



Radius Residential Care Limited

Climate-Related Disclosures Report 2025



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Disclaimer

This report contains forward-looking statements, including climate-related scenarios, metrics, targets, assumptions, forecasts, projections, statements of Radius Care’s future intentions, estimates and judgements that may not evolve as predicted. These statements are based on current assumptions, expectations and estimates about Radius Care’s present and future strategies and Radius Care’s future operating environment and are therefore inherently uncertain and subject to limitations and a number of risks, particularly as inputs, available data and information are likely to change.

Radius Care has used its best efforts to provide a reasonable basis for forward-looking statements and is committed to progressing our response to climate-related risks and opportunities over time but is constrained by the developing nature of this subject matter. We have based these statements on our current knowledge as at 18 July 2025. There are many factors that could cause Radius Care’s actual results, performance or achievement of climate-related metrics (including targets) to differ materially from that described, including economic and technological viability, as well as climatic, government, consumer, and market factors outside of Radius Care’s control.

Nothing in this report should be interpreted as earnings or any other legal, financial, tax or other advice or guidance. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Radius Care and its subsidiaries, directors, officers, employees, contractors and agents shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising in any way (including by way of negligence) from or in connection with any information provided or omitted.

Welcome to this Report

Radius Care provides health services for the elderly, including the provision of hospital, dementia and rest home residential care, in-home care, and catering services, along with development and operation of integrated retirement villages in New Zealand.

We are pleased to release our second climate-related disclosures in accordance with the New Zealand Climate Standards¹ issued by the Aotearoa New Zealand External Reporting Board (Standards).

At Radius Care, we are committed to integrating principles of sustainability and climate-related risk assessment into our strategic decision-making processes and broader risk management framework, in the same way we do for other risks and opportunities facing our business. We understand the importance of focusing our efforts on climate-related risks and opportunities now, for the sake of our future growth, value creation, and mitigation of climate-related risk.

As acknowledged in our inaugural climate-related disclosures report, Radius Care will continue to enhance the breadth and depth of its reporting. We also remain flexible and ready to adapt our response to climate-related risks and opportunities over the long term, as the nature and impact of climate change become clearer.

Radius Residential Care Limited is a climate-reporting entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. This report covers Radius Care's sustainability measures and performance with the aim of providing transparency and clarity to its shareholders on climate-related risks and opportunities. The disclosures cover the period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 (FY25) and include Radius Residential Care Limited and its subsidiaries.

This report is available on our website at www.radiuscare.co.nz/investor-centre.



Brien Cree
Founder & Executive Chair



Hamish Stevens
Chair of Audit and Risk Committee

18 JULY 2025

¹ The Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards comprise NZ CS 1, NZ CS 2 and NZ CS 3.



Statement of Compliance

Radius Care is a climate-reporting entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. These climate-related disclosures comply with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards (NZ CS 1, 2 and 3) issued by the External Reporting Board.

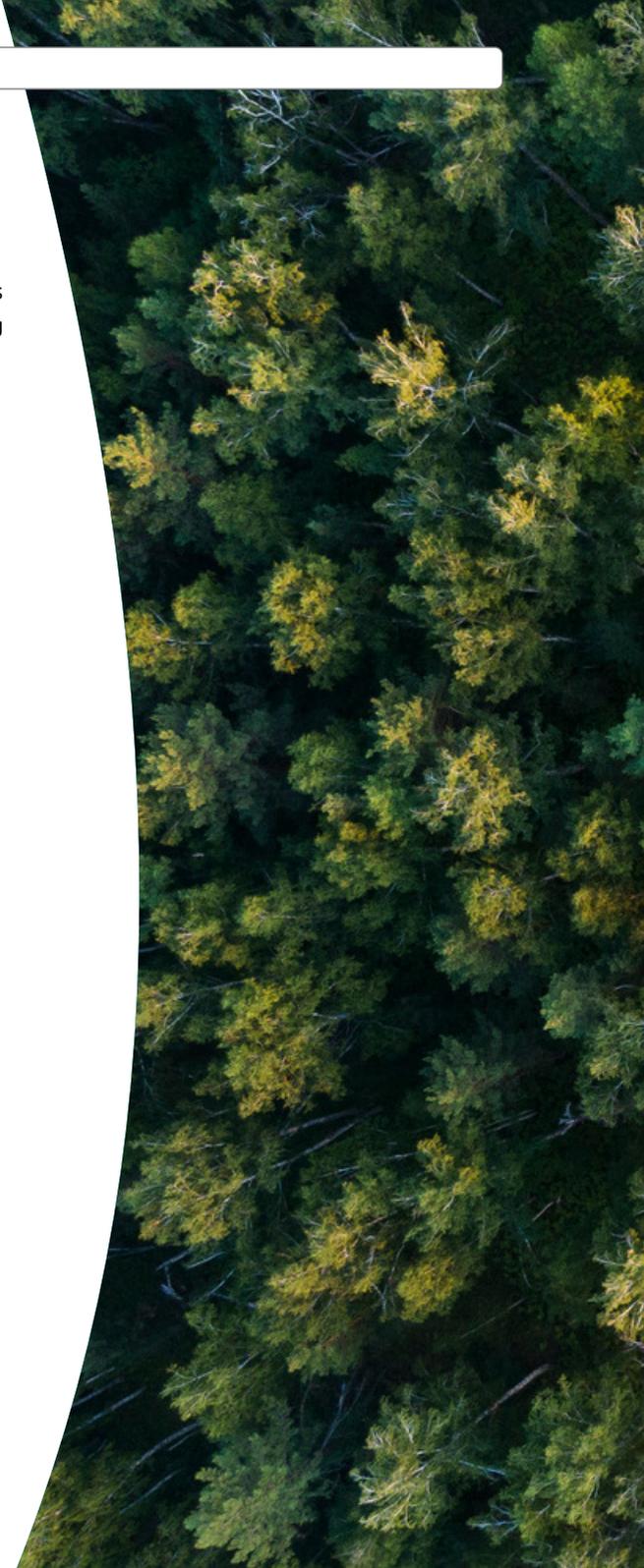
In preparing Radius Care's climate-related disclosures for our second reporting period, the Board and Management have elected to use the following Adoption Provisions in NZ CS 2:

Adoption Provision 2, which provides an exemption in the second reporting period from the requirements to disclose anticipated financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities, a description of the time horizons over which the anticipated financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities could reasonably be expected to occur, and (if relevant) an explanation as to why the quantitative information cannot be disclosed.

Adoption Provision 6, which provides an exemption in the second reporting period from the requirement to disclose comparative information for the immediately preceding two reporting periods and allows for the provision of one year of comparative information for each metric disclosed. Radius Care has disclosed comparative data for the preceding period, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024 (FY24).

Adoption Provision 7, which provides an exemption in the second reporting period from the requirement to disclose an analysis of the main trends evident from a comparison of each metric from the previous reporting period to the current reporting period.

Adoption Provision 8, which provides an exemption for entities with an accounting period ending before 31 December 2025 from the requirements to include Scope 3 GHG emissions in the scope of the assurance engagement.



Governance

Board of Directors

Radius Care's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for all decision making within Radius Care. The Board is responsible for ensuring that key business risks are identified and that appropriate controls, processes, and responses are in place to effectively identify and manage any potential and material risks. The Board approves strategy, establishes policies, monitors Management's performance and ensures Radius Care has appropriate policies in place, including policies in relation to climate risks and opportunities.

Audit & Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee (**ARC**) supports the Board by overseeing the effective development and implementation of policies. This includes overseeing Radius Care's risk profile and Management's actions in the identification, assessment, management and reporting of material risks.

The ARC is specifically responsible for overseeing the annual climate-related disclosures programme, making any recommendations to the Board for approval, and ensuring climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into the enterprise risk management framework.

