CLIMATE-RELATED DISCLOSURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Restaurant Brands New Zealand Limited (**Restaurant Brands** or, together with its subsidiaries, the **Group**) is a Climate-Reporting Entity (**CRE**) under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (the **Act**).

This is Restaurant Brands' second Climate-Related Disclosures (**CRD**) under the Act and covers our last 12 months of activity from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

These climate-related disclosures comply with Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards NZ CS 1-3 (the **Standards**) issued by the External Reporting Board.

The following provisions specified in the Standards have been adopted by the Group:

- *Adoption provision 2: Anticipated financial impacts*
- *Adoption provision 4: Scope 3 greenhouse gas (**GHG**) emissions*
- *Adoption provision 5: Comparatives for Scope 3 GHG emissions*
- *Adoption provision 7: Analysis of trends*

José Parés
Chairman

Emilio Fullaondo
Director

30 April 2025

Note: We recognise that climate change projections carry inherent uncertainty. This report reflects our current understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities as of 31 December 2024. This report includes forward looking statements relating to climate-related scenarios that are inherently uncertain and subject to change in future reports.
This report includes metrics and targets that are based on estimates and assumptions which are uncertain and subject to limitations. Challenges relating to data inputs may change over time and impact uncertainty of projections. Restaurant Brands is committed to progressing towards our targets as outlined in this report, however due to uncertain technological changes, political or government directives, economic factors and environmental changes, our targets and strategies to achieve these targets are subject to change.
Nothing in this report constitutes the Group's financial, legal, tax or strategic growth guidance or advice.

CONTENT

ABOUT RESTAURANT BRANDS

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Restaurant Brands is a corporate franchisee specialising in the operation of quick service and takeaway restaurants of world-class brands across New Zealand, Australia, California and Hawaii (including Guam and Saipan).

In New Zealand, Restaurant Brands operates four brands - KFC, Pizza Hut, Carl's Jr. and Taco Bell; two brands in Australia and California - KFC and Taco Bell and two brands in Hawaii (including Guam and Saipan) - Pizza Hut and Taco Bell.

We invest in worldwide famous brands that are distinguished by their product, look, style, ambience and service and for the total experience they deliver to their customers around the world. The New Zealand region manages local supply chain and distribution contracts, whereas supply chain is managed by YUM! Brands in our other three regions.

New Zealand (NZ)	Australia (AU)	Hawaii (HA) (incl. Guam and Saipan)	California (CA)
Owned Stores - 155 **Franchised Stores* - 135**	**Owned Stores - 85**	**Owned Stores - 70**	**Owned Stores - 71**

**Restaurant Brands also provides marketing, supply chain and other support to four independent franchisee-owned KFC stores in New Zealand.*

SUSTAINABILITY IN 2024

SUSTAINABILITY IN 2024

We have continued to make good progress with our Sustainability journey in the last year. We started to formalise our approach beyond emissions measurement and to evolve to a business-wide and integrated approach by leveraging our strong sustainability culture. This is captured in our ESG Framework, and has been further enhanced through the initiatives we are looking to deliver in our Transition Plan.

In 2023, the Group implemented a carbon footprint tracking and reporting tool to measure our emissions across all regions, and undertook a thorough materiality assessment, facilitated by external consultants, to help us understand the priorities of our key stakeholders, and to build our ESG Framework.

The four pillars of our ESG Framework are Product, People, Planet and Governance. This helps guide us as a business and sits above the more detailed Transition Plan; the development of which has been one of our priorities in the last 12 months.

GOVERNANCE

GROUP GOVERNANCE

Governance body oversight

The role of Governance is key to driving change and the Restaurant Brands' Board of Directors (the **Board**) ultimately is responsible for all aspects of the business, including sustainability. The specific governance accountabilities and processes that were outlined in the first climate-related disclosure are repeated below, as this is how the business continues to operate from a governance perspective relating to climate-related risks and opportunities. The Board take the role seriously, and have undertaken an externally facilitated self-assessment of their own processes, knowledge and capabilities in this area, the outputs of which have been reviewed by the Board in March 2025.

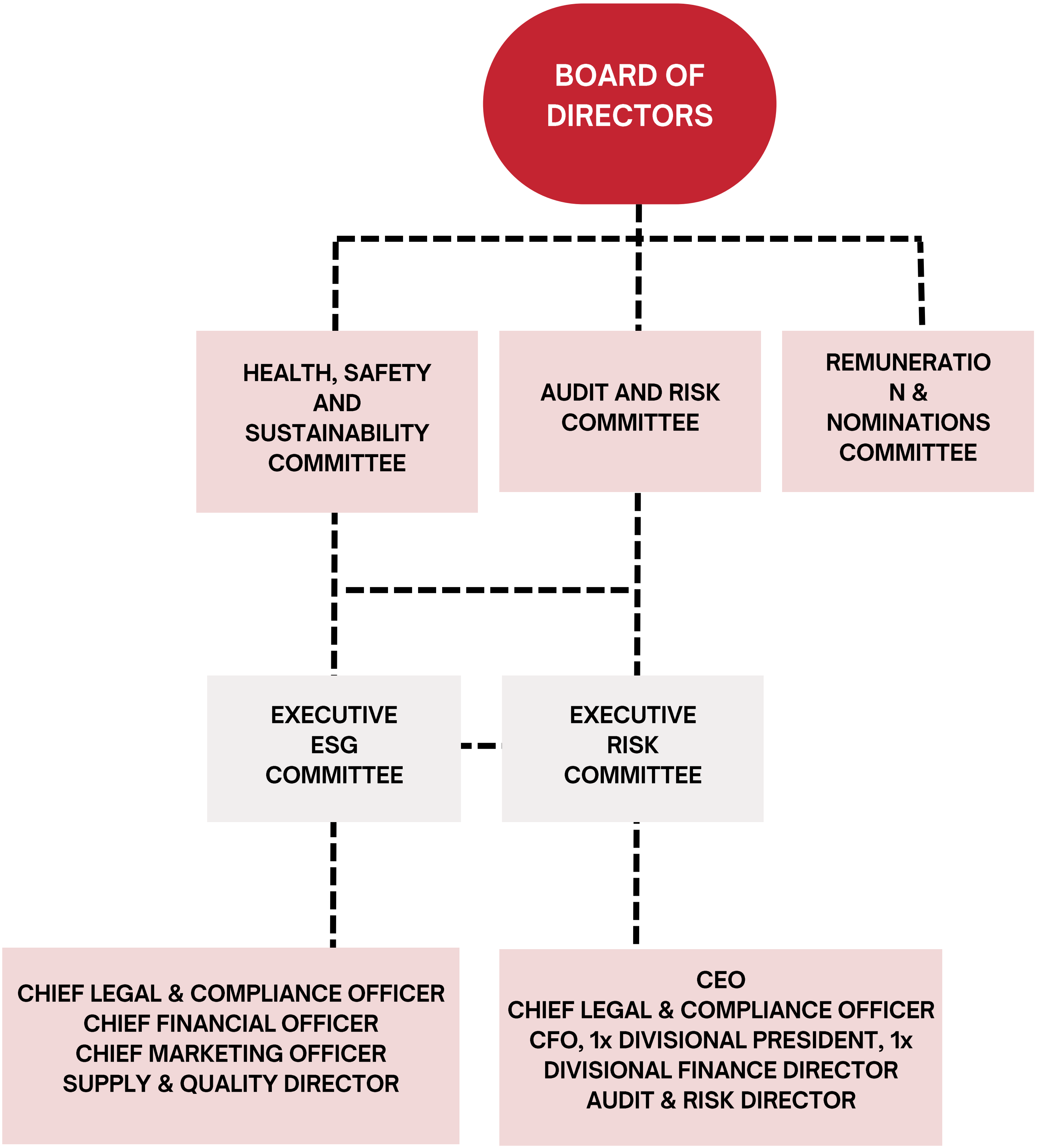
The Board is responsible for the governance of all climate-related risks and opportunities affecting the Group. The Board is supported in discharging this responsibility by the Audit and Risk Committee and Health, Safety and Sustainability Committee.

