

Climate-Related Disclosure Report 2025

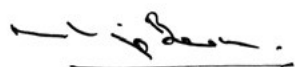
FOR THE 12 MONTHS TO 30 JUNE 2025



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This report is dated 24 October 2025 and is signed on behalf of Sky Network Television Limited:



Philip Bowman
Independent Chairman



Keith Smith
Independent Audit and
Risk Committee Chairman

Message from the Chair and Chief Executive

We are pleased to present Sky's second Climate-Related Disclosure (CRD) Report, prepared in line with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards (NZ CS). The report outlines our evolving understanding and response to climate-related risks and opportunities for our business, and how we are shaping our approach to meet the challenges that may arise. It also details our progress in managing our emissions impact and highlights how key elements of our business transition strategy support both sustainability and long-term resilience.

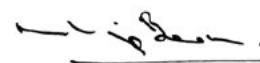
In FY25, we continued to reduce Scope 1 emissions against the prior year and our FY23 base year. Pleasingly, actual Scope 2 electricity usage also reduced against both prior periods, however Scope 2 emissions are higher than our base year due to changes in the electricity factor due largely to higher carbon intensity in the nationwide generation mix.

As with many Climate Reporting Entities (CRE), most of our emissions sit within our supply chain. These are outside our direct control and are inherently challenging to measure accurately. We also note our concern that current methodologies for counting and reporting Scope 3 emissions carry the risk of overstating carbon intensity due to duplication between entities. That said, we recognise the opportunity to collaborate with

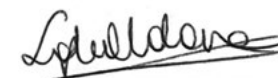
our suppliers to achieve broader positive outcomes. In FY25, we again report a subset of these emissions, which shows a reduction against the prior year, though slightly higher than our base year again largely driven by the change in the electricity factor.

Sky is not a carbon intensive business, and we believe the cost and burden of the current New Zealand reporting requirement is disproportionate to the benefits it delivers. We therefore welcome the recent Cabinet decision to amend the regime following the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) review. The output of this review will deliver a series of positive steps towards achieving a more pragmatic regulatory framework which retains accountability, drives tangible action to address the impacts of climate change, but makes the burden on each business proportionate to its size and carbon intensity.

We hope you find this report to be informative.



Philip Bowman
Independent Chairman



Sophie Moloney
Chief Executive

Important note

This report is published by Sky for the reporting period for the 12 months to 30 June 2025, and was approved by the Board on 24 October 2025 and reflects Sky's current understanding as at 24 October 2025.

This report reflects Sky's current assessment of its climate related risks and opportunities, and how Sky is responding to these. This is our second-year reporting against the New Zealand Climate Standards (NZ CS 1-3) issued by the External Reporting Board. This report has been prepared on the basis of Sky's climate related scenario analysis, and its understanding of, and response to, the climate-related risks and opportunities, and the anticipated impacts of climate change, that it has identified.

Assessment of climate change risks, opportunities and impacts is an evolving challenge and involves significant uncertainty. This report necessarily contains estimates and assumptions about future external physical and transitional changes driven by climate change and their anticipated impacts on Sky's business. The approach, understanding, responses, estimates and assumptions included in this report will continue to evolve and develop over time.

This report contains forward-looking statements, including climate related scenarios, assumptions, climate projections, forecasts, statements of Sky's future intentions, estimates and judgements. These statements have been based on Sky's current understanding of climate change, Sky's assumptions, forecasts, projections and internal planning, and are therefore subject to significant uncertainty and change.

The archetypes, modelling and datasets used by Sky in the creation of its climate-related scenarios and associated outputs are highly subjective and subject to significant change as predictive modelling of the impacts of climate change improves over time. We are reliant on third party sources for the provision of the underlying data behind our scenarios. These sources have been clearly set out in the Strategy section of this report. Sky cautions against reliance on these scenarios, and on all statements in this report that are necessarily subject to significant risks, uncertainties, and/or assumptions.

Sky provides no representation that any statements will not change or will remain correct after publication of the report. The risks and opportunities described in this report are based on such assumptions, and so may not eventuate or may be more or less significant than anticipated. There are many factors that could cause Sky's actual results, performance or achievement of climate-related metrics to differ materially from those described, including economic and technological viability, as well as climatic, government, consumer, and market factors outside of Sky's control. Sky has used reasonable efforts to fairly present such forward-looking statements and is committed to progressing its response to climate-related risks and opportunities over time. However, such assessments are constrained by the ever-changing and developing nature of this subject matter and the availability and quality of the information that is available to it at the date of this report. Sky remains committed to progressing its response to climate-related risks

and opportunities over time, and to report progress each year, but cautions against any person's reliance on aspects of this report that are necessarily less reliable than other aspects of Sky's annual reporting.

To the maximum extent permitted by law, Sky and its directors, officers, employees and contractors do not accept any liability for any loss or damage arising in any way from or in connection with any information provided or omitted as part of the climate-related disclosures.

This report is for information purposes only and nothing in this report should be interpreted as guidance or advice on earnings, investment requirements, future share performance or any other legal, financial or tax advice or guidance. Unless otherwise stated, all currency amounts are in NZ dollars.

About this report

Sky Network Television Limited (Sky) is a climate-reporting entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. This is Sky's second climate report and is for the financial year ended 30 June 2025. This report complies with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards (NZ CS) issued by the External Reporting Board.

Sky is committed to playing its part in addressing the challenges presented by climate change. We are in the early stages of our journey and our plans and disclosure will continue to evolve as we progress.

Our focus in this second year of reporting under the NZ CS disclosure regime has been to expand upon the work of our foundation year, using the frameworks we established for navigating the potential impacts of climate change for Sky. We have engaged expert advice where needed to build capability and to ensure our processes are robust and the learnings able to be integrated within our business.

We will continue to report our progress annually as required by NZ CS.

Adoption provisions

In preparing this report, Sky has applied the following adoption provisions:

- Adoption provision 2: Anticipated financial impacts.
- Adoption provision 4: Scope 3 GHG emissions, applied to a selected subset of Sky's Scope 3 emissions.
- Adoption provision 5: Comparatives for Scope 3 GHG emissions, noting Sky has provided comparatives for a selected subset of Sky's Scope 3 emissions.
- Adoption provision 7: Analysis of trends, noting Sky has provided comparatives for Scope 1 & 2 and for a selected subset of Sky's Scope 3 emissions.
- Adoption provision 8: Scope 3 GHG emissions assurance.

Sky's business model and strategy

Sky is a leading Aotearoa New Zealand-based media company.

Every day, Sky connects the people of Aotearoa New Zealand with the best global and local sport and entertainment content to achieve our Purpose, to:

Share stories. Share possibilities. Share joy.

Sky has long-term rights agreements with leading local and global content partners including sports bodies, entertainment studios and international news organisations. Combined with Sky's own commissioned local content (through Sky Originals) and in-house production of live sport and studio shows, Sky is the leading aggregator of sport and entertainment content in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Sky's content is made available across our multi-platform product range which includes: Sky Box¹ and Sky Pod², and Streaming services: Sky Sport Now (for sport) and Neon (for entertainment), as well as through Sky Business customers (including hospitality venues and accommodation providers), and free to air through Sky Open. In addition, Sky provides 'made for entertainment' broadband services through Sky Broadband.

Sky's revenue is largely generated through customer subscriptions which are predominantly recurring, and through advertising revenue.

The acquisition of Discovery NZ Limited, subsequent to the 12-month period covered by this report, has significantly grown Sky's advertising and digital scale by adding free-to-air channels Three and the fast-growing BVOD³ platform, Three Now, to Sky's portfolio.

1. Sky Box provides Satellite or Satellite/IP access to Sky content and the Sky Go companion app.
2. Sky Pod provides IP access to Sky and the Sky Go companion app.
3. Broadcast video on demand, free-to-air, advertising supported streaming service.



OUR PURPOSE

Share Stories. Share Possibilities. Share Joy.