Governance Process and Frequency

Management updates the ARC and Board in respect of standing material risks every six months. On these occasions, the Board reviews the risk management framework, including the company's risk register, which contains various material climate-related risks and opportunities. At any time where there is a material increase in the severity of any risk or the identification of a new or emerging risk, Management will update the ARC and Board promptly.

Any major climate-related risk events or incidents of an urgent nature are reported to the Board immediately.

The ARC conducts an annual review of the Company's risk management framework and policy (which includes climate-related risks and opportunities).

Radius Care has undertaken a process for preparing this climate-related disclosures report, with the support of external providers. This process focused on identifying key climate-related risks and opportunities, and the impact which these may have on Radius Care, over the short, medium and long-term. This has led to the development of responses to deal with these risks, and the potential scenarios that may arise in the years ahead.

Radius Care endeavours to further enhance our climate-related reporting by developing policies, procedures, metrics, and targets in the future reporting periods.

Board Skillset

The Board annually reviews the skillset of its individual members to ensure that there are adequate and appropriate skills and competencies to provide oversight of all relevant skills, including climate-related skills. A director skills matrix is used to complete this review, which includes an assessment of each individual Director's environmental and sustainability capabilities. A summary of the Board skills matrix is available on page 7 of Radius Care's 2025 [Corporate Governance Statement](#).

In addition, the Board and ARC seeks professional advice on climate-related matters to supplement the expertise of Board members and Management as needed.

Integration of Climate Change Risks and Opportunities into Strategy

Radius Care acknowledges the impact of climate-related risks in New Zealand and within the industry which we operate.

Sustainability is integrated into our strategic decision-making process, with a focus on ensuring property development and refurbishment works are undertaken to future-proof Radius Care's assets against known and anticipated climate-related issues.

Our care homes and villages have reviewed their local climate-related risks and opportunities. They are also actively developing and embedding strategies and mitigations into their operations.

For example, care homes are prioritising a reduction in waste to landfill.

Monitoring Progress Against Targets

Radius Care is in the early stages of developing appropriate metrics and targets for managing its climate related risks and opportunities. These will be further developed in the upcoming financial year, along with a process for monitoring progress against these targets. This process, for example, may include the incorporation of these targets into our existing reporting processes.

At this stage, climate-related or sustainability performance metrics or targets are not yet incorporated into Radius Care's short-term incentive or long-term incentive remuneration schemes. However, Radius Care may consider incorporating these in the future as its sustainability journey progresses.

Management's Role

Radius Care's Senior Leadership Team (**SLT**) is responsible for designing, implementing and monitoring the risk management framework. This includes identifying risks, providing necessary resources to support effective risk management, monitoring the Company's risk profile, and ensuring effective controls are in place to mitigate risks within each senior leader's responsible business unit.

The SLT is assigned responsibilities of all risks (including climate-related risks) through the risk management policy.

The CEO and CFO are regularly invited to attend ARC meetings, where they engage with the Committee members on material risks and regularly report on the risk framework, including reporting to the ARC on climate-related risks and opportunities at least annually.

Management is informed about, makes decisions on and monitors climate-related risks and opportunities through:

- Periodic review of the risk register, which includes any material risk that affects the Company (including climate-related risks) at SLT meetings;
- Consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities at SLT strategy workshops;
- Regular meetings with the Compliance and Risk Manager (who is responsible for sustainability initiatives) to ascertain any emerging risks and opportunities;
- Reports from the Sustainability Committee.

The Sustainability Committee

The Sustainability Committee comprises a cross-section of the organisation and meets regularly to discuss the company's sustainability practices, strategies and sector-related environmental and sustainability matters.

Individual staff members are also responsible for understanding and managing the risks in their area of operation.

A climate risk working group was established in 2023 comprising SLT and other senior business leaders to identify key climate-related risks and opportunities along with the current and expected impact on the business.

Governance Structure



Strategy

Current Climate-Related Impacts

To date, Radius Care has not been significantly impacted by climate-related events. This is partly due to the geographic spread of our care homes and villages across New Zealand which are situated away from coastal areas and waterways. While we have not been significantly impacted by climate related events, Management closely monitors possible scenarios that may have a direct, or indirect, impact on our care homes and village operations. Management also has processes in place that can be implemented establish support teams who can promptly supply emergency provisions, fuel and generators to care homes and villages that are in need of support.

Scenario Analysis

Our Approach to Scenario Analysis

In 2023, Radius Care undertook its inaugural, standalone scenario analysis across three different climate scenarios to help identify our climate-related risks and opportunities and to better understand the resilience of our business model and strategy. Radius Care has continued to use this scenario analysis in this reporting period (FY25).

An examination of the value chain was performed which covered all care homes, villages and relevant business segments which support the delivery of care and are deemed to be important and material to Radius Care. The climate risk assessment was predominantly limited to New Zealand and focused on the location, logistics and health impacts expected to be encountered. Transitional risks considered the broader supply chain in the context of aged care government policies, and resident needs which may impact significantly on Radius Care.

Radius Care was a participant in the health sector working group led by Te Whatu Ora and a collective group of health sector stakeholders within New Zealand who collaborated to develop a [specific set of climate change scenarios](#). The project drew on insights from public agencies, private sector entities, research institutes and academia, with Tonkin + Taylor facilitating the process. We then worked with our own external experts through a series of workshops to further develop the company's own scenarios relevant to our organisation.

The three scenarios analysed were 1.1°C (being the baseline scenario), a 1.5°C scenario and a 3.0°C scenario (all being relative to pre-industrial levels through to the end of the century). These were created to

enable the identification of climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities that might plausibly emerge between 2023 and 2050.

With the support of our external facilitator, we analysed our organisation's climate-related impacts and risks and assessed these against the three climate scenarios – Baseline, Orderly, and Hothouse World (described in further detail on page 9).

The risk assessment process focused on both physical and transitional climate-related risks. Physical risks were adapted from the Ministry for the Environment's Arotakenga Huringa Āhuarangi: A Framework for the National Climate Change Risk Assessment for Aotearoa New Zealand. The list was supplemented with transitional risks adapted from both XRB and TCFD guidance.

The risk assessment process had three stages:

1. An initial risk screening of a master list of over 30 risks and opportunities;
2. A baseline risk assessment representing 1.1°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels;
3. A scenario risk assessment of two further scenarios representing 1.5°C and 3.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels.

The process involved interviews with members of the SLT as well as subject matter experts, representing different functions and locations of the business, and consideration of how Radius Care's operations, residents and employees may be affected under each scenario. The most prominent climate risks and opportunities relevant to Radius Care were explored and assessed at a series of workshops.

Description of Scenarios

Radius Care has adopted a range of scenarios which offer a very optimistic, optimistic and pessimistic view on plausible futures. Using these scenarios provides Radius Care with a current view of resilience having captured recent experiences and impacts from a changing climate. The pessimistic future view provides Radius Care with a scenario, that when included in developing future strategy, will help to create a resilient approach. The three climate scenarios adopted are summarised as follows:

Baseline 1.1°C

This is our baseline assessment of current policy settings and impacts of 1.1°C of warming based on our current assessment of physical and transitional risks as they relate to a New Zealand context. This scenario assumes an orderly and immediate transition to a low emission economy and the impact of these actions limits increases to global warming to current levels.

Key Assumptions

There is global adoption of strong and effective climate policies and existing policy settings are ratcheted to meet more stringent targets.

There is a global shift to wind, solar and geothermal energy and a rapid deployment of distributed energy generation, storage and load management.

There is widespread and rapid adoption of electric transportation and decarbonisation technologies.

Seasonal climate patterns change leading to increases in storm intensity and river flooding.