All Board members have experience holding executive positions in both private and publicly listed entities, with the majority of the Board having international experience in governance roles overseeing business operations and reporting compliance across Europe, Asia and the Pacific. Collectively the Board has a diverse mix of skills and experience gained in various industries, markets, and geographies over the last several decades.
For more information on each Board member see Restaurant Brands 2024 Annual Report which can be found here.

Audit and Risk Committee and Health, Safety and Sustainability Committee

Please see the Year 1 Disclosure for details on how the Audit and Risk Committee, and the Health, Safety, and Sustainability Committee jointly consider climate-related risks and opportunities when developing and overseeing implementation of the Group's strategy. More detail is also provided in the Risk Management section below. The Audit and Risk Committee charter can be viewed online here, and the Health, Safety, and Sustainability Committee charter can be found online here.

The Board have as yet not directly linked climate-related metrics and targets to executive performance, however where climate related targets are deemed critical to achieving the Group's overall strategy, then it is expected that relevant KPIs would be included in remuneration for specific roles.



Executive ESG Committee

The Executive ESG Committee is responsible for:

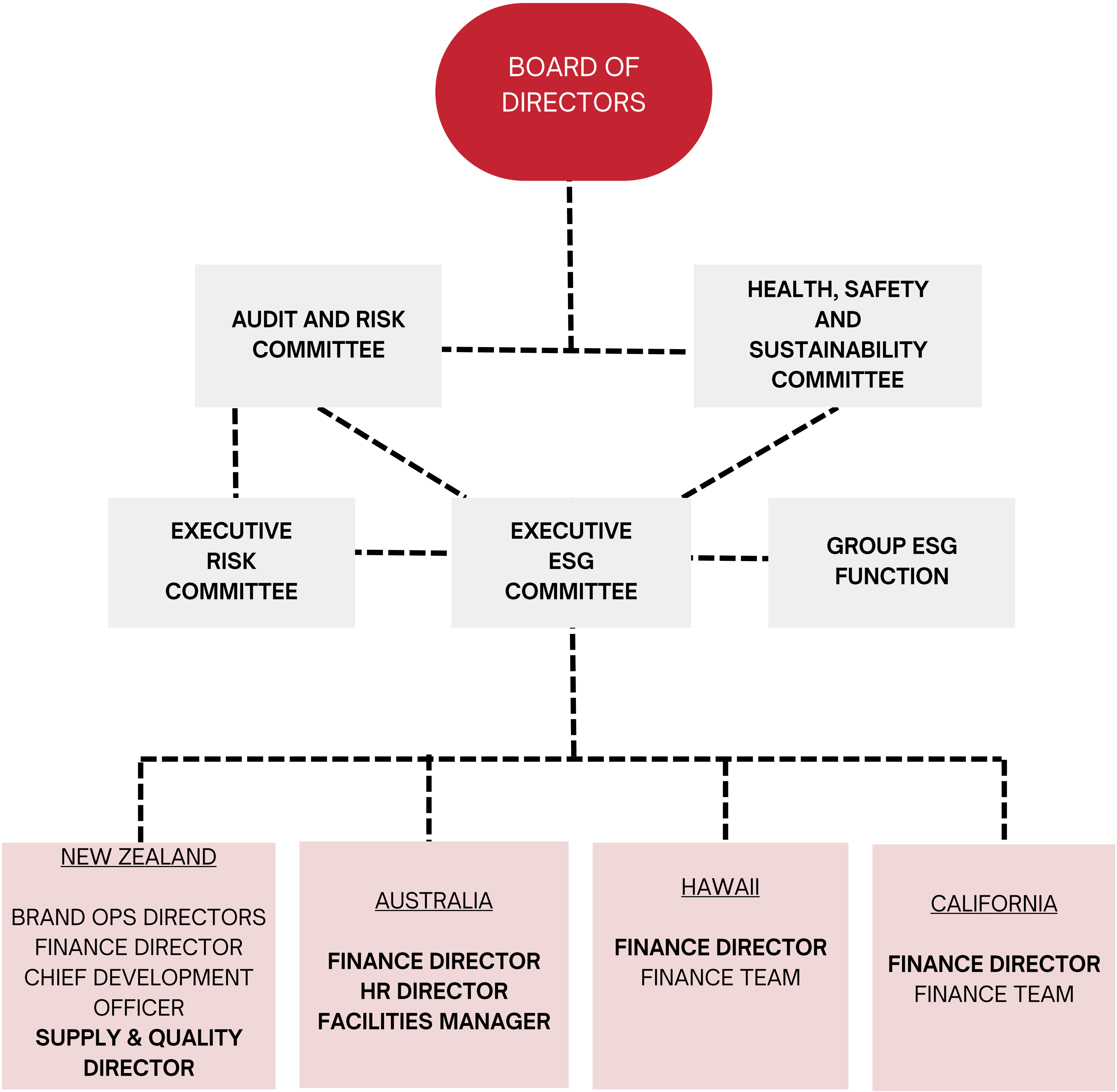
- Addressing climate-related initiatives and opportunities with Management
- Overseeing the implementation of the Group's ESG Framework
- Providing recommendations to the Health, Safety and Sustainability Committee on ESG initiatives
- Monitoring ESG reporting against targets and metrics
- Reporting climate-related risks to the Executive Risk Committee as part of the Group's Risk Management Framework's annual risk assessment process
- Developing the Group ESG policies and submitting them to the Health, Safety and Sustainability Committee for review and further approval by the Board

During 2024, the ESG Committee met two times – and relevant management members provided updates to the Health, Safety and Sustainability Committee, which were then reported to the Board.

In addition to the Executive ESG Committee and Group ESG function, each region has dedicated individuals (including Local Business Unit Finance Directors) responsible for leading environmental initiatives, recording climate-related events and risks, collecting carbon footprint data, as well as providing support to their respective regions.

Climate-related events which impact operational activities are reported to the Regional and Group Management Team and discussed at monthly business reviews. Depending on the severity of the impact, these events are reported to the Executive ESG Committee and escalated accordingly.

MANAGEMENT'S ROLE



*Roles with dedicated climate-related responsibilities are shown in **bold** on the chart*

STRATEGY

CURRENT PHYSICAL AND TRANSITION IMPACTS

Current Physical Impacts

In Restaurant Brands' first climate-related disclosure, the Group reported several physical and transition climate-related impacts in 2023 that affected operations. These were primarily related to acute weather events such as floods and wildfires, and the transition risk posed by stakeholder expectations.

In 2024, regions across the Group reported no material climate-related physical impacts.

Current Transition Impacts

As per the Group's first climate-related disclosure, stakeholder expectations and compliance requirements targeting net zero GHG emissions by 2050 remain a transition impact for the business.

Recent events have also served as a reminder of the transition risks that can arise in the form of financial drivers such as pressures from banks and withdrawal from markets by insurers in the wake of physical climate disasters. The Group is aware of the changing environment which continues to be a threat at individual store level but overall is not currently believed to be a material threat at macro level for the business.

The Group remains acutely aware of the potential emergence of future transition risks and have factored this into their thinking in the transition planning process.

Stakeholders' expectations and compliance requirements targeting net zero GHG emissions by 2050 are current transition impacts that affected our business, leading the Group to invest additional resources during 2024 to assist with our climate-related reporting obligations and to transition towards the net zero emissions expectation set out in legislation and increasingly expected by customers and other stakeholders.