OUR AMBITION

To be Aotearoa NZ's most engaging and essential media company

STRATEGIC PATHWAYS

Giving customers
content
they love

Meeting
customers
where they are

Giving customers
the experience
they expect

Providing innovative
solutions for our
partners and clients

Making Sky
a great place
to work

OUR ENDURING COMMITMENT

A responsible and sustainably profitable, Aotearoa-focused business

Governance

Board oversight

Sky's Board is responsible for challenging, providing input into and approving Sky's vision, purpose and strategic direction. The Board oversees and is ultimately responsible for group-wide risks and opportunities, including those related to climate. The Board is responsible for ensuring that Sky has an appropriate risk management framework and adequate procedures in place to identify and manage the principal financial and non-financial risks of the business, including those relating to climate, as set out in the Board Charter.

Management completes a Strategic Risk Assessment annually (or more frequently as required) to identify risks that are material to Sky's ability to successfully execute our strategy and achieve our objectives. Sky has identified the climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to our business and these are incorporated within our documented strategic risks. This reporting is provided to the Board annually (or more frequently as required) and is considered by the Board when approving and reviewing the implementation of Sky's broader strategy.

Skills and expertise

Board Members have undertaken personal development on climate-related topics including through Chapter Zero, the New Zealand Institute of Directors (**IoD**) and the Australian Institute of Company Directors (**AICD**). In addition, Sky's Directors have experience gained through their individual board positions on other climate reporting entities, as well as international companies, that provide exposure and a global perspective on climate change risk oversight, management and reporting.

The Audit and Risk Committee

The Board is assisted in its oversight of risk management by the Audit and Risk Committee (**ARC**). The ARC has delegated oversight of risk management activities and is responsible for overseeing Sky's risk management programme and evaluating the effectiveness of its risk management activities. In addition, the ARC oversees the monitoring, review and reporting of key risks and issues in line with Sky's Enterprise-wide Risk Management (**ERM**) Framework.

Sky's ERM Framework helps to ensure that significant strategic and operational risks, including physical and transitional risks associated with climate change, are identified, assessed and adequately controlled and monitored. The execution of the ERM Framework is the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer (**CEO**), the Executive Leadership Team (the **Executive Team, ELT**) and Senior Management. The Chief Financial Officer (**CFO**) is responsible for administering the Framework and for co-ordinating Sky's effort to ensure risk management activity is appropriately focussed across the business.

The ARC has responsibility for monitoring the progress of initiatives to address climate-related risks. The ARC receives an update on broader risk reporting at least four times per year from management, this includes climate-related risks. The ARC also receives an enterprise-wide Strategic Risk Assessment on an annual basis (or more frequently as required) and this incorporates reporting on climate risks.

The ARC minutes are made available to the Board following every meeting and the ARC Chair provides an update to the next scheduled Board meeting based on those minutes. The Chair of the Board is also a member of the ARC and there is a standing invitation for the CEO and the CFO to attend ARC meetings.

Management's role

Sky's Executive Leadership Team (**ELT**) is responsible for the identification and day-to-day management of climate-related risks and opportunities. This includes responsibility for ensuring climate-related risks and opportunities are considered and incorporated within Sky's strategic planning process. Specialist external advice is sought where appropriate to supplement input from subject matter experts throughout the business.

Sky's journey in understanding how climate related risks and opportunities may impact our business will continue to evolve. Some of our operational decisions are already aligned with GHG emissions reduction objectives and increasing resilience to potential climate-related impacts. Over time management of broader climate-related risks and opportunities are becoming increasingly embedded within Sky's annual planning and operational process.

Reporting

Sky's Executive Team reports on climate-related matters to the ARC with input from other governance and management forums as required, including the Sustainability Governance Committee (**SGC**) and the Risk Governance Steering Committee (**RGSC**) detailed below. Reporting takes place under separate Sustainability and Risk agenda items at the relevant forum.

Climate-related risks are reviewed on at least an annual basis as part of the wider ERM programme and more frequently as required before being referred to the ARC. In FY25, Sustainability and ESG was an agenda item at each of the five ARC meetings, including discussions on CRD, our climate-related risks and opportunities, climate-related scenarios, Sky's GHG emissions profile and transition planning.

Remuneration

The People and Performance Committee of the Board is responsible for Sky's people and performance strategy and policies, including CEO and Executive Team remuneration. Sky's Short Term Incentive Plan (**STI**) which applies to the CEO, the Executive Team and nominated direct reports to the Executive Team includes non-financial performance metrics covering employee engagement, customer experience and health and safety. Climate-related key performance metrics are not currently incorporated.

Sustainability Governance Committee

Sky's Sustainability Governance Committee (**SGC**) has responsibility to oversee our approach to assessing climate-related risks and opportunities and delivery of Sky's broader climate disclosures. The SGC is chaired by the Chief Corporate Affairs Officer and includes senior leaders with appropriate experience. The SGC met eight times in FY25 and provided regular updates on its progress to the Executive Team via the Chair and other members, and via the Executive Team, to the ARC.

Risk Governance Steering Committee

Sky's Risk Governance Steering Committee (**RGSC**) assists management to fulfil its operational obligations under the Controlling and Managing Risk Policy, including the ongoing implementation and management of the ERM within the business. The RGSC includes members of Sky's Executive Team, including the CFO, and relevant senior leaders with appropriate experience. The RGSC ensures business ownership of risk and risk oversight occurs within Sky, including acting as a conduit through which information concerning the identification and resolution of risks and issues moves between the ARC, the Executive Team and the business. The RGSC reports to the ARC on a quarterly basis, in line with the cadence of the ARC meetings.

Governance structure

Board of Directors

Oversees and is ultimately responsible for group-wide risks and opportunities and ensuring Sky has an appropriate risk management framework and adequate procedures in place to identify and manage the principal financial and non-financial risks of the business. Sets the risk appetite within which the Board expects management to operate.

Receives updates from the ARC following every ARC meeting and reporting directly from the ELT as required, including an annual Strategic Risk Assessment.

Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)

Responsible for overseeing Sky's risk management programme and evaluating the effectiveness of its risk management activities. Oversees the monitoring, review and reporting of key risks and issues in line with Sky's ERM framework, including risk related to climate change.

Receives reporting from the ELT on risks, including climate-related risks as part of the ERM at each ARC meeting.

Executive Leadership Team (ELT)

Responsible for the identification and day to day management of climate-related risks and opportunities and ensuring climate-related risks and opportunities are considered and incorporated within Sky's strategic planning process.

Receives regular reporting from the SGC and the RGSC.

Sustainability Governance Committee (SGC)

Responsible for overseeing Sky's approach to sustainability, encompassing Environmental, Social and Governance matters. Includes oversight to ensure a robust approach to assessing climate-related risk and opportunities.

Oversees the delivery of Sky's Climate Disclosure obligations. Provides updates to the ELT via the Chair and other members and via the ELT to the ARC on a regular basis.

Risk Governance Steering Committee (RGSC)

Oversees the operational application of the Controlling and Managing Risk Policy including the ongoing implementation and management of the ERM.

Ensures business ownership of risk and risk oversight, including acting as a conduit through which information concerning the identification and resolution of risks and issues moves between the ARC, the Executive Leadership Team and the business.

Strategy

Current climate-related impacts

Sky has assessed the current physical and transitional climate-related impacts on our business in line with our Climate-related Disclosure Materiality Policy.

While some areas in New Zealand experienced extreme weather-related events during the 2025 financial year, these were limited and there were no material *physical* impacts to Sky, and accordingly no material financial impacts, were identified.

Sky is required to prepare an annual climate statement in accordance with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards which incur operational costs that do not have a material impact on Sky.

Scenario analysis

During the 2025 financial year members of Sky's Sustainability Governance Committee, with support from Oxygen Consulting, reviewed and updated the three climate scenarios developed in FY24 to ensure they remain challenging, plausible and relevant to the business.

The updated scenarios incorporated updated physical climate projections sourced from the Ministry for the Environment (**MfE**) and relevant drivers included in the Telecommunications Sector Scenarios¹, which provide additional insight into industry expectations

for New Zealand's Broadband infrastructure and network resilience planning which may influence Sky's delivery capability.

