to sufficient information to assess vulnerability. Contact, as a Climate Reporting Entity, provides disclosures that, along with Infratil's disclosures, we consider are sufficient for users to assess its climate risks and opportunities, and Infratil's exposure.

We provide detailed disclosures at the portfolio and sector level for transition risks and opportunities, and at the sector and asset level for physical climate risks. Underlying value chains are generally excluded unless stated otherwise, as comprehensive assessment is not practicable, given the scale, heterogeneity and data intensity such analysis would require.

Materiality reflects Infratil's emissions profile, the financial and non-financial impacts of climate risks and opportunities (including reputational and stakeholder effects), and what Primary Users would reasonably expect to be disclosed. Further detail on materiality and boundaries is summarised below.

a) Current impacts: relate to transition or extreme weather-related events affecting Infratil or its portfolio companies that we are aware occurred in the reporting period or shortly thereafter.

b) Physical impacts: we aggregate assessed asset-level impacts by platform and disclose the findings at that level, regardless of size.

We have sought to quantify the financial impacts to physical sites/assets (not to operations or earnings). We include sites under construction during the period, but exclude undeveloped greenfield sites.

c) Transition risks & opportunities: for qualitative assessments, we focus on the most material sector-level transition risks and opportunities, assessed through a framework which considered portfolio-weighting, risk impact and other factors. Following the sale of RetireAustralia, the Healthcare platform (6.5% of the portfolio by market value), is excluded due to low materiality. For quantitative assessments, all portfolio companies are included except Contact (as noted earlier), Mint, Galileo and Gurīn Energy (Gurīn) as their models are not yet sufficiently mature for this process.

d) Risk: Infratil's risk management focuses on risks at the entity and portfolio level; we do not disclose portfolio company risk management systems in the Risk section of this report.

e) Emissions, target and climate metrics: our FY26 Emissions Basis of Preparation, published alongside this report, sets out our boundary and approach for reporting of absolute and intensity metrics for emissions, with financial components aligned to the Annual Report and fair values in the Annual Results presentation.. Other metrics are informed by portfolio-wide surveys, noting that reporting maturity varies. SBTi materiality guidance is applied, and we report all portfolio companies with set or committed targets, regardless of size.

CLIMATE SCENARIO SELECTION

We use Oxford Economics' climate scenarios (the Transition Assessment Scenarios) to analyse transition risks and opportunities, and broadly aligned scenarios from Jupiter Intelligence (Jupiter), a physical climate risk modelling provider (the Physical Assessment Scenarios). Both are summarised in the table below, with further detail in the appendices.

These scenarios are selected to be plausible, challenging, from credible sources and suitable for a global portfolio, while also meeting NZ CS1 requirements (≥ three scenarios, including 1.5°C-aligned[4] and ≥3.0°C pathways). They are both subject to limitations and assumptions as outlined on pages 12 and 19.

Their pathways sit within the IPCC AR6 SSP[5] range of potential warming outcomes to 2100, including tail-risk scenarios suitable for risk assessment. The scenarios are not forecasts, but tools to test the strategy and portfolio resilience to the impacts of climate change and inform potential responses.

While scenario analysis is conducted as a standalone process, we integrate insights from our climate scenario analysis into our business processes (risk reviews, investment management processes and portfolio company engagement).

KEY TERMS

Physical Risks: potential damage to buildings, sites, and assets from increasing exposure to acute (e.g., more frequent or severe extreme weather) or chronic (e.g., gradual sea-level rise) climate change impacts, with financial implications through asset damage, operational disruptions and indirect value chain impacts.

Transition Risks: arise from the shift to a lower-carbon economy (via policy, legal, technological, and market changes) creating financial and reputational impacts.

Transition Opportunities: accompany this shift, offering potential benefits such as investment in renewable energy development, cost savings through energy efficiency, and new products and services.

TIME HORIZONS

As part of analysing Infratil's climate-related risks and opportunities, we define time horizons based on planning cycles, valuation timeframes and long term investment periods.

Short-term (S; 0-3 years, from 2026 to 2029): broadly aligned with budget cycles for Infratil and its businesses.

Medium-term (M; 3-10 years, from 2029 to 2036): aligned with portfolio company valuation horizons, typically ≥10 years and covering operating expenditure (opex), capital investment (capex), and potential regulatory outcomes, the 10-year horizon for Infratil's target investment return, and its SBTi target timeline.

Long-term (L; 10 years out to 2050): aligned with our strategic investment horizon and the long-lived nature of infrastructure assets. Businesses often plan decades ahead: One NZ's contract with Fortysouth had an initial 20-year tenor with two 10-year extensions; renewable generation consents and offtake agreements often span a decade or more – as do data centre capacity agreements.

CLIMATE SCENARIOS THAT UNDERPIN OUR ANALYSIS

Transition Assessment Scenarios	Baseline	Organised & Decisive	Delayed & Disorganised	Too Little, Too Late
Global warming	2.2°C 2060; 3.0°C 2100	1.6°C 2060; 1.5°C 2100	1.7°C 2060; 1.7°C 2100	2.7°C 2060; 4.4°C 2100
Mitigation policies	Limited (current national commitments)	Decisive and start early; orderly	Delayed (to 2030+); severe	No further policies
2060 carbon price	US$40/$tCO_2$-e	US$942/$tCO_2$-e	US$979/$tCO_2$-e	US$40/$tCO_2$-e
Average GDP growth to 2035 Average GDP growth to 2035 - 2050	2.5% 2.0%	2.0% 2.3%	1.9% 2.1%	2.3% 1.0%

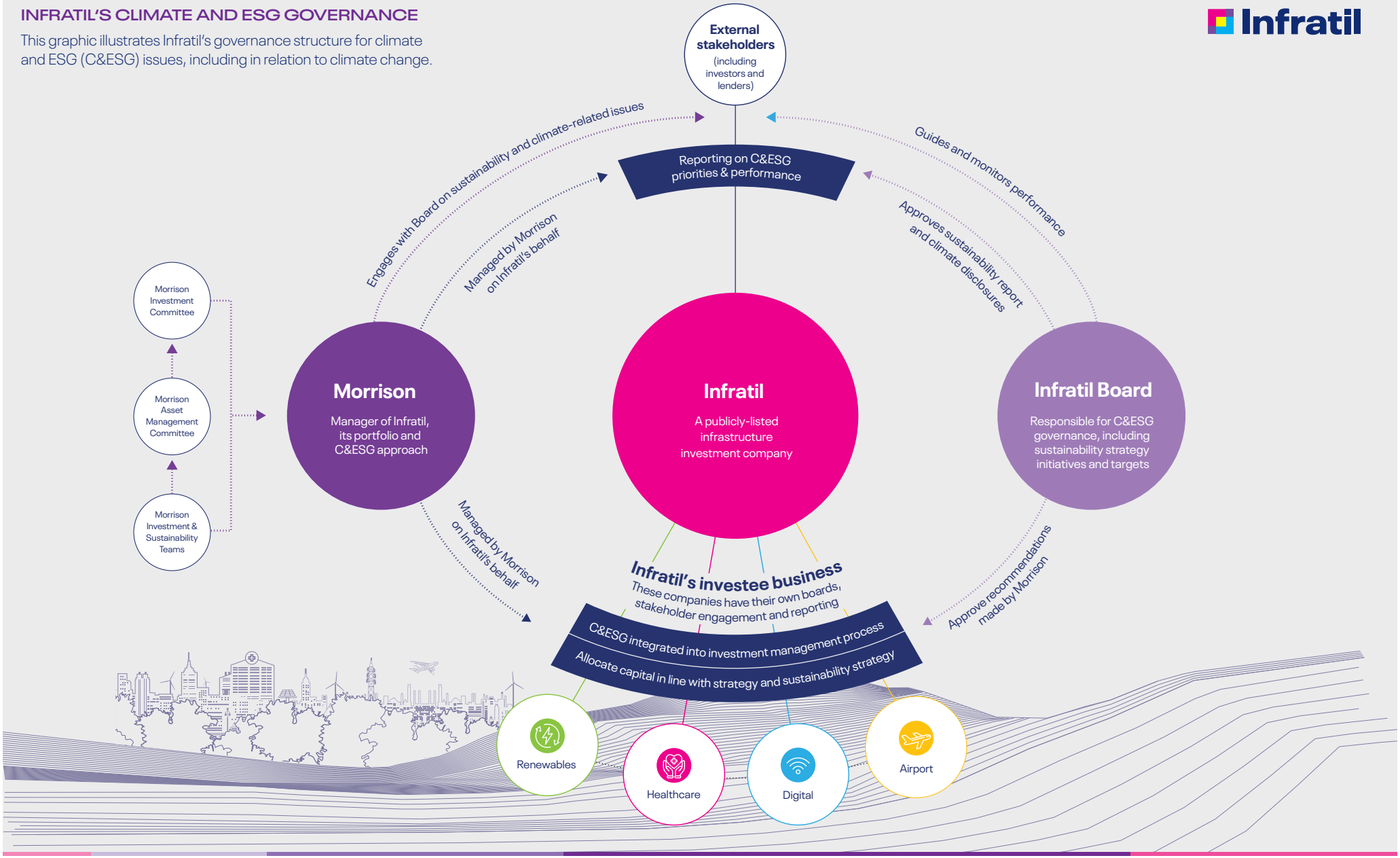
Physical Assessment Scenarios	Baseline	SSP1-2.6	SSP2-4.5	SSP5-8.5
Global warming	Jupiter 2020 physical exposure assessments	1.7°C 2050; 1.8°C 2100	2.0°C 2050; 2.7°C 2100	2.4°C 2050; 4.4°C 2100
Physical damage		Mitigated	Largely mitigated	Severe, irreversible damage

3. 'portfolio companies' includes all companies set out on page 4 excluding Clearvision due to its immateriality, distinct management arrangements, and limited availability of information required for a robust assessment.
4. We note that the Jupiter SSP1-2.6 scenario 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.
5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report 'Shared Socioeconomic Pathways' that augment physical impacts with narratives that outline societal choices under each scenario.

GOVERNANCE

INFRATIL'S CLIMATE AND ESG GOVERNANCE

This graphic illustrates Infratil's governance structure for climate and ESG (C&ESG) issues, including in relation to climate change.



GOVERNANCE: BOARD

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

STRATEGY:	Infratil's Board is responsible for approving and monitoring the company's strategic direction and investment strategy, which is reviewed at least annually, including in FY26, taking into account megatrends, macroeconomic conditions and industry tailwinds, including climate-related factors. For example, Infratil has significant investments in renewable energy, identified as a growth sector in the context of broader decarbonisation of the energy system. The Board also receives a strategic dashboard approximately quarterly (four times in FY26) to monitor portfolio performance and asset management priorities, including progress against Infratil's portfolio SBTi coverage target.
SCREENING AND INVESTMENT:	For potential investments that meet the Exclusion Policy screening criteria (set out on page 10), Infratil seeks to identify and consider material C&ESG issues as part of its due diligence, having regard to Morrison's Sustainability Framework (set out on its website here), and its own sustainability strategy and objectives. A summary of Infratil's sustainability strategy and approach to ESG integration is set out on page 14 of our FY26 Annual Report. Relevant, material ESG findings from any due diligence process are presented to the Board to inform investment recommendations ultimately approved by the Board. Infratil's Board periodically reviews and approves the Exclusion Policy, most recently in FY24.
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 C&ESG considerations increasingly integrated into the investment management process. Further details are set out on page 10 and in a document titled 'Infratil's Approach to Managing Portfolio Companies', published in 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. The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC), a Board sub-committee, has delegated responsibility for the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system. The ARC has approximately four scheduled meetings p.a., including in FY26, with the Chair reporting key matters to the Board following each meeting. The ERM risk register includes specific climate-related risks, including transition, physical, greenwashing/litigation, and regulatory risks. The ARC receives approximately semi-annual reporting (twice in FY26) from the CFO and Treasurer on Infratil's risks, including climate risks, and escalates issues to the Board in certain circumstances as set out in the Risk section on page 11.
REPORTING:	Infratil's ARC reviews and reports to the Board on the preparation, review, verification, and assurance processes for sustainability reporting and CRD. The Board is responsible for approving these reports and the underlying climate scenarios. Infratil's approach to emissions measurement and reporting is set out in its Basis of Preparation documents available on the website alongside this report. The Board considers climate-related issues and disclosures regularly across its approximately eight scheduled meetings each year (and at ad hoc meetings as required), including all eight scheduled meetings in FY26.
SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY AND INITIATIVES:	Infratil's Board is responsible for approving Infratil's sustainability strategy, which incorporates a focus on climate and nature – a summary of which is set out on page 14 of our FY26 Annual 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: 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 performing these roles and responsibilities, we seek to integrate material C&ESG issues through the investment process as outlined on the next page.

INFRATIL CEO AND CFO:	• 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 FY24). • 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, sustainability and other reports that include ESG elements, such as the Annual Report.
INVESTMENT COMMITTEE (IC):	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: • Reviewing and endorsing 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 C&ESG matters. • Approving further investigation and due diligence for investment opportunities. • Approving recommendations for new investments and major capital investment, and decisions to continue to hold or divest investments to the Board, with the support of the Infratil CEO and CFO. Recommendations are made in light of any material C&ESG considerations, including any material C&ESG issues raised in the DD process.
ASSET MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (AMC):	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 FY26 to review performance of portfolio companies, including in relation to C&ESG. Quarterly reviews sometimes deep dive into themes, including in relation to C&ESG, such as the regulatory environment. Following each quarterly AMC meeting, the AMC subsequently provided an update to the IC which highlighted any material ESG issues for consideration by the IC. In addition to the quarterly AMC reviews, an annual Sustainability Review process was introduced by Morrison in FY26. The new process includes the reporting of C&ESG maturity (including in relation to SBTi) and performance benchmarking outcomes for each portfolio company to the AMC and IC by Morrison's Sustainability Team in collaboration with the Morrison Investment Team.
MORRISON INVESTMENT TEAM:	The Investment Team's key responsibilities include: • 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, including any material C&ESG DD findings. • Developing onboarding plans, including for management of material C&ESG issues. • Developing senior management KPIs which may include a climate or ESG-linked component. • Optimising value through good asset management, including in relation to C&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 C&ESG elements. • Supporting coordination of C&ESG data and information required for Infratil's ESG reporting, including Infratil's Sustainability Reports and Climate Related Disclosures. 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 C&ESG risks) and approval of any C&ESG reporting, initiatives and investment undertaken by the portfolio companies' management teams.
MORRISON SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT TEAM AND INFRATIL'S EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SUSTAINABILITY (TOGETHER THE SUSTAINABILITY TEAM):	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: • Keeping abreast of C&ESG developments and stakeholder expectations. • Drafting Infratil's Exclusion Policy and updates. • Overseeing the C&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 C&ESG expectations and supporting new portfolio companies to develop and implement sustainability action plans. • Ongoing engagement with portfolio companies on their material C&ESG issues in line with Infratil's sustainability strategy and objectives e.g. providing support for GRESB Infrastructure Asset Assessments (GRESB). • Developing and recommending C&ESG initiatives to Infratil's Board for approval, such as Infratil's SBTi-validated targets. • Preparing various internal and external C&ESG reporting for Infratil, including the Sustainability Report and CRD. This includes collecting and collating C&ESG data with reference to recognised frameworks and standards, investigating, selecting and recommending climate scenarios and coordinating assurance (e.g. for emissions).