Current Financial Impacts

As above, Restaurant Brands did not experience any material physical climate-related impacts in this reporting period, and consequently there are no financial impacts to disclose. One transition-related financial impact was related to resource allocation towards developing our second climate disclosure for FY24, with a significant portion of this allocated to developing the Group's Transition Plan.

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

As highlighted in our first climate-related disclosure, Restaurant Brands undertook scenario analysis in 2023 to understand the resilience of our business model and strategy. We participated in KPMG's Retail Sector Shared Scenarios Project, with the resulting **2023 Integrated Climate Change Scenarios for New Zealand Retail Sector Report** providing useful guidance and a foundation for our assessment of climate-related transition risks.

In addition to using the Retail Sector outputs as guidance, Restaurant Brands also assessed climate-related physical and transition risks in consultation with the Group regions, the Group ESG function, and the Executive ESG Committee, to identify high-risk stores. Group regions also provided a list of the main climate-related transition risks expected to arise or develop and they were reviewed and discussed with the Executive ESG Committee during a final ranking review.

Identified physical risks were also cross-checked against a physical risk assessment report obtained by the Group from Marsh (independent third-party consultants) which set out the main current and future climate hazards for all our stores under our three Shared Socio-economic Pathways (**SSP**) scenarios.
Restaurant Brands has determined it unnecessary to undergo the full scenario analysis again in 2024, as the initial analysis undertaken has not seen significant shifts from base premises and is therefore still relevant.

Although our scenario analysis was conducted as a standalone exercise, outputs – such as climate-related risks and opportunities — will continue to play a crucial role in informing our current strategy and risk processes. The scenarios developed in Year 1 were also a key input to our Transition Planning activity for this year's disclosure. The specific scenarios chosen, along with temperature outcomes, time horizons, narratives, and broader methods and assumptions remain unchanged in our second climate disclosure for FY24, and can be found on pages 15 – 16 of our first CRD Report.

CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

As disclosed in our first climate-related disclosure report, the time periods for our climate-related risks and opportunities were selected to follow the timelines and milestones commonly used by various climate modelling initiatives and insurers. The 5-, 15- and 25-year horizon was also used with a view towards alignment with typical franchise and lease tenures, and main Group strategic and operational cycles.

As outlined in our first disclosure, capital expenditure at Restaurant Brands is prioritised according to business needs and expected returns. Accordingly, the intent is for capital to be allocated to any climate-related risk or opportunity that is deemed to have a critical need or an impact on the Group's strategic goals.

As indicated in our first disclosure, all of Restaurant Brands' operations are exposed to key transition risks due to the nature of the Quick Service Restaurants industry. However, the diverse geography of our portfolio means that those risks may eventuate at different times and with a different severity across our four regions.

No high or extreme anticipated impacts have been assumed under the selected scenarios for the period 2025-2050.

While the climate-related risks and opportunities for FY24 remain largely in-line with our first disclosure, we have made some further updates as a result of the transition planning process we have since undertaken, which encouraged us to think about how key inputs such as our climate scenarios, assumptions underpinning our business model and climate-related factors/trends might impact - both collectively and individually - our business in the future. More information on the role of climate-related risks and opportunities played in Transition Planning can be found in the 'Transition Plan' section of this report.

The following pages provide a summary of the Group's climate-related risks and opportunities.

CLIMATE-RELATED TRANSITION RISKS AND IMPACTS

SCENARIO	SSP1-1.9			SSP2-4.5			SSP3-7.0			POSSIBLE MITIGATION
TIME HORIZON TRANSITION RISK	20252 030	20312 040	20412 050	20252 030	2031 2040	2041 2050	20252 030	2031 2040	2041 2050	
Legal & regulatory requirements leading to increased costs with added complexity of operating in multiple countries	med.	med.	med.	low	low	med.	low	low	low	*Ensure adequate resource is available to comply with the new policies and capital allocated to support environmental initiatives.*
Consumer preferences change towards alternative proteins resulting in sales decline	med.	med.	med.	low	low	med.	low	low	low	*Monitor customer preferences and explore options of enhancing our offer to the market.*
Decreased consumer buying power caused by financial instability or high inflation/cost of living	med.	med.	low	low	low	med.	low	low	low	*Explore options to diversify our menu, offer substitutes or enter other market segments.*
Increased costs of upstream distribution	med.	med.	med.	low	low	med.	low	low	med.	*Work together with vendors on alternative options, invest in local growers or vertical integration.*
Disruptions in upstream distribution, shortages, frequent change of suppliers	low	med.	med.	low	low	med.	low	low	med.	*Monitor global food and commodity markets, have action or back-up plans for all critical categories.*
Poor brand reputation impacting ability to attract and retain talent	med.	low	low	low	low	med.	low	low	med.	*Improved brand perception and recognition through good corporate governance, social initiatives and environmental action.*
Scoring poorly in ESG rankings will impact the access to capital & cost of borrowing	med.	med.	med.	low	low	med.	low	low	low	*Full compliance with policies and regulations, good governance, achieving group emission reduction targets.*
The availability or the cost of insurance	med.	med.	med.	low	low	med.	low	low	med.	*Regular asset portfolio review added to strategic planning. Insurance cost optimisation, self-insurance.*
Availability of electricity and brown outs during network cutover to renewables	low	low	low	med.	med.	High	High	High	High	*Energy management systems, energy sourcing diversification, and integration into business continuity planning.*

CLIMATE-RELATED PHYSICAL RISKS

Restaurant Brands' physical risks and hazard data remain unchanged from our first disclosure, which assessed the percentage of the Group's locations exposed to climate hazards under each SSP scenario. The key climate hazards identified were precipitation stress, fluvial (river) and pluvial (surface/flash) floods, tropical cyclones, fire and wildfire stress, and sea level rise. The following descriptions summarise the extensive data from the Year 1 Disclosure and demonstrate that largely the Group does not expect risks to increase significantly from current levels.

As highlighted in our first disclosure, Restaurant Brands anticipates that precipitation stress is projected to be the hazard that the Group will experience the most significant change in exposure to under the three scenarios. **Australia** currently has the highest percentage of locations exposed to precipitation stress, sitting at 89%, followed by **New Zealand** at 74%, with percentages increasing to 96% and 79% by 2050 in the 'hottest' or high-emission scenario (<4°C), respectively. **Hawaii** currently has 20% of locations exposed to high precipitation stress, with no anticipated increase by 2050 under high-emission scenarios. **California,** which currently has 0% exposure, is expected to see a sharp rise (up to 30%) by 2050, particularly under the hottest scenario, indicating increasing risks over time.

River flood exposure is likely to rise overall by 5-6% by 2050, with a higher spike in **California**, where the current rate of 17% increases to 26% in 2040 and 2050 in our 'medium' or <3°C scenario, and 30% and 29% in 2040 and 2050 respectively, in the hottest scenario (<4°C).

Fire weather stress is relevant in **California** and **Hawaii** (up to 95% of locations affected), as was recently reinforced in the January 2025 fires in Los Angeles. These rates are expected to moderately increase by 2050 with 99%-100% of **California's** locations being exposed across all scenarios.

Sea level rise only shows high or extreme scores for 5% of the Group assets, with half of those stores located in **Hawaii**. The risk remains consistent across all climate scenarios.

Tropical cyclone exposure for **Hawaii** (including Guam and Saipan) is 17% of locations that are currently in high-risk zones (zones 4 and 5). This percentage remains stable through 2050, suggesting that their overall impact on additional locations is not expected to increase significantly.

For further detail on our physical risks and hazard data, please see pages 25 - 28 our first CRD Report.

