CLIMATE REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

PacificEdge

CANCER DIAGNOSTICS

1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Pacific Edge Limited and the subsidiaries listed below (collectively referred to as Pacific Edge) are a climate-reporting entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. This report outlines our climate-related disclosures for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 (FY 25) in compliance with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards (NZCS) issued by the External Reporting Board (XRB). Unless noted otherwise, all numbers and commentary relate to the full FY 25 period.

- Pacific Edge Diagnostics New Zealand Limited
- Pacific Edge (Australia) Pty Limited
- Pacific Edge Diagnostics USA Limited
- Pacific Edge Diagnostics Singapore Pte Limited
- Pacific Edge Analytical Services Limited

In preparing our climate-related disclosures, Pacific Edge has applied some of the adoption provisions available under the NZCS in the initial years of reporting:

Adoption Provision 4: Scope 3 GHG emissions – provides an exemption from the requirement to disclose all scope 3 emissions in an entity's first or second reporting period. On the basis that FY 25 is Pacific Edge's second reporting period, the scope 3 emissions detailed in Table 9 on page 19 have been excluded from our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Adoption Provision 6: Comparatives for metrics – Pacific Edge has elected to use Adoption Provision 6, which permits any entity to provide one year of comparative information for each metric in its second reporting period. Accordingly, Pacific Edge has disclosed comparative data for the preceding period, being FY 24.

Adoption Provision 7: Analysis of trends – provides an exemption from the requirement to disclose an analysis of the main trends evident from a comparison of each metric against the preceding comparative periods. As FY 25 is our second year of reporting, we have provided a one-year trend analysis based on FY 24 data, and applied the exemption for earlier years where data is not available.

Adoption Provision 8: Scope 3 GHG emissions assurance – in line with this provision, Scope 3 GHG emissions were excluded from the assurance for FY 25.

We acknowledge the growing importance of understanding climate-related risks and opportunities. Our analysis is based on current data, which continues to evolve. We will review and update our assessments annually to reflect the latest information.

This report includes forward-looking statements and climate metrics, which involve a degree of uncertainty. These are not predictions, forecasts or guarantees of future outcomes or financial performance. The statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, and actual results may differ significantly. We encourage readers to interpret this information with care, given the limitations of current climate modelling and data.

This report has been approved by the Board on 29 May 2025 and is signed on behalf of the Board by Chris Gallaher (Chair) and Tony Barclay (Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee).

Chris Gallaher
Chair

Tony Barclay
Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee

2. GOVERNANCE

PACIFIC EDGE BOARD	Overall oversight of climate risks and opportunities	**EXPERT ADVICE** where required
AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE (ARC)	Supports the board in oversight of climate risks and opportunities and monitors progress against targets	
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)	Responsible for all sustainability matters (including climate matters)	
SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE	Responsible for execution of sustainability strategy, oversight of ESG programme and compliance reporting	**INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE OF SCOPE 1 AND SCOPE 2 GHG DISCLOSURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASSURANCE REPORT ON PAGES 23-25**
INTERNAL TEAMS AND EMPLOYEES	Overall oversight of climate risks and opportunities	

BOARD OVERSIGHT

Pacific Edge's Board is ultimately responsible for the Company's strategy, including how we address sustainability and build resilience in response to climate-related changes in the business environment. It also oversees the identification and management of climate-related risks and opportunities, and is accountable for setting and monitoring progress against our metrics and targets in these areas.

The Board delegates oversight of sustainability and climate-related matters to the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC). Under its charter the ARC is responsible for ensuring Pacific Edge has a clear and effective sustainability strategy, supported by the appropriate processes and resources to deliver on it.

The Board also approves the risk management framework and oversees the company's management of key risks. The ARC supports this by identifying and reviewing the key risks (including climate-related risks), assessing their materiality, ensuring the adequacy of risk management processes, and ensuring the Board receives reliable and timely information. The ARC also considers emerging risks and future events that may impact the company.

Risks, including climate-related risks, are reviewed by the Board at every scheduled meeting, with a "deep dive" annual review led by the ARC.

The ARC meets at least four times per year. As part of the meetings it receives updates from the business and the Sustainability Committee (refer Management Responsibilities section). These updates enable the ARC to assess progress against strategy, oversee risk management practices and engage the appropriate external experts when needed to support Pacific Edge with its climate disclosure efforts.