Seasonal climate patterns change leading to increases in drought severity, and fire weather.

Socio-political instability is low.

Increased focus and reliance on carbon capture, storage and sequestration.

Orderly 1.5°C

Under this future scenario, there is a focus on decarbonising, and the delayed transition (i.e. beyond 2030) means that transitional impacts are moderate to high, depending on the timing of regulatory and legal interventions. Physical risks are limited as warming in a New Zealand context is slowed. The financial impacts are seen as low to moderate, and both consumer sentiment and macro-economic conditions are uncertain.

Hothouse 3.0°C

This scenario is the hothouse world. In this scenario, physical impacts are the most severe, as is the financial impact of supply chain disruptions. Transitional impacts are limited as regulation is either not developed or severely delayed. In this scenario, the focus on decarbonising and limited warming is ineffective, resulting in a hothouse 3.0°C future.

Key Assumptions

Current policy settings remain largely unchanged.

There is no significant shift towards wind, solar and geothermal energy or rapid deployment of distributed energy generation, storage or load management.

There is little to no adoption of electric transportation or decarbonisation technologies.

Seasonal climate patterns change-leading to extremes in storm intensity and river flooding.

Seasonal climate patterns change-leading to extremes in drought severity, and fire weather.

Socio-political instability is high.

Little to no reliance on carbon capture, storage and sequestration.



Scenario Overviews

	Baseline 1.1°C	Orderly 1.5°C	Hothouse 3.0°C
Environmental	<p>9</p> <p>Extreme Rainfall² Days (per annum)</p>	<p>+11</p> <p>Extreme Rainfall² Days (per annum)</p>	<p>+11</p> <p>Extreme Rainfall² Days (per annum)</p>
	<p>16</p> <p>Extreme Heat (>25°C) Days (per annum)</p>	<p>+15</p> <p>Extreme Heat (>25°C) Days (per annum)</p>	<p>+30</p> <p>Extreme Heat (>25°C) Days (per annum)</p>
	<p>0.2m</p> <p>Sea Level Rises</p>	<p>0.2m</p> <p>Sea Level Rises</p>	<p>0.32m</p> <p>Sea Level Rises</p>
Policy	<p>\$65 NZD</p> <p>Carbon Price</p>	<p>\$277 NZD</p> <p>Carbon Price</p>	<p>\$35 NZD</p> <p>Carbon Price</p>
Social	<p>NZ - 2.8% Global - 0.8%</p> <p>Population Increases</p>	<p>NZ - 16% Global - 7%</p> <p>Population Increases</p>	<p>NZ - 26% Global - 8%</p> <p>Population Increases</p>
Technology	<p>87%</p> <p>Renewable Energy</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>Renewable Energy by 2030</p>	<p>>90%</p> <p>Renewable Energy by 2030</p>

Using a combination of scenarios is intended to add resilience to the risk assessment process and resultant strategic decisions, preparing Radius Care for inevitable uncertainty in the short to medium-term.

Sources of data include but are not limited to: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, NIWA, Network for Greening the Financial System, International Energy Agency and Climate Change Commission, Ministry for the Environment and Stats NZ.

2. Extreme Rainfall is based on data derived from Stats NZ which averages rainfall data from 30 sites across New Zealand.

Time Horizons

Short term is considered a one to ten year time frame, medium term is from ten to thirty years, and long term is anything over thirty years. These time horizons are of particular relevance when we are assessing the strategic development of our assets and our strategic growth plans.

Risks and Opportunities

As part of the scenario analysis process, Radius Care undertook its first climate-related risk and opportunity assessment with reference to the established climate-related scenarios.

The table on pages 12-13 sets out a summary of Radius Care's key climate-related risks that were identified against our three selected scenarios, with all risks affecting all locations of our operations (from Northland to Invercargill). There were no material opportunities identified in the analysis undertaken.

These climate-related physical and transition risks might plausibly emerge between 2023 and 2050.

The potential impact of each climate risk has been determined based on Radius Care's internal qualitative and quantitative risk assessment process, using our existing risk management framework, which considers risks based on the likelihood of occurrence and the potential consequences to the business. The process will be repeated on an annual basis to ensure the resulting risks, opportunities, and Management responses remain relevant. An annual review of climate-related risks will build resilience into our response to climate change.

Other risks and opportunities that did not meet the materiality threshold have not been disclosed, but all identified risks will continue to be monitored to assess any change in materiality, with our future disclosures to be adjusted to reflect any changes.



Climate-Related Risks

Risk	Type/Time Horizon	Baseline 1.1°C	Orderly 1.5°C	Hothouse 3.0°C	Controls/ Mitigations
Higher mean temperatures - air and seawater	Type: Physical Time Horizon: Mid - long term	Medium Risk Increase in heat related impacts to health and wellbeing of residents, employees and contractors, including loss of productivity. Increased cooling needs (retrofit/upgrades) with higher energy consumption and operational costs. There was no material financial impact in FY25 in relation to this risk.		High Risk Increase in heat related impacts to health and wellbeing of residents, employees and contractors, including loss of productivity. Increased cooling needs (retrofit/upgrades) with higher energy consumption and operational costs.	We are actively reviewing Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems at care homes and retirement villages to ensure the health and wellbeing of residents, employees and contractors.
Heatwaves: increasing persistence, frequency and magnitude	Type: Physical Time Horizon: Mid - long term	Medium Risk Increased peak capacity and need for HVAC within care homes and retirement villages. Regulations introduced regarding HVAC requirements within care homes. There was no material financial impact in FY25 in relation to this risk.		High Risk Increased peak capacity and need for HVAC within care homes and retirement villages. Regulations introduced regarding HVAC requirements within care homes.	We are actively reviewing HVAC options at care homes and retirement villages to ensure the health and wellbeing of residents, employees and contractors.
Increased storminess and extreme winds	Type: Physical Time Horizon: Mid - long term	Medium Risk Potential delays and disruption to supply chains similar to those experienced during the Auckland floods and Cyclone Gabrielle. Increased damage to buildings and properties susceptible to extreme storms and wind such as roofs, gardens and outdoor furniture. Reduced communications and/or power outages during extreme weather events. There was no material financial impact in FY25 in relation to this risk.		High Risk Potential delays and disruption to supply chains similar to those experienced during the Auckland floods and Cyclone Gabrielle. Increased damage to buildings and properties susceptible to extreme storms and wind such as roofs, gardens and outdoor furniture. Reduced communications and/or power outages during extreme weather events.	Processes and procedures are in place to ensure the safety and wellbeing of employees and residents during extreme weather events and mitigations in place to minimise the impact of supply chain disruptions. Back up communication devices such as Starlink and access to generators during prolonged outages are being rolled out with a focus on rural and isolated care homes.