In addition to the MfE and the Telecommunications Sector Scenarios, Sky's scenario narratives draw on supplementary reference material including: Aotearoa New Zealand climate change projections guidance: Interpreting the latest IPCC WG1 report findings²; Climate Change Commission, Ināia tonu nei: A low emissions future for Aotearoa (2021)³; NIWA, Projected regional climate change hazards⁴; NIWA, Sea levels and sea level rise⁵; Ministry for the Environment, National Climate Change Risk Assessment for New Zealand (2020)⁶.

Scenario analysis was performed as a stand-alone process, however has been incorporated in our ERM. The scenario analysis took into account changes implemented within Sky's business, such as: the strengthened satellite signal to most of New Zealand through migration to a new satellite, implementation of automatic IP switchover capability for new Sky Boxes in the event of satellite disruption from atmospheric conditions, and; strengthened technical service capability through the appointment of a national provider.

1. Telecommunications Forum Inc. (2024). Telecommunications Sector Scenarios. Accessed from: TCF (tcf.org)

2. Bodeker, G., Cullen, N., Katurji, M., McDonald, A., Morgenstern, O., Noone, D., Renwick, J., Revell, L. and Tait, A. (2022). Prepared for the Ministry for the Environment, Report number CR 501, 51p. Accessed from: Climate-Change-Projections-Guidance-FINAL.pdf (environment.govt.nz)

3. Accessed from: Ināia tonu nei: a low emissions future for Aotearoa (climatecommission.govt.nz)

4. Accessed from: Projected regional climate change hazards | NIWA

5. Accessed from: Sea levels and sea-level rise | NIWA

6. Accessed from: National Climate Change Risk Assessment – Main Report (environment.govt.nz)

Three chosen scenarios

Sky's three climate scenarios were selected to test the resilience of our business and strategy under a range of temperature settings and pathways. These scenarios do not represent Sky's view of the future, but plausible and challenging scenarios of how the future could evolve, in order to test Sky's resilience as required by NZ CS 1.

The first and third scenarios '**Net Zero 2050**' and '**Current Policies**' are aligned with the required temperature settings outlined in NZ CS 1, of 1.5°C and 3.0°C or greater. The second scenario '**Fragmented World**' was selected to stress test Sky's resilience against a scenario, where both transition and physical risks are high. Under this scenario New Zealand is assumed to be an early mover on stringent climate policy action, but due to global inaction, does not avoid the high physical impacts of climate change.

The Network for Greening the Financial System (**NGFS**) scenarios are relatively aligned to other recognised scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (**IPCC**) 6th assessment and the Shared Socio-economic Pathways (**SSP**) scenarios and NIWA representative concentration warming pathways (**RCP**).

As noted on page 3, scenario analysis is subject to significant uncertainty and change as climate modelling evolves and improves.

1. Net Zero 2050

Limits global warming to 1.5°C by 2100 through stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching global net zero CO₂ emissions by around 2050.

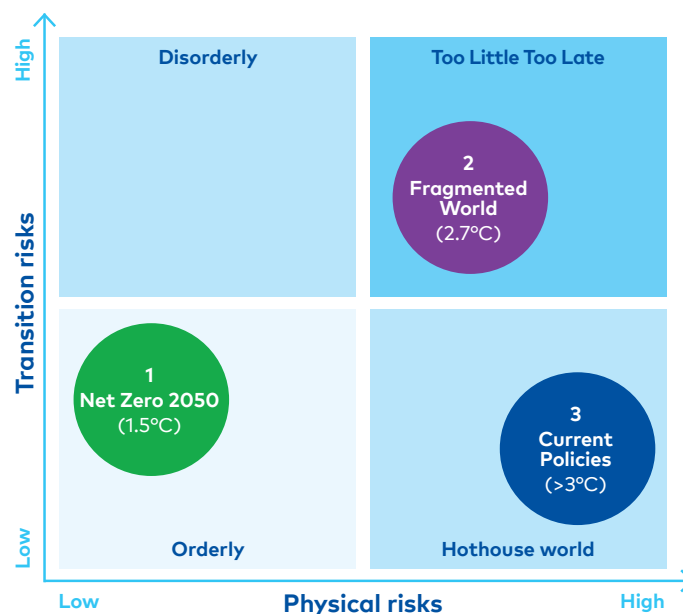
2. Fragmented World

Results in warming of 2.7°C by 2100. This scenario assumes limited and delayed policy action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is insufficient to prevent significant climate change.

3. Current Policies

Results in warming of >3.0°C by 2100. This scenario assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved, leading to high physical risks.

Fig.1: Sky's chosen scenarios



Our chosen time horizons and the rationale for their selection is defined as follows:

Short-term

0-5 years

- Aligns to Sky's 5-year planning cycle
- Enables an assessment of risks and opportunities in the near term
- Enables an assessment of the risks and opportunities to 2030¹

Medium-term

6-10 years

- Aligns to the remaining lease term at Sky's Mt Wellington premises (to 2032)
- Aligns to the current Optus satellite agreement (2031)
- Enables an assessment of key transition risk period which will occur over the next decade

Long-term

11-25 years

- Enables physical risks to be better understood as they will amplify over the longer term
- Enables an assessment of the risks and opportunities out to 2050¹

These time horizons have also been applied to our identified climate-related risks and opportunities.

1. A key date in New Zealand and International climate agreements and targets.

Climate scenarios

Scenario	Net Zero 2050 Orderly	Fragmented World Too Little Too Late	Current Policies Hothouse World
	The Net Zero 2050 scenario describes a fast-acting global and domestic economy that mobilises through stringent climate policies and innovation to create a smooth transition towards global climate targets. As a result, high transition impacts are faced in the nearer term, but the effort is rewarded with physical impacts being limited to a moderate level.	The Fragmented World scenario describes a major rift between the global and domestic economies, whereby New Zealand and a number of developed nations strive to meet global climate targets through rapid transition while the rest of the world fails to act. This exposes New Zealand to high transition risks as well as high physical risks as global emissions continue to rise and warm the atmosphere, despite our domestic efforts.	The Current Policies scenario describes a future where only current policies are implemented and no further action on climate change is taken to tackle emissions. This avoids the impacts associated with transitioning but sets the world on track for a significant and irreversible level of atmospheric warming and physical risk.
Policy Ambition	1.5°C by 2100	2.7°C by 2100	>3.0°C by 2100
Scenario Reference	NGFS 'Net Zero 2050' IPCC SSP1-1.9 NIWA RCP 2.6	NGFS 'Fragmented World' IPCC SSP2-4.5 NIWA RCP 4.5	NGFS 'Current Policies' IPCC SSP3-7.0 NIWA RCP 8.5
Policy Reaction	Immediate and smooth	Delayed and fragmented	None – current policies
Regional Policy Variation	Medium variation	High variation	Low variation
Technology Change	Fast change	First slow, then fragmented	Slow change
Energy Pathways	Rapid transition to renewable energy sources	Mixed pace of transition to renewable energy sources followed by accelerated adoption	Continued use of fossil fuels at current levels
Emissions Pathway	Emissions steadily decrease to net zero by 2050	Delayed and divergent climate policy response among countries globally	Emissions are not reduced significantly from current levels
Carbon Dioxide Removal	Medium - high	Low - medium	Low
Physical Risk Severity	Low in the short term (0-5 years) and long term (11-25 years). Moderate in the medium term (6-10 years)	Moderate across all time horizons	Moderate in the short (0-5 years) and medium terms (6-10 years). High in the long term (11-25 years)
Transitional Risk Severity	Moderate in the short (0-5 years) and medium terms (6-10 years). Low in the long term (11-25 years)	High across the short (0-5 years) and medium terms (6-10 years) for the domestic market. Low for the international market. Medium in the long term (11-25 years) for the domestic market. High for the international market	Moderate in the short (0-5 years) and medium terms (6-10 years). High in the medium to long term (11-25 years)