In line with its role, the ARC assists the Board to set, monitor and oversee progress against climate-related metrics and targets for the management of Pacific Edge's climate-related risks and opportunities.

Board skills and competencies

To ensure strong governance, Pacific Edge uses a Board skills matrix to assess and maintain the appropriate competencies and skills required of the Board. Relevant skills for overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities include legal, regulatory and risk management expertise, governance of listed or other climate-reporting entities, and environmental and sustainability experience. The current skills matrix is included in the FY 24 Annual Report (page 47), and an updated version will be included in the FY 25 Annual Report, expected by 30 June 2025.

External advisors and capability building

To continue upskilling the Board and management as well as having access to subject matter experts when required, Pacific Edge engages Toitū Envirocare to provide a software solution for the collection and reporting of carbon data and Deloitte for additional analytical support.

Several directors are members of *Chapter Zero*, a governance group hosted by the Institute of Directors New Zealand and associated with the Global Climate Governance Initiative.

Chapter Zero membership supports directors in building climate knowledge, integrating climate considerations into board decision-making, and identifying and addressing the risks and opportunities that climate change presents to long-term business resilience, while taking into account all stakeholders.

Looking ahead, further training opportunities for Board members are planned for FY 26 through organisations such as INFINZ and the Institute of Directors, as we continue to strengthen our climate governance capability.

Policy oversight and incentives

Policies related to climate change are reviewed by the relevant committees and the Board as required. While climate-related metrics are not currently incorporated in executive remuneration, the People and Culture Committee ensures that Pacific Edge's remuneration policies and practices are aligned with the company's strategic goals and incorporated into short-term and long-term incentives, where appropriate.

The climate-related metrics and targets outlined in this report have been reviewed and approved by the Board. Progress against targets is reviewed by ARC and Board at least once a year.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Accountability for delivering Pacific Edge's sustainability goals sits with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Oversight of this responsibility is delegated to the Sustainability Committee, chaired by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO). The committee comprises senior leaders including the Chief Operating Officer (COO) and key functional representatives from both our New Zealand and United States operations.

The Sustainability Committee is responsible for executing Pacific Edge's sustainability strategy. This includes overseeing transition initiatives, management of the ESG programme and ensuring compliance with reporting requirements. It meets at least four times per year to monitor progress and performance and meets with the ARC at least annually.

Pacific Edge's risk management framework supports a consistent approach to identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring risks and opportunities, including those related to climate. All departmental leaders are required to report any relevant risks to the CEO, CFO or COO during each board meeting cycle, with an assessment of those risks incorporated into the risk register provided to the Board.

For FY 25, climate-related risks and opportunities were captured in a standalone detailed climate risk register. This approach supports our climate reporting obligations while allowing for the longer time horizons associated with climate-related risks and their potential impacts.

Integrating climate considerations into the broader enterprise risk framework ensures alignment with our company strategy, capital deployment and funding decisions. Pacific Edge continues to invest capital and other resources in key strategic projects that are expected to deliver significant economic, social and climate benefits. In our day-to-day operations, emissions reduction is a key consideration as we drive continuous improvement initiatives to increase operating efficiency and improve our customer experience.

3. STRATEGY

CURRENT CLIMATE-RELATED IMPACTS

The effects of climate change have not materially impacted Pacific Edge's operations to date and have not changed between FY 24 and FY 25. However, this may change over time, with anticipated risks and opportunities identified in Table 5. The current key climate-related impacts that could be experienced by Pacific Edge are described in Table 1 on page 5.