GOVERNANCE: ESG INTEGRATION

HOW CLIMATE AND ESG (C&ESG) FACTORS ARE INTEGRATED ACROSS THE INVESTMENT PROCESS.

C&ESG integration applies to all Infratil's listed equity investments, and its non-listed private equity investments excluding Clearvision. It therefore covers 99% of Infratil's total portfolio (excluding cash).

PRE-INVESTMENT: Material C&ESG issues are considered prior to committing capital			
PRE-INVESTMENT STAGE	**Define the ideas that matter, and find the investment opportunities**	**Build conviction – ESG screening**	**Build conviction – ESG due diligence informs investment decisions**
OUR APPROACH	We invest in infrastructure that supports essential services and societal needs, such as decarbonisation, connectivity, data.	As reflected in our Exclusion Policy, set out below, we avoid investments that, in our view, harm the environment, or are harmful to society, and avoid certain high emissions sectors.	Material ESG issues are identified and considered as part of the DD process for new investments.
MORRISON'S ROLE	Morrison originates new investment opportunities in line with Infratil's strategy and sustainability objectives.	Morrison develops and updates Infratil's exclusion policy, and presents changes to the Infratil board for approval. Morrison screens new investments in line with Infratil's Exclusion Policy (see below).	Morrison assesses investment opportunities, and undertakes due diligence, including in relation to C&ESG.

POST-INVESTMENT: Material C&ESG issues are integrated across the investment process			
POST-INVESTMENT STAGE	**Identify the value – investment decision and onboarding.**	**Invest wisely – active management**	**Benchmarking and reporting**
OUR APPROACH	The decision to invest is made in light of information gleaned through the pre-investment stages, including in relation to C&ESG.	We encourage our companies to identify and manage their material C&ESG issues. On an ongoing basis we assess and engage on climate and environmental risks and opportunities, C&ESG governance, C&ESG matters relating to people, communities and supply chains.	We check how we're doing by benchmarking portfolio company performance against industry standards, such as GRESB.
MORRISON'S ROLE	Morrison considers C&ESG factors as part of shareholder agreements and onboarding plans. Morrison sets C&ESG expectations and information requirements.	Through its asset management and governance roles, Morrison seeks to optimise value through good management of the businesses, including in relation to climate, environmental, governance issues and ESG matters relating to people, communities and supply chains.	Morrison tracks information on material C&ESG issues to support asset management and governance processes. Morrison also engages with ESG ratings, and prepares Infratil's external disclosures, including its climate and sustainability reports.

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

Infratil will not invest in organisations that derive material [1] earnings directly from activities that, in our view, can harm the environment, such as:

- Extracting, processing and transportation of thermal coal
- Oil exploration and production
- Generating electricity using fossil fuels*

* 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 material[1] earnings directly from controversial activities that, in our view, are likely to harm society such as munitions [2], 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.

RISK

Managing risks, including climate risks, and integrating C&ESG considerations across the investment lifecycle are central to Infratil's long-term resilience and performance, and that of its portfolio companies. Three complementary portfolio-level approaches mitigate exposure to 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 portfolio companies also have a broad geographic distribution of their own assets across the jurisdictions in which they operate, providing additional resilience to a range of climate-related risks.

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

Engagement: Infratil engages with its portfolio companies on C&ESG risks and opportunities, and continues to mature its assessment methodologies.

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

Climate risk is embedded within Infratil's enterprise risk management framework. The framework identifies material portfolio-level risks, including climate-related risks, and assigns them across four principal risk categories:

- Portfolio
- Operational
- Stakeholder management
- Regulatory and compliance.

Climate-related risks are present within each category, sometimes as a component of broader risks (for example, capability and talent risks incorporate the need for climate expertise).

Relevant and material climate-related risks for Infratil are summarised on page 12.

Infratil operates under a Board-approved Risk Management Policy, available here. All risks, including climate-related risks, are assessed using a '5 × 5' risk matrix, which evaluates likelihood (ranging from rare over a >10-year horizon to almost certain within six months) and impact (from insignificant to severe), producing an overall risk rating graded from low (dark green) to extreme (red), as shown below.

Risks are assessed on an inherent basis (gross level of risk before controls and mitigants are applied) and a residual basis (net level of risk after existing controls, mitigants and management actions are considered). Residual risks are the primary basis for monitoring, escalation and reporting.

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 continue to mature our approach to quantifying 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 on page 6 and in the Strategy section of this report.

MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT

Morrison, on behalf of Infratil, provides regular reporting to the ARC, approximately every six months. This includes updated heatmaps, key controls and treatments for all risks and commentary on risks with the highest residual risk ratings, with a focus on those that could materially impact portfolio performance.

Infratil's Board has approved explicit risk appetites for each principal risk category. Each six months, the ARC reviews assessed residual risk levels (derived from the weighted average of residual risks in the category) against the risk appetite for each category.

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 and reviewing and recommending any exceptions to the Risk Management Policy to the Board (if practicable) or the Board Chair for approval.

Any principal risk categories outside risk appetite 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.

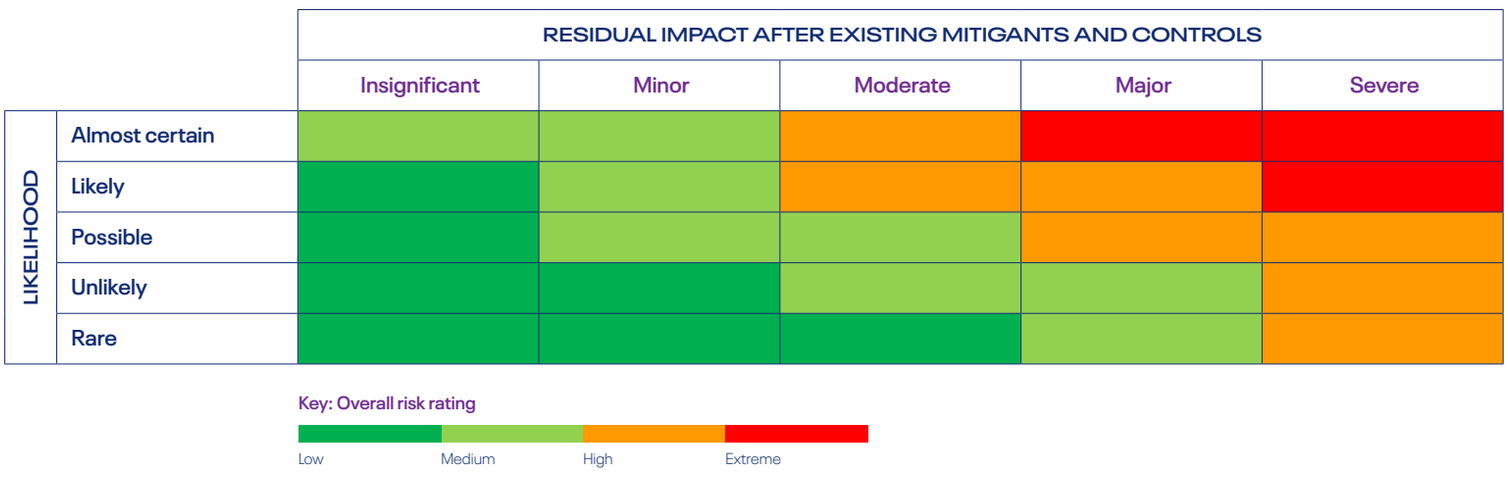
The Board reviews and updates the Risk Management Policy approximately every two years, most recently in August 2025.

PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

Through our investment management processes and board representation (as set out on pages 7-10), 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, key strategic issues and risks for each investment are highlighted as part of quarterly reporting to the Morrison AMC and in the Infratil CEO report to the Board.

INFRATIL 5 X 5 RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX



STRATEGY: INFRATIL'S CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

INVESTMENT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Infratil is a high conviction infrastructure investor focused on investing wisely in ideas that matter. This means investing in sustainable infrastructure businesses with strong defensive characteristics and growth tailwinds, while scaling platforms - particularly in renewable energy - that support decarbonisation and offer opportunities for long-term reinvestment and expansion.

Infratil's approach to sustainability centres on integrating C&ESG considerations across the investment model, positioning decarbonisation as a core value driver, whilst also managing C&ESG risks and securing opportunities to preserve and grow value over the long term.

Outputs from our analysis of climate risks and opportunities help to inform decision-making and risk management, supporting the resilience of Infratil's investment strategy under a range of climate futures.

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, as set out in the 'Risk Management' section on page 11. The climate-related risks in Infratil's risk register are summarised in the table below right.

Infratil seeks to ensure that risks are identified and managed at the portfolio company level through its governance and asset 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.

WHAT YOU WILL FIND IN THIS SECTION OF THE REPORT

The remainder of this section (pages 13-22) outlines Infratil's climate-related risks and opportunities under our chosen climate scenarios, summarised in the table opposite.

Risks 1 and 2 relate to Infratil's portfolio, and Risk 3 is specific to Infratil itself. Following Risk 1, we present the findings from our Physical Assessments.

Following Risk 2, we summarise the qualitative sector-level analysis of climate risks and opportunities. We are increasingly integrating insights from this component of our climate analysis into our quantitative Transition Assessments.

This year, we have integrated previously separate elements of this section—including current impacts and our FY26 responses—into a more cohesive narrative. Current impacts are now disclosed alongside the risk or opportunity to which they most closely relate; however, this change is presentational only. The impacts described collectively represent the complete set of climate-related current impacts identified by Infratil and its portfolio during the reporting period.

SCENARIO ANALYSIS: CHALLENGES AND UNCERTAINTIES

Our statements and conclusions reflect our current understanding as at July 2026 in respect of the twelve-month period to 31 March 2026.

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 relates to the nature and extent of 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.

Translating different climate scenarios into economic outcomes and location-specific physical impacts relies on complex modelling and necessarily involves inherent uncertainty.

These uncertainties are compounded by the limitations of financial modelling. Valuation models depend on 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 terminal value[6].

This presents the challenge of incorporating long-term macro-economic factors into the terminal value in our valuation models.

We also need to apply judgement to 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, 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.

In addition, Infratil's portfolio spans multiple sectors, each with distinct climate-related risks and opportunities. Given this, our Transition Assessments consider each platform separately. We have tried to distil our findings into content that is readily digestible, while retaining a meaningful level of detail.

For physical impacts, as in previous years, we have chosen to use software technology through Jupiter Intelligence (Jupiter) 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 for physical risks, despite the relevant adoption provisions being extended for a further year.

Unless otherwise stated, these estimates exclude the financial impacts from physical risks to operations and across the value chain, reflecting the complexity and impracticability of doing so for Infratil's geographically dispersed and diverse portfolio of businesses. Instead, this assessment largely focuses on exposure and vulnerability to physical risks at sites that are part of Infratil's portfolio businesses.

Assessing a site's vulnerabilities presents challenges, for example, the vulnerability to extreme precipitation depends on local soil moisture and stormwater infrastructure capacity at the time of the event.

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.

Summary of Infratil's climate-related risks and opportunities

RISKS	**Risk 1 (Portfolio / Operational risk)**: Physical climate change impacts, primarily precipitation, flood and wildfire, negatively affect assets or operations of Infratil's portfolio companies. Assessment of this risk is informed by Jupiter's physical climate risk analysis of portfolio company assets. **Risk 2 (Portfolio risk):** Climate transition impacts (primarily reputation, policy and market) negatively affect the value of Infratil's portfolio. Assessment of this risk is supported by sector-level qualitative transition assessments. **Risk 3 (Stakeholder / Compliance risk):** Infratil fails to meet regulatory requirements or stakeholder expectations.
OPPORTUNITIES	**Opportunity 1 (Portfolio):** Climate change presents investment and value creation opportunities for Infratil. **Opportunity 2 (Portfolio / Stakeholder):** Climate and sustainability credentials support access to attractively priced capital.