Risk	Type/Time Horizon	Baseline 1.1°C	Orderly 1.5°C	Hothouse 3.0°C	Controls/Mitigations
Increasing coastal erosion - cliffs and beaches increasing landslides and soil erosion	Type: Physical Time Horizon: Mid - long term	Medium Risk Potential delays and disruption to supply chains similar to those experienced during the Auckland floods and Cyclone Gabrielle. Reduced ability of employees to travel to and from care homes for work where local roading networks have been impacted by these events. There was no material financial impact in FY25 in relation to this risk.		High Risk Potential delays and disruption to supply chains similar to those experienced during the Auckland floods and Cyclone Gabrielle. Reduced ability of employees to travel to and from care homes for work where local roading networks have been impacted by these events.	Processes and procedures are in place to ensure the safety and wellbeing of employees and residents during extreme weather events and mitigations in place to minimise the impact of supply chain disruptions. Back up communication devices such as Starlink and access to generators during prolonged outages are being rolled out with a focus on rural and isolated care homes.
Insurance	Type: Transitional Time Horizon: Mid - long term	Low Risk Insurance providers becoming more risk focused with increased need to mitigate risks in order to maintain insurance coverage. There was no material financial impact in FY25 in relation to this risk.	Medium Risk Insurance providers becoming more risk focused with increased need to mitigate risks in order to maintain insurance coverage.	High Risk Insurance providers becoming more risk focused with increased need to mitigate risks in order to maintain insurance coverage.	Risk mitigations are assessed and undertaken as needed to maintain an appropriate level of insurance cover across our care homes and retirement villages.
Increased new illnesses and/or diseases	Type: Transitional Time Horizon: Mid - long term	Low Risk New illnesses and/or diseases resulting from climate related impacts which have the potential to increase the risk of illness to our residents and staff, increase care requirements and disrupt our supply chain. There was no material financial impact in FY25 in relation to this risk.	Medium Risk New illnesses and/or diseases resulting from climate related impacts which have the potential to increase the risk of illness to our residents and staff, increase care requirements and disrupt our supply chain.	High Risk New illnesses and diseases as a result of increasing climate impacts (mainly from overseas).	Robust procedures were developed throughout COVID-19 to mitigate the spread of illnesses and diseases within care homes.

The above climate-related risks will (where relevant) be incorporated into Radius Care's internal capital deployment and funding decision-making processes when making decisions on the use of development and refurbishment capital.

Financial Impacts

Radius Care has assessed that there are no material current financial impacts in relation to any climate-related risks disclosed in the previous table. In assessing and quantifying the current financial impacts attributable to climate change, Management considered what components can be attributed directly to climate-related risks or opportunities, and is therefore not related to operational decisions or challenges. This assessment can be difficult and is often judgement-based.

Radius Care is working to improve the tracking of these costs and the development of an internal climate risk methodology, to enable easier reporting for years where climate-risks do have a material impact on operations. Before climate-related disclosures were required, Radius Care experienced impacts that could have been attributed partially to climate risks. Management is using these impacts to support the formation of the financial impact methodology. Examples of the impacts include one off costs following significant weather events and replacement/repair costs for some assets affected during these events.

Radius Care has elected not to disclose the anticipated financial impacts in relation to the physical and transition risks identified. However, Management is commencing work on developing systems and models that allow for this to be carried out in future financial periods. It is important to note that there is currently no prescribed methodology available for this. At a high level, Radius Care will assess the anticipated financial impact of an event based on two key considerations:

1. Financial magnitude of event, in terms of maximum potential financial impact; and
2. Probability of event occurring on an annual basis.

The potential financial impact of a risk materialising is based on first looking at actual historical data from an event occurring and then adjusting for any mitigations or business model changes that would make the data no longer representative of that risk. Where a risk event has not occurred previously, the financial cost has been calculated by looking at the impact of the event and the financial impact of repair against remediation. Where there is no ability to determine specific cost or financial impact due to the range of variables, an estimate range has been used to ensure each risk is considered appropriately. This is a pragmatic and efficient approach

to quantification of financial risk and allows for focus on risks that are more significant.

Probability is the second key consideration in calculating anticipated financial impact. Where possible, as an initial step, specific data would be utilised to support this, however it is often not possible to obtain a specific probability. The following step is to look at frequency of event over the past decade and consider whether this is likely to continue at the same rate or increase under the different climate scenarios. Again, research can provide some guidance, but specific probabilities are inherently difficult to determine with precision. Lastly, in assessing probability, Management will discuss with relevant key stakeholders who have experience in the areas of risks to look at the possible occurrence over the next 30 years, this is then converted into an annual probability estimate. The finalisation of this internal methodology to quantify climate risks, will be a key focus in future reporting periods. As with any methodology that relies on historical data and significant judgements in relation to the future, the expectation is that the anticipated financial impact disclosure would be disclosed as a financial range, and would be caveated with the limitations that are inherent with judgments being made.

Transition Plan

The identified climate-related risks and opportunities have been integrated into broader business planning and capital allocation decisions, to ensure that Radius Care is taking proactive steps towards transitioning to a lower carbon future and to mitigate potential risks to the business. Management's current response to the identified risks and opportunities does not differ significantly under the various climate-related scenarios. An assessment is made to determine any available options to help mitigate the risk, the feasibility/availability of the technology and the commercial viability. Management may also request opinions from experts to help them fully form a response/action on the climate related risk or opportunity.

Due to the long-term nature of the climate scenarios, it is anticipated that Management's response will change over time, as climate impacts become clearer and more definitive information becomes available.

The climate risk assessment undertaken annually will continue to utilise the scenarios to consider plausible future risks and opportunities to ensure Radius Care's response is more proactive than reactive, within the various limitations on the business.

The current business strategy supports an increased focus on sustainability and risk management. When projects are presented to the Board seeking approval of capital expenditure, there is a deliberate focus on sustainability outcomes and emissions reductions where it is cost effective to do so. As part of capital allocation decisions, carbon reduction is also considered as an input into a project. This embedding of sustainability is increasing the focus on making the business more resilient to climate and broader ESG risks and allows for early identification of potential opportunities for Radius Care.



Transitioning Away From Fossil Fuel at Radius Elloughton Gardens

A large portion of Radius Care's Scope 1 emissions are derived from fossil fuel based heating systems at some of our care homes. Over time, the company plans to replace these with modern efficient electric heat pump systems. The first project will commence later in 2025, with an investment of \$0.45m at Elloughton Gardens to replace the existing diesel boiler. This initiative is expected to reduce the company's Scope 1 emissions by 9%, offset by a small increase in Scope 2 emissions.

Progress Towards Transition Planning

Radius Care continues to acknowledge the need to respond and adapt to the impacts of climate change. We recognise that our current business model and strategy will require further adjustments with a heightened focus on climate-related risks. Our current key transition initiatives and commitments include:

Designing and Building for Climate Resilience

Radius Care is considering climate impacts in our developments, aiming to design and build with an awareness of a hotter world. This proactive approach is aimed at incorporating sustainable building practices in order to adapt to future climate conditions.

Transitioning Company Vehicles to EVs

Radius Care plans to transition company vehicles towards electric vehicles (EVs). This move supports reducing our carbon footprint and aligns with the global shift towards cleaner transportation.

Reducing Waste to Landfill

We are working on reducing the amount of waste our care homes produce that ends up in landfill sites. This initiative contributes to minimising our environmental impact and promoting sustainable waste management practices.



Radius Care acknowledges that additional initiatives will be developed as we build out our strategy and transition plan over the coming years, and as we adapt to a low-emissions and more climate-resilient future.

Risk Management

Identifying and Managing

Radius Care's approach to identifying and assessing climate-related risk involved a standalone analysis in 2023 which systematically identified climate-related risks and assessed the potential short, medium and long term impacts on different aspects of the business. Risk ratings (low, medium or high) were then determined and strategies were developed to mitigate the identified risks and capitalise on opportunities. These risks are then monitored to ensure mitigation strategies remain effective, adapting where necessary to changing conditions. Short term risks are considered a one to ten year time frame, medium term is from ten to thirty years, and long term is anything over thirty years.

Our general risk assessment framework was used to determine risk ratings and to allow us to compare climate-related risks against other types of risks.

Radius Care's climate-related risks are regularly reviewed and incorporated into the risk management register. This approach facilitates the inclusion of climate-related risks into our existing risk management and governance frameworks.

Risk Management Integration Process

Management regularly monitors and review material risks including those that are climate-related.

Day-to-day management of climate-related risks and opportunities sits with the SLT. The ARC undertakes a deep dive on risks (including climate-related) on an annual basis.

Expectations are set across the organisation around risk, with functional leads responsible for mitigation and monitoring of risks relevant to their business unit.