Table 1

Area of Impact	Impact Description	Quantified Impact
PHYSICAL		
Severe or extreme weather events	**Interrupted laboratory operations in US and New Zealand –** due to extreme weather events such as flooding, wildfires, tornados or severe storms. While current risk and impact is low, the frequency of events is increasing. We are therefore preparing for a period of time where samples cannot be processed due to loss of electricity and/or access to the laboratories. We are working to ensure we have either owned or contracted access to backup power to ensure preservation of both patient samples and research samples. If patient samples are frozen and run at a later time, there would be minimal revenue loss.	**Revenue / Cost Impact** Both low (under $2.0m)
	If research samples previously frozen are lost due to loss of electricity, there could be a sizable impact on future research. New samples could be obtained, but would incur a significant cost, and there could be delays releasing new products and publishing clinical studies to support wider uptake of Cxbladder products.	**Revenue / Cost Impact** Longer term - potential to be high (over $5.0m)
TRANSITION		
Increased supplier costs	**Increased costs -** including freight and travel. Climate change has the ability to extend delivery times (as seen in FY 24 with drought limiting container travel through the Panama Canal) for some key components and increasing travel costs. The quantified impact has been assessed by determining a 10% increase on FY 25 costs incurred.	**Cost Impact** Low (under $2.0m)
Compliance and reporting	**Increased costs** and resources dedicated to ensuring compliance and disclosure in regard NZCS. Additional internal and external resources have been engaged to meet requirements.	**Cost Impact** Low (under $2.0m)

SCENARIO ANALYSIS UNDERTAKEN

In FY 24 Pacific Edge conducted its first climate scenario analysis to better understand climate-related risks and opportunities, and to assess the resilience of our business model and strategy. This analysis was based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) framework, due to its science-based approach and comprehensive detail.

The analysis was developed internally by the Sustainability Committee and reviewed by external consultants Te Whakahaere, before being presented to the Board for discussion. Following this, the scenarios were refined by the Sustainability Committee with further input from our United States operations, before receiving final approval.

In FY 25, we reviewed the *Climate Change Scenarios for the Health Sector* to identify any additional insights that could further strengthen our analysis. We also considered changes in our business and the markets we operate in to ensure the scenario analysis remains relevant. The Board has confirmed that the scenarios developed in FY 24 continue to be appropriate for understanding our climate-related risks and opportunities, and the resilience of our business model and strategy.

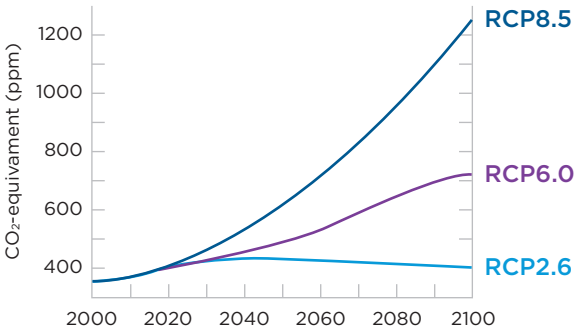
The scenario analysis draws on three Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) greenhouse gas trajectories. The 'Orderly' (1.5ºC) and 'Hot-house World' (>3ºC) scenarios are in line with the requirements of the NZCS, providing a transition risk-weighted scenario (Orderly) and an extreme physical risk-weighted scenario (Hot-house). The Disorderly (2ºC) scenario meets the requirement for a third climate-related scenario, presenting an intermediate pathway where transition and physical risk are both serious challenges. We believe all three scenarios present a sound range of plausible climate futures, with each scenario showing different challenges that Pacific Edge would face. Our scenarios are summarised below:

Table 2: Scenario overview

	Scenario 1 **Orderly Rapid Transition** **RCP 2.6**	**Scenario 2** **Delayed Disorderly Transition** **RCP 6.0**	**Scenario 3** **Hothouse World** **RCP 8.5**
Forecast increase at 2100	Mean temperature 1.0^{0}C (range 0.3^0-1.7^0) Mean sea level 0.4m (range 0.26-0.55m)	Mean temperature 2.2^{0}C (range 1.4^0-3.1^0) Mean sea level 0.48m (range 0.33-0.63m)	Mean temperature 3.7^{0}C (range 2.6^0-4.8^0) Mean sea level 0.63m (range 0.45-0.82m)
Policy Changes	Immediate and significant	Delayed	No Changes
Physical Risk Severity	Low	Moderate	Extreme
Behaviour Change	Fast Change	Moderate Change	Minimal Change
Description of emission reductions pathways	This very stringent pathway would see CO_2 emissions growth decline to zero by 2100. This scenario involves the greatest level of transitional risk as regulations and market-driven changes focused on decarbonisation significantly impact the way business is conducted.	This intermediate pathway sees emissions increasing at current rates until 2080 then stabilising and dropping back between 2080-2100. There would be higher rates of physical risk, with transition risks becoming greater as action is taken to reduce the rate of increase.	This pathway involves minimal transition, with continued emission increases until 2100, and therefore the greatest exposure to physical risks. There would be significantly fewer transition risks with minimal impact on regulations and business practices, other than as required to adapt to physical risks.
Pacific Edge potential impacts	We would expect higher levels of regulation within our sector to rapidly transition to reduced emissions, with one possible scenario a drive to eliminate single use plastics from within the sector.	We would expect increased exposure to physical risks, with the laboratories in New Zealand and the United States at higher risk of shut-downs, along with higher risk of supply chain disruptions. We would also expect transition risk, albeit later and less extreme than an Orderly Rapid Transition (scenario 1), with one possible scenario a drive to eliminate single use plastics within the sector.	We would expect the highest exposure to physical risks, with the laboratories in New Zealand and the United States at higher risk of shut-downs, along with higher risk of supply chain disruptions.
Data sources	Recent releases from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have been used to determine macro potential shifts in sea levels, wind patterns, temperatures, and extreme weather events. These have been localised to the Dunedin Laboratory location through tools available through NIWA in New Zealand, and for the US laboratory based in Hershey Pennsylvania, tools available from organisations such as the US Climate Vulnerability Index the National Integrated Heat Health Information System and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Climate Change Scenarios for the Health Sector 2024 also provided consensus views from New Zealand healthcare providers as to potential inputs into the Pacific Edge scenario analysis.		

We have used these scenarios to test the resilience of our business model and strategy. Each scenario explores a different mix of transitional and physical climate outcomes, capturing the potential impacts and key uncertainties relevant to both Pacific Edge and the broader health technology sector.

IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways



Our analysis considered the climate-related risks and opportunities most likely to significantly impact our business. One important insight is the inverse relationship between transition risks and physical risks. Where governments intervene to reduce emissions, the likely impact from transition risk is greater. If the interventions are successful, the resulting lower peak climate warming will reduce the likelihood of physical risks eventuating. Alternatively, low or ineffective government intervention will increase the likelihood of impacts from physical risks from higher peak temperatures.

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Climate-related risks and opportunities are embedded within our broader business and risk management processes. We use a Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) template to assess risk, considering severity, probability and detectability alongside factors such as geographic location and localisation of impact.

These assessments feed directly into our enterprise risk management framework, influencing Pacific Edge's broader company strategy, internal capital deployment and funding decisions. We have assessed both current and anticipated physical and transition risks and opportunities, considering their likely severity and time horizon.

Time horizons

As a growth company operating in the healthcare technology sector, Pacific Edge has identified risk horizons which align with key parts of the product lifecycle. These horizons (Table 3) are also considered in business modelling, strategic planning, capital deployment and asset management decisions.

Table 3

Time Horizons for Assessing Climate-related Risks and Opportunities		
Short-term	0-5 years	Aligned to asset deployment focused on existing products.
Medium-term	5-10 years	Aligned with the time to get a new/replacement product to market and validated with studies
Long-term	10-20 years	Aligned to transformational changes within healthcare

Quantification of impacts

In some cases, financial impact is difficult to quantify due to challenges in attributing an impact directly to the risk, and the cause being climate-related. For example, pricing increases for reagents could be due to several known factors including (but not limited to) economic turmoil, geopolitical instability and inflation, as well as climate-related impacts.

We have quantified financial impacts using a materiality range, shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Financial Impact Range	
3 - High	Over NZD $5.0 million / Year
2 - Medium	NZD $2.0 - $5.0 million / Year
1 - Low	Up to NZD $2.0 million / Year
0 - No impact	No financial impact

Table 5: Anticipated impacts and materiality assessments of Pacific Edge's key climate-related risks