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

STRATEGY: INFRATIL'S CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

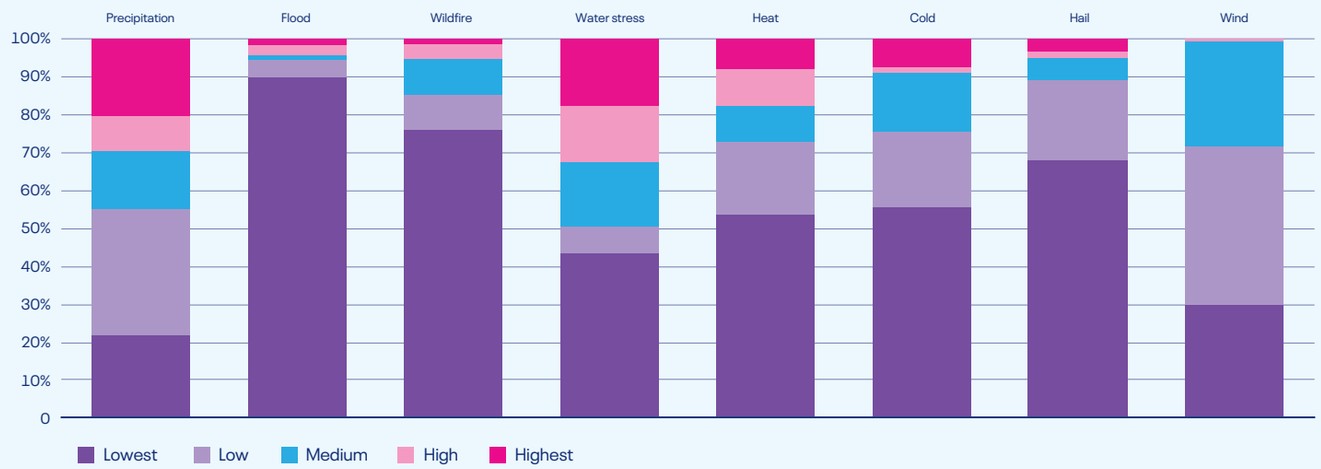
RISK 1: Physical risk – physical climate change impacts, primarily precipitation, flood and wildfire, negatively affect assets or operations of Infratil's portfolio companies	
DESCRIPTION	• The risk that the physical impacts of climate change negatively affect the value of Infratil's portfolio due to damage to physical assets or interruptions to portfolio company operations.
ANTICIPATED IMPACTS AND TIMEFRAMES	Risk assessment after existing mitigations: we assess this risk as being most material in the long term under a Too Little Too Late scenario. Our current assessment indicates that the impact is not material (rated insignificant on Infratil's risk matrix) for Infratil, however we will continue to be vigilant and monitor it over time. • Asset damage as a result of exposure and vulnerability to a climate peril: under a Too Little Too Late scenario to 2050, our analysis indicates total portfolio Annual Average Loss (AAL) < $10m (covered in more detail on the next two pages). • Increased development / build costs to provide greater resilience to climate perils. • Loss of ability to secure insurance or insurance becomes more or prohibitively expensive. • Operational impacts: either direct (for example extreme heat causing construction delays to allow for safe working conditions) or indirect (for example, extreme weather events causing power supply disruptions to portfolio company sites).
STRATEGIC RESPONSE / MITIGANTS	• Portfolio diversification by sector and jurisdiction. • Active investment management encouraging and supporting portfolio companies to identify and mitigate physical climate risks to their assets including through business continuity planning, insurance (or alternative such as a captive insurance fund) and embedding resilience considerations into site selection, design, construction and operations. • Risk impact will depend on the ability to pass through any increased costs.
RELEVANCE TO CAPITAL ALLOCATION	• Insights from our physical risk analysis are integrated into the investment process, including as part of Infratil's DD process and active asset management • Some portfolio companies are allocating or considering allocating capital to captive funds. • Portfolio companies often consider these factors in procurement of sites, design and build inputs and assumptions prior to committing capital. The above actions/mitigants help to avoid an unacceptable level of residual risk in (existing and new) capital deployed into physical assets.
IDENTIFIED CURRENT IMPACTS	No material financial impacts in FY26. However, we note the following non-material items (excluding Contact): • $0.6 million proportionate expenditure incurred by portfolio companies from extreme weather events (opex and capex). • $6.1 million proportionate value of portfolio company assets are uninsured. • $6.1 million proportionate expenditure (opex and capex) specifically to support resilience to the physical impacts of climate change. • Operational impacts from extreme weather events were observed across some portfolio companies.
HOW WE RESPONDED IN FY26	• Post balance date, Infratil used specialist technology to assess physical climate risks across all in-scope sites, sharing findings and actionable insights with portfolio companies, and relevant Morrison-appointed directors and Investment Team members. We also undertook physical climate risk assessments for sites relating to potential new investments for Infratil and its portfolio companies and engaged with portfolio companies following extreme weather events. • Through the asset management process, supported portfolio company initiatives and capital allocation to strengthen resilience, for example: - Wellington Airport secured fast-track consent for its southern seawall renewal to strengthen resilience to coastal hazards. Enabling works are expected to commence this year, and construction in 2029–2034. FY26 costs were not material and largely related to the consent process. The Airport discloses $30 million estimated spend on marine defences over FY27-29 on page 45 in its FY25 Climate Disclosures available here. - As outlined on page 34 of its FY26 Sustainability Report, One NZ enhanced customer resilience to physical climate risks by expanding its satellite capability to include multimedia messaging and selected data services, helping maintain connectivity during extreme weather events when traditional network infrastructure may be disrupted. - CDC continues to incorporate resilient design features, including its water efficient 'closed loop' cooling system resulting in Water Use Efficiency (WUE) of less than 0.02 in FY26. - Gurīn enhanced its climate risk capability by implementing a physical climate risk assessment tool and training staff in its use.

PHYSICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

We again used the Jupiter platform to analyse 262 sites and assets across the portfolio (excluding Contact), applying its quintile-based exposure framework, where 'Lowest' represents the bottom 20% (dark purple) and 'Highest' the top 20% (bright pink) of exposure experienced in Jupiter's 2020 baseline modelling. Jupiter has updated its models and band definitions, which reduced the assessed level of exposure compared to our FY25 assessment, most notably to wind, precipitation and flood. Further details on our approach to assessing physical climate risk is set out in Appendix 2.

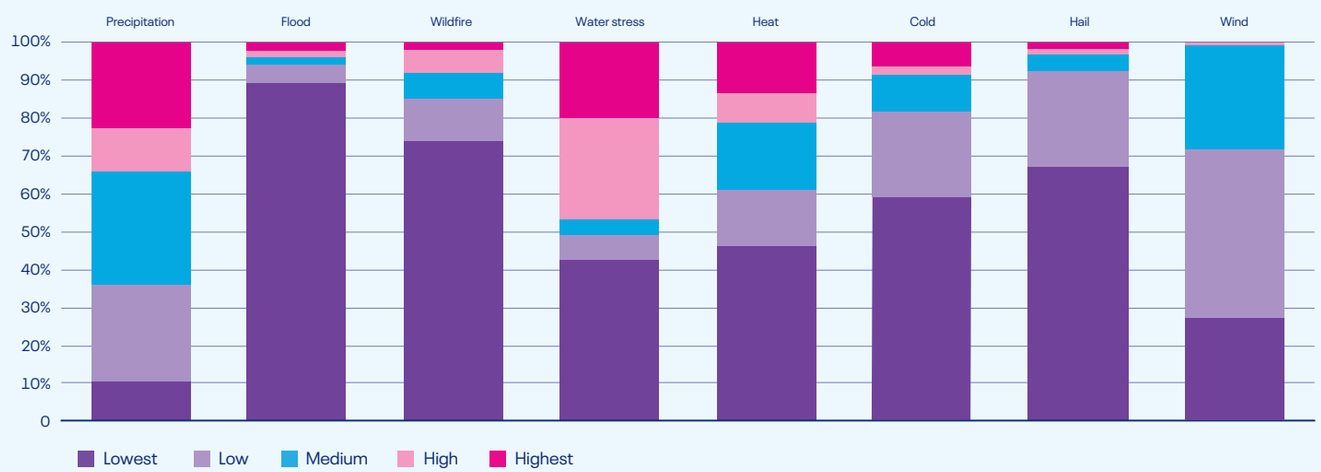
The graph below shows the distribution of sites (by number, not value) within each exposure band for each of the eight modelled climate perils.

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?

Our FY26 Physical Assessment indicates a lower portfolio exposure at 2050 than our assessment found last year, primarily driven by scientific updates to Jupiter's flood, precipitation and wind models. While increased exposure to extreme water stress and heat is not expected to impact assets, both remain important considerations from an operational perspective.

The most material perils for assets/sites in Infratil's portfolio and projected changes to 2050 under a SSP5-8.5 scenario are summarised below. Vulnerability to these perils is covered on page 15.

- **Precipitation:** remains the most prevalent exposure in the portfolio, with the number of sites in the top two exposure brackets increasing from 77 in 2020 (29% of the FY26 portfolio) to 89 by 2050 (34%) – Qscan clinics are prevalent here. Broad dispersion across a range of locations helps mitigate the operational and financial impact of any one event.
- **Flood:** exposure remains concentrated with 11 sites in the top two exposure brackets, spread across various companies in the portfolio, down from 31 sites in FY25. The number of affected sites is broadly stable out to 2050 but severity increases (ie: greater potential flood). Five of the 11 sites are leased clinics.
- **Wildfire:** Sites in the top two exposure bands increases from 14 sites (5%) in 2020 to 21 sites (8%) in 2050, predominantly relating to CDC and Longroad sites that are generally not considered vulnerable to this risk.

We also observed increased exposure to heat with 56 sites (21%) in the top two exposure bands in 2050. While unlikely to cause asset damage, this predominantly affects Longroad and two Gurin sites, and presents a growing operational risk for workforce health and safety and potentially higher cooling demand for batteries.

PHYSICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

We then worked with portfolio companies and Morrison teams to assess the vulnerability (before insurance, but taking into account existing mitigants) of each site in the top two exposure brackets for one or more perils. Sites that were assessed as being both highly exposed and vulnerable (≥3 on a scale of 1-5) were deemed 'At Risk'. Leveraging Jupiter and internal models, we were then able to assess the Annual Average Loss associated with the At Risk sites. Further details of the process are set out on page 30, and our findings are set out below.

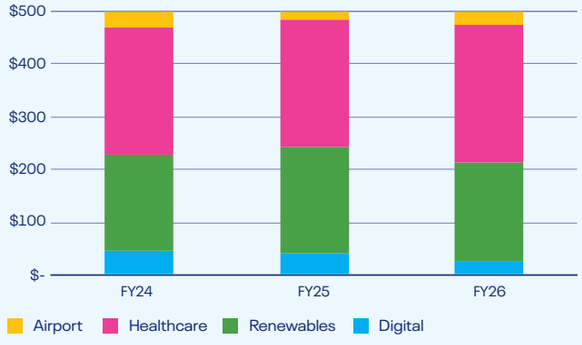
What is the distribution of the At Risk assets/sites (sites that are highly exposed and vulnerable to one or more climate perils under the SSP5-8.5 'worst case' scenario)?

- Of the 168 sites in the top two exposure bands under SSP5-8.5 by 2050, 21, including the Wellington Airport seawall[7], were assessed as vulnerable (≥3 on a 1–5 scale).
- About 57% of these 21 sites are not owned by portfolio companies, although some contain material owned assets (e.g. clinics). No data centre sites are assessed as At Risk, reflecting the sector's strong focus on resilience and the relatively recent development of assets.
- Healthcare has the highest number of At Risk sites, followed by renewable energy, similar to last year.
- The most common perils are precipitation, followed by flood and wildfire. At Wellington Airport, the most exposed and vulnerable asset is the southern seawall, which is well understood and being actively managed, as outlined in its FY25 climate disclosures. The Northern Access route is no longer assessed as highly exposed by Jupiter.

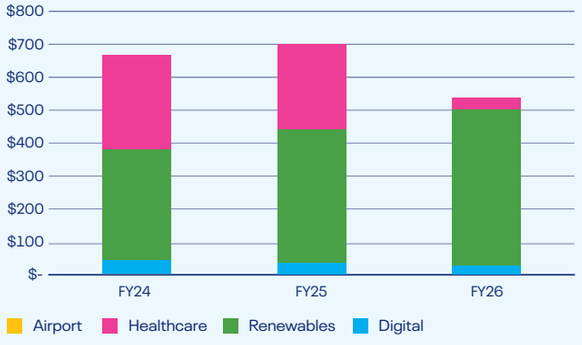
What are the anticipated physical impacts of climate change on the portfolio under the SSP5-8.5 'worst case' scenario?

- Jupiter can assess 'Annual Average Loss' (AAL) for flood, wildfire and wind, but cannot assess hail and extreme precipitation. AAL can be viewed as analogous to an annual insurance premium (with no profit margin).
- We therefore used Jupiter to assess impacts for flood, wildfire and wind and applied a simplified, vulnerability-based approach to estimate AAL for hail and precipitation, noting this is less sophisticated than Jupiter's standard methodology.
- Our analysis indicates that up to 5% of assets by value are At Risk, unchanged from last year and FY24, with exposure concentrated in renewable energy. The most material perils by value are wildfire, precipitation and hail.
- Proportionate AAL for At Risk assets (excluding Airport seawalls[7]) to 2050 is estimated at up to $10 million in present value terms, also unchanged from last year.

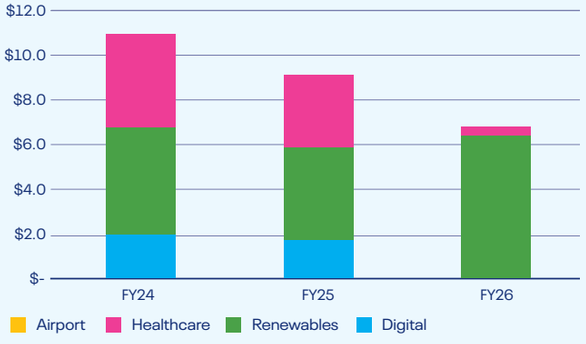
Distribution of the number of At Risk sites



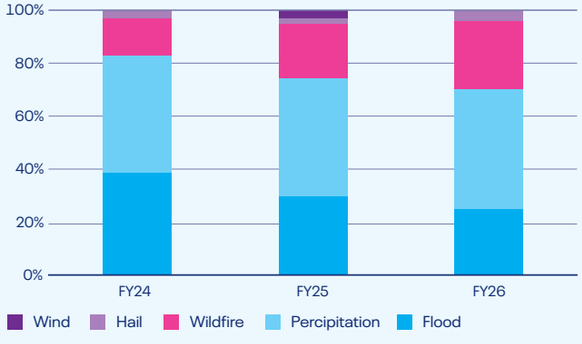
Proportionate total fair value of At Risk assets by platform (NZ$m, before insurance)



Proportionate AAL by platform (NZ$m, before insurance)



Distribution of the perils of At Risk sites



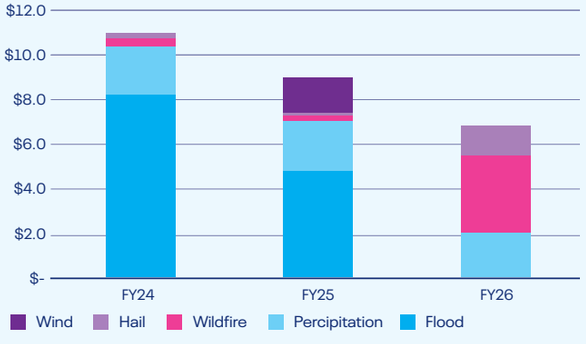
Trend analysis

Since FY24, healthcare and renewables have dominated the number of sites At Risk, but the values involved skew towards the latter, which has increased over time, largely due to increased values, as well as some additional sites.