Everyone Plays a Part

"We all play a part. Our residents and staff take pride in their collective effort."

- Manager, Laurel Winwood

At Radius Care, caring for people includes caring for the environment. Taupaki Gables is showing how small everyday actions can help reduce our carbon footprint. By reusing goods, composting food waste, and creating upcycled projects, the team is cutting down on landfill, lowering transport emissions, and reducing the need for new materials. These simple actions support our goal to reduce carbon intensity year on year while also building stronger community connections.

Set up five years ago on Taupaki Road, the exchange station has become a hub of connection. New donations arrive daily and rarely stay long. There is always something for everyone, from books and toys to car seats, a pram, plants, and fresh fruit. "Books are always a hit. We have even built a second station, a closed-in community library, to keep them safe from the weather," says Manager Laurel Winwood.

The project shows how small contributions can create lasting impact. Residents often pop out to browse or drop something off,

and staff regularly bring in items to share. Books in particular are passed around between staff and residents before making their way to the library shelf outside.

The exchange station is just one part of Taupaki's wider spirit of resourcefulness. Residents have turned bottle tops into bingo counters and transformed an old piano into a thriving succulent garden. Each project is a chance to create something meaningful from what others might throw away.

Even the hens are part of the story. Six rescued battery chickens now roam in a cosy coop made from a repurposed playhouse, laying fresh eggs and charming residents daily. "Chickens make great pets. Our residents love them," says Laurel.

The exchange station may be a simple roadside structure, but it captures the heart of Taupaki Gables. Real people, working together, showing what care truly looks like. Through gardening, crafting, composting, or sharing ideas in resident meetings, every small act builds toward something bigger.

Metrics and Targets

Our Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Radius Care has developed a carbon inventory over the last four years, with the base year being 2022. This focused on identifying Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions across Radius Care operations. Data has been prepared using volume-based information sourced from relevant suppliers, company records and spend base data. Emission factors have been sourced using external sources which are generally accepted as appropriate within a New Zealand context.

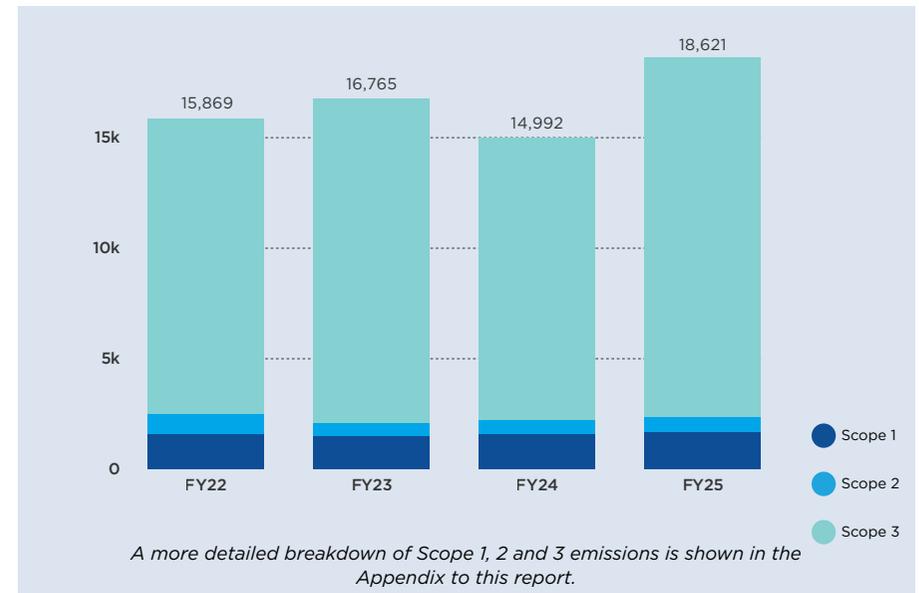
Radius Care’s emissions reporting is prepared with guidance from and in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol using the operational control approach.

A limited assurance engagement over Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions has been undertaken. Refer to page 27 for the limited assurance report. No assurance has been sought over other climate-related disclosures or Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions in line with Adoption Provision 8. This will be undertaken in future reporting periods when the Adoption Provision expires.

Boundary

The scope of our emissions inventory includes all activities within the operational boundary of our parent company, Radius Residential Care Limited, and its eight subsidiaries, and includes its 23 care homes and four retirement villages³ as well as its corporate support office and Radius Shop operations. This also incorporates Cibus Catering Limited which was partly acquired (51%) during October 2024. A summary of Radius Care’s Greenhouse Gas emissions for FY22 to FY25 is set out below.

tCO₂e Emissions



Scope 1 Emissions

This covers the emissions that a company makes directly – for example the use of LPG, natural gas, and other fuel types for heating and cooking within our care homes and villages.

Scope 2 Emissions

These are the emissions a company makes indirectly – such as the electricity or energy that we consume when operating our care homes and villages.

Scope 3 Emissions

This category covers all emissions indirectly caused by the company across its supply chain, including from purchasing products and customers’ product use. Scope 3 emissions usually make up the largest part of a company’s carbon footprint.

3. The electricity consumed by independent living residents within Radius Care’s four retirement villages has been excluded on the basis of insufficient information. However, for completeness, such electricity consumption has been deemed to be immaterial in the context of the overall profile of Radius Care’s emissions.

Our Progress

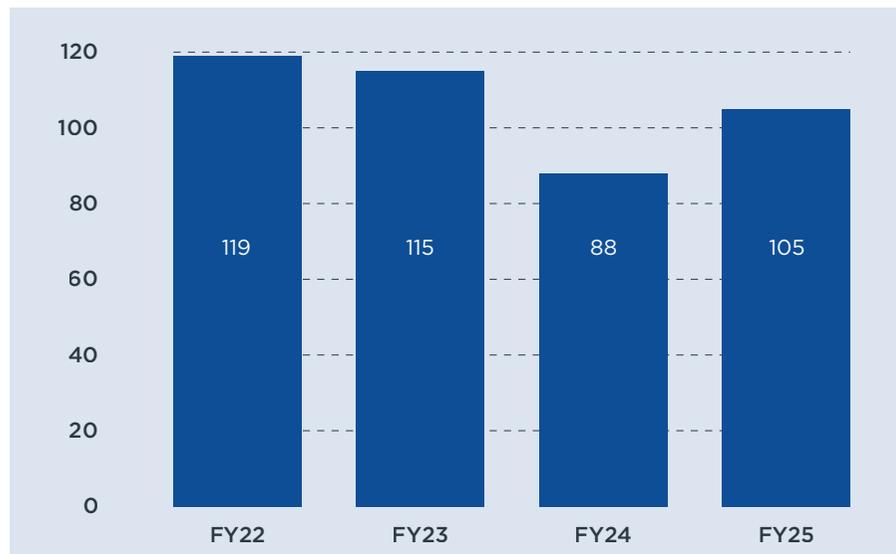
Since FY22, Radius Care has made progress in reducing its carbon footprint. As at 31 March 2025, our total emissions intensity footprint has reduced by 11.8% from FY22. This is largely as a result of New Zealand's increased reliance on renewable energy sources for electricity generation which has reduced the emissions factor.

Emissions Intensity

On an intensity basis, the primary emissions measured by the company and forming the basis of the reduction targets uses total CO₂ emissions per \$1m of total revenue.

The company does not use an internal emissions price. A majority of emissions are associated with Scope 3. Emissions pricing is already impacting Radius Care through fuel and energy costs from Scopes 1 and 2. An emissions price is more appropriate where organisations are investing in large scale energy efficiency projects to reduce Scope 1 emissions where an internal emissions price has the potential to improve pay-back on investment.