CLIMATE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

SCENARIO	SSP1-1.9			SSP2-4.5			SSP3-7.0		
OPPORTUNITY / TIME HORIZON	2025 2030	2030 2040	2040 2050	2025 2030	2030 2040	2040 2050	2025 2030	2030 2040	2040 2050
Increased local or in-house production helping to reduce/offset upstream distribution cost. Cost pressure and/or warmer climate conditions will allow to grow and source more ingredients locally or invest in vertical integration		X				X			X
Increased cooperation between manufacturers, suppliers, and retailers to reach climate targets will drive efficiencies and cost reduction in the value chain	X	X	X			X			
Waste-conscious consumer behaviour will lead to the reduction in waste-handling and packaging costs, increased recoveries, and decarbonisation		X	X						
Technology change leading to increased efficiencies/reduced costs, automation, and increased pace of decarbonisation	X	X	X			X			
Insurance access for businesses with significant size and scale	X	X	X			X			X
Access to, and the cost of, borrowing for businesses with significant size and scale	X	X	X			X			
Greater negotiating power in upstream distribution for businesses with significant size and scale		X	X			X			X

Strategy and Capital Expenditure

As highlighted above, capital is allocated towards initiatives that are assessed to be critical to achieving the Group's strategic initiatives.

The development and implementation of Restaurant Brands' ESG strategy is managed by the Executive ESG Committee, with any material climate-related opportunities discussed and evaluated during these meetings. The recommended business response and potential capital expenditure required are estimated and reported to the Health, Safety and Sustainability Committee and/or Audit and Risk Committee and then the Board.

ANTICIPATED IMPACTS AND FINANCIAL IMPACTS

Restaurant Brands has elected to utilise NZCS2 Adoption Provision 2 and its extension available for the second reporting period regarding disclosure of anticipated financial impacts.

Further comprehensive analysis is required to scope and evaluate the financial impacts associated with climate-related risks and opportunities under the respective scenarios. The physical risk exposure report and transition risks and impacts identified and provided in this disclosure will be used when modelling the financial impacts under the three scenarios.

The outcome then will be shared with the leadership team and relevant inputs will be used for strategic planning and capital allocation from 2025 onwards. This task will be performed in 2025 with details provided in our next climate disclosure report.

TRANSITION PLAN

Every day, we are building something bigger. A portfolio of leading, digital-first QSR brands, powered by a team that's always looking ahead. Our four focus areas are high performing teams, customer centricity, profitable and sustainable growth, and operational innovation and excellence. More information on our strategy and business model can be found in our Annual Report found here.

A key area of focus for the Group's second climate disclosure was Transition Planning, which is expected to help the Group to navigate the shift to a low-emissions, climate-resilient economy. As part of transition planning, it was important for Restaurant Brands to consider how the company might ideally position itself in the long-term (i.e. 2050), particularly within the context of our three SSP scenarios from our first disclosure – while acknowledging that it was unlikely one specific scenario would play out and rather a combination of elements from all three.

Restaurant Brands had already developed key inputs into transition planning in the first year of our disclosure:

1. Climate scenarios
2. GHG inventory
3. Emissions reduction plans
4. Target setting + other initiatives/commitments
5. Risks and opportunity assessment

Transition planning has also been guided by the following factors that the Group anticipate could impact our current strategic ambition the most over the next 25 years.

- Business model flexibility
- Risk appetite
- Technology change
- Supply chain volatility
- Consumer preferences

TRANSITION PLAN

The process of transition planning focused on bringing the above inputs together to build a framework that we anticipate will evolve over time as our understanding of climate change and its impacts grows. The transition planning process Restaurant Brands followed is outlined below at a high-level and was informed by guidance from the External Reporting Board (**XRB**).

1. **Re-assess the business' core strategy and readiness for transition planning** – mapping our business model and value chain and identifying key foundational assumptions that underpin the former.
2. **Assess strategic ambition** – mapping our current versus future strategic ambition, using the context of the three SSP scenarios from our first disclosure to identify the biggest 'shifts' for our business over the next 25 years.
3. **Action planning** – bringing together key inputs (foundational assumptions underpinning the business model, climate-related risks and opportunities, SSP scenarios, industry initiatives, changes in strategic ambition, and the Group's current targets / initiatives / commitments) to identify key actions that underpin our Transition Plan.

To encourage a holistic approach to transition planning, the Group applied three transition levers as 'lenses' while carrying out this process, and these were informed by the UK Transition Planning Taskforce. The three levers were:

1. **Decarbonising the business**
   - Restaurant Brands' existing targets and initiatives
2. **Responding to key climate-related risks and opportunities**
   - Identified in our first disclosure and built upon in our second disclosure during the transition planning process
3. **Contributing to an economy-wide transition**
   - The Group has begun to consider broader climate-related initiatives that we anticipate will be iteratively explored over the coming years

TRANSITION PLAN

The Transition Plan aspects of our strategy focus on our existing initiatives designed to meet our decarbonisation targets.

Existing initiatives:

1. Replacing own fleet with electric and hybrid vehicles.
2. Reducing fugitive emissions through improved maintenance and replacing high global warming potential (GWP) refrigerants with low-GWP substitutes.
3. Using alternative energy sources where practical (e.g. replacing natural gas with renewable electricity).
4. Reducing electricity consumption through better energy management, solar panel installation and LED lighting, increasing renewable energy in the purchased mix.
5. Waste and packaging reduction initiatives

An update on the initiatives disclosed in Year 1, which form a key aspect of the Group's transition plan is as follows:

Initiative	***Fleet electrification***	***Fugitive emissions reduction***	***Switch to renewables***	***Reduce electricity consumption***	***Waste and packaging reduction***
FY24 Progress	• *Proceeded to established timetable - i.e. normal asset replacement*	• *Data gathered - a better understanding now of consumption, i.e. HVAC: Age, maintenance costs, re-gassing*	• *Installed solar panels at 6 sites in New Zealand during 2024, bringing stores with solar to 10 in NZ*	• *Rolled out GridPoint energy optimisation to 24 California stores building on the success of trial stores in 2023, driving electricity reduction*	• *Rationalised packaging supply to NZ - will positively impact Scope 3*
FY25 Plans	• *Continue to proceed along established timeline of scheduled fleet replacement*	• *Comprehensive review of HVAC equipment, esp. hot water* • *Start reductions programme across all regions* • *Bring forward equipment replacements (on a cost-effective basis)*	• *Continue review of sites suitable for solar installation*	• *Complete rollout of GridPoint to the rest of the California network* • *Take learnings of GridPoint into NZ, AU - i.e. which equipment to prioritise, and assess replacement on this basis*	• *Continuing longstanding efforts of reducing packaging waste*

TRANSITION PLAN

The transition planning process has identified other potential opportunities that we will be exploring. At this stage, these are not well enough understood by the Group to be disclosed further.

As highlighted above, capital is allocated towards initiatives that are assessed to be critical to achieving the Group's strategic initiatives. Any material climate-related risk and opportunities are discussed and evaluated by the Health, Safety and Sustainability Committee and the Board.

Restaurant Brands' ESG Framework consists of four pillars: Governance, Planet, People and Product. Per the Group's first disclosure, the 'Planet' pillar demonstrates its linkage to climate change and the Group's emissions reduction initiatives.

The Transition Plan has been developed to supplement the Planet pillar, particularly as it relates to the existing three areas of focus: Energy Management, Waste Reduction and GHG Emissions (see below for detail on this pillar).

These areas of focus are integrated into our Transition Plan, as outlined in the Transition Plan framework above.

With Restaurant Brands' Transition Plan in its early stages, the Group anticipates that it will evolve over time in response to the impacts of climate change and other external influences, as well as from our own review and learnings as we move into the implementation phase of the Transition Plan.

Our Transition Plan has been developed alongside the business' existing targets outlined in the 'Metrics & Targets' section of this report.

RISK MANAGEMENT

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group Risk Management Framework states that the Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for monitoring and reporting to the Board on all risks, including climate-related risks. The Audit and Risk Committee oversees the management of physical and transitional climate-related risks with assistance from the Health, Safety and Sustainability Committee. The Audit and Risk Committee is supported by the Executive Risk Committee when carrying out its risk functions.