Risk	Anticipated Impacts	Future Strategies	Time Horizon	Impact materiality on revenue / expenses by scenario		
				SCENARIOS		
PHYSICAL RISK				1	2	3
Severe or extreme weather events including flooding, wildfires, tornados and storms	**Laboratories inoperable** • Ability to run tests impacted **Facilities inoperable** • Power outages • Building damage	• Laboratories located in low-risk areas • Laboratories spread across two geographies (NZ and US) • US contracted back-up lab • Samples can be frozen and run when labs back up and operational • Independent back-up power options, including: - Uninterrupted power supply on biobank freezers - Building owner agreements to secure backup power in the event of loss of primary power • Reduce dependencies on centralised laboratories (longer-term strategy involving research and development investment)	Short			
			Medium			
			Long			
	R&D biobank samples at risk • An extended power outage, without backup power supply can place at risk the freezer-based biobank samples in New Zealand and United States that are used for Research and Development and clinical studies. • Loss of these samples would have minimal short-term impact on revenue, but would impact the development of new and improved tests and clinical evidence over the medium to long term	• Independent back-up power options, including: - Uninterrupted power supply on biobank freezers - Building owner agreements to secure backup power in the event of loss of primary power	Short			
			Medium			High impact
			Long		High impact	High impact
	Supplier(s) inoperable or disrupted • Freight delays to Pacific Edge sites from NZ/EU/US suppliers • Key supplier suffers damage to their manufacturing plants **Sample to lab – 11-day delivery not met** • Re-testing required • Higher costs / revenue losses • Delayed testing/results	• Strengthened contracts to recognise climate risk • Reduce single supplier risk through incorporating climate risks into analysis; • Multiple suppliers of critical components or suppliers who can operate from multiple locations • Maintain higher stock levels to provide resilience • Science-based strategies – - Develop longer RNA stabilisation - Reduce dependencies on centralised laboratories (decentralised testing)	Short			
			Medium			
			Long			

■ High impact ■ Medium impact ■ Low impact ☐ No impact

Table 5 continued

Risk	Anticipated Impacts	Future Strategies	Time Horizon	Impact materiality on revenue / expenses by scenario		
				SCENARIOS		
TRANSITIONAL RISK				1	2	3
Legislated abolition of single-use plastics	**Inability to perform tests** • Current standard of care requires high usage of single-use plastics	• Implementation of Green Lab initiatives • New processing technologies (automation) to reduce use of single-use plastics and chemicals • Demonstrate emissions advantage through carbon impact study of Cxbladder v current standard of care	Short			
			Medium			
			Long			
Non-compliance with investor ESG expectations and/or NZCS	**Fines and reduced access to capital** • Investors seeking ethical investments will invest elsewhere • Non-compliance could expose the company to penalties, fines and legal action	• Compliance with mandatory NZCS requirements • Measure and demonstrate social and environmental benefits of Pacific Edge's suite of products • Deliver on carbon targets • Demonstrate emissions advantage through carbon impact study of Cxbladder v current standard of care	Short			
			Medium			
			Long			
Geopolitical macro-economic uncertainty	**Delivery delays** • Geopolitical security issues over resource rights	• Maintain higher stock levels to provide resilience • Increase product stabilisation	Short			
	Increased costs • Plastic costs increase as oil availability decreases • Increased freight/courier costs • Increased charges from suppliers	• Reduce dependencies on centralised laboratories (decentralised testing)	Medium			
	Increased energy insecurity • Potential power cuts/ shortages	• Build back-up power supply into agreements • Physical back-up power supply	Long			

■ High impact ■ Medium impact ■ Low impact □ No impact

Table 6: Anticipated impacts and materiality assessments of Pacific Edge's key climate-related opportunities

Opportunity	Anticipated Impacts	Future Strategies	Time Horizon	Impact materiality on revenue / expenses by scenario		
				SCENARIOS		
				1	2	3
Legislation focused on reducing emissions within the health sector	Increased use of virtual healthcare to improve access and offset emissions of patients travelling to clinics.	• Utilise patient in home sampling system • Demonstrate social benefits of Pacific Edge's suite of products • Demonstrate advantages from carbon impact study of Cxbladder v current standard of care	Short			
			Medium			
			Long			
Increased health risks from air pollution and dietary changes	Increased use of biomarker testing.	• Utilise patient in home sampling system • Demonstrate social benefits of Pacific Edge's suite of products • Demonstrate advantages from carbon impact study of Cxbladder v current standard of care	Short			
			Medium			
			Long			

■ High impact ■ Medium impact ■ Low impact ☐ No impact

TRANSITION PLANNING

Current Business Model

Pacific Edge operates two CLIA-certified laboratories with associated office facilities – one located in Dunedin, New Zealand, and the other in Hershey, Pennsylvania, USA. Cxbladder test kits, used to collect patient samples, are distributed via a third-party logistics provider to clinicians offices, hospitals, or directly to patients.