Emissions Intensity



Radius Care calculates emissions intensity by dividing our total carbon footprint by total revenue, including deferred management fee revenue. Our carbon intensity reduced in FY23 and FY24 predominantly as a result of the decrease in the electricity emissions factor due to an increase in renewable energy availability. In FY25 electricity emissions did increase due to a higher reliance on non-renewable energy sources.

Vulnerability to Physical, Transitional and Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

The company has considered the vulnerability of business activities to transition risks, physical risks and climate-related opportunities. To a varying degree, all of the company's activities are vulnerable to these risks and opportunities. However, the risks and opportunities vary for each care home and village.

Capital Deployment

During FY25, Radius Care invested \$353,000 of capital relating to climate-related risks, focusing on improving heating and HVAC capabilities at facilities, lighting upgrades to low usage LED bulbs and double-glazing windows. Radius Care also incurred \$81,000 of asset related

damage following severe weather events in Dunedin, which was largely recovered under our insurance policy.

Our Targets from a Baseline Year of FY22

- No increase of Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity year-on-year.
- Implementation of carbon-efficient heating across all care homes by 2030.

Management does not consider the company's targets as being in line with limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and will look to develop these further in future years. Radius Care's targets do not rely on any offsets at this point in time.

Performance Against Targets

During the year there has been a year-on-year increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions however Radius Care's emissions intensity still remains below FY22 levels. The year-on-year increase in FY25 relates primarily to a higher emissions factor being applicable when compared to those used in FY24.

Radius Care is making progress in implementing carbon efficient heating across its care homes. The first upgrade is due to commence in FY26 with an investment of \$0.45m.

Appendix

Radius Care Scope 1, 2 and 3 Carbon Emissions

Scope	Category name	FY22 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	FY23 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	FY24 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	FY25 emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Scope 1	Stationary combustion	1,591	1,531	1,611	1,622
	Fugitive emissions	—	—	—	60
	Scope 1	1,591	1,531	1,611	1,682
Scope 2	Electricity consumption	918	566	614	700
	Scope 2	918	566	614	700
Scope 3	Purchased goods and services	8,003	8,755	8,786	11,375
	Capital goods	2,030	2,940	967	1,920
	Fuel and energy related activities	623	483	514	508
	Waste generated in operations	320	234	195	158
	Business travel	93	153	149	113
	Employee commuting	2,291	2,104	2,155	2,166
	Scope 3	13,360	14,669	12,766	16,240

The Ministry for the Environment has released changes to the emission factors used in calculating GHG emissions on 11 June 2025. The new factors have not been applied to the GHG emissions information in this report due to the timing and impracticality to update and review data prior to the release of this report. These factors are not entity specific and the timing of release of these factors is not within Radius Care's control. Based on current estimates the new factors would potentially have a material impact some emission categories such as Scope 2 emissions (electricity consumption) and Scope 3 emissions (fuel and energy related activities).

GHG Methodology, Assumptions and Estimation Uncertainties

Scope	Category	GHG Emissions Source	Data Source	Certainty	Calculation Methodology and Assumptions	Source of Emissions Factors
Scope 1	Stationary combustion	Fossil fuels used across business	Supplier data	Medium to high	Calculated by multiplying the activity data with the appropriate emission factors sourced from the report 'Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations' released by the New Zealand Ministry for the Environment (MfE) which refer to the calendar year 2022 (MfE, 2024).	MfE (2024)
	Fugitive emissions	Refrigerant gases	Maintenance records	Low	The refrigerant gas data consisted of lists of HVAC and heat pump units, and food cooling units (fridges, freezers, chillers, and cool rooms). Refrigerant gases used in the equipment was provided for most cooling units. For the remaining units, a default gas was assumed. A conservative approach was taken, i.e. gases with higher global warming potentials were assumed (R410A for HVAC and heat pumps, and HFC-134a for cooling units).	
Scope 2	Electricity	Electricity consumption	Supplier data	Medium to high	<p>The market-based and location-based approaches were used to calculate Scope 2 emissions.</p> <p>The market-based approach reflects the choices made by consumers (e.g., 100% certified net zero), enabling the use of specific emission factors. Emissions for electricity not covered by contractual instruments must be calculated using the residual grid mix emission factor, ensuring that all emissions are accounted for.</p> <p>The alternative approach defined by the GHG Protocol is location-based, which is based on average electricity generation emission factors for New Zealand. For FY25, the location-based calculation has been included.</p> <p>The GHG Protocol requires companies to report Scope 2 emissions using both approaches, where a market-based mechanism exists.</p>	MfE (2024)

Scope	Category	GHG Emissions Source	Data Source	Certainty	Calculation Methodology and Assumptions	Source of Emissions Factors
Scope 3	Purchased goods and services	Meals, wholesale trade, food products, management consultancy, cleaning, repairs and maintenance, medical services, marketing, IT services and insurance.	Spend-based	Low	These emissions are based on Radius Care expenditure on purchased goods and services which are not already included in other scopes or Scope 3 categories (e.g., spend on electricity and fuel for which emissions are already included in Scope 1 and 2 or other Scope 3 categories).	Eora database (2022 data)
	Capital goods	Building (structural and fit-out), chattels, furniture and equipment.	Spend-based	Low	Emissions were calculated by multiplying the expenditure with an appropriate per dollar spend emission factor sourced from the Eora database (Lenzen, Kanemoto, Moran, & Geschke, 2013).	
	Fuel and energy related activities	Emissions generated by the extraction, refining and transportation of purchased fuels (cradle-to-gate or well-to-tank (WTT) emissions). Emissions generated by the extraction, production, and transportation of fuels consumed in the generation of purchased electricity. Transmission and distribution losses of purchased energy (electricity or natural gas) that is consumed (i.e., lost) in a transmission and distribution system.	Supplier data	Low	Emissions from Category 3 are entirely linked to Radius Care's fuel and energy consumption which are covered in Scope 1 and Scope 2. Fuel WTT emissions account for 51.9% of Category 3 emissions in FY25 and have been calculated by applying emission factors sourced from UK Government's Department of Business, Energy, and Industry Strategy (BEIS, 2024). These emissions factors are not specific to the countries where the fuel was consumed. NZ electricity WTT emissions account for 30.5% of Category 3 emissions in FY25 and have been calculated using an NZ specific emission factor constructed using a methodology used by the UK Government (BEIS, 2021). Transmission and distribution losses for electricity and natural gas account for 17.6% of Category 3 emissions in FY25 and have been calculated using the appropriate MfE emission factor (MfE, 2024).	BEIS (2024 and 2021) MfE (2024)
	Waste generated in operations	Solid waste disposal to landfill	Supplier data	Medium to high	The data included emissions data calculated by the Supplier. The emissions data is based on landfill-specific emission factors for waste disposed in landfill sites other landfill-specific verified emission factors where available, and default MfE emission factors for any other landfill sites. The methodology for producing the data and associated GHG emissions has been independently verified. For recycled waste the 'recycled content method' as defined by the GHG Protocol is used. The 'recycled content method' allocates waste treatment emissions from recycling to the company that used the recycled material. This means that Radius Care does not account for emissions from recycling.	Supplier data (independently verified) MfE (2024)