Flood risk has declined over time, both by site count and AAL, largely reflecting model updates and the exclusion of Manawa in FY26. In contrast, precipitation has remained a consistently prevalent peril since FY24, both in terms of the proportion of At Risk sites and its contribution to AAL.

Wildfire has become increasingly prominent over time, particularly from an AAL perspective, relating mainly to renewable energy assets. Portfolio companies maintain established risk management and mitigation measures to address this exposure.

Proportionate AAL by peril (NZ$m, before insurance)



7. Jupiter is unable to analyse the Airport's marine defences due to their inherent characteristics, namely that they are effectively 'inundated' already. Refer page 13 for details of the Airport's investment in marine defences.

STRATEGY: INFRATIL'S CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

RISK 2: Transition risk - climate transition impacts negatively affect the value of Infratil's portfolio	
DESCRIPTION	Climate-related changes in regulatory settings, markets, technology and/or consumer preferences negatively affects the value of Infratil's portfolio or its access to attractively priced capital. Assessment of this risk is supported by sector-level qualitative transition assessments and our quantitative assessment, as set out on the next three pages, with risks having primarily reputational, market and policy drivers.
ANTICIPATED IMPACTS AND TIMEFRAMES	Risk assessment after existing mitigations: we assess this risk as most material in the short to medium term under a Delayed & Disorganised scenario, and our modelling indicates the impact is minor-moderate for Infratil. Whilst our modelled adverse impact is more material under a Too Little Too Late scenario*, at this stage we consider it to be a less likely scenario, given the weight of scientific consensus and current policy settings, alongside declining costs and the rapid deployment of low-carbon technologies. If this risk was to manifest, it might have the following impacts: • Regulatory changes inhibit portfolio companies' ability to grow and/or reduces their profitability • Market pricing / valuations fall for early stage renewable electricity projects • Technology advancements cause obsolescence • Increased capital costs (to meet regulatory requirements), or operational costs (e.g. electricity costs for data centres) • Inability to attract customers, capital or community support due to misalignment with sustainability expectations. * Under a Too Little Too Late scenario, Oxford Economics' outputs indicate severe impacts to the global economy, adversely affecting portfolio company growth and profitability. These impacts are primarily driven by extreme, system-wide physical effects rather than transition risks.
STRATEGIC RESPONSE / MITIGANTS	• Stay abreast of market developments, supported by Morrison and external expertise. • Incorporating macro-trends, such as climate transition, into investment thesis and portfolio construction. • Portfolio diversification is a mitigant to this risk. Infratil has choices as to which sectors, jurisdictions and regions it deploys capital. • ESG integration, including applying Infratil's Exclusion Policy that screens out certain emissions-intensive businesses that do not have a credible decarbonisation pathway. • Active asset management, leveraging Manager experience and expertise, including in relation to climate-related risks facing our portfolio companies. We support portfolio companies to adjust strategy, or implement mitigating measures if a less favourable economic, market or policy backdrop eventuates or is deemed likely. • By setting a SBTi-validated target, Infratil and Morrison have committed to reduce portfolio emissions in alignment with science, helping to manage transition risks associated with policy, market and stakeholder expectations.
RELEVANCE TO CAPITAL ALLOCATION	• Infratil's capital allocation decisions are made in light of the latest outlooks for sector/jurisdiction. • Any capital allocation into new investments is done in line with Infratil's Exclusion Policy. • Infratil can encourage shifts in the right direction as part of the capital funding process. • Through the governance and investment management processes, Infratil can support and encourage portfolio companies to invest capital to mitigate their company-specific climate risks.
IDENTIFIED CURRENT IMPACTS	• The July 2025 sale of Infratil's 51% stake in Manawa to Contact (for $1.02 billion) was partly settled in Contact shares valued at $843 million on the completion date. This was enabled by Contact meeting Infratil's screening criteria through its SBTi-validated target. Infratil subsequently increased its investment in Contact through the acquisition of an additional 4.92% stake for $438 million. • In Australia, increased government oversight of data centres - through mandatory efficiency requirements (July 2025) and a national Expectations framework (March 2026) - has not resulted in any identified material financial impacts in FY26 for CDC, whose existing practices appear broadly aligned and may provide a competitive advantage. • In the U.S., the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, enacted in July 2025, altered the eligibility requirements and qualification timeframes for renewable energy tax credits. As at May 2026, Longroad had secured eligibility across approximately 6GW of projects, supporting development targets through to 2030. While the value of the credits varies by project, technology and location, Longroad estimated at Infratil's September 2025 Investor Day that tax credits and tax equity collectively funded around 50% of its annual capital programme. Longroad's planned capital expenditure programme for FY27 is estimated to be US$1.5–1.7 billion. • In Europe, we saw a €61.2 million write-off of Galileo's projects following an internal strategic review. While the contribution of climate transition risks cannot be isolated, regulatory and permitting uncertainty, higher delivery costs, and a moderation in decarbonisation momentum in Europe were contributing factors. The medium- to long-term outlook remains supportive for renewable generation development investment in the region. • Portfolio companies reported $4.3 million total proportionate expenditure relating specifically to decarbonisation initiatives, carbon credits, energy efficiency and renewable energy supply.
HOW WE RESPONDED IN FY26	• Applied screening in line with Infratil's Exclusion Policy to potential investments, including in relation to the Manawa/Contact transaction as described above. • Engaged with portfolio companies to support progress toward Infratil's SBTi target, including undertaking climate maturity assessments across the portfolio. Morrison's second Sustainability Conference provided a forum for sharing insights and best practice with our portfolio companies on climate-related issues. • Engaged with companies on regulatory changes and mitigation strategies. In response to evolving European renewable energy markets, Galileo is refining its strategy toward a build-to-own model and focusing on fewer markets where power demand, power prices, connection conditions and regulation allow pipeline deployment at attractive returns. • Undertook qualitative and quantitative Transition Assessments, the process and findings of which are outlined on the next three pages. These insights were shared with relevant Morrison executives and the Infratil board to support greater understanding of the nature and quantum of risks in the portfolio.

TRANSITION ASSESSMENTS: QUALITATIVE SECTOR-LEVEL ASSESSMENTS

Consistent with the approach for our FY25 CRD, our analysis explored the climate-related transition risks and opportunities for each sector across short, medium and long-term horizons under the Transition Assessment Scenarios summarised on page 6, and described in more detail in Appendix 2. We considered each platform separately, as we expect that they will each experience different impacts due to the varying nature of each sector. 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 how markets, governments, businesses, and society might respond under each Transition Assessment Scenario.

As part of the qualitative assessment, we identified a number of transition risks and opportunities that might be faced by each of our platforms relating to policy changes, and shifts in technology, markets, customer preferences and reputation. 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 platform and relevance to each scenario and over time. As we worked through this assessment, we considered how Infratil and its portfolio companies seek to mitigate the impacts of the identified transition risks or take advantage of identified opportunities, and relevance to capital allocation.

This year, we sharpened the focus on the most material sector-level climate issues to improve clarity and usability. We then applied our Weighting Framework - incorporating portfolio-weighting, risk impact and other factors - to identify the most material sector-level risks and opportunities from across the portfolio, as summarised below. Whilst the risks and opportunities are typically most prevalent in the Organised & Decisive (O&D) and Delayed & Disorganised (D&D) scenarios, our quantitative modelling shows the Too Little Too Late (TLTL) scenario has the largest overall negative financial impact to Infratil's portfolio, with the widespread physical impacts of extreme weather events and high resilience costs have a chilling effect on the global economy.

Transition risks		Relevant Horizon	Relevant scenario(s)	Anticipated impact (if risk unmitigated)	Infratil strategic response	Relation to capital deployment and investment decision processes
REPUTATION RISK	**Digital/renewables/ airport:** Increasing scrutiny of actual or perceived environmental and social impacts gives rise to reputational risks, and may negatively impact social licence to operate.	S-M-L	Relevant across all scenarios, but expected to be most pronounced in the D&D scenario where the pace of the transition is fastest and stakeholder expectations increase rapidly. Under the TLTL scenario, reputational risks may arise if sectors such as airports and digital infrastructure are perceived as contributing to the impacts of extreme weather events experienced by communities.	• Community / stakeholder activism causes development delays, makes data centre or renewables site selection more difficult, constraining growth and increasing costs. • Negatively impacts ability to secure attractively priced capital. • (Airports): could constrain operations and/or reduce passenger numbers. • May drive higher policy / regulatory risk.	• Infratil supports and encourages its portfolio companies to continuously improve sustainability performance and disclosure. • Leveraging Morrison expertise, engaging with stakeholders and staying abreast of regulatory requirements and stakeholder expectations. • Impact to Airports may potentially be mitigated at the next regulatory reset, where the airport can review its long-term pricing and investment settings to maintain sustainable returns while continuing to support future infrastructure requirements.	• Infratil makes its capital allocation decisions in light of the regulatory environment, sector context and outlook and availability and cost of capital. • Our digital companies have allocated capital to procure renewable electricity, invest in other sustainability initiatives and to support the communities in which they operate.
POLICY RISK	**Digital:** Policy and/or regulatory changes lift requirements for construction/building standards, or impose requirements in relation to locations and/or power supply e.g. Australian Government's Expectations of data centres.	S-M	Relevant across all scenarios, but expected to be most pronounced in the O&D and D&D scenarios, where governments are likely to implement more stringent transition-related policies to accelerate decarbonisation.	• Upwards pressure on construction and supply chain costs. • Potential retrofits required. • Slower development and growth. • Reduced pipeline value and/or available capacity in existing data centres. • Potential constraints on development locations and power sourcing option.	• Infratil supports and encourages its portfolio companies to continuously improve sustainability performance and disclosure. • Infratil and its portfolio companies also aim to stay abreast of and engage in policy and regulatory developments. • Impact depends on ability to pass through any increased costs.	• Capital will be deployed into the jurisdictions with the most attractive opportunities. • Investment decisions will be made in light of the cost of compliance and ability to recover increased costs.
MARKET RISK	**Digital:** (data centres): Adverse shift in market cost, availability / access, reliability, or emissions intensity of required energy. Associated cost increases may be more challenging to pass on in an economic downturn.	M	Relevant across all scenarios, but expected to be most pronounced in the O&D and D&D scenarios, where demand for renewable electricity may exceed available supply until renewable generation and grid capacity expands. Under the TLTL scenario, increasing demand for electricity may also constrain access to low-emissions power.	• Growth / development cadence constrained by limited access to power. • Increased energy costs (though the impact will depend on the ability to pass on cost increases). • Greater reliance on back-up generation. • More challenging to meet climate targets/stakeholder expectations. • Development sites with secure power supply may become more valuable relative to constrained sites.	• Portfolio diversification, including geographic spread of data centre campuses and a complementary renewables platform. • Embedding sustainability, particularly energy efficiency, and resilience in design and operations. • Long term renewable power procurement, including through power purchase agreements. • Building internal capability within portfolio companies to manage energy procurement and power-related risks.	• Access to power is a key consideration in site selection and development sequencing. • Capital is preferentially directed to regions and sites with secure power supply, scalable renewable electricity access and attractive energy economics. • Investment may be directed to energy efficiency design/ upgrades and resilience initiatives. • Infratil's renewable energy investments may provide strategic mitigation against future power supply constraints.
	Renewables/Digital: Supply chain constraints may result from heightened demand for the low-carbon materials and components required for the energy transition. Further pressure may arise from raw material shortages, geopolitical developments, and changes in regulation. For renewables, this may also increase risks related to component quality.	S-M	This risk is already being observed, and is expected to be evident in all scenarios, but is most pronounced in the D&D scenario where there is a sudden shift in decarbonisation and renewables build-out, putting pressure on supply chains.	• Increased costs. • Implementation lag / slows delivery of new projects. • Lower growth if these costs are specific to a jurisdiction, making it less attractive relative to other jurisdictions.	• Strong supplier relationships can enhance supply chain resilience. For example, Longroad's strategic partnership with First Solar provides favourable procurement access, while CDC benefits from a network of trusted suppliers. • Portfolio companies may mitigate supply chain constraints through supplier diversification, portfolio-scale purchasing power, and established industry relationships. • Infratil's diversification across geographies and sectors may help reduce exposure to localized supply chain pressures.	• May impact project economics, depending on the ability to pass through increased costs. • Companies may seek to pre-purchase some componentry, requiring upfront capital allocation. • A related opportunity is that existing operational projects may become more valuable as a consequence.
	Renewables: Grid access or 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	This risk is already being observed, and is expected to be evident in all scenarios, but most pronounced in the D&D scenario where there is a sudden shift in decarbonisation and renewables build-out causing the most severe grid access and capacity issues.	• Decreased revenues. • Implementation lag / slows delivery of new projects. A related opportunity is that existing generation sites and sites with good grid connectivity may become more valuable.	Where feasible and practicable, Infratil's renewable portfolio companies seek to: - 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 (e.g. battery technology). - mitigate grid capacity risk through contracting arrangements and by having geographically diverse generation.	• Portfolio diversification across and within jurisdictions provides Infratil with options as to when and where to deploy capital into future development. • High quality renewable developers, like Longroad, benefit from large, diversified project pipelines, which allow them to select the best projects to invest in, and secure attractive sites, taking into account grid access.
POLICY RISK	**Renewables:** Policy changes (reflecting an apathy towards decarbonisation) reduce demand for renewables, e.g. through changes to incentive schemes or increased consenting / compliance costs.	S-M-L	While this risk may also materialise in the O&D and D&D scenarios (as recent developments in the US demonstrate), it is expected to be most pronounced under the TLTL scenario, where lower levels of support for decarbonisation reduce the likelihood of incentives and other policies that support renewable energy development.	• Lower demand and therefore lower revenue. • Valuation downside (particularly for development pipeline). • Lack of drive for energy efficiency in Too Little, Too Late scenario means demand for energy from all sources remains.	• Portfolio diversification is a mitigant, with a renewables presence in a range of jurisdictions globally. • Leveraging Morrison expertise, Infratil and its portfolio companies aim to stay abreast of and engage in regulatory and policy development. • Risk impact will depend on ability to pass through any increased costs – we are seeing some evidence of this. • A related opportunity is that climate-friendly policies provide incentives to develop renewable electricity generation and/or increase demand for clean energy.	• Infratil sees opportunities to invest in and grow its renewables platform under all scenarios. • Capital will be deployed into the jurisdictions with the most attractive opportunities. • Longroad has responded to this risk by accessing safe-harbour mechanisms for incentives.
	Airport: Government regulation / policy aims to lower emissions from flying (e.g. via higher carbon prices, offsetting and/or SAF mandates, environmental planning regulations, passenger caps etc).	S-M	This risk is most pronounced in the O&D and D&D scenarios, where governments are expected to implement more stringent transition-related policies in response to heightened societal expectations.	• Reduces passenger numbers. • Increase operating costs . • Restricts asset operation or development. • Impact may be mitigated at the next regulatory reset.	• Periodic concession resets allow regulatory changes to be reflected in returns, albeit with a lag. • Infratil encourages the Airport to have constructive engagement with stakeholders, including the regulator, and to keep abreast of emerging regulatory risks. • Wellington Airport supports airline decarbonisation (e.g. SAF and electrification) and is exploring a carbon programme to manage price exposure, diversify revenue, and support airline partners.	• Capital allocation reflects the regulatory environment and outlook. • The Airport invests capital in decarbonisation initiatives, including some to support its airline partners to transition. • The Airport is considering the business case for a nature based carbon credits investment.