Risk and Opportunity Drivers	Net Zero 2050 Orderly	Fragmented World Too Little Too Late	Current Policies Hothouse World
Social	In the short term, increasing cost pressures brought about by a rapid transition increase inequity and concern that the pace of change is warranted. Over time, climate action results in increased demand for international news and factual content about the rapidly transitioning world.	The fragmented transition leads to social unrest in economies that take swifter action. Consumers are driven to spend less and stay at home more, increasing demand for in-home entertainment services.	Demand for in-home entertainment increases and viewer content preferences evolve in response to the significantly changed climate, leading to increased demand for international news and factual content as well as opportunities to escape the confronting physical issues brought on by climate change.
Technological	Investment in technologies to combat climate change and its impacts leads to rapid advancements in energy efficiency and the capabilities of utility infrastructure. This comes at a cost in the short term as global demand for low emissions infrastructure and products is high and New Zealand lacks local manufacturing capacity. Over time, investment to improve the resilience of infrastructure and service delivery is deployed, reducing the impacts of climate-related events in the medium to long term.	Lack of global transition leads to slow technological development, resulting in domestic utility infrastructure providers and media companies facing increased challenges and higher costs to develop innovative and resilient low-emissions solutions.	Inadequate policies result in frequent disruptions to key infrastructure, with increased maintenance costs, lower levels of reliability and a slow pace of climate technology development.
Economic	High domestic and global carbon prices drive the transition and increase supply chain, transport and production costs. In the short to medium term this leads to cost-of-living pressures that impact discretionary spending, while in the long term these costs are reduced as emissions reduction targets are achieved.	Significant transition and physical impacts eventuate for the domestic market, leading to compound cost pressures throughout the economy. New Zealand is less globally competitive in the short to medium term but benefits in the longer term.	Short-term economic benefits from low regulatory costs are overshadowed by long-term material burdens from physical climate impacts, leading to increased adaptation costs and economic downturns.
Environmental	More frequent and severe extreme weather events occur in the medium term, due to warming locked in by historical and future emissions. Longer term physical impacts of climate change are avoided as systems begin to stabilise.	New Zealand's vulnerability to climate impacts leads to an increase in severity and frequency of acute weather events in the short and medium term due to the lack of fast and cohesive global climate action. Live broadcast of local and international events may be more frequently impacted.	Consumers, businesses and key infrastructure are frequently and severely disrupted by acute extreme weather events and the chronically changing climate. Audience attendance and live broadcasting of local and international events is more frequently affected by physical climate change impacts prompting adaptation by sporting codes and venues.
Political	In the short to medium term, increased regulation and stringent policy action leads to high carbon costs to drive the transition, increasing cost pressures and creating higher levels of inequity.	The New Zealand Government intervenes to support infrastructure development through a National Resilience Strategy. This leads to disproportionately higher costs and increased regulation in the short to medium term compared to the global economy but a lower cost, more competitive and resilient outcome in the medium to longer term.	Lack of strong policy action results in unchecked temperature rise and emissions growth, with low carbon prices and insufficient funding for adaptation and emissions reduction research.

Climate related risks and opportunities

In FY25 Sky undertook a review of our climate-related risks and opportunities (**CRRO**) as part of the scenario analysis process. The purpose of this exercise was to re-assess how our climate-related risks and opportunities may plausibly impact Sky under our revised scenarios and in the context of business changes. All parts of Sky's value chain were included in our climate-related risk and opportunity assessment, but the analysis primarily focused on the impact on our own operations.

Climate-related risks (**CRRs**) were re-assessed using Sky's risk matrix to ensure a consistent approach to the assessment and management of other business risks and integration within the wider ERM framework. Risk assessments were updated based on the likelihood of occurrence and consequence of impact. The matrix considers not only the potential financial impact but also the impact on operations, reputation, regulatory compliance, and impacts on stakeholders such as customers and employees. No modelling was undertaken.

Controls and mitigations were also considered to determine the inherent and residual risk ratings for each CRR. A calibration process in line with Sky's materiality assessment was then used to appropriately assimilate the CRRs within the broader ERM framework. A risk is considered material if it is assessed as potentially having a major impact on the business.

A summary of the key themes and business impacts that could arise from the CRROs is outlined in the table on the following pages. Material CCRO have been grouped based on the nature of their origin, cause or impacts.

As outlined, climate-related risks have been integrated into the ERM and will continue to be reviewed on at least a six-monthly basis as part of the wider ERM programme and more frequently as required.

Increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (Physical)

Climate related risks and opportunities, and anticipated business impacts	Time Horizon	Relevant Scenarios	Current strategy to respond to identified risks
Direct Impacts			
Extreme weather events within New Zealand could impact Sky's broadcasting capability or that of third-party infrastructure providers, disrupting delivery of services and reducing demand from affected customers which may impact on revenue and costs.	Medium term Long term	Net Zero 2050 Fragmented World Current Policies	Sky has Business Continuity Management and Disaster Recovery plans to ensure it is best placed to withstand climatic events. These plans are regularly reviewed, updated and tested (where practical). Migration to a new satellite in April 2025 increased the signal strength for most customers, and future planned satellite technology enhancements, assuming these are undertaken by the responsible third party, are expected to further reduce atmospheric impacts in the longer term. IP delivery is available and in February 2025 automatic switchover capability was introduced to the new Sky Box, providing seamless transition to broadband delivery in the event of atmospheric disruption. Sky continues to seek to develop our medium to long term response to potential impacts of extreme weather.
Live event content could be subject to cancellations or disruption that may impact on transactional revenue and/or production costs. Non-live content could be subject to scheduling delays.	Medium term Long term	Fragmented World Current Policies	Sky expects to continue offering significant depth and breadth of content rights across sport and entertainment, via multi-year agreements, to limit the impact of disruption to specific events. We regularly review the nature of the content acquired and our access to content. Sky is focussed on what is important to our customers and we utilise data-based insights and research to help ensure our content strategy is achieved.
Customers' homes and premises could be impacted by severe localised weather events, disrupting access to Sky services. This may lead to increased costs and potential revenue loss.	Medium term Long term	Net Zero 2050 Fragmented World Current Policies	Sky has customer support plans in place, including customer care, technical support and logistics services. In FY25 we strengthened our technical support capability through a nationwide service partnership. We maintain an inventory of physical assets to enable replacement where needed. Sky's response plans are regularly reviewed, tested and updated where practical.
Indirect Impact			
Global supply chains of goods and services could be disrupted more frequently, which may increase input costs and/or delay delivery of projects.	Medium term Long term	Net Zero 2050 Fragmented World Current Policies	Sky aims to mitigate exposure to supply chain risk through diversity of supply, where practical, local inventory of physical assets and maintaining close partnerships with key suppliers.
Opportunity			
Greater frequency and intensity of adverse weather events and disruption to transport networks, may increase the appeal of in-home based entertainment and informative content options leading to additional or upgraded subscriptions and increased viewership.	Medium term Long term	Net Zero 2050 Fragmented World Current Policies	

Rising cost of living (Transition and Physical)

Climate related risks and opportunities, and anticipated business impacts	Time Horizon	Relevant Scenarios	Current strategy to respond to identified risks
Indirect Impact			
Cost of living pressures could reduce consumer discretionary spending including on content services. This could lead to existing customers making budget-driven choices to reduce or cancel services and potential customers may be less willing to commit to new spending.	Medium term Long term	Net Zero 2050 Fragmented World Current Policies	Sky continually monitors the macro-economic environment and utilises trend analysis of our own data to understand the current and possible future impacts of an economic downturn, taking appropriate external advice where required, and we will continue to evolve our response. Sky proactively and responsibly manages our own costs. Sky actively monitors customer viewing preferences, subscription trends and value perceptions.
Indirect & Direct Impact			
Potential reduction in energy and connectivity security due to under- or delayed-investment in renewable energy generation and transmission capability and building resilience into connectivity networks. This could lead to supply disruption, or increased cost for Sky, our customers and suppliers.	Medium term Long term	Fragmented World Current Policies	Sky reviews the current and possible future impacts of risks relating to New Zealand's infrastructure assets and networks and will take appropriate external advice where required. Sky will continue to assess the transition pathway options available and we will evolve our response as part of our ongoing transition planning workstream.
Opportunity			
Cost pressures, including emissions-related costs, may increase the appeal of in-home based entertainment options, versus going out, leading to additional or upgraded subscriptions.			