Once collected and stabilised, urine samples are couriered to one of the two laboratories for processing. The Hershey laboratory services the United States and distributors in South America and Israel; and the Dunedin laboratory services New Zealand, Australia and South East Asia

After testing, the results are returned to the clinicians or, in some regions, directly to patients.

Sales and support are decentralised with people located close to key markets. The United States market is supported by Account Executives spread across the country, while additional sales and support teams are based in Australia and Southeast Asia.

Research and development is primarily conducted from Dunedin, with additional clinical support provided from other locations, including Australia and the United States. Business administration and support functions are centered in both Dunedin and Hershey, with digital support operations primarily located in Christchurch, New Zealand.

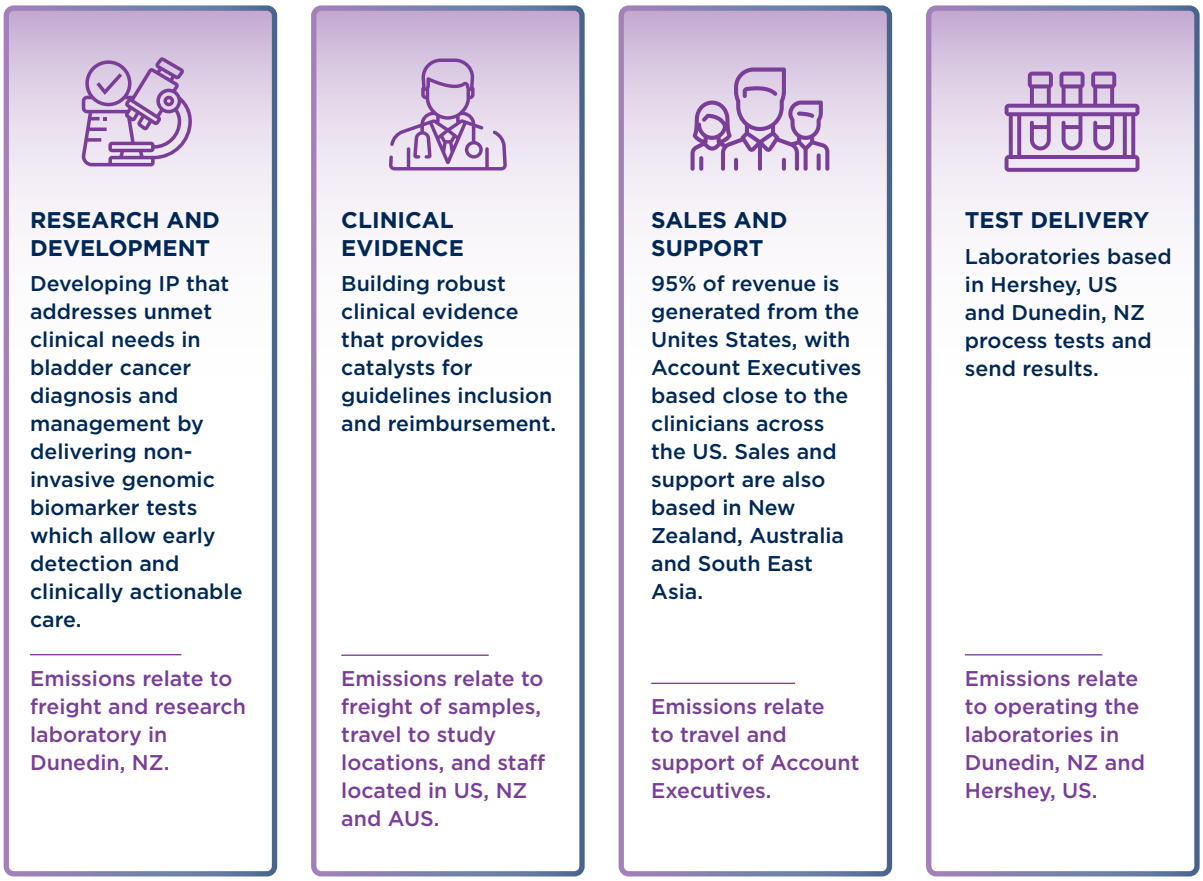
Pacific Edge's carbon emissions primarily result from the logistics involved with transporting Cxbladder kits to and from collection points, as well as from travel undertaken by the sales team to service and support clinicians. International travel between the United States and New Zealand, along with domestic travel across target markets, also contributes significantly to Pacific Edge's carbon emissions.