TRANSITION ASSESSMENTS: QUALITATIVE SECTOR-LEVEL ASSESSMENTS

Transition opportunities – these are relevant across all time		Relevant scenario(s)	Anticipated impact	Infratil strategic response	Relation to capital deployment and investment decision processes
MARKET / REPUTATION / RESOURCE EFFICIENCY	**All sectors, particularly digital:** Drive operational excellence by pursuing energy and resource efficiency through technology innovations, smart design or new initiatives.	This opportunity is most pronounced in the O&D and D&D scenarios, where society, governments, regulators, customers and investors place the greatest emphasis on, and have the highest expectations for, credible corporate transition efforts. We expect these expectations to remain elevated over time under both scenarios.	• Supports revenue growth through attracting and retaining customers. • Lower costs through e.g. through sustainability initiatives such as energy and water efficiency. • Secure development approvals more easily and faster. • Strengthens social licence and resilience to regulatory changes. • Supports access to funding, potentially at lower cost, including via sustainable finance.	• Infratil encourages its portfolio companies to understand, measure and manage the ESG risks relevant to their business through GRESB assessments, materiality assessments, appropriate policies and procedures and by having a suitable level of sustainability resourcing. Good communication with stakeholders and communities are also mitigants. • Our companies are positioning themselves to take advantage of this opportunity. Examples include CDC's closed-loop liquid cooling system in data centres and One NZ rolling out 'extreme deep sleep' on newer 5G equipment, enabling additional energy savings when network traffic is low.	• For investment in projects to proceed, portfolio companies typically require consents and support of communities. • Helps Infratil and its businesses gain access to attractively priced capital, including sustainable finance, to support growth and improve returns. • Investment decisions by Infratil and its portfolio companies incorporate sustainability considerations such as energy/water efficiency, physical resilience.
RESILIENCE	**All sectors:** Businesses have an opportunity to play a role strengthening resilience of infrastructure assets, including the electricity grid/system, that customers and society relies on.	This opportunity is most prevalent in the TLTL scenario where extreme weather events are more prevalent, meaning resilience is valued most highly.	• Improved reliability and downside protection can provide a competitive advantage. • Protects against risk of unplanned expenditure and negative changes to insurance cost or availability. • To the extent businesses can support wider system resilience, this can grow the company's social licence.	• Resilience is increasingly being considered by Infratil's businesses e.g. CDC data centres are designed to be physically resilient, and the company has identified an opportunity to use its on-site power generation to support grid stability and resilience. One NZ is exploring additional battery solutions to reduce reliance on back-up cell site generators that may be hard to access in extreme weather.	• Resilience may be considered as one part of a portfolio company's typical capital investment (e.g. data centre design and development) or as the specific focus of capital investment, such as the Airport's current project upgrading its marine defences.
PRODUCTS & SERVICES	**Digital:** Opportunity to develop new products / services to support the transition to a low-emissions, climate resilient future.	There are opportunities across all scenarios, though opportunities for products that have resilience benefits will be higher in the TLTL scenario, and opportunities for products that support the transition will be higher in the O&D and D&D scenarios.	• Customer value proposition enhanced, supporting customer growth and retention • Diversify and increase revenues • Improve reputation and resilience to regulatory changes.	• Our portfolio companies are positioning themselves to take advantage of these opportunities. For example, One NZ's partnership with SpaceX positioned the business as a leader in network resilience and innovation through new services accessed via satellite. One NZ has a phone trade-in programme and in FY26, prepared for a pilot programme offering refurbished mobile phones to customers. CDC's data centres have flexible design that can accommodate technology changes and evolving customer requirements.	• Business cases for capital investment (to support development of a new data centre, product or service) will take into account the associated costs, benefits and risk impacts.
	Renewables / Digital: Opportunity to gain market share by providing packaged energy + storage + firming solutions (including co-location) e.g. to satisfy data centre demand.	Demand for electricity to power data centres is expected across all scenarios. This opportunity is most pronounced in the O&D and D&D scenarios, reflecting stronger customer demand for renewable electricity from data centre and digital infrastructure operators.	• Grow and diversify revenue. • Higher overall project returns.	Longroad is actively progressing options to develop 4GW+ of grid connected data centres co-located with Longroad solar and storage. A related risk is that concerns about intermittency reduce demand for renewables (e.g. data centre demand shifts towards firm power solutions provided by thermal generation).	• Where the right market conditions exist, Infratil supports investment into storage and other technologies that provide sites with firm power. • Infratil has committed US$300m to support Longroad's growth, including in relation to this investment opportunity.
ENERGY SOURCES	**Renewables:** New forms of generation, storage, transmission or enabling technology might emerge that increase generation, lower costs or have other attractive features.	This opportunity is strongest in the O&D and D&D scenarios, reflecting faster and more sustained technological innovation. Innovation is also expected under the TLTL scenario, albeit at a slower pace.	• Reduce costs to Infratil's portfolio companies and their customers. • Grow revenue from new activities. • New investment opportunities for Infratil and its portfolio companies.	• Infratil and its portfolio companies seek to stay abreast of emerging technologies through engagement with industry experts, forums, and (for portfolio companies) suppliers. Morrison's global energy expertise supports this approach. • Longroad has also established dedicated resource to assess and pursue opportunities in adjacent segments, including distributed generation and battery storage.	Emerging technologies in generation, storage and enabling infrastructure (e.g. solar trackers) present opportunities to deploy capital into higher-return assets by increasing output, lowering costs, and opening new investment pathways.
PRODUCTS & SERVICES	**Airport:** Opportunity to provide lower-carbon transport options than the alternative, or through sale of new products e.g. sell SAF or carbon credits to airlines, EV charging in car parks etc.	This opportunity is most prevalent in the O&D and D&D scenarios where the policies, innovation and settings are most conducive.	• Potential new / increased revenue streams. • Builds relationships with key stakeholders (airlines, regulator). • Protects passenger revenue against transition risks.	• The Airport is positioning itself as an 'active enabler', seeking out trials and innovative ways to support the uptake of next-generation aircraft, fuels and technology, working alongside the aviation sector. • The Airport also seeks to identify and respond to evolving customer preferences.	• Wellington Airport is currently engaged in initiatives to support low/zero emissions flights. Some of these opportunities will require capital investment by the Airport.

TRANSITION ASSESSMENTS: DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS FROM OUR QUANTITATIVE PORTFOLIO-LEVEL ASSESSMENTS

Our quantitative modelling exercise used internal valuation models for each in-scope portfolio company (per page 6) to test the impact of the Transition Assessment Scenarios on our baseline valuations. These models were selected as they are existing tools that readily integrate with the Oxford Economics climate scenarios.

MODELLING NOTES

Given the uncertainties outlined here and on pages 6 and 12, we have presented the findings of our analysis in narrative form at both platform and portfolio level, rather than as quantitative outputs. While progress has been made, our approach to quantifying valuation impacts remains under development. Accordingly, we have not disclosed specific anticipated financial impacts at this stage, reflecting the complexity of translating scenarios into financial outcomes and the evolving nature of these processes. We note that Contact has not been included in this assessment for the reasons outlined on page 6.

The assessment focused on the detailed component of our valuation models, typically out 10-30 years (depending on the company), with terminal values adjusted to reflect the impact of the Transition Assessment Scenarios from model endpoints out to 2050.

Macroeconomic inputs were derived from Oxford Economics' Transition Assessment Scenarios using the latest available GCS Q4 2025 update.

Company-specific assumptions were applied where climate-related factors were expected to influence performance—for example, capex reflecting more stringent building standards, and opex increasing due to higher maintenance requirements under a Too Little, Too Late scenario.

These assumptions were informed, in part, by the findings of our Physical Assessments (see pages 13-15) and sector-level transition risks and opportunities, the most material of which are set out on the previous two pages.

Given the time horizon of our financial models, we have adopted a consistent approach with FY25 and FY24 by calibrating terminal value growth rates for each asset to reflect long-term prospects under each scenario, with reference to the corresponding GDP trajectories.

Valuation outcomes under the Organised & Decisive, Delayed & Disorganised, and Too Little, Too Late scenarios are presented relative to the Baseline scenario, which reflects a continuation of the current trajectory in the global response to climate change.

For FY26, the renewables platform consists solely of Longroad – the other renewables businesses and their associated models are not sufficiently mature to be included as yet. For comparability, we re-ran our FY25 analysis on the same basis.

SUMMARY OF PORTFOLIO LEVEL IMPACTS

Based on the analysis of the Transition Assessment Scenarios out to 2050, the portfolio shows potential for improved valuation outcomes under an Organised & Decisive scenario and some exposure to downside impacts under a Delayed & Disorganised scenario.

The portfolio may have greater vulnerability to negative impacts under a Too Little, Too Late scenario. However, at this stage, this is considered a less likely pathway, given the weight of scientific consensus and current policy settings, alongside declining costs and the rapid deployment of low-carbon technologies. Notwithstanding this, the scenario remains valuable for assessing tail risks and stress-testing system resilience, and accordingly provides a useful basis for evaluating 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.

Summary of findings from the quantitative Transition Assessments

Scenario	Findings
ORGANISED & DECISIVE	We observe an overall uplift in the value of the portfolio, driven primarily by the Renewables platform, where values are bolstered by high electricity prices in the short to medium term and an increase in value is attributed to Renewable development platforms with scale and successful track records in the transition. The impact to portfolio value is within the same magnitude as the FY25 analysis however is directionally an improvement, largely due to updated assumptions around renewable electricity demand.
DELAYED & DISORGANISED	This year, we saw a smaller negative impact to valuations than observed in our FY25 analysis. We observed a decrease in platform valuations across both Renewables and Digital platforms with Digital seeing a smaller decrease than last year and Renewables a greater decrease. We note the complexity of modelling this scenario, given significant changes in behaviour, prices and polices 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	Our analysis showed negative impacts to valuations across the portfolio, similar to our analysis in FY25. 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 all of our platforms are impacted with Renewables and Digital experiencing the greatest declines as value attributed to renewable developments declines and the cost of construction and mitigation increases.

STRATEGY: INFRATIL'S CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

RISK 3: Transition risk - Infratil fails to meet regulatory requirements or stakeholder expectations	
DESCRIPTION	Infratil doesn't meet investor/lender/community expectations as a climate-responsible steward of its investments. Infratil fails to meet regulatory or investor/lender expectations in relation to its climate/sustainability disclosures, or in terms of progress towards its SBTi targets.
ANTICIPATED IMPACTS AND TIMEFRAMES	Risk assessment after existing mitigations: we assess this risk as being most material in the short to medium term under the Organised & Decisive and Delayed & Disorganised scenarios. Our current assessment indicates that the impact is minor to moderate for Infratil. If this risk was to manifest it might have the following impacts: • Infratil may be subject to fines, climate litigation, greenwashing accusations or shareholder activism. • Negative impact to Infratil's reputation and social licence. Whilst, on a residual basis, this risk presents relatively minor direct financial impacts, it 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.
STRATEGIC RESPONSE / MITIGANTS	• ESG integration across the investment process, from screening in line with Infratil's Exclusion Policy, to ongoing integration into asset management, and the influence of Morrison-appointed directors, including in relation to SBTi. • Leverage Morrison and external expertise, technology (such as Persefoni, Jupiter) and engage with market peers and organisations (including ESG rating agencies) to support understanding of best practice. • Require our portfolio companies to undertake annual GRESB assessment, monitoring their progress and supporting continuous improvement where required. • Engage with stakeholders to understand their expectations for responsible stewardship. • Credible disclosures underpinned by robust processes, aligned with recognised standards and frameworks, supported by climate technology and independent assurance of our emissions data and review of our report against the NZ CS. • Set targets in line with recognised frameworks, make credible efforts to achieve them and be transparent about our progress and the challenges we may face.
RELEVANCE TO CAPITAL ALLOCATION	• Expectations can be set at each stage of the capital cycle, in shareholder agreements at the outset, and in capital funding agreements on an ongoing basis • Invest in capability, tools, expertise and resourcing both at the Infratil level and encouraging our portfolio companies to have appropriate resourcing.
IDENTIFIED CURRENT IMPACTS	No material financial impacts in FY26. However, we note the following non-material expenditure by Infratil and its portfolio companies (excluding Contact) related to this risk: • $0.8 million total Infratil and proportionate portfolio company financial expenditure on climate-related regulatory requirements, emissions reporting, disclosures, assurance and supporting technology.
HOW WE RESPONDED IN FY26	• Engaged with domestic and international investors to seek feedback on Infratil's sustainability reporting and understand how ESG factors are integrated into their investment processes. • Continued engagement on SBTi across the portfolio and within Morrison, with progress against targets reported in this disclosure. • Prepared climate disclosures in line with GHG Protocol and NZ CS, supported by assured emissions data and robust, documented processes. • Continued to monitor and engage with relevant regulatory developments across jurisdictions. • In June 2026, all portfolio companies, including Contact but excluding Anytime, completed GRESB assessments.