Increased regulation and a rising carbon price (Transition)

Climate related risks and opportunities, and anticipated business impacts	Time Horizon	Relevant Scenarios	Current strategy to respond to identified risks
Indirect Impact			
Increased regulatory intervention to accelerate the transition to a lower carbon economy could lead to increased input and compliance costs.	Medium term Long term	Net Zero 2050 Fragmented World	Sky responsibly manages our own cost base. We aim to mitigate exposure to input cost risks through diversity of supply and maintaining close relationships with key suppliers. Sky will continue to assess the transition pathway options available and will evolve our response as part of our ongoing transition planning workstream.

Stakeholder demands for climate action (Transition)

Climate related risks and opportunities, and anticipated business impacts	Time Horizon	Relevant Scenarios	Current strategy to respond to identified risks
Indirect Impact			
Evolving preferences of Sky stakeholders (including customers, advertisers and investors), could lead to reputation, revenue and funding impacts if Sky's response to climate change is slow or out of step with expectations.	Medium term	Net Zero 2050 Fragmented World	Sky has internal checks, policies and processes in place covering compliance with key legal and regulatory requirements. We monitor changes and proposed amendments to compliance obligations and engage external legal advisors to ensure we remain compliant. Sky will continue to assess the transition pathway options available and developing our response as part of our ongoing transition planning workstream.

Capital deployment

Sky's CRROs do not currently serve as direct inputs to internal capital deployment and funding decision making processes, however aspects of our business strategy are aligned with transition to a lower emissions pathway and building resilience to potential climate impacts. A number of initiatives (some involving capital and operating spending) were undertaken in FY25, that have contributed to addressing short term CRRO. These include:

- strengthened satellite signal strength to most of New Zealand;
- installation of larger satellite dishes for customers in parts of the country;
- continued rollout of lower emitting new Sky Box and Pod devices;
- development of IP switchover capability for new Sky Box devices;
- strengthened customer technical support services through a centralised provider;
- replaced some HVAC units with lower emissions profile units;
- invested to develop and assure our climate-related disclosure.

As Sky develops our understanding of the anticipated financial impacts of our CCRO, we expect this will inform our approach to ensuring alignment of future capital allocation and funding decision processes.

Business activities vulnerable to transition and physical risks

Through the process of assessing Sky's potential exposure to risks we have established there is no exposure to transitional or physical risks, above a rating of moderate in the short to medium term. Accordingly, we have assessed that no aspects of Sky's business activities or assets are currently vulnerable to our identified climate-related transition or physical risks. We expect to continue to take action to address potential risks, in line with our enterprise-wide approach to risk management.

We have assessed that all aspects of our business activities are currently aligned with our identified climate-related opportunities.

Sky deployed approximately \$450k in capital and operating expenditure during FY25 on projects related to climate-related risks and opportunities. This includes approximately \$250k relating to installation of lower emissions equipment at Sky owned and leased sites and capitalised software development to enable IP switch-over for the new Sky Box. Operational expenditure of approximately \$200k was deployed towards legislative reporting requirements in accordance with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards, noting this does not include staff and management time.

Sky does not currently apply an internal emissions price. We will continue to review this as reduction initiatives are considered.

Transition Planning

Members of Sky’s Sustainability Governance Committee were supported by Oxygen Consulting in developing Sky’s approach to transition planning. The transition plan aspects are aligned with Sky’s strategy and embedded within our Enterprise Risk Management framework. As our transition plan evolves, we expect this will guide future capital allocation decisions.

OUR AMBITION: To be Aotearoa New Zealand’s most engaging and essential media company

Sky’s Climate Transition Plan Framework		
	Measure, manage and minimise our environmental impact	Respond to climate-related risks and opportunities
Ambition	We are committed to measuring, managing, and reducing our carbon footprint and minimising our environmental impact in a manner that is practical and achievable within our resource and operational capabilities.	We are committed to implementing measures to mitigate risks associated with climate change, through prudent operational and financial management.
Actions	• Ongoing Greenhouse gas emissions measurement and public disclosure through annual CRD reporting. • Continue to seek and implement emissions reduction opportunities where practical (current examples include the roll out of new Sky Products with a lower emissions profile). • Continue to explore opportunities to increase efficiency through engagement with Sky’s suppliers (current initiatives include contract fleet route optimisation, and logistics enhancements). • Transition leased fleet vehicles from ICE to PHEV or EV as practical replacement options become available.	• Maintain risk management systems and processes, ensuring our Business Continuity Management and Disaster Recovery plans are effective, regularly reviewed, updated and tested where practicable. • Maintain and enhance the resilience of our broadcasting infrastructure. • Continue to evolve our plans to identify and reduce exposure to transition risks. • Actively monitor, anticipate and adapt to climate-related regulatory changes and market trends that could impact our business.
Accountability	Sky’s Board is the governance body responsible for the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) has been delegated oversight of risk management activities for climate-related risks and opportunities.	

Risk

Risk management

Sky's Board is responsible for ensuring an appropriate risk management framework and adequate procedures are in place to identify and manage the principal financial and non-financial risks of the business. The Controlling and Managing Risk Policy formally defines the roles and responsibilities for enterprise risk management across the organisation. This Policy is reviewed and approved annually by the Board.

The Board has delegated oversight of risk management activities to the ARC which oversees Sky's risk management programme, evaluates the effectiveness of Sky's risk management activities and oversees the monitoring, review and reporting of key risks and issues in line with Sky's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework.

The ERM framework ensures that significant strategic and operational risks, including physical and transitional risks and opportunities associated with climate change, are identified, assessed, controlled and monitored. Climate related risks are reviewed on at least a six-monthly basis as part of the wider ERM programme and more frequently as required.

The ARC has responsibility for monitoring the progress of initiatives to address climate related risks and opportunities and receives regular updates from Management. The ARC receives an enterprise-wide update of key risks on a six-monthly basis (or more frequently as required), and this incorporates climate risks.

The RGSC oversees the operational application of the Controlling and Managing Risk Policy including the ongoing implementation and management of the ERM framework. The RGSC ensures ownership of risk and risk oversight throughout the business, including acting as a conduit through which information concerning the identification and resolution of risks and issues moves between the ARC, the Executive Team and the business.

Sky's identified climate-related risks are integrated into the existing risk management processes under the ERM framework. This enables the risks to continue being assessed, evaluated and prioritised relative to the risk exposure of Sky's other enterprise risks. Through their integration, CRR are treated in the same way as Sky's other risks.

The SGC retains oversight of CRRO within Sky's risk register, and in addition, a primary business unit owner has also been identified for each risk, consistent with the approach taken for other operational risks.

Metrics and Targets

Sky's greenhouse gas emissions

Sky began collecting and tracking greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions within our value chain in FY23 with support from Toitū Envirocare (Toitū). This information formed our base year data set.

In FY24 we published our first Climate-related Disclosure Report. This included our emissions inventory of Scope 1, 2 and an expanded capture of selected Scope 3 emissions categories, with our reporting aligned to ISO 14064:1-2018, as used by Toitū. Where possible we restated the FY23 base year data to include the additional Scope 3 inventory, thereby allowing a basis of comparison.

Our 2025 Climate-related Disclosure Report sees Sky transitioning our GHG measurement standard from ISO 14064:1-2018 to the GHG Protocol as this is a more widely recognised and locally adopted format which we believe will be helpful to our primary users. The change in standard had no impact on the measurement of our FY24 comparative or FY23 base year emissions but has resulted in changes in how we present Scope 3 emissions, which are now classified by the GHG Protocol categories 1 to 13 as relevant. There is no impact on the presentation of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

At the same time, we expanded our capture in some categories, and made adjustments as a result of identification of additional information, errors and improving judgements, the detail of which can be found in table 4.

Sky has formalised and approved a GHG Emissions Recalculation Policy that sets out the basis and significance threshold for any base year recalculation and restatements including:

- Structural changes in the company, such as mergers, acquisitions or divestments or a change in outsourcing or insourcing practices;
- Changes in GHG emissions calculation methodology;
- Updated GHG emissions factor values;
- Discovery of a significant error, or;
- Access to new or improved data, such as information relating to Scope 3 emissions that enables accurate and reliable calculation of emissions where this was previously unavailable.