Scope	Category	GHG Emissions Source	Data Source	Certainty	Calculation Methodology and Assumptions	Source of Emissions Factors
	Business travel	Flights, rental cars, staff car use, taxi use and parking	Supplier data and spend-based	Supplier data - medium to high Spend based - low	<p>All emission factors used were sourced from MfE (MfE, 2024), except for the WTT emissions (BEIS, 2024). Flight emissions were calculated using emission factors including radiative forcing. It should be noted that aviation radiative forcing is an area of active research, but there is yet to be consensus on this aspect. The GHG Protocol states that it is permissible (“may” be included) to account for radiative forcing and that companies should disclose the specific factor used if applied. The radiative forcing factor used by MfE is 1.9 (MfE, 2024).</p> <p>Upstream WTT (well-to-tank) emissions were included in the calculations. The GHG Protocol recommends including WTT emissions where possible.</p>	BEIS (2024) MfE (2024)
Scope 3	Employee commuting	Transportation of employees between homes and worksites	Staffing data	Low	<p>Emissions were calculated based on staffing (full-time equivalent) data. The number of commuting days was adjusted to allow for leave (four weeks annual, one week sick, and twelve days of public holidays). Support office staff were also assumed to work 1 day per week at home.</p> <p>Commuting modes used were based on the latest census data (2018), with commuting distances based on NZ Household Travel Survey 2011-2014 (Stats NZ, 2021). Commuting data for the 2023 census was not available at time of production.</p> <p>Upstream WTT (well-to-tank) emissions were included in the calculations.</p> <p>Emissions were calculated using emission factors sourced from MfE (MfE, 2024). The emission factor used for private car use was adapted to represent the New Zealand car fleet composition (i.e., a mix of petrol, diesel, hybrid, and electric vehicles).</p>	StatsNZ (2018) MfE (2024)

Summary of Emission Categories Excluded

Scope 3 Category	Category	GHG Emissions Source
Upstream leased assets	Operation of assets leased by the reporting company (lessee) in the reporting year and not included in Scope 1 and Scope 2	Applicable (covered by Scopes 1 and 2)
Downstream transportation distribution	Transportation and distribution of products sold by the reporting company in the reporting year between the reporting company's operations and the end consumer (if not paid for by the reporting company) including retail and storage (in vehicles and care homes not owned or controlled by the reporting company)	Applicable but excluded due to lack of data (expected to be Immaterial)
Processing of sold products	Processing of intermediate products sold in the reporting year by downstream companies (e.g. manufacturers)	Not applicable
Use of sold products	End use of goods and services sold by the reporting company in the reporting year	Not applicable as Radius Care's products do not require energy to operate.
End-of life treatment of sold products	Waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the reporting company (in the reporting year) at the end of their life	Applicable but excluded due to lack of data (expected to be Immaterial)
Downstream leased assets	Operation of assets owned by the reporting company (lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year not included in Scope 1 and Scope 2	Not applicable
Franchises	Operation of franchises in the reporting year not included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 - reported by franchiser	Not applicable as Radius Care does not have any franchises
Investments	Operation of investments (including equity and debt investments and project finance) in the reporting year not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2	Not applicable as Radius Care does not have any relevant investments



Limitations

Scope/Category	Emissions source	% of emissions	Limitations
Scope 1	Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources (Gas and liquid fuels)	9.00%	No information on the profile of fuel use across equipment classes and functions. Emissions from refrigerant gases are now calculated but the gases used in some equipment types is assumed.
Scope 2	Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy (Electricity use)	3.80%	No information on profile of electricity use by equipment classes and functions.
Scope 3	Purchased goods and services	61.10%	The calculations were exclusively based on generic spend-based factors rather than any supplier-specific data.
Scope 3	Employee commuting	13.30%	Calculations are based on national averages rather than Radius Care staff specific commuting patterns.
Scope 3	Capital Goods	11.80%	The calculations were exclusively based on generic spend-based factors rather than any supplier-specific data.



Independent Assurance Report To the Directors of Radius Residential Care Limited



Limited Assurance Report on Radius Residential Care Limited's Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas emissions related disclosures included in the Climate-Related Disclosures Report

Scope of our Limited Assurance Engagement

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement over the following Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions related disclosures ("Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related disclosures") included within the accompanying Climate-Related Disclosures Report (the "Climate-Related Disclosures Report") of Radius Residential Care Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 31 March 2025 (the "Subject Matter"):

- GHG emissions: gross emission in metric tonnes of Carbon dioxide equivalent ("CO₂e") classified as:
 - Scope 1 GHG emissions on page 21; and
 - Scope 2 GHG emissions (calculated using the location-based method) on page 21;
- additional required disclosures of gross Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions on pages 19, 21 to 22 and 26; and
- gross Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty on page 22.

This engagement was conducted in accordance with New Zealand Standard on Assurance Engagements 1 *Assurance Engagements over Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* ("NZ SAE 1") and International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3410 *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements* ("ISAE (NZ) 3410"), issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ("NZAuASB") of the External Reporting Board ("XRB"). NZ SAE 1 establishes ethical, independence and quality management requirements specific to GHG assurance engagements.

Other than the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related disclosures described in the preceding paragraph, which forms the Subject Matter of our engagement, we did not perform assurance procedures on any other information included in the Climate-Related Disclosures Report on pages 3 to 19, 20 and 23 to 25. Accordingly, we do not express an assurance conclusion on Scope 3 GHG emissions related disclosures or any other climate related disclosures in the Climate-Related Disclosures Report on pages 3 to 19, 20 and 23 to 25.

Our limited assurance engagement and limited assurance report did not and does not cover any forward-looking statements made by the Group, any external references or hyperlinked documents.

Defined Terms

For clarity, throughout this limited assurance report:

- 'The Subject Matter' refers to the Group's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2025, as prepared and presented by Radius Residential Care Limited's management and disclosed within the Group's Climate-Related Disclosures Report.
- 'The Climate-Related Disclosures Report' refers to the full document prepared by Radius Residential Care Limited in accordance with NZ CS 1-3 *Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards* ("NZ CSs"), issued by the XRB, incorporating both quantitative and narrative climate disclosures.



Independent Assurance Report To the Directors of Radius Residential Care Limited *continued*

Criteria

In preparing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2025, the Group applied the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)* ("Applicable Criteria"). Where appropriate, emissions factors from the New Zealand Ministry for the Environment's *Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations (2024)* ("MfE") were applied.

Subject Matter (together Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions Related Disclosures)	Reference	Criteria
GHG emissions: gross emission in metric tonnes of Carbon dioxide equivalent ('CO ₂ e') classified as:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope 1 GHG emissions; and Scope 2 GHG emissions (calculated using the location-based method). 	Page 21	<i>Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)</i> and emissions factors from <i>Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations (MfE, 2024)</i>
Additional required disclosures of gross Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	Page 21	
Gross Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	Pages 19, 21 to 22 and 26	
Gross Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty	Page 22	

Radius Residential Care Limited and its Directors' responsibilities

Radius Residential Care Limited and its Directors' are responsible for selecting the Applicable Criteria, and for presenting Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2025 in accordance with that Applicable Criteria and the NZ CSs, in all material respects.

This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, maintaining adequate records and making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the GHG emissions related disclosures such that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our Independence and Quality Management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)*, issued by the NZAuASB of the XRB, and NZ SAE, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

The firm applies Professional and Ethical Standard 3 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, issued by the NZAuASB of the XRB, and the quality management requirements of NZ SAE 1, which require the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

As part of this engagement, we also complied with Professional and Ethical Standard 4 *Engagement Quality Reviews*, issued by the NZAuASB of the XRB, which requires an objective and independent evaluation of the significant judgements made by the assurance team and the conclusions reached in formulating the limited assurance report.

We confirm that we were not involved in the preparation of the Group's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related disclosures and hold no relationships with Radius Residential Care Limited that would compromise our independence, in accordance with NZ SAE 1. Other than in our capacity as auditor and provider of other assurance services, we carried out an agreed-upon procedures engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services (New Zealand) 4400 *Agreed-Upon Procedures Engagements*, over the 30 September 2024 consolidated interim financial statements. Our firm also carried out other assignments for the Group in the area of taxation compliance services. The firm has no other interest in the Group. The provision of these services has not impaired our independence as auditors and assurance providers of the Group.