STRATEGY: INFRATIL'S CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

OPPORTUNITY 1: Climate change presents investment and value creation opportunities for Infratil	
DESCRIPTION	The transition presents investment opportunities for Infratil – supporting growth of its renewable energy portfolio, as well as wider opportunities, for example via Clearvision, or potential future investment thematics such as novel and/or nature-based solutions to support the transition.
ANTICIPATED IMPACTS AND TIMEFRAMES	Whilst apparent across all scenarios and timeframes, we assess this opportunity as being most material in the short to medium term under the Organised & Decisive and Delayed & Disorganised scenarios. • Demand for energy, including renewables, is growing rapidly, driven by the AI boom and associated data centre growth, most notably in the US, along with ongoing electrification – particularly in transport in response to the recent and ongoing oil price shocks. • Our Transition Assessments show there are some opportunities to improve overall portfolio value under an Organised & Decisive scenario.
STRATEGIC RESPONSE	• Portfolio diversification supports Infratil to gain exposure to opportunities for investment in jurisdictions with favourable market / economic and policy settings.
RELEVANCE TO CAPITAL ALLOCATION	• Infratil can choose where to allocate its capital, focusing on the highest value opportunities and minimising our downside when jurisdictions become less favourable.
CURRENT IMPACTS (* INCLUDING CONTACT; PRIOR YEARS INCLUDE MANAWA)	• Infratil's renewable portfolio continues to grow, reflecting strong underlying demand for renewable energy driven by electrification, data centre expansion, reshoring of manufacturing and decarbonisation. • During the year, Longroad increased operating capacity by 434MW to 3.5GW, with a further 2GW under construction (FY25: 1GW). Its development pipeline also advanced, with tax-credit-qualified projects increasing to 6GW, supporting a higher medium-term development cadence. Infratil has agreed to provide up to US$300 million of additional equity over the next ~2 years to support this growth. • Financial performance reflected this momentum, with Longroad's revenue increasing from US$222 million to US$356 million and EBITDAF from US$45 million to US$121 million. • Other examples include: Mint's partnership with Ngāi Tahu Holdings (announced August 2025 and still at an early stage, so there is not yet a material financial impact for Infratil); progress made by Gurīn in relation to its generation and storage projects, as set out on page 25 of Infratil's FY26 Annual Report. Details of Contact's growth opportunities are set out in its "Contact31" strategy released in November 2025, and in the offer documents released in February 2026 to support its $575 million equity raise to fund investment in geothermal, solar, battery and other pipeline opportunities set out on page 21 of its June 2026 presentation found here. The growth and pipelines of these businesses are reflected in the value of each company incorporated into the figures below. • While these dynamics are reflected in the following portfolio metrics, isolating the financial value attributable to climate-related opportunities is not technically practicable given the range of underlying variables (including discount rates, foreign exchange and terminal assumptions): - $4.6 billion fair value for Infratil's renewable energy platform as at 31 March 2026* - $897 million total uplift in fair value of Infratil's renewable energy platform between FY26* and FY25 - $889 million total proportionate capex from Infratil's renewable energy companies in FY26 - $503 million additional capital invested by Infratil into its renewable portfolio companies in FY26* - Annual average net NZD-based returns (Internal Rate of Return, or IRR) since inception of between 8-47% from Infratil's investments in renewable energy in FY26*.
HOW WE RESPONDED IN FY26 (IN ADDITION TO THE ACTIONS OUTLINED IN 'CURRENT IMPACTS')	• Through Morrison's governance and investment management processes, supported Longroad to acquire a ~2.8GW solar and storage project, subject to regulatory approvals. • CDC's growth opportunities are supported by its sustainable design characteristics (resilience, energy and water efficiency, flexibility to adapt to new cooling technologies and renewable electricity supply programme). • As Will Smales, Morrison's Chief Investment Officer told institutional investor audience in September 2025, Morrison, on behalf of Infratil and its other funds, had reviewed several hundred investment ideas in the prior year alone – some of those opportunities are underpinned by climate-related thematics, such as decarbonisation.

STRATEGY: INFRATIL'S CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

OPPORTUNITY 2: Climate and sustainability credentials support access to attractively priced capital	
DESCRIPTION	One of Infratil's current strategic objectives is to continue to broaden our capital base (debt and equity) to support future growth. Attracting global ESG-focused investors is one of the levers to support Infratil to achieve this, underpinned by a strong reputation as a sustainable, climate-aligned investment, alongside credible disclosures and ESG ratings.
ANTICIPATED IMPACTS AND TIMEFRAMES	Whilst apparent across all scenarios and timeframes, we assess this opportunity as being most material in the short to medium term under the Organised & Decisive and Delayed & Disorganised scenarios. • Potential to attract active and passive equity capital by being a low-emissions investment. • Lenders may view Infratil favourably, increasing their willingness and capacity to lend and potentially improving pricing. Both factors will support Infratil to continue to grow and invest in its portfolio.
STRATEGIC RESPONSE	• Best practice climate disclosures, including the key metrics that investors rely on such as financed emissions, WACI and quantification of climate risks and impacts. • Engage with ESG rating agencies to secure appropriate ratings. • Engage with lenders and other market participants on sustainable finance.
RELEVANCE TO CAPITAL ALLOCATION	• Lowers Infratil's cost of capital, enhancing returns on invested capital. • Supports Infratil to secure capital required for its businesses to grow.
CURRENT IMPACTS	• Range of ESG ratings improved over time, as set out in the table right. Quantifying the impact of the uplift in the ratings that are aligned to Climate and ESG indices is not possible as Infratil does not have access to the data showing relevant index weightings and AUM.
HOW WE RESPONDED IN FY26	• Engaged with ESG rating entities, and continued to address gaps against their frameworks. • Engaged with our lenders to discuss opportunities in relation to sustainable finance for Infratil . • Published NZ CS-aligned climate disclosures and an FY25 ESG DataBook. • Developed renewables valuation modelling to assist investors to understand Longroad's business.

EXTERNAL RATING ASSESMENTS

Rating Body	2026 rating	2025 rating	2024 rating
GRESB	Not yet available	94	86
MSCI ESG	AA	A	AA
S&P CSA	Not yet available	38	23
Sustainability ESG Risk	Not yet available	6.6	8.5
Forsyth Barr Climate & ESG	Not yet available	A-	B+
CDP	Not yet available	B	C

Inclusion in S&P Dow Jones Best in Class Australia Index

Infratil engages with ESG rating agencies to ensure its climate and sustainability performance is appropriately reflected in external assessments. While many 2026 ratings are not yet available, ratings have generally improved since 2024. These improvements reflect a range of ESG and climate-related initiatives, including the establishment of climate targets (page 27), ongoing work in relation to our transition plan (page 23-24), and our transparency through sustainability and climate-related disclosures.

INFRATIL'S TRANSITION PLAN

Below is Infratil's Transition Plan 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 priority actions in the Transition Plan are:

1. Active investment management with portfolio companies on climate-related risks and opportunities through the investment process.
2. Make and report progress against Infratil's SBTi targets.
3. Collaboration and advocacy with stakeholders, third parties, and peers and capital providers.

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.

ACTIONS

Engage on climate-related risks and opportunities

Infratil is maturing its processes and engaging with its portfolio companies to better understand, manage and disclose physical and transition impacts of climate change under various scenarios.

This provides insights on managing/mitigating climate risks and opportunities to integrate into the investment process.

A key role Infratil's portfolio can play in a just transition is the opportunity to develop cost-efficient, clean generation through its renewable energy platform.

These actions respond to both the physical and transition risks posed to Infratil's portfolio (summarised on page 12) as well as the investment and value creation opportunities stemming from climate change.

Science based emissions reduction targets

As set out in detail on page 27, Infratil has set SBTi-validated operational and portfolio climate targets, and is making progress towards achieving them.

SBTi published its Net Zero framework for Financial Institutions in July 2025. We have decided to focus our efforts on making progress under Infratil's existing targets, rather than electing to set a new target under this framework. This will also allow time for market uptake that might help to inform any target we set under this framework in the future.

These actions respond to the risk that climate change negatively impacts Infratil's portfolio and Infratil itself.

Collaboration and advocacy

To support our work on climate-related issues, we collaborate with technology providers (e.g. Persefoni and Jupiter Intelligence) and third-party experts (e.g. Oxford Economics).

We seek and share insights with stakeholders, portfolio companies and peers, and advocate for the right market and policy settings to support the transition.

Over time we may collaborate with lenders to integrate our ESG objectives into our capital structure through sustainable finance.

These actions support Infratil and its portfolio companies' understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities.

MEANS (climate integration)

Investment strategy

- We review our investment strategy in light of the latest views on megatrends and industry tailwinds, including in relation to climate.
- Some of our investments, such as global renewable energy and digital platforms, have important roles to play in the transition.

Screening & due diligence

- Material climate issues are identified and considered as part of the DD process for new investments, with reference to Infratil's sustainability strategy and objectives.
- As noted in our Exclusion Policy (page 10), we avoid investments that, in our view, are likely to harm the environment or are harmful to society.

Active investment management

- We identify and actively manage climate-related risks and opportunities in our portfolio as we seek to optimise value through good management of our investments.
- We support our portfolio companies to understand, measure and manage climate impacts and set their own SBTi targets.

Benchmarking & reporting

- We measure and report emissions and other key climate metrics and support our portfolio companies to do the same.
- We report progress against our SBTi target annually.
- We benchmark against recognised standards, such as GRESB and CDP.

FOUNDATIONS

Infratil's strategy & sustainability strategy

We invest in ideas that matter; decarbonisation is a macro-trend tailwind that supports the rationale behind our renewable energy platform. Our investments are diversified by sector and geography, which increases our resilience to climate risks as well as providing exposure to climate-related opportunities. 'Climate & Nature' is one of the four pillars of Infratil's sustainability strategy.

Infratil's climate governance

Stakeholders want to see Infratil acting as a responsible steward with robust governance practices appropriate to its structure so that climate-related issues are managed well. Infratil's Board has ultimate responsibility for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities; integration of climate into the investment process (see above) is also key to management of climate-related risks and opportunities.

Market standards, frameworks and regulatory settings

We seek to understand and comply with evolving climate-related policies and regulations as they can impact risks, create new market opportunities and drive innovation. We recognise that adherence to recognised market standards and frameworks will give Infratil's stakeholders confidence in its approach to managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

INFRATIL'S TRANSITION PLAN - FOCUS AREAS AND ACTIONS

Below we set out more detail of our activities under the three focus areas to support Infratil to position itself to protect and grow value as the global economy transitions.

Focus areas	Ongoing areas of focus, and relevance to capital allocation	Next steps
1. ACTIVE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT **RELEVANT CLIMATE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES: ALL**	• Infratil's investment strategy deliberately diversifies across sectors and jurisdictions, providing exposure to climate-related opportunities while mitigating risk - for example, through investment in regions with supportive renewable energy policies. • We leverage Morrison's expertise to stay attuned to evolving climate market developments. The Board receives periodic updates - both ad hoc and through annual 'Blue Sky' sessions - on megatrends such as decarbonisation, investor expectations, and emerging climate-related opportunities. Climate considerations are also embedded, where material, in the CEO report within regular board packs, spanning strategy, capital allocation, and portfolio construction. • As outlined on page 10, C&ESG factors are integrated across the investment lifecycle - from strategy and exclusion screening to due diligence, governance and active investment management - informing capital allocation where material. In FY26 this included screening Contact against our Exclusion Policy; although it has some thermal generation, it passed the screening test due to its SBTi-validated target. • We support portfolio companies to identify, assess and respond to their climate-related risks and opportunities, including by encouraging participation in annual GRESB assessments and sharing insights from our physical climate risk analyses with the relevant Morrison-appointed directors and Investment Team members, and portfolio companies, both of which occurred in FY26. • In FY26, Morrison sector experts undertook a structured assessment of sector-level transition risks and opportunities. The outputs, combined with our Weighting Framework, are provided to relevant stakeholders and inform our determination of the most material sector-level climate risks and opportunities for disclosure.	• Infratil continues to work towards developing a consistent approach to short-term management incentives across its portfolio companies, including in relation to C&ESG factors where material and relevant. This is intended to drive sustained focus on key value drivers, including the effective management of material climate-related risks and opportunities. • Infratil is focused on continuing to improve its GRESB score, which comprises both Infratil's own performance (30%) and the portfolio-weighted performance of its investee companies (70%).
2. MEASURE AND REPORT EMISSIONS & MAKE PROGRESS ON CLIMATE TARGETS **RELEVANT CLIMATE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES: RISK 3 OPPORTUNITY 2**	• Infratil tracks progress against key climate metrics set out on pages 27-28, with a particular focus on SBTi portfolio coverage. This is incorporated into Infratil's strategic dashboard and approximately quarterly by the Board. In FY26, One NZ established an SBTi-validated target, and Contact, which has an SBTi-validated target in place, entered the portfolio. • During the year, with support from Morrison, CDC published its inaugural report under the Australian mandatory climate disclosure regime (available here). While these regimes require additional resourcing, they drive deeper understanding, ambition, and integration of climate-related risks and opportunities across portfolio companies, including in the development of their own targets. • We also undertook a formal SBTi maturity assessment for each portfolio company without an existing target, with the intention of repeating this annually. These assessments informed clear next steps, agreed between the Morrison-appointed lead director, relevant investment managers and Sustainability Team members, to support progress towards target-setting. • We decided to prioritise progress against Infratil's near-term targets, deferring consideration of a Net Zero target until the recently released framework is more mature and embedded across the market.	• Continue to engage with portfolio companies on progress towards setting SBTi targets, particularly CDC. • Engage with iCI and the GHG Protocol to advocate for updates to standards recognising that investment entities such as Infratil account for emissions from all investments (irrespective of equity stake) within Scope 3 Category 15 financed emissions.
3. ENGAGE / COLLABORATE WITH STAKEHOLDERS, THIRD PARTIES, PEERS AND CAPITAL PROVIDERS **RELEVANT CLIMATE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES: ALL**	On an ongoing basis, we engage with a broad range of stakeholders and entities, including: • Market peers and organisations (including ESG rating agencies) to support understanding of best practice. • Stakeholders, particularly investors, to understand their expectations for responsible stewardship, including in relation to climate. This supports Infratil to continue to secure attractively priced capital to support its growth ambitions. • Various lenders in relation to Sustainable Finance opportunities for Infratil. • Regulatory/policy bodies, the Climate Leaders Coalition, the Investor Group on Climate Change and the initiative Climate International, with the aim of supporting the continued development of a more effective, transparent, and well-functioning market in relation to climate change and climate related disclosures. • Technology providers to support understanding and management of climate-related issues such as emissions reporting and physical climate risks.	• Continue engagement across the ecosystem and work towards sustainable finance structure for Infratil, which had to be deprioritised against other funding activities this year.