The Health, Safety and Sustainability Committee is responsible for reviewing and recommending to the Board for approval policies that relate to the Group's ESG objectives and obligations. The Health, Safety and Sustainability Committee is also responsible for reporting on and reviewing ESG performance by the Group. The Health, Safety and Sustainability Committee is supported by the ESG Committee.

All identified climate-related risks are assessed through the Group Risk Management Framework using a contingency/probability matrix, reviewed by the Executive Risk Committee twice a year. Material climate-related risks identified are submitted to the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board as part of the annual Group risk assessment process. To the extent a climate-related risk is identified as a key/material risk to the Group (i.e. a risk that has sufficient potential to materially impact the delivery of the Group's strategy), it is subject to ongoing monitoring, central testing and oversight by the Audit and Risk Committee and Board under the Risk Management Framework processes.

The Risk Management Framework is summarised below:

Impact / *Likelihood*	*Insignificant*	*Minor*	*Moderate*	*Major*	*Severe*
Almost Certain	*MODERATE*	*HIGH*	*EXTREME*	*EXTREME*	*EXTREME*
Likely	*MODERATE*	*HIGH*	*HIGH*	*EXTREME*	*EXTREME*
Possible	*LOW*	*MODERATE*	*HIGH*	*HIGH*	*EXTREME*
Unlikely	*LOW*	*MODERATE*	*MODERATE*	*HIGH*	*HIGH*
Rare	*LOW*	*LOW*		*MODERATE*	*MODERATE*

Each impact category has its definition for each of the following business factors:

- Management effort / level of review
- Financial / materiality
- People
- Reputation
- Operational
- Legal
- Stakeholder

This provides a framework for the identified risks to be reviewed, assessed and addressed at the appropriate management and governance level.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group Risk Management Framework prioritises risks that are rated “high” or “extreme” according to the Risk Management Matrix as these risks present a clear and present danger to the delivery of our strategy. To the extent that a climate-related risk is assessed to have an “high” or “extreme” rating, it will form part of the list of key/material risks that are actively monitored by the Executive Risk Committee, Audit and Risk Committee and the Board.

Suitable controls/mitigants will be deployed to better manage that risk and the effectiveness of such controls will be monitored and assessed by the Executive Risk Committee, Audit and Risk Committee and the Board.

The formal risk assessment is carried out on an annual basis. However, if a significant risk is identified outside of the formal Risk Management Framework’s usual processes, the rating and treatment of the risk can be reviewed and amended during meetings of the Executive Risk Committee, Audit and Risk Committee or the Board.

This provides a framework for the identified risks to be reviewed, assessed and addressed at the appropriate management and governance level.

For climate-related risks, the time horizons considered for risk management processes reflects those used in the scenario analysis, which were short term: 2024-2030; medium: 2031-2040; and long: 2041-2050.” No elements of the value chain have been excluded from the climate-related risk assessment.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Restaurant BRANDS

CURRENT GROUP GHG EMISSIONS PROFILE

Our Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2024 are presented in the table below.

	NZ		AU		HA		CA		GROUP		
TONNES CO2e BY CATEGORY*	**FY24**	**FY23 (restated base year)**	**FY24**	**FY23 (restated base year)**	**FY24**	**FY23 (restated base year)**	**FY24**	**FY23 (restated base year)**	**FY24**	**FY23 (restated base year)**	**% change**
Scope 1 - Mobile Combustion (Fuel)	167.3	168.3	112.5	128.8	44.4	44.9	96.8	95.3	421.0	437.3	-3.73%
Scope 1 - Fugitive Emissions (Refrigerants)	482.5	598.6	1,250.3	996.0	1,315.9	1,603.6	866.2	656.6	3,914.9	3,854.8	1.56%
Scope 1 - Stationary Combustion (Natural Gas & LPG)	870.6	790.7	64.2	90.9	1,571.4	1,528.2	1,925.8	2,050.1	4,432.1	4,459.9	-0.63%
Total Scope 1*	**1,520.5**	**1,557.6**	**1,427.0**	**1,215.7**	**2,931.7**	**3,176.7**	**2,888.8**	**2,802.0**	**8,768.0***	**8,752.0**	**0.18%**
Scope 2 - Purchased Electricity (location-based)	3,099.6	3,017.0	16,211.8	16,703.3	9,816.7	10,418.5	3,270.2	3,690.4	32,398.3	33,829.2	-4.23%
Total Scope 2*	**3,099.6**	**3,017.0**	**16,211.8**	**16,703.3**	**9,816.7**	**10,418.5**	**3,270.2**	**3,690.4**	**32,398.3***	**33,829.2**	**-4.23%**
Total Scope 1 and 2	**4,620.1**	**4,574.6**	**17,638.7**	**17,919.0**	**12,748.4**	**13,595.2**	**6,159.0**	**6,492.4**	**41,166.2**	**42,581.2**	**-3.32%**

CO2e tonnes may not aggregate to the totals due to rounding

**Group Total Scope 1 and Group Total Scope 2 tCO2e absolute emissions for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been included in the scope of PwC's limited assurance engagement. No other amounts or calculations have been included in the assurance engagement and are not covered by the limited assurance report issued.*

RESTATEMENTS

Prior year information may be recalculated to improve consistency, comparability, completeness or relevance of our emissions. This may occur due to changes in organisational structure, calculation methodologies, errors or improvements in data accuracy. In these circumstances, Restaurant Brands will adjust its comparatives to account for material changes to prior year information. Restaurant Brands may also choose to recalculate changes that are not material if the information is considered important to stakeholders and will review the impact any recalculation has on the appropriateness of Scope 1 and 2 targets.

	NZ			AU			HA			CA			Group		
TONNES CO2e BY CATEGORY	**FY23 Base year (restated)**	**Adjustment**	**FY23 Base year (previously reported)**	**FY23 Base year (restated)**	**Adjustment**	**FY23 Base year (previously reported)**	**FY23 Base year (restated)**	**Adjustment**	**FY23 Base year (previously reported)**	**FY23 Base year (restated)**	**Adjustment**	**FY23 Base year (previously reported)**	**FY23 Base year (restated)**	**Adjustment**	**FY23 Base year (previously reported)**
Scope 1 - Mobile Combustion (Fuel)	168.3		168.3	128.8		128.8	44.9		44.9	95.3		95.3	437.3		437.3
Scope 1 - Fugitive Emissions (Refrigerants)	598.6		598.6	996.0	433.9	562.1	1,603.6	767.9	835.7	656.6	-2.4	659.0	3,854.8	1,199.4	2,655.4
Scope 1 - Stationary Combustion (Natural Gas & LPG)	790.7	21.7	769.0	90.9		90.9	1,528.2		1,528.2	2,050.1		2,050.1	4,459.9	21.7	4,438.3
Total Scope 1	**1,557.6**	**21.7**	**1,536.0**	**1,215.7**	**433.9**	**781.8**	**3,176.7**	**767.9**	**2,408.8**	**2,802.0**	**-2.4**	**2,804.4**	**8,752.0**	**1,221.1**	**7,530.9**
Scope 2 - Purchased Electricity (location-based)	3,017.0		3,017.0	16,703.3		16,703.3	10,418.5		10,418.5	3,690.4		3,690.4	33,829.2		33,829.2
Total Scope 2	**3,017.0**		**3,017.0**	**16,703.3**		**16,703.3**	**10,418.5**		**10,418.5**	**3,690.4**		**3,690.4**	**33,829.2**		**33,829.2**
Total Scope 1 and 2	**4,574.6**	**21.7**	**4,553.0**	**17,919.0**	**433.9**	**17,485.1**	**13,595.2**	**767.9**	**12,827.3**	**6,492.4**	**-2.4**	**6,494.8**	**42,581.2**	**1,221.1**	**41,360.1**

As part of improving procedures and methodology for data collection in FY24, it was discovered that the reported FY23 Scope 1 emissions were found to be understated:

- *Previously unidentified repair and maintenance vendors that provide refrigerants to Australia, Hawaii and California are now included in FY23 inventory.*
- *Four stores in New Zealand using natural gas previously omitted are now included in FY23 inventory.*

As disclosed above, Restaurant Brands sets its emission reduction targets based on the aggregate Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Although the above understatement represents only 3% of the Total Group Scope 1 and 2 emissions, given its impact on the FY23 base year Total Scope 1 emissions (particularly for Hawaii and Australia), we have restated FY23 to better reflect our targets and provide stakeholders with accurate information to assess our trends and progress.