This policy is also aligned with our Climate-Related Disclosure Materiality Policy, with both referencing a 5% significance threshold. On this basis, we also reviewed retrospective changes to the 2023 Ministry for the Environment (MfE) emissions factor values for electricity and determined it was appropriate to restate our base year. For completeness, we elected to also restate FY24 data. Sky has provided a table outlining the restatements on page 23.

Analysis of changes in Sky's emissions inventory

Scope 1: Sky's reporting for the 2025 financial year showed a 55% reduction in Scope 1 emissions against the restated FY23 base year and a 39% reduction against FY24. The reduction was largely related to lower HVAC refrigerant emissions (based on the top-up methodology). This was partly offset by increased fuel usage as our small team of in-house technicians carried out more customer visits during Sky's migration to a new satellite. With this project now completed, fuel usage for our fleet of 20 leased vehicles is expected to return to run-rate levels.

Scope 2: In FY25 Sky's Scope 2 emissions from imported energy (location based) showed a 42% increase against our restated FY23 base year and a 3% reduction against FY24. We note that actual Scope 2 kWh usage (which is within Sky's control) was 18% lower against FY23, and 3% lower against FY24 (refer to table 3).

The reported percentage change in tCO₂e emissions was therefore essentially due to differences in the MfE electricity factor which is used to calculate electricity-based emissions, and which is outside of Sky's control. The MfE periodically updates electricity emissions factor data to adjust for changes in methodology, generation type, fuel type, efficiency, or to adjust for errors. During the reporting period Sky recalculated and restated historic emissions for the FY23 and FY24 reporting periods to reflect the most up to date data available (MfE 2025). This resulted in a 51% reduction in the FY23 electricity emissions factor and 86% increase to the FY24 factor.

Table 1: Reported GHG emissions (tCO₂e)¹

Emissions Source		FY25	FY24 Performance (Restated) against FY24	FY23 Performance (Restated) against FY23
Scope 1	Direct emissions	137	224 -39%	307 -55%
Scope 2	Indirect emissions from imported energy (location based)	698	718 -3%	491 42%
Total gross Scope 1 and Scope 2		835	942 -11%	799 5%
Scope 3 measured emissions	Category 1: Purchased goods and services	1,581	2,406 -34%	2,435 -35%
	Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities	574	926 -38%	672 -15%
	Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	82	46 80%	150 -45%
	Category 5: Waste generated in operations	75	100 -25%	90 -17%
	Category 6: Business travel	1,090	980 11%	973 12%
	Category 7: Employee commuting	34	30 15%	54 -37%
	Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	1	6 -82%	140 -99%
	Category 11: Use of sold products	5,755	6,765 -15%	4,287 34%
	Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	28	42 -34%	49 -44%
Total gross Scope 3 measured emissions		9,220	11,301 -18%	8,850 4%
Total gross Scope 1, 2 and 3 measured emissions		10,055	12,243 -18%	9,649 4%
Category 1 direct removals		-	-	-
Purchased emissions reductions		-	-	-
Total net Scope 1, 2 and 3 measured emissions		10,055	12,243 -18%	9,649 4%

Table 2: Emissions Intensity Ratio (tCO₂e / \$millions of Revenue)

Total gross Scope 1 and 2 emissions²	1.1	1.2 -10%	1.1 5%
Total gross Scope 1, 2 and Scope 3 measured emissions³	13.4	16.0 -16%	12.8 5%

Table 3: Actual Electricity usage (kWh), removing the impact of changes in MfE factors related to the efficiency of the electricity generation network

Total Scope 2 (kWh)	6,978,538	7,186,142 -3%	8,486,817 -18%
Total Category 11: Use of sold products (kWh)	57,965,801	68,102,513 -15%	74,272,684 -22%

1. Emissions relating to the FY23 Base-line and FY24 periods have been restated in line with Sky's GHG Emissions Recalculation Policy. Additional information is available on page 23.

2. Scope 2 emissions are reported using a location-based methodology.

3. Emissions intensity is calculated using Scope 1, Scope 2 (location-based) and Scope 3 total measured emissions.

Scope 3: Sky's Scope 3 emissions increased by 4% against FY23 and reduced by 18% against FY24, noting a significant portion of Sky's inventory is exposed to the MfE electricity emissions factor (notably Category 1 and Category 11).

The most significant areas of emissions reductions against both FY23 and FY24 included Category 1: Purchased goods and services, which saw lower emissions from outsourced data centres, lower raw material and manufacturing emissions from Sky products as investment moves to run-rate levels, and lower electricity usage in outsourced operations.

The most significant area of increase against FY23 (noting a reduction against FY24), was Category 11: Use of sold products, albeit actual kWh usage reduced by 22% compared to FY23 and by 15% compared to FY24 (refer to table 2 on page 20). This reduction in usage was due to the refresh of Sky's box fleet to more energy efficient products and an overall reduction in box numbers, net of growth in Sky Broadband. A modest increase in Category 6: Business travel, related to major events such as the Olympics.

The nature of emissions reporting means that certain categories of Sky's reported Scope 3 emissions will be reported by other entities as their Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This may result in double counting of emissions between Sky and other entities' emissions inventories. Sky is reliant on information supplied by third parties in determining its emissions inventory, particularly in relation to Scope 3, and therefore is reliant on the reliability of the data received.

Sky has not used offsets in any of the reporting periods.

Other metrics

Sky has disclosed an emissions intensity ratio (calculated as tCO₂e/\$million revenue), which is a widely used metric among Climate Reporting Entity's (CRE)

and within our sector. We have also provided kWh based data for Scope 2 and Scope 3 Category 11: Use of sold products as we believe this provides primary users with useful information on actual usage (refer to table 2 on page 20).

We have undertaken a review of potential industry-based metrics relevant to our business through a scan of international peers and through reviewing the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board's (SASB)¹ standards covering Media and Entertainment. Development and adoption of specific metrics relevant to Sky's business remains at an early stage. Sky will continue to monitor the development of industry metrics that could assist primary users to better understand our emissions profile.

Emissions reduction targets

Sky has not set GHG emissions reduction targets.

On 22 July 2025 Sky announced the acquisition of Discovery NZ Limited (DNZ) (now known as Sky Free Limited), with completion subsequently confirmed on 1 August 2025. Sky Free will be included within our operational boundary and our CRD reporting from FY26. The GHG protocol and our own GHG Emissions Recalculation Policy, also require that we recalculate our base year emissions when structural changes such as acquisitions occur, to ensure emissions trends over time remain meaningful and comparable.

While we will continue to explore opportunities to reduce our emissions, we note that there has not been sufficient time since the DNZ acquisition to quantify the impact on our future emissions or recalculations to the base year or comparative periods. Therefore, setting meaningful targets at this time is not possible due to the uncertainty of our combined base year emissions inventory.

Assurance of GHG emissions

PwC has provided independent, third-party limited assurance over our Scope 1 and Scope 2 FY25 GHG emissions (tCO₂e) as presented in table 1 and additional required disclosures of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions including the methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty. Unless stated as being subject to assurance, the information in these Climate-related Disclosures is not in the scope of the assurance conclusion. Sky has elected to use *Adoption Provision 8: Scope 3 GHG emissions assurance* (NZ CS 2(24)) which allows us to exclude Scope 3 GHG emissions disclosures from the assurance engagement in our second year of reporting. PwC's Assurance Report is available on pages 26-29.

GHG emissions exclusions

A number of Scope 3 emissions sources within Sky's value chain are not currently included in our GHG inventory, largely due to limitations in the availability or reliability of source information.