METRICS AND TARGETS: EMISSIONS

Infratil's Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions are measured and reported with reference to the GHG Protocol[8], PCAF[9] and Infratil's Basis of Preparation available here. We disclose emissions on a market basis (taking into account mechanisms such as renewable electricity supply contracts), and a location basis (grid emissions intensity). Some figures do not precisely reconcile due to rounding.

Infratil's operational and financed emissions (tCO_2-e)	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY25-FY26 change	Commentary – year on year movements
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)	212	224	209	175	-16%	Infratil's business travel emissions relate solely to director travel. The year-on-year reduction reflects a lower emissions factor, driven by improved aircraft efficiency and higher passenger load factors.
Scope 3: Cat 15 (investments) – market based (Scope 1+2)	20,222	22,863	27,115	94,659	249%	Financed emissions increased materially year on year, with portfolio composition being the main driver, specifically the acquisition of a 14.1% stake in Contact in July 2025. A full year of financed emissions for Contact has been included. This acquisition was only marginally offset by the sale of RetireAustralia and Fortysouth. Other contributing factors included: • **Growth:** growth in operating activity increased absolute emissions, particularly for CDC, which expanded its built operating capacity 111% (+353MW) to 671MW during the year. • **Attribution factors:** changes in ownership and debt levels can change attributed emissions. Infratil's ownership increased slightly in CDC, Longroad, Qscan and RHC NZ, increasing the proportion of emissions attributed to Infratil. • **Renewable electricity contracts (REC):** increased RECs, or equivalent, which reduced market-based Scope 2 emissions and, for data centres, Scope 3 Category 13 emissions. One NZ maintained its policy of purchasing RECs for 100% of its directly purchased electricity, while RHC NZ and Qscan reduced the proportion of RECs purchased. CDC reports that 100% of electricity used in its data centres is matched through mechanisms such as LGCs, contracts with energy retailers, and Self-managed Renewable Customers[12], however not all of these are able to be reflected in Infratil's financed emissions, meaning Infratil's financed emissions relating to CDC's Scope 2 and Scope 3 category emissions have increased year on year since FY24. • **Emissions Factors (EF)**: EF were generally lower across Australia and the USA, but rose in New Zealand, increasing location-based emissions for businesses and data centres based there.
Scope 3: Cat 15 (investments) – market based (all Scopes[10])	Not measured	24,774	190,920	347,997	82%	
Scope 3: Cat 15 (investments) – location based (Scope 1+2)	38,789	45,376	54,798	127,493	133%	
Scope 3: Cat 15 (investments) – location based (all Scopes)	Not measured	128,864	267,545	429,953	61%	
Weighted average PCAF data quality score[11]	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	-	Increasing portfolio coverage of emissions assurance undertaken by portfolio companies has seen the PCAF data quality score improve over time. In FY26, CDC and the Airport obtained independent assurance (FY24 & FY25:3 companies). Contact obtained assurance for its FY25 emissions, but we have made some estimations for this company's contribution to Infratil's financed emissions for FY26 – details are set out in Appendix 2 of the Basis of Preparation.

Portfolio financed emissions metrics by sector[13]

FY26	Digital	Renewables	Healthcare	Airport	Total	Commentary – year on year movements
Financed Emissions (tCO_2-e)	28,687	62,622	3,168	181	94,659	See commentary in the table above.
WACI[14] (tCO_2-e/NZ$m revenue)	61.3	51.5	9.6	2.1	52.7	Year on year increases in Renewables intensity metrics reflect the inclusion of Contact in FY26. Prior to this, Renewables intensity metrics had been low and relatively stable (EEI), or improving (WACI). Digital absolute and intensity metrics have increased since FY24, driven by CDC's growth and some of its renewable electricity mechanisms not being reflected in Infratil's financed emissions as outlined above. The increase in WACI is primarily attributable to the rapid expansion of CDC's operating capacity and associated electricity consumption, with revenue growth lagging operational growth during the scale-up phase. EEI is less sensitive to operational growth but can be affected by the timing of valuation updates; subsequent increases in CDC's valuation would, all else being equal, reduce EEI. Airport emissions intensity metrics have declined since FY24, reflecting decarbonisation initiatives taken by Wellington Airport, including ground fleet electrification and improved space heating efficiency (with reduced heating demands in FY26), along with lower refrigerant top-ups. Healthcare emissions intensity metrics have remained reasonably consistent over time, noting the absolute reduction in emissions for this sector primarily reflects the sale of RetireAustralia in FY26.
WACI (tCO_2-e/US$m revenue)	107.2	90.0	16.8	3.6	92.2	
EEI[15] (tCO_2-e/NZ$m invested)	2.2	12.1	2.6	0.2	4.6	
EEI (tCO_2-e/US$m invested)	3.8	21.1	4.6	0.3	8.0	

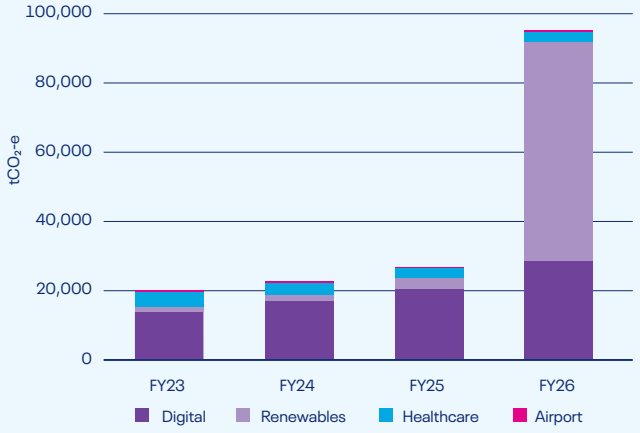
FY25	Digital	Renewables	Healthcare	Airport	Total
Financed Emissions (tCO2e)	20,301	2,672	3,898	243	27,115
WACI (tCO_2-e/NZ$m revenue)	52.8	12.1	10.5	3.1	38.0
WACI (tCO_2-e/US$m revenue)	93.1	21.3	18.5	5.4	67.0
EEI (tCO_2-e/NZ$m invested)	1.7	0.7	2.5	0.3	1.5
EEI (tCO_2-e/US$m invested)	3.0	1.2	4.4	0.5	2.6

FY24	Digital	Renewables	Healthcare	Airport	Total
Financed Emissions (tCO2e)	16,928	1,764	3,792	378	22,863
WACI (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
EEI (tCO_2-e/NZ$m invested)	2.0	0.5	2.6	0.6	1.6
EEI (tCO_2-e/US$m invested)	3.3	0.9	4.3	1.0	2.7

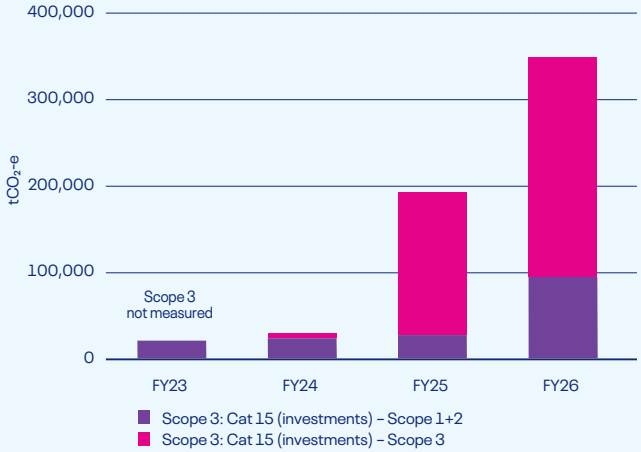
8. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition) (the GHG Protocol).
9. PCAF (2022). The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard Part A: Financed Emissions. Second Edition.
10. For FY2026, all Scopes includes Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 Category 3 (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.
11. PCAF uses a five step data quality scale from 1 (best quality) to 5 (estimated). More detail can be found here.
12. As set out on page 21 of CDC's FY26 Sustainability Report, the company has a range of mechanisms in relation to sourcing renewable electricity for its data centres, tailored to each region in which it operates.
13. Portfolio company Scope 1 and 2 emissions on a market basis.
14. WACI – Weighted Average Carbon Intensity. Sector metrics are not portfolio weighted to allow for comparison to peers and benchmarks.
15. Economic Emissions Intensity, which measures how emissions-efficient the portfolio is relative to the amount of capital invested.

METRICS AND TARGETS: INFRATIL'S KEY CLIMATE-RELATED METRICS

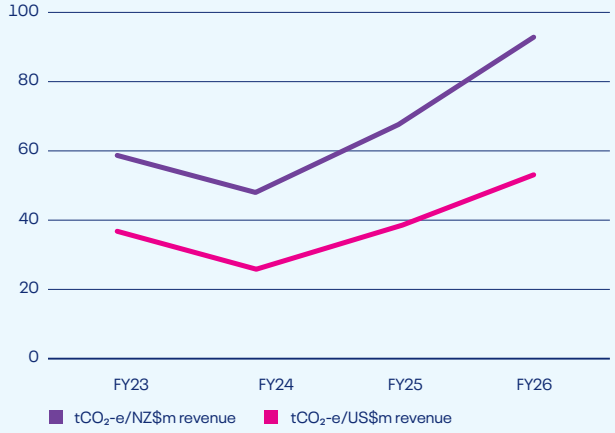
1. Financed emissions (portfolio company Scope 1 & 2, market-based)



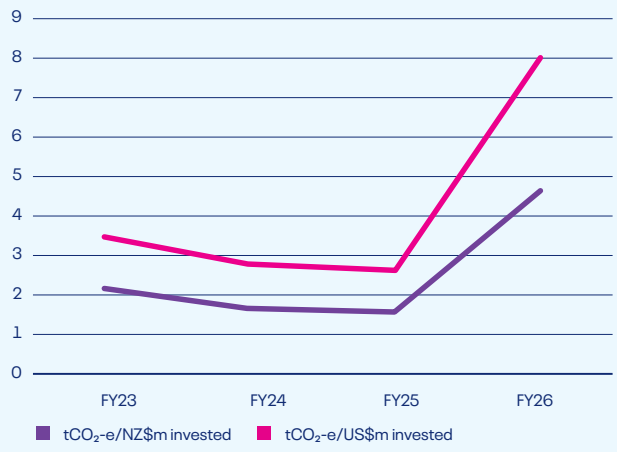
2. Financed emissions (portfolio company all Scopes, market-based)



3. WACI (portfolio company Scope 1 & 2, market-based)



4. EEI (portfolio company Scope 1 & 2, market-based)



Graph 1 shows that Infratil's financed emissions increased by an average of ~16% p.a. over the three years to FY25, materially below the ~37% p.a. growth in portfolio value over the same period. This divergence contributed to a reduction in emissions intensity (EEI) over the same period (Graph 4), driven primarily by market-based Scope 2 emissions being constrained through the use of RECs (and equivalents). The acquisition of Contact in July 2025 resulted in a step-change in FY26 financed emissions and EEI within the renewables platform (blue segment in Graph 1), reflecting the inclusion of a full year of Contact's emissions, predominantly Scope 1 emissions from thermal generation. This effect was amplified by Contact's Sustainable Finance Programme, under which equity investors such as Infratil are attributed a greater share of emissions than lenders and debt investors, whose financed emissions we have calculated as being limited to those associated with Contact's 'Eligible Green Assets' as set out in its FY25 Green Borrowing Update Report (page 4). In February 2026, Contact closed its 400MW combined-cycle plant (TCC) and the company states that going forward, in a mean hydro/wind year, it expects to generate ~98% renewable electricity. Together with Infratil's reduction in ownership from 14% to 9% in May 2026, this is expected to reduce Infratil's financed emissions and emissions intensity over time, all else being equal.

Graph 2 shows portfolio company Scope 3 emissions increased between FY24 and FY25, largely due to inclusion of emissions associated with data centres' customer ICT loads – these are included on a market basis taking into account its renewable electricity instruments, not all of which are able to be taken into account for the purposes of calculating Infratil's financed emissions. Further detail on CDC's electricity arrangements are set out on page 21 of its FY26 Sustainability Report. The significant increase in FY26 Scope 3 financed emissions (pink segment in Graph 2) primarily reflects financed emissions associated with Contact's capital goods and the sale of gas to retail and wholesale customers, together with continued growth in CDC's ICT load.

Graph 3 shows WACI initially declined as revenue growth outpaced largely stable emissions, before increasing from FY25 as portfolio mix shifted toward more emissions-intensive activities at a faster pace than revenue growth. The same factors underpin the increase in FY26 emissions intensity shown in **Graph 4**, with the weaker NZD/USD exchange rate further increasing emissions intensity per million dollars invested on a USD basis (pink line).

METRICS AND TARGETS: INFRATIL'S SBTi-VALIDATED TARGETS

a) Investment portfolio target

Infratil's target set out below has been validated as meeting the SBTi's requirements under the Financial Institutions' Near-term standard, using 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 the end of FY28; and**
- **100% by the end of FY30, from a FY2023 base year.**

Progress as at 31 March 2026

- 23.4% of Infratil's portfolio has set SBTi validated targets (FY25: 0%; FY24: 0%).

Infratil's emissions reduction targets across its portfolio and operations are aligned with the SBTi Financial Institutions framework, providing confidence that they are credible, comprehensive and science-based in supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Infratil targets 100% portfolio SBTi coverage by 2030, ten years ahead of the SBTi timeframe, and will review this target at least every five years or following a material portfolio change.