Independent Assurance Report To the Directors of Radius Residential Care Limited *continued*



Assurance Practitioner's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the Subject Matter based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3410 *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements* ("ISAE (NZ) 3410"), issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the terms of reference for this engagement as agreed with the Group on 9 April 2025. That standard requires that we plan and perform this engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Subject Matter is free from material misstatement.

A limited assurance engagement undertaken in accordance with ISAE (NZ) 3410 involves assessing the suitability in the circumstances of the Group's use of Applicable Criteria as the basis for the preparation of the Subject Matter, assessing the risks of material misstatement of the Subject Matter whether due to fraud or error, responding to the assessed risks as necessary in the circumstances, and evaluating the overall presentation of the Subject Matter. 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. Our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

Although we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our limited assurance engagement was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls. Our procedures did not include testing controls or performing procedures relating to checking aggregation or calculation of data within IT systems.

GHG emissions 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 used in emissions estimation methodologies. GHG emissions quantification involves estimations, assumptions and judgement, including the completeness and accuracy of activity data, data availability, and the use of apportionment methods where direct measurement is not feasible. Accordingly, the Subject Matter reflects the Group's best estimate of its Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, based on the available data and recognised methodologies, but does not represent a precise or exact measure of those emissions.

The engagement consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for preparing the GHG emissions related disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2025 and related information, and applying analytical and other relevant procedures.

Independent Assurance Report To the Directors of Radius Residential Care Limited *continued*



Assurance Practitioner's Responsibility *continued*

Our limited assurance engagement procedures included, but were not limited to:

- Making inquiries of relevant personnel to understand the Group's processes for identifying, collecting, calculating, and reporting Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions;
- Assessing the appropriateness of the organisational and operational boundaries applied in defining the inventory;
- Evaluating the methods and emission factors used to quantify Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, and their consistency with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and MfE guidance;
- Performing analytical procedures and reasonableness checks on selected Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions activity data and associated emission estimates;
- Comparing reported emissions to prior periods and investigating significant variances;
- Engaging our own external expert with specialised knowledge in GHG emissions inventory quantification and climate-related disclosures to assist us in evaluating the methodologies, assumptions, and outputs of management's external experts;
- Assessing the overall presentation and disclosure of Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the Climate-Related Disclosures Report, in the context of the Applicable Criteria; and
- Reading the remainder of the Climate-Related Disclosures Report to identify material inconsistencies or misstatements with the Subject Matter, in accordance with ISAE (NZ) 3410 requirements for other information.

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. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion about whether the Group's Subject Matter has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Applicable Criteria applied as described in the above referenced pages within the accompanying Climate-Related Disclosures Report.

Inherent Limitations

Because of the inherent limitations of a limited assurance engagement, together with the inherent limitations of internal control, there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements may not be detected, even though the engagement is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAE (NZ) 3410. We do not provide assurance over the Group's internal controls, or whether the data underlying the Subject Matter was derived from reliable systems or has been subjected to any systems audit. Our procedures were not designed to detect all instances of fraud or error and were limited to the scope of the engagement as defined in this limited assurance report.

As described in the above referenced pages within the accompanying Climate-Related Disclosures Report, and described above, GHG emissions 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 used in emissions estimation methodologies.

Use of this Limited Assurance Report

Our limited assurance report is made solely to the Directors of Radius Residential Care Limited. Our assurance work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Directors of Radius Residential Care Limited those matters we are required to state to them in an assurance practitioner's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we disclaim and do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Directors of Radius Residential Care Limited as a body, for our assurance work, for our report or for the conclusions we have formed.



Independent Assurance Report To the Directors of Radius Residential Care Limited *continued*

Limited Assurance Conclusion

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 Group's Subject Matter for the year ended 31 March 2025 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Applicable Criteria applied as described in the above referenced pages included within the accompanying Climate-Related Disclosures Report.

This limited assurance report is issued in accordance with NZ SAE 1 paragraph 56, and identifies ISAE (NZ) 3410 as the assurance standard applied.

Emphasis of Matter – Emission factors published after year end

We draw attention to the disclosures on page 21 which outline that the Ministry of the Environment released new emission factors on 11 June 2025, which have not been applied to the GHG emission information. The new factors may have a potential material impact on GHG emissions reported but have not been updated due to the timing of their recent release as noted on page 21.

Our limited assurance conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter – Exclusion of Scope 3 GHG emissions related and other climate-related disclosures from our limited assurance engagement

Without modifying our conclusion, we draw attention to pages pages 3 to 19, 20 and 23 to 25 of the Climate-Related Disclosures Report, and note:

- Our engagement was limited to the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related disclosures, disclosed in the above referenced pages;
- GHG emissions 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 used in emissions estimation methodologies. Accordingly, the Subject Matter reflects the Group's best estimate of its Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, based on the available data and recognised methodologies, but does not represent a precise or exact measure of those emissions;
- Scope 3 GHG emissions related and other climate-related disclosures are disclosed within the Climate-Related Disclosures Report but have not been included within the scope of our limited assurance engagement;
- The exclusion of Scope 3 emissions from assurance is consistent with the transitional relief provided by NZ CS 2 *Adoption of Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard – Adoption Provision 8*, applicable for reporting periods ending before 31 December 2025; and
- We did not perform any assurance procedures over the remainder of the other disclosures contained in Radius Residential Care Limited's broader Climate-Related Disclosures Report.

Accordingly, we do not express any assurance over:

- The quantification or disclosure of Scope 3 GHG emissions;
- Other climate metrics and targets, including intensity indicators or science-based targets; and
- Climate governance, strategy, risk management, or scenario analysis disclosures.

Our limited assurance conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Independent Assurance Report To the Directors of Radius Residential Care Limited *continued*



Other Matter – Comparative GHG emissions related and other climate-related disclosures

The Climate-Related Disclosures Report also includes comparative disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and prior, including Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related disclosures, Scope 3 GHG emissions related disclosures, and other climate-related disclosures. These disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and prior are presented for contextual and trend analysis purposes only. We did not perform any assurance procedures on any of the information for the year ended 31 March 2024 and prior, and it therefore does not form part of our limited assurance engagement or conclusion for the year ended 31 March 2025. Accordingly, we express no assurance over the GHG emissions related disclosures (Scope 1, 2, or 3) or other climate-related disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2024 and prior, nor any other disclosures or information for the year ended 31 March 2024 and prior included within the Climate-Related Disclosures Report.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Group's Scope 3 GHG emissions related and other climate-related disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2025 (but does not include the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related disclosures, disclosed in the above referenced pages and our assurance conclusion thereon).

Our conclusion on the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related disclosures, disclosed in the above referenced pages does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our assurance engagement of the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related disclosures, disclosed in the above referenced pages, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related disclosures, disclosed in the above referenced pages or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters Relating to Electronic Presentation of the Published Report

This limited assurance report relates solely to the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions related disclosures included in the Climate-Related Disclosures Report for the year ended 31 March 2025 (together referred to as the "Published Report") of Radius Residential Care Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which is available on the Group's website. The Directors of the Group are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Group's website. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of this website. Accordingly, we accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the Published Report since it was first presented on the website. Our limited assurance report refers only to the information as described above. It does not extend to any other information that may be accessible via hyperlinks or websites embedded within or referenced by the Published Report. If readers of the Published Report are concerned about the inherent risks of electronic data communication, they should refer to the official printed version of the Published Report and our associated limited assurance report dated 18 July 2025, to confirm the information presented on the Group's website.

The engagement partner on the limited assurance engagement resulting in this independent limited assurance report is S N Patel.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "BakerTilly Staples Rodway".

BAKER TILLY STAPLES RODWAY AUCKLAND

Auckland, New Zealand

18 July 2025



Radius Residential Care

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