- **Content:** Whilst our GHG inventory includes emissions related to Sky's production of sports events and studio shows, emissions associated with purchased and commissioned content are not currently included within Sky's GHG emissions inventory. This includes emissions relating to the production of pass-through channels, content sourced from studio partners, sports content not produced by Sky and the emissions related to content partners.
- **Customer support:** We track and disclose emissions relating to our small team of Auckland based in-house service technicians. Whilst Sky maintains records of each service call to customer premises undertaken on our behalf by external contractors, we are working towards tracking the emissions from this activity. This involves determining an appropriate methodology for estimating historic

1. SASB Standards – Media & Entertainment Sustainability Accounting Standard, Services Sector Industry Standard, Version 2023 - 12.

emissions from this source to provide a basis for comparison. Consolidation to a single service provider in November 2025 is assisting in this process. In conjunction with the Auckland University of Technology (AUT) and our service provider we are at the same time exploring opportunities for emissions reduction through enhancements to fleet management and logistics choices.

- **Commercial customers:** Sky currently captures emissions related to Sky Box use in customer homes. A methodology for capturing emissions data related to Sky Box use at commercial customer premises is not yet available.

Further work will be undertaken to capture Scope 3 emissions data primarily relating to purchased goods and services where these are material.

Sky has elected to use *Adoption Provision 4: Scope 3 GHG emissions* (NZ CS 2(17)) relating to disclosure of a sub-set of our Scope 3 emissions. We will continue to work towards measuring and finalising our Scope 3 emissions inventory and where possible we will source historic information. This may result in a restatement of previously reported data.

Organisational boundaries

The GHG disclosures in this section Organisational boundaries are subject to independent assurance.

An operational control consolidation approach was used to account for emissions, with reference to the methodology described in the GHG Protocol. Sky has an interest in two businesses where ownership is less than 100%. Emissions from these businesses are not considered material, however a significant portion of these business operations are undertaken by Sky staff at Sky locations and this, as well as business travel is captured within our emissions inventory.

Sky subsidiaries that are inactive or holding companies are excluded as they have no emissions from their operations. A full list of subsidiary businesses is included on page 39 of Sky's 2025 Annual Report.

Subsequent to the reporting period, Sky acquired Discovery NZ Limited (now known as Sky Free Limited), with completion confirmed on 1 August 2025. In line with the requirements of the GHG Protocol and Sky's GHG Emissions Recalculation Policy, we intend to include emissions relating to this business in subsequent reports and expect to recalculate our base year and other historic period emissions. This may have a significant impact across all Scopes of our emissions reporting, however, as Discovery NZ was not recording its emissions, we are not in a position to quantify that impact.

Activities that may impact our emissions profile over time:

- Changes to electricity emissions factors, can have a significant impact on Scope 2 and some Scope 3 categories, including Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services, and, most notably, Category 11: Use of Sold Products.
- Transport based emissions may fluctuate between periods due to travel associated with content production for major international events such as the Rugby World Cup and the Olympics.
- Increased demand for Sky Broadband products would be likely to result in increased indirect cradle-to-grave emissions from equipment and incremental electricity related emissions from service providers.
- Increased demand for streaming and on-demand content is likely to lead to increased use of data centre and on-premise capacity. At the same time, data centre operating efficiency is expected to improve over time.
- Sky is refreshing our device fleet through the new Sky Box and Sky Pod. The changing box fleet (including the change in the mix of devices as well as an overall reduction in box numbers) is expected to positively impact emissions over time, as higher emitting, older box types are replaced with new, lower emissions alternatives.

Emissions Restatements

The Scope 1 and 2 FY23 base year restatements in Table 4 Emissions Restatements including footnotes 1 and 2 are subject to independent assurance.

Table 4: Emissions Restatements (tCO₂e)

Emissions Source		FY24 (Restated)	FY24 (Previously reported)	FY23 (Restated)	FY23 (Previously reported)
Scope 1	Direct emissions ¹	224	121	307	136
Scope 2	Indirect emissions from imported energy (location based) ²	718	386	491	1012
Total gross Scope 1 and Scope 2		942	507	799	1,148
Scope 3 measured emissions	Category 1: Purchased goods and services ³	2,406	2,735	2,435	3,254
	Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities ⁴	926	890	672	681
	Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution ⁵	46	15	150	57
	Category 5: Waste generated in operations	100	66	90	64
	Category 6: Business travel	980	926	973	915
	Category 7: Employee commuting	30	30	54	54
	Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	6	36	140	234
	Category 11: Use of sold products ⁶	6,765	3,625	4,287	8,919
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products		42	42	49	49
Total gross Scope 3 measured emissions		11,301	8,366	8,850	14,228
Total gross Scope 1, 2 and 3 measured emissions		12,243	8,873	9,649	15,376
Category 1 direct removals		-		-	
Purchased emissions reductions		-		-	
Total net Scope 1, 2 and 3 measured emissions		12,243	8,873	9,649	15,376

1. Added refrigerant emissions related to HVAC systems that were previously omitted of FY23 +230 tCO₂e and FY24 +158 tCO₂e. Corrected fuel related to staff owned vehicles to Scope 3.6 of FY23 -59 tCO₂e and FY24 -55 tCO₂e.

2. Update to MfE 2025 electricity tables of FY23: -521 tCO₂e and FY24: +332 tCO₂e.

3. Removed emissions related to Optus satellite of FY23: -793 tCO₂e and FY24: -339 tCO₂e. Non-material reclassification to 3.5 of FY23: -26 tCO₂e and FY24: -34 tCO₂e. Update to MfE 2025 electricity tables of FY24: +44 tCO₂e.

4. Non-material addition of 'well-to-tank' of FY23: 32 tCO₂e and FY24: 28 tCO₂e. Non-material update to MfE 2025 electricity tables of FY23: -41 and FY24: +8

5. Non-material reclassification to 3.4 from 3.9 of FY23: 93 tCO₂e and FY24: 31 tCO₂e

6. Update to MfE 2025 electricity tables of FY23: -4,632 tCO₂e and FY24: +3,140 tCO₂e

Emissions sources and methodology for data collection and uncertainty

The Scope 1 and 2 GHG disclosures in this section Emissions sources and methodology for data collection and uncertainty and in the table on page 24 are subject to independent assurance.

The table on page 24 provides details on data sources and the calculation methodologies and assumptions used in the preparation of Sky's GHG emissions inventory, prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Sky is reliant on information supplied by third parties in determining its emissions inventory and therefore, Sky is reliant on the reliability of the data received. Across all Scopes 1 to 3, Sky has sourced emissions factor data from Toitū Envirocare which generally uses the relevant MfE emissions factors¹. 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. Other emissions factor data sources used within our inventory include:

- Scope 1: pre-calculated emissions data provided by suppliers,
- Scope 3: pre-calculated emissions data provided by suppliers, supplier emissions intensity data (tCO₂e), Toitū, Market Economics Limited², Department for Energy Security and Net Zero³, and Climate Transparency⁴.

1. New Zealand Ministry for the Environment emission factors. These are based on the 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP) values (GWP100) for the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). MfE periodically updates emissions factor data. In FY25 Sky adopted the MfE 2025 tables and updated 2023 base year and 2024 prior year electricity data to reference the MfE 2025 table.