GHG PROFILE AND INTENSITY METRICS

The Group has elected to disclose the following metrics.

- *Tonnes CO2e per $million sales (regional metrics are shown in local currency, Group totals - in NZ$)*
- *Tonnes CO2e per store based on the full year trading days equivalent (364 trading days are used for Hawaii, and 365 for all other regions)*
- *Total mWh consumption and per store based on the full year trading days equivalent (364 trading days are used for Hawaii, and 365 for all other regions)*

Intensity Metric - tonnes CO2 per store*	NZ		AU		HA		CA		GROUP	
	FY24	FY23	FY24	FY23	FY24	FY23	FY24	FY23	FY24	FY23
Scope 1	10.1	11.0	17.0	14.7	42.4	46.0	39.4	37.7	23.3	23.8
Scope 2	20.6	21.3	193.2	202.5	141.9	150.9	44.6	49.6	86.0	92.0
Total Scope 1-2	30.7	32.2	210.2	217.2	184.2	196.9	84.1	87.3	109.3	115.8

Intensity Metric - tonnes CO2 per $m (in local currency)*	NZ		AU		HA		CA		GROUP	
	FY24	FY23	FY24	FY23	FY24	FY23	FY24	FY23	FY24	FY23
Scope 1	2.4	2.7	5.0	4.2	17.3	19.9	26.9	25.3	6.3	6.6
Scope 2	5.0	5.3	57.0	58.3	57.9	65.3	30.5	33.3	23.2	25.6
Total Scope 1-2	7.4	8.0	62.1	62.5	75.2	85.2	57.4	58.5	29.5	32.2

Electricity - mWh per store*	NZ		AU		HA		CA		GROUP	
	FY24	FY23	FY24	FY23	FY24	FY23	FY24	FY23	FY24	FY23
mWh per store	282.5	286.6	292.7	297.8	197.1	202.1	197.0	205.0	252.6	256.9
Total mWh	42,523.5	40,673.2	24,563.3	24,563.7	13,640.6	13,958.1	14,437.9	15,245.5	95,165.3	94,440.5

** CO2e tonnes may not aggregate to the totals due to rounding*

GROUP GHG EMISSIONS PROFILE

Targets

- Restaurant Brands has set a target to **reduce Group Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions by 30% by the end of 2030**, using 2023 as a base year. This target approaches, but does not meet, a target to support limiting global warming to 1.5°C.
- The 30% reduction is set for **absolute** Group Scope 1 and 2 tCO2e, and **intensity metrics**: tCO2e per store and tCO2e per $m sales.
- As a separate target, a **10% reduction in purchased electricity by 2030** against 2023 base year for the Group is set and approved by the Board.

2024 Performance

Scope 1 emissions have increased 0.2% in FY24, whilst Scope 2 emissions have decreased 4.2% compared to FY23 base year levels. Combined, this equates to a 3.3% decrease in total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY24.

There was no significant change in Scope 1 emissions for FY24 compared to our restated FY23 baseline. Fugitive emissions increased by 1.6% in FY24 compared to FY23, driven by increases in California and Australia that were partially offset by decreases in New Zealand and Hawaii. Mobile combustion decreased by 3.7% driven by our change in methodology to fuel card data in Australia which provides more accurate data and reporting.

Scope 2 emissions decreased by 4.2% in FY24 compared to FY23. This was driven by several factors, including the successful implementation of GridPoint in California, store closures and “greening of the grid” in all regions.

Progress against targets

A 3.3% reduction in emissions in Year 1 represents a modest but satisfactory start towards achieving our Scope 1 and 2 target. We need on average a 4.3% reduction in base year emissions each year. In 2024 we did not achieve this, however implementation of our decarbonisation strategy has only just begun. Furthermore, it is not anticipated that the strategy will achieve linear, reproducible reductions year on year. We are encouraged by the progress made from GridPoint, and will be rolling it out to the rest of the California network in 2025. On a mWh per store basis, we saw decreases in every region in FY24 compared to FY23 baseline. The California GridPoint results have also prompted a group-wide project for 2025 to assess the case for early replacement of inefficient HVAC systems which will drive emissions reduction as we progress towards the target.

For more information on our decarbonisation strategy, refer to the Transition Plan documented in the ‘Strategy’ section of this report. No offsets are currently assumed or factored in for achieving the GHG emissions reduction target. This option may be reassessed later if required, after actual data is collected and tracking against the target based on historical performance is reviewed and evaluated.

GROUP GHG EMISSIONS PROFILE

Scope 3

- Most of our emissions are Scope 3 emissions and although we first started measuring these in 2022, we have elected not to disclose them in this report, taking Adoption Provision 4 of NZ CS 2. Scope 3 emissions for us will likely include purchased goods - namely the food ingredients and items we buy from our suppliers, along with the packaging we use - and freight, waste management and business travel.
- Early assessments suggest purchased goods will be the dominant element of our total emissions profile, so we want to ensure measurement is sufficiently accurate to meet assurance requirements before we disclose. We will be re-screening all Scope 3 emission sources to confirm those that are material to our inventory and in need of measurement. This work is setting us up well to undertake our first full Scope 3 measurement later this year.

Risks and Opportunities

- In the Year 1 Disclosure, the Group stated that it considered insurance, borrowing costs and consumer preferences as the transition risks most likely to impact the business. Further consideration of transition risk during the transition planning for the Year 2 Disclosure has led Restaurant Brands to consider all business activities as vulnerable to transition risks in at least one scenario and time horizon.
- As highlighted in our first disclosure and in the 'Strategy' section of this report (see 'Climate-related Risks and Opportunities'), physical risks and the potential vulnerability of our assets (stores) to these, remain unchanged in our second disclosure, with precipitation stress anticipated to continue to be the climate hazard that the Group will experience the most significant change in exposure to under the three SSP scenarios. For more information on the percentage of our locations vulnerable to climate hazards please see the aforementioned section of this report and for further detail on data please see pages 25-28 of our Year 1 Disclosure.
- As stated in our first disclosure, due to commercial sensitivity, Restaurant Brands does not disclose specifics of business activities which may benefit from any climate-related opportunity. We continue to assess the potential impacts and benefits from climate-related opportunities and how the Groups' business activities and assets align to these.
- One opportunity that is clear across the Restaurant Brands value chain is that technology change is expected to be a significant contributor to the decarbonisation of our global operations, and for Scope 2 carbon emissions reduction in particular. This is expected to be the case under all scenarios, but particularly under the SSP1-1.9 scenario which is aligned with the Net Zero 2050 policy.