New portfolio companies are provided a grace period of up to two years before inclusion in the coverage calculation.

Target boundaries are aligned with Infratil's emissions reporting boundaries, as set out in the FY26 Basis of Preparation.

Strategy to achieve Infratil's portfolio target

Infratil's strategy to achieve its portfolio SBTi coverage target is to leverage influence across multiple levels of the investment model:

- Morrison-appointed directors providing oversight at portfolio company board level;
- Investment Team members engaging with portfolio company management teams;
- Morrison Sustainability Team supporting and advising portfolio companies; and
- Infratil's Board appointees providing strategic oversight.

This is reinforced through collaboration with co-investment partners and a continued focus on investing in sectors supporting the transition, alongside screening for high emissions-intensity sectors.

As noted in the table below, during FY26, we made progress towards our target by:

- One NZ achieved SBTi validation for its target in August 2025.
- Acquiring a stake in Contact, which has an existing SBTi target.

Our transition plan on page 23-24 sets out further detail on actions taken in FY26 to support progress towards Infratil's target.

Whilst this progress is pleasing, we recognise there remains a gap to our near term target. We are seeking to address this, recognising delivery will require us to navigate several challenges

- Balancing decarbonisation with the demands of rapid growth, as capital and operational focus are directed toward expansion.
- Variable climate maturity across the portfolio, particularly within smaller businesses as noted in the table below, requiring further capability building.
- Navigating an increasingly complex operating environment, where regulatory and geopolitical pressures often take precedence over climate initiatives.
- Evolving SBTi frameworks, which introduces additional uncertainty and implementation challenges, particularly for emissions-intensive assets such as airports.

Company	Target?	Comment	Proportion of portfolio by fair value at 31/3/26
CDC	Y – Net Zero (not SBTi validated)	Refer pages 36-44 of CDC's FY26 Sustainability Report here.	44%
One NZ	Y – SBTi validated	Validated in August 2025	17%
Longroad	N	Focus on emissions measurement	12%
Contact	Y – SBTi validated	Due for revalidation in 2026	7%
WIAL	Y – Net Zero (not SBTi validated)	Refer page 32 of the Airport's FY25 Climate-Related Disclosures here. SBTi sector guidance is still evolving.	5%
Kao Data	Y – Net Zero (not SBTi validated)	Initiated an SBTi workstream	4%
RHCNZ	N	Focus on emissions measurement	3%
Qscan	N	Focus on emissions measurement	3%
Gurīn	N	Company is early stage	3%
Galileo	N	Company is early stage	1%
Anytime	N	Company is early stage	1%

b) Operational targets

In addition to the portfolio coverage target, Infratil has set SBTi-validated operational emissions reduction targets. Scope 1 and 2 targets (net zero absolute emissions) are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, while the Scope 3 business travel target is aligned with SBTi requirements for this emissions source (well below 2°C).

Infratil commits to:

- **maintain zero absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions through to the end of FY30 from a FY23 base year.**
- **reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel 25% by the end of FY30 from a FY23 base year.**

Progress as at 31 March 2026

- Infratil's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were zero in FY26 (zero since FY24).
- In FY26, Infratil's Scope 3 business travel emissions were -17% from FY23.

There are multiple pathways to achieve this target, and scenario analysis has been undertaken to assess potential options. Key drivers vary in the degree of control, including factors outside Infratil's control (e.g. aviation emissions factors and fuel technology), areas of partial influence (e.g. airline selection), and areas more directly within control (e.g. meeting location and travel demand).

Airports are also supporting decarbonisation across the aviation sector, including through initiatives such as those outlined in Wellington Airport's FY25 CRD to assist airline partners in reducing emissions.

Our plans to achieve the portfolio and operational targets do not include the use of any offsets (i.e. carbon credits).

METRICS AND TARGETS: OTHER CLIMATE-RELATED METRICS

Metric	Value (excluding Contact unless otherwise stated)	Comment
Amount or percentage of assets, or other business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (including Contact)	$4.6 billion invested in renewable energy platform as at 31 March 2026 (FY25: $3.7 billion; FY24: $3.2 billion).	The net asset fair value of Infratil's renewable energy platform (refer FY26 Annual Results presentation, page 33) has grown steadily since FY24, reflecting the value of climate-related opportunities in that sector. Further details on the drivers of value uplift in FY26 are set out on page 21. While no specific financial values have been identified in other sectors, portfolio companies are developing relevant offerings, recent examples include CDC's closed-loop liquid cooling system and resilience credentials, and One NZ's satellite-based connectivity, which supports resilience in extreme weather.
Amount of expenditure/investment deployed toward climate-related risks and opportunities	**FY26 expenditure** $0.9 billion (FY25: $0.9 billion; FY24: $1.0 billion) **Future expenditure** NZ$2.7 – 3.0 billion*	**FY26 expenditure** Over the last three years, Infratil has had a consistent level of total proportionate capex relating to its renewable energy platform (refer page 36 of Infratil's FY26 Annual Results presentation). **Future expenditure** FY27 capex guidance (not adjusted for Infratil's shareholding) for Infratil's renewable energy platform as set out in Infratil's FY26 Annual Results presentation (page 26).* In total, Gurin's Vanda project is US$2-3 billion capex (a small proportion of which is included in the FY27 guidance). Indonesia granted a production licence in March 2026, but the company is still awaiting an export licence and completion of other key development milestones as a gate to the final investment decision.
Renewable electricity* - operating generation capacity - development pipeline	3,612MW (FY25: 3,785MW; FY24: 2,281MW) Over 50GW	Infratil's renewables platform capacity is 3,612MW, a 5% drop since FY25 reflecting the divestment of Manawa. The total capacity of the renewables platform has increased by ~60% since FY24, demonstrating accelerating build-out momentum and increasing conversion of development pipelines into operating and in-construction assets. Infratil's renewables platform continues to reflect a substantial and sustained growth pipeline, with development capacity remaining above 50GW since FY24, indicating strong depth of opportunity and long-term optionality, with current capacity growth increasingly driven by conversion of this pipeline into operating and in-construction assets. Longroad has a target of increasing its operating assets and projects under construction by an average of 2 GW p.a. over the next four calendar years.
Internal emissions price	For each year since FY24, neither Infratil, nor any of its portfolio companies have had an internal emissions price in place.	Infratil's New Zealand-based portfolio companies (32% of portfolio value), together with CDC's New Zealand data centres, are exposed to carbon pricing under the NZ Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). Over FY26, NZ ETS prices averaged approximately NZ$50/$tCO_2$-e on a spot basis (FY25: ~NZ$59). Carbon pricing is also relevant in other jurisdictions. For example, in Singapore, alongside support for regional power import projects, the carbon tax increased to S$25/$tCO_2$ in 2024, and is legislated to rise to S$45/$tCO_2$-e in 2026–2027, with a further pathway to S$50–80/$tCO_2$-e by 2030. While Australia does not operate a broad-based carbon tax, it has an established compliance regime through the Safeguard Mechanism, requiring large emitters to reduce emissions in line with declining baselines or purchase carbon credits where those limits are exceeded. CDC is not directly captured by the scheme, though electricity generation companies are covered on a sectoral basis.
Management remuneration linked to climate-related risks or opportunities	n/a	As was the case in FY24 and FY25, 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, for example, Wellington Airport executive remuneration has an ESG modifier.
Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks	Up to 6% of Infratil's assets (by fair value), previously reported as up to 5% in FY25 and FY24.	Modelling under our Quantitative Assessment (page 19) indicates a potential reduction in the combined fair value of Infratil's portfolio (excluding Contact) of up to 6% under a Delayed & Disorganised scenario to 2050. While a Too Little, Too Late scenario could result in a greater impact, it is currently considered less likely. The assessment also incorporates certain physical impacts, including increased opex and capex. The slight increase relates to changes in our modelling methodology and Oxford Economics macroeconomic scenario assumptions compared to the FY25 exercise. On a restated basis, the level is unchanged ie: the FY25 restated outcome is also 6%.
Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks	Up to 5% (by value) of portfolio company assets are At Risk[16].	This represents the proportionate insured, replacement or fair value of portfolio company assets (excluding Contact) that are both highly exposed (top two exposure bands) and assessed as vulnerable under an SSP5-8.5 scenario to 2050, relative to total portfolio fair value. While the underlying quantum has varied slightly over time, the value relative to total fair value of the portfolio has remained consistently below 5% since FY24. Further details and trend analysis is set out on page 15.

16. 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 pages 6,12,30, including limitations).

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

APPENDIX 1

PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISK SCENARIOS

Jupiter 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).

Scenario Global warming by 2050 Global warming by 2100 above pre-industrial levels (1850-1900)	**SSP1-2.6** Midpoint ~1.7°C Midpoint ~1.8°C	**SSP2-4.5** Midpoint ~2.0°C Midpoint ~2.7°C	**SSP5-8.5** 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.

PHYSICAL RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS

We used the Jupiter platform to assess exposure to eight climate perils for the in-scope sites across our portfolio (as set out on page 6 and described right). In selecting the eight climate perils, we considered the options available in the Jupiter platform and the desire to cover a broad suite of commonly referenced perils. Jupiter was chosen for its global coverage, credibility, and high spatial resolution (~90m x 90m), enabling a consistent, asset-level view of hazard exposure. We have applied its default parameters, which reflect widely used thresholds and support comparability across assets, scenarios, and time horizons.

Broader value chain elements have been excluded from the scope of our assessment, as it is not practicable to assess these given the scale and diversity of the portfolio.

The breakdown of the 262 in-scope sites / assets is as follows:

- 88 sites relate to owned assets, predominantly data centres and generation sites
- 149 sites are leased, where there is material 'owned equipment', predominantly diagnostic imaging clinics (147)
- 12 leased sites such as offices and call centres
- 13 sites not owned or leased, that are part of a company's value chain e.g. managed generation site, key access road.

The number and composition of the sites assessed differs to the FY25 assessment. See page 6 and 19 of the FY25 CRD available here.

To estimate anticipated impacts, we assessed all sites within the top two exposure bands for any peril, assigning a vulnerability rating in relation to those perils (1=lowest to 5=highest) in consultation with portfolio companies and Investment Team members, taking into account existing mitigants. Sites with a vulnerability rating of ≥3 ('At Risk' assets) were then modelled using the Jupiter platform to estimate Annual Average Loss (AAL) - an insurance-style measure of expected loss.

We use 2020 as the baseline year for Jupiter assessments, as a proxy for current conditions, and assess resilience to acute perils using a -in-100-year event (1% annual probability), while AAL calculations incorporate a broader range of return periods to capture expected impacts over time.

While exposure can be modelled in five-year increments to 2100, we focus on 2050 under an extreme scenario (SSP5-8.5) to assess the upper bound of potential portfolio impacts, recognising that this scenario is less likely than other scenarios, but provides a view of the most severe physical risks.

The discussions and findings from our Physical Assessments provide insights to Infratil, and its portfolio companies, that can support asset management, portfolio company insurance considerations and broader business planning and strategy.

Peril	Climate Peril	Description	Highest Exposure	High Exposure
Chronic-gradual, long-term shifts	Extreme Heat	Mean days per annum where maximum temperature > 35°C	≥ 75 days	30-75 days
	Extreme Cold	Mean days per annum where minimum temperature < 0°C	≥ 100 days	60-100 days
	Water Stress	Annual human water demand/ water supply	≥ 0.8	0.4-0.8
Acute-sudden, event-driven shifts	Flood [17]	1 in 100 year chance of experiencing a flood with a depth in metres	≥ 2m	1-2m
	Wildfire	Probability of a wildfire in a 1km^2 grid cell per 100 years	≥ 0.7%	0.4-0.7%
	Wind	1 in 100 year chance of experiencing a maximum 1-minute sustained wind speed (km/h)	≥ 178km/h	154-178km/h
	Precipitation	1 in 100 year chance of maximum daily rain (mm)	≥ 300mm	225-300mm
	Hail	The number of days in a year where large hail (> 5cm diameter) is possible	≥ 2 days	1-2 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.

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).

Risk = Hazard x Exposure x Vulnerability

17. 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).

APPENDIX 2

TRANSITION ASSESSMENT SCENARIOS

Scenarios	Baseline	Organised & Decisive (O&D)	Delayed & Disorganised (D&D)	Too Little, Too Late (TLTL)
Global warming above pre-industrial levels (1850-1900)	2.2°C 2060 3.0°C 2100	1.6°C 2060 1.5°C 2100	1.7°C 2060 1.7°C 2100	2.7°C 2060 4.4°C 2100
Oxford Global Economic Model nomenclature	**Baseline**	**Net Zero**	**Delayed Transition**	**Climate Catastrophe**
Summary of scenario description	Assumes a gradual energy transition where renewables grow but climate policies are insufficient to achieve net zero. The pace of decarbonisation is not fast enough to avoid meaningful long-term physical climate risks.	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.

Oxford Economics' Global Climate Service scenario assumptions reflect scientific and economic research from a range of recognised sources 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.

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.	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 2060 with ~80% 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 2060. 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 and low carbon sources stay at today's levels. 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$126tn by 2060.	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$40/$tCO_2$-e in 2060.	Carbon prices are instituted immediately and aggressively via a globally coordinated effort, reaching ~US$942/$tCO_2$-e by 2060.	Carbon prices are finally implemented in 2030, and at this point is instituted quickly and prices move higher aggressively, reaching ~US$979/$tCO_2$-e by 2060.	Carbon prices languish at current levels and only apply in jurisdictions with existing legislation resulting in a price of ~US$40/$tCO_2$-e in 2060.
Inflation and interest rates	Under the Baseline scenario Inflation is expected to grow between 2.6% and 2.9% 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 2028 as carbon prices have their greatest impact. As the economy adjusts, inflation declines towards long-term baseline by the late 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 2031 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 2.3%.	Under this scenario global GDP is expected to grow at a 2.0% 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 2.1%.	Under this scenario global GDP is expected to grow at a 1.5% CAGR from now until 2050. From 2025 to 2035, global GDP is forecast to grow at 2.3% and from 2035 to 2050 it is expected to grow at 1.0%.
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 FY26 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) 5th vintage (published November 2024), 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.

Infratil