2. Market Economics Limited (2023). Consumption Emissions Modelling, report prepared for Auckland Council.

3. DESNZ (2024) Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. London, United Kingdom.

4. Carbon Transparency Climate Report 2022 (CT2022), www.climate-transparency.org.

Emissions sources and methodology for data collection and uncertainty

Emissions Type	Emissions Source	Data Source and calculation method	Uncertainty, Assumptions and Estimates
Scope 1			
Direct Emissions	Mobile combustion - leased fleet vehicles	Precalculated tCO₂e data provided by leased fleet supplier through monthly invoice and online portal. Detailed reporting by vehicle registration includes vehicle rating and volume of fuel (litres) by fuel type to enable calculation checks against MfE tables. Fuel card data provided by supplier in monthly invoicing, by, vehicle registration includes vehicle rating and volume of fuel (litres) by fuel type. Calculation references MfE.	Low uncertainty. Reliance on supplier to provide complete and accurate invoice data.
	Refrigerants	Supplier invoicing provides detail on top ups by gas type and quantity (kg). Calculation references MfE.	Low uncertainty. Reliance on supplier to provide complete and accurate measurements and invoice data.
Scope 2			
Imported Electricity	Purchased electricity using location-based method	Direct invoicing from a single electricity retailer for Sky leased and owned properties (Mt Wellington and Albany). Based on kWh data. Calculation references MfE.	Low uncertainty.
Scope 3			
1. Purchased goods and services	Purchased goods and services – supplier pre-calculated	Supplier invoicing or specific reporting for some goods and services categories includes pre-calculated tCO ₂ e data.	Low to medium uncertainty. Lags in receipt of some reports requires use of estimates or averages. Reliance on suppliers to provide complete and accurate data.
	Purchased goods and services – not pre-calculated	Supplier invoicing and reporting using a combination of calculation methods based on most accurate approach available. Calculation methods reference MfE; Auckland Council, NZ, and: supplier tCO ₂ e emissions intensity factor.	Low to medium uncertainty. Most accurate available data source and calculations used.
		There are no emissions associated with the Optus satellite at the point the asset is in use for Sky's services.	Assumption that no emissions are generated for assets operating at craft altitude outside of the atmosphere (36,000km).
	Raw materials and manufacturing	Suppliers of products used in customer homes provide pre-calculated cradle to grave kgCO ₂ e per unit data, including raw material and manufacturing emissions.	Low uncertainty. Independent, cradle to grave product carbon footprint verification provided for some product categories (SGS Group).

Emissions Type	Emissions Source	Data Source and calculation method	Uncertainty, Assumptions and Estimates
Scope 3 (continued)			
3. Fuel & Energy related	Electricity at outsourced supplier sites	Supplier estimates of kWh attributable to Sky based on percentage of site usage or headcount. Calculations reference MfE; Carbon Transparency.	Low uncertainty. Reliance on suppliers to provide complete and accurate data. Some use of estimates.
	Transmission of energy – (T&D losses)	Invoices from suppliers (kWh). Calculations reference MfE.	Low uncertainty. Reliance on suppliers to provide complete and accurate data. Some use of estimates.
	Fuel related	Supplier invoicing. Based on distance (km), fuel type, vehicle type and average km per litre data or spend. Calculations reference MfE and Market Economics Limited, Auckland Council.	Low uncertainty. Reliance on supplier to provide complete and accurate invoice data.
4. Upstream Transport	Upstream Freight	Supplier invoicing. Based on precalculated tCO ₂ e or weight and shipping location details. Calculations reference MfE.	Low to medium uncertainty. Reliance on suppliers to provide complete and accurate data. Some estimates applied.
5. Waste	Waste	Supplier invoicing. Calculations reference MfE, Toitū, Market Economics Limited.	Low uncertainty. Averages and estimates used. Reliance on suppliers to provide complete and accurate data.
6. Business Travel	Business travel – Transport	Supplier invoicing includes pre-calculated kgCO ₂ e for flights and rental vehicles. Employee mileage claims include distance, fuel type and (in most cases) cc rating. Taxi/Uber invoicing includes distance and spend data. Calculations reference MfE.	Low uncertainty. Reliance on suppliers and employees to provide complete and accurate data.
	Business travel – Accommodation	Supplier invoicing includes pre-calculated kgCO ₂ e.	Medium uncertainty. Reliance on supplier to provide complete and accurate data with some estimation assumed.
7. Employee Commuting	Working from Home	Based on survey and on-site attendance data. Calculations reference MfE and Toitū.	Low uncertainty. Use of estimates reliance on survey frequency.
9. Downstream Transport	Downstream Freight	Supplier invoicing, with some use of pre-calculated tCO ₂ e.	Low to Medium uncertainty due to use of averages. Reliance on suppliers to provide complete and accurate data.
11. Use of sold products	Use stage of sold products	Emissions derived from internal data (product numbers, type and model). Internal and supplier data for average kWh per product, and viewership data. Calculations reference MfE.	High uncertainty based on use of average data and assumptions on customer energy sources and behaviours.
12. End of life	End of life of sold products	Suppliers of new products used in customer homes provide pre-calculated and verified cradle to grave kgCO ₂ e per unit data. End of life emissions for pre-existing products are not reported.	Low uncertainty for included sources. Reliance on suppliers to provide complete and accurate data.



Independent Assurance Report

To the Directors of Sky Network Television Limited

Limited Assurance Report on Sky Network Television 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), as outlined within the *Scope of our limited assurance engagement* section below, included in the Climate Statement of Sky Network Television Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2025.

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 4 of the Climate Statement.

Scope of our limited assurance engagement

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement over the following GHG Disclosures on pages 20 and 22 to 24 of the Climate Statement for the year ended 30 June 2025:

- gross GHG emissions:
 - Scope 1 emissions of 137 tCO₂e on page 20; and
 - Scope 2 (location-based) emissions of 698 tCO₂e on page 20;

- additional required disclosures of gross GHG emissions on pages 22 and 23; and
- gross GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty on pages 23 and 24.

Our assurance engagement does not extend to any other information included, or referred to, in the Climate Statement on pages 2 to 25 and on page 30. We have not performed any procedures with respect to the excluded information and, therefore, no conclusion is expressed on it. The comparative information for the years ended 30 June 2023 (base year) and 30 June 2024 disclosed in the Group's Climate Statement are not covered by the assurance conclusion expressed in this report.

Other matter – comparative information

The comparative Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG disclosures for the years ended 30 June 2023 (base year) and 30 June 2024 have not been subject to assurance in accordance with NZ SAE 1. As such, these disclosures are not covered by our assurance conclusion.

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 23 of the Climate Statement, 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*.

Other than in our capacity as auditor and assurance practitioner, our firm carries out other assignments in the areas of audit, review and other assurance services and other services relating to agreed upon procedures and a preconditions assessment for the assurance of GHG Disclosures. In addition, certain partners and employees of our firm may deal with the Company on normal terms within the ordinary course of training activities of the business. The firm has no other relationship with, or interests in, the Group.

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 with 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 Statements*. 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:

- Evaluated the Group's assessment of organisational and operational boundaries;
- 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;
- Tested a limited number of items to, or from, supporting records, as appropriate;
- Assessed all emission factor sources and reperformed the emissions calculations for mathematical accuracy;

- Performed analytical procedures on particular emission categories by comparing the expected GHGs emitted to actual GHGs emitted on a monthly or quarterly basis against a trend and made enquiries of management to obtain explanations for any significant differences we identified. We performed more precise analytics where appropriate;
- We enquired with management on the nature of the restatement to base year and read the supporting documentation and calculations that we were provided with; 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's 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 Victoria Ashplant.

For and on behalf of:



PricewaterhouseCoopers
24 October 2025

Auckland

Glossary

ARC: Audit and Risk Committee, a committee of the Board

Board: Refers to Sky's Board of Directors unless otherwise stated

BVOD: Broadcast video on demand, free-to-air, advertising supported streaming service

CRD: Climate Related Disclosure

CRE: Climate Reporting Entity

CRR: Climate Related Risks

CRRO: Climate Related Risks and Opportunities

ERM: Enterprise Risk Management (framework)

ESG: Environmental, Social and Governance

ELT or Executive Team: Executive Leadership Team, comprised of the Chief Executive and direct reports to the Chief Executive

FMA: New Zealand Financial Markets Authority

GHG emissions: Greenhouse gas emissions

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

MfE: New Zealand's Ministry for the Environment, the Government's primary adviser on environmental matters

NGFS: The Network for Greening the Financial Sector

NZ CS 1: Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 1: Climate-related Disclosures

NZ CS 2: Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 2: Adoption of Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards

NZ CS 3: Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 3: General requirements for Climate-related Disclosures

RCP: Representative concentration warming pathways

RGSC: Risk Governance Steering Committee

SGC: Sustainability Governance Committee

SSP: Shared Socio-economic Pathway

STEEP: STEEP analysis is a framework used to assess how Social, Technology, Economic, Environmental and Political external factors affect a business

STI: Sky's short-term incentive plan

tCO_{2e}: Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. The universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential of each of the seven GHGs, expressed in terms of the global warming potential of one unit of carbon dioxide for 100 years

XRB: New Zealand External Reporting Board

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