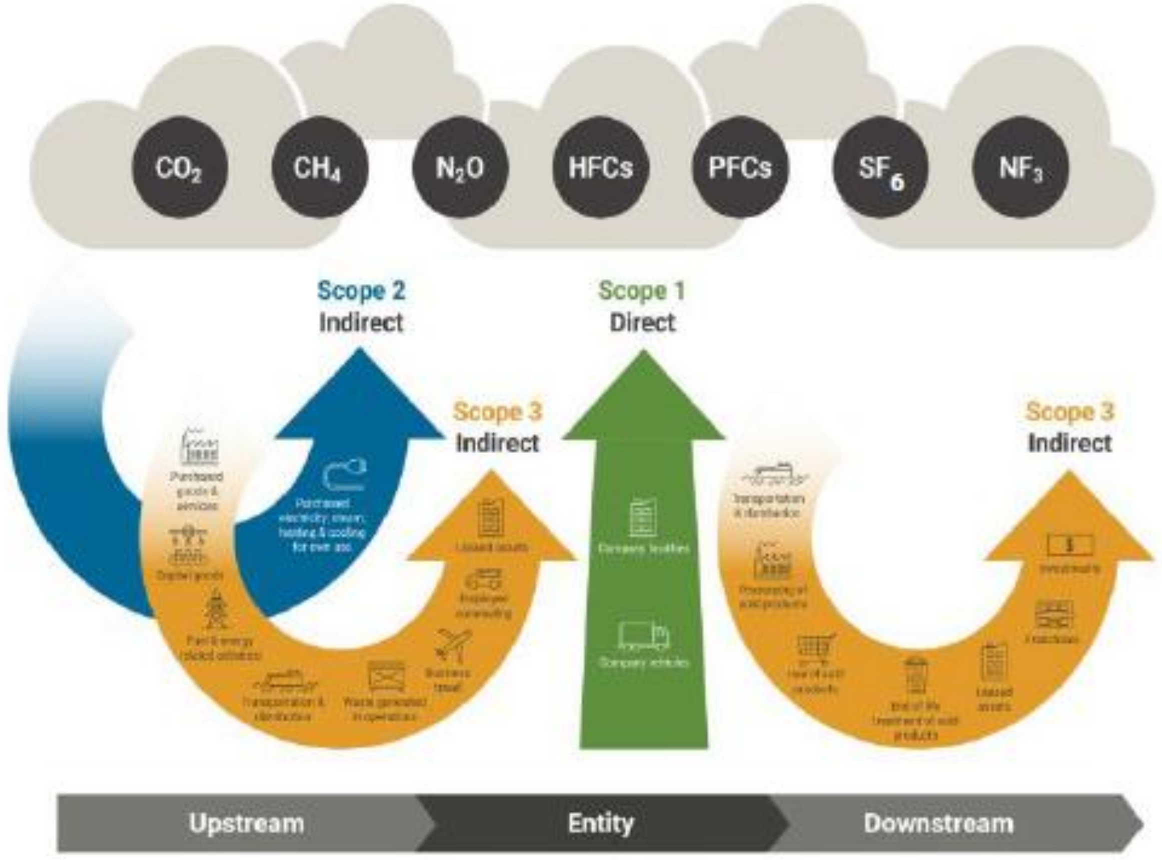
Capital Deployment and Internal Emission Price

- As outlined above, Restaurant Brands' capital allocation is aligned with its strategic plans and prioritised around the needs of our main business activities. Currently, capital expenditure is allocated on an initiative-by-initiative basis, but as a result of the Group's Transition Plan, this will evolve to a more forward-looking allocation process in the future, which we intend to develop further in 2025.
- Currently Restaurant Brands doesn't have methodology to calculate an internal emission price. However with the development of our emissions reduction initiatives and obtaining data for our intensity metrics, operating expenditure and capital expenditure, an internal emission price may be addressed and developed in the future.

See the 'Governance' section of this report for the status of linking management remuneration to climate-related risks and opportunities.

CRITERIA USED TO PREPARE OUR GHG EMISSIONS

This report includes Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.
Scope 3 emissions are not disclosed in this reporting period under provision 4 of the NZ CS 2.
GHG Protocol was used as a guide when calculating and reporting Group emissions.
The Group adopted an operational control approach for the consolidation of the Group GHG emissions which includes 381 stores, company fleet and four support offices.
Franchised stores will form part of Scope 3 emissions. The Group has excluded warehouses and storage units from Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions as the Group does not have operational control over these sites.
Scope 2 emissions are reported using location-based approach. No contractual instruments or energy attribute certificates from specific suppliers are currently used by the Group.
A market-based approach is not required to be reported under XRB NZ CS1 and therefore has not been presented.



Source: XRB - getting started on measuring your emissions

The following sources were used for respective conversion factors and unit ratios when calculating the Group GHG emissions:

Emission Factor Source	Region	Global Warming Potential (GWP)
Ministry for the Environment. 2024. *Measuring emissions: A guide for organisations: 2024. Emission Factor Workbook* (**MFE**)	New Zealand Australia Hawaii California	*IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) 2014 is used for the GWP of GHGs*
Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors Workbook 2024, Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (**ANG**)	Australia	*IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) 2014 is used for the GWP of GHGs*
US Environmental Protection Agency - GHG emssions factors hub, June 2024 (**EPA**)	Hawaii California	*IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) 2014 is used for the GWP of GHGs*
California Air Resources Board, GHG Global Warming Potentials Website (**CARB**)	New Zealand Hawaii California	*IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) 2014 is used for the GWP of GHGs*
UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, July 2024 (**UKG**)	New Zealand California	*IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) 2014 is used for the GWP of GHGs*

CRITERIA USED TO PREPARE OUR GHG EMISSIONS - CONTINUED

Scope	Emission Source	Data Source	Emission Factor Used	Methodology, Estimates, Exclusions and Limitations	Uncertainty
Scope 1	**Mobile Combustion - Fleet Fuel**	• NZ, HA and CA: fuel amount obtained from fuel card reports. • AU: mileage for vehicles derived from odometer readings taken across the year in H1, fuel card reports used in H2.	• NZ, AU: MFE, ANG • HA, CA: EPA	• NZ, HA and CA: Conversion made from litres (NZ) and gallons (HA and CA) for relevant fuel type to tCO2e. Assumption that supplier reports are complete and accurate. • AU: In H1, Car type, engine size and distance travel recorded. Conversion made to tCO2e. Assumption that odometer readings are accurate. In H2, assumption that tracking software data is complete and accurate.	• NZ, HA, CA: Low • AU: Low to Moderate due to km-based calculation method used in H1
	Stationary Combustion - Natural Gas, LPG, Propane, Generator Fuel (Diesel)	• NZ and AU: Supplier reports and invoicing. • HA and CA: Supplier invoicing.	• NZ: MFE • AU: ANG • HA, CA: EPA	• All regions: Monthly invoices and reports from suppliers used for 'used fuel' amounts. Assumption that supplier invoicing is complete and accurate. Assumption that gas usage does not vary significantly across the year • NZ: Due to data unavailability, estimation made for one store based on similar revenue stores. Estimation for partial missing days using proximate months billing. • AU: Due to data unavailability, consumption was partially estimated for three stores based on proximate months billing for missing periods. • HA: Due to data unavailability, estimation of gas usage for three stores, made based on consumption for similar revenue stores. Separate estimation made for partial missing data using previous month billing. Synthetic and non-synthetic natural gas treated as same emission factor due to data unavailability.	• NZ, AU, CA: Low • HA: Low to Moderate due to estimations
	Fugitive Emissions - Refrigerant Gas	• NZ, and AU: Supplier reports and invoicing. • HA and CA: Supplier invoicing.	• NZ: MFE, CARB, UKG • AU: MFE • HA, CA: MFE, CARB, UKG	• All regions: Refrigerant type and top-up amount converted to tCO2e. Estimations made where vendor invoicing data is incomplete or lacking specificity. • NZ: Data taken directly from supplier reports. Gas from 15 stores unavailable in Q1 due to change of vendor servicing stores in 2024. Data available and included from Q2. • AU and CA: Data from supplier reports and invoicing. Assumption that supplier invoicing is complete and accurate. • HA: Data from supplier invoicing. Assumption that supplier invoicing is complete and accurate.	• AU, CA: Low • NZ: Low to Moderate due partial Q1 data unavailability. • HA: Low to Moderate due to estimations
Scope 2	**Purchased Electricity**	• NZ and AU: Supplier reports and invoicing. • CA and HA: Supplier invoicing.	• NZ: MFE • AU: ANG • HA, CA: EPA	• All regions: Supplier invoicing and reports used to derive full year consumption and converted to tCO2e. Estimation for CA and HA support offices consumption made using size comparison of NZ office. Assumption made that store electricity usage does not vary significantly across the year. Assumption that supplier invoicing is complete and accurate. • NZ: Estimation made for one store where data was unavailable for FY24. Estimation based on similar revenue stores. Estimation made for partial missing days using previous month billing. • AU: Estimation made based on previous months billing for one store and support office where December data was unavailable. • HA: Due to data unavailability, estimation of electricity usage for six stores made based on consumption for similar-size stores. Estimation made for partial missing data using previous months billing. • CA: Estimation made based for partial missing data using previous months billing.	• NZ, AU, CA: Low • HA: Low to Moderate due to estimations

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE

Independent Assurance Report

To the Directors of Restaurant Brands New Zealand Limited

Limited Assurance Report on Restaurant Brands New Zealand Limited's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Disclosures

Our conclusion

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on the gross GHG emissions, additional required disclosures of gross GHG emissions, and gross GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty (the GHG Disclosures), within the *Scope of our Limited Assurance Engagement* section below, included in the Climate-Related Disclosure Report (the CRD Report) of Restaurant Brands New Zealand Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the GHG Disclosures are not fairly presented and are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards (NZ CSs) issued by the External Reporting Board (XRB), as explained on page 2 of the CRD Report.

Scope of our Limited Assurance Engagement

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement over the following GHG Disclosures on pages 27, 32 and 33 of the CRD Report for the year ended 31 December 2024:

- gross GHG emissions:
  - Group Total Scope 1 on page 27; and
  - Group Total Scope 2 on page 27;
- additional required disclosures of gross GHG emissions on page 32; and
- gross GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty on pages 32 to 33.

Our assurance engagement does not extend to any other information included, or referred to, in the Annual Report or CRD Report. The comparative information for the year ended 31 December 2023 disclosed in the Group's CRD Report is not covered by the assurance conclusion expressed in this report. We have not performed any procedures with respect to the excluded information and, therefore, no conclusion is expressed on it.

Key Matters to the GHG assurance engagement

In this section we present those matters that, in our professional judgement, were most significant in undertaking the assurance engagement over the GHG Disclosures. These matters were addressed in the context of our assurance engagement, and in forming our conclusion. We did not reach a separate assurance conclusion on the individual key matter.

Description of the key matter	How our assurance engagement addressed the key matter
Completeness and accuracy of Scope 1 Fugitive emissions from refrigerants. As disclosed on page 28, the Group has improved its procedures for data collection in FY24, identifying additional repairs and maintenance vendors that provide refrigerants to stores in Hawaii and Australia. The identification of these additional vendors resulted in a material increase in Scope 1 Fugitive emissions from refrigerants compared to the previous data collection procedures and also resulted in a restatement to FY23 information. The Group's data collection procedures in FY24 identified vendors supplying refrigerants that had not been identified in FY23. This required extending our planned testing procedures to test that other vendors had not been identified, or the data from identified vendors recorded accurately, despite the new data collection procedures applied by Management. We consider this to be a key matter because it is an area that required significant attention during the engagement.	We assessed the risk that the Group's process was not complete and accurate in respect of all territories, and determined that the material risk arose in Hawaii and Australia. We have, through enquiries, obtained an understanding of the Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the identification of refrigerant suppliers. We have performed analytical procedures and trend analysis of Scope 1 Fugitive emissions from refrigerants by location, and made enquiries of management to obtain explanations for any significant differences we identified. In determining our limited assurance procedures to further respond to the identified risk, we tested, on a limited sample basis: • Repairs and maintenance vendors to supporting documentation to ensure completeness of the population of refrigerant suppliers identified by management; • Supporting documentation received from identified refrigerant vendors to assess whether they contained evidence of refrigerants being supplied; and • Where refrigerants had been identified as supplied, whether management had accurately captured the amounts supplied as recorded on the supporting documentation. We recalculated the Scope 1 Fugitive emissions from refrigerants for Hawaii and Australia. We also considered the presentation and disclosure of this matter in accordance with the requirements of the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards.

Directors' responsibilities

The Directors of the Company are responsible on behalf of the Company for the preparation and fair presentation of the GHG Disclosures in accordance with NZ CSs. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation of GHG Disclosures that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Inherent Uncertainty in preparing GHG Disclosures

As discussed on page 33 of the CRD Report, the GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

Our independence and quality management

This assurance engagement was undertaken in accordance with New Zealand Standard on Assurance Engagements 1 *Assurance Engagements over Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures*, issued by the External Reporting Board (XRB) (NZ SAE 1). NZ SAE 1 is founded on the fundamental principles of independence, integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

We have also complied with the following professional and ethical standards and accreditation body requirements:

- Professional and Ethical Standard 1: International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand);
- Professional and Ethical Standard 3: Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements; and
- Professional and Ethical Standard 4: Engagement Quality Reviews.

We are independent of the Group. Our firm provides other assurance services for the Group and agreed-upon procedures. Our firm also provides another service relating to the provision of a whistleblower line. The provision of these other services has not impaired our independence.

Assurance practitioner's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the GHG Disclosures based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained. NZ SAE 1 requires us to plan and perform the engagement to obtain the intended level of assurance about whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the GHG Disclosures are not fairly presented and are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance NZ CSs, whether due to fraud or error, and to report our conclusion to the Directors of the Company.

As we are engaged to form an independent conclusion on the GHG Disclosures prepared by management, we are not permitted to be involved in the preparation of the GHG information as doing so may compromise our independence.

Summary of work performed

Our limited assurance engagement was performed in accordance with NZ SAE 1, and ISAE (NZ) 3410 *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Emissions*. This involves assessing the suitability in the circumstances of the Group's use of NZ CSs as the basis for the preparation of the GHG Disclosures, assessing the risks of material misstatement of the GHG Disclosures whether due to fraud or error, responding to the assessed risks as necessary in the circumstances, and evaluating the overall presentation of the GHG Disclosures.

A limited assurance engagement is substantially less in scope than a reasonable assurance engagement in relation to both the risk assessment procedures, including an understanding of internal control, and the procedures performed in response to the assessed risks.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgement and included enquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies, and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records. In undertaking our limited assurance engagement on the GHG Disclosures, we:

- Obtained, through enquiries, an understanding of the Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the GHG Disclosures. We did not evaluate the design of particular control activities, or obtain evidence about their implementation;
- Evaluated whether the Group's methods for developing estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied. We tested, on a limited sample basis, the data on which the estimates are based. Our procedures did not include separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate the Group's estimates;
- Performed analytical procedures and trend analysis of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions and made enquiries of management to obtain explanations for any significant differences we identified;
- Tested, a limited number of items to, or from, supporting records, as appropriate;
- Recalculated Group Total Scope 1 and Group Total Scope 2 GHG emissions; and
- Considered the presentation and disclosure of the GHG Disclosures.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement and does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that we otherwise might identify. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion on these GHG Disclosures.

Inherent limitations

Because of the inherent limitations of an assurance engagement, together with the internal control structure, it is possible that fraud, error or non-compliance may occur and not be detected.

Who we report to

This report is made solely to the Company's Directors, as a body. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state those matters which we are required to state to them in our assurance report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company Directors, as a body, for our procedures, for this report, or for the conclusions we have formed.

The engagement partner on the engagement resulting in this independent assurance report is Christopher Ussher.

For and on behalf of:

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers
30 April 2025

Wellington