While the current business model does generate emissions – particularly through the transportation of samples to centralised laboratories - we anticipate that the overall carbon footprint of the Cxbladder diagnostic pathway for bladder cancer diagnosis is lower than the existing standard of care, which relies heavily on cystoscopy and in-clinic procedures.

In FY 25, Pacific Edge collaborated with Te Whatu Ora – Health New Zealand Waitaha Canterbury and Toitū Envirocare to assess the GHG emissions impact of incorporating Cxbladder into a revised standard of care for bladder cancer assessment, compared to the existing standard of care. Initial findings show this revised approach can reduce emissions by up to 30%, highlighting the potential for clinical innovation to help reduce emissions.

Figure 1 provides a graphic representation of how our carbon emissions relate to the various functions across our business.

Figure 1:



Strategy

Pacific Edge creates stakeholder value via three pillars of value creation:

1. Adoption, retention and revenue generation (near-term)
2. Evidence coverage and guidelines (medium-term)
3. Research and innovation (long-term)

In pursuing our growth objectives, we have prioritised product innovation and development, the generation of robust clinical evidence, improvements on production efficiency, strengthened supplier management, and enhanced business resilience. These initiatives are designed to mitigate risks and capture opportunities, and will deliver long-term value to stakeholders in line with our pillars.

Transition Plan

We are implementing a number of strategic initiatives aimed at positioning Pacific Edge for a low-emissions, climate-resilient future. By focusing on greater efficiency in test result delivery and increasing the adoption and use of Cxbladder tests, we aim to achieve both financial gains and a reduction in carbon intensity per test. This strategic alignment ensures that capital deployment and funding decisions support our strategic priorities.

A brief description of these key initiatives and how they will mitigate impacts of climate change, follows. Figure 2 on page 13 summarises the key elements of our transition plan.

Product simplification

We are actively working to simplify the laboratory processes for running Cxbladder tests. The ultimate goal is to transition away from a centralised laboratory model towards a decentralised solution, delivering tests closer to the patient's location via in vitro diagnostic (IVD) test kits. From a climate perspective, localised testing - including the potential for at-home sampling – would significantly reduce travel requirements, lower associated emissions, and reduce physical risks related to reliance on two centralised laboratories. From a social perspective, this model would also increase patient access to testing and improve the speed of results.

Automation of testing

The first stage of automated testing was implemented in New Zealand in March 2024, and in the United States in April 2024, with continued enhancements over the past year. This initiative also aligns with the product simplification workstream. Expected climate benefits include reduced use of single-use plastics and hazardous chemicals. Social benefits include faster processing times, higher sample throughput (leading to faster results) and reduced health and safety risk through the minimisation of repetitive human movements.

Supplier engagement

We are building climate resilience by reducing our dependency on single-location suppliers and engaging new suppliers to manufacture reagents closer to our US laboratory. This initiative is expected to lower emissions related to reagent transportation from New Zealand to the United States, and eliminate the use of dry ice, itself a source of carbon dioxide, for trans-Pacific shipping. Additional benefits include lower logistics costs, improved regulatory compliance and faster delivery times.

Efficient test sales, distribution and support

We are continuously working to enhance the efficiency of our test kit sales, distribution and support for medical professionals and patients. Investments in clinical studies to support the evidence coverage and guidelines pillar have resulted in the inclusion of Cxbladder Triage in the American Urological Association's Microhematuria guidelines. These advancements, combined with guidelines inclusions, are expected to increase the number of tests conducted per clinic or urologist, thereby reducing the emissions per test.

As our test volumes have grown, we have been able to distribute test kits in bulk or larger packs, particularly for large customers such as Kaiser Permanente, further improving distribution efficiency and reducing emissions per test.

Figure 2: Climate Action Plan Summary

VALUE CHAIN

TRANSITION PLAN KEY INITIATIVES

PRODUCT SIMPLIFICATION

INITIATIVES:

- Localised testing (ultimate goal IVD test kit)
- Reduced time to test results
- RNA stabilisation resulting in fewer re-tests and less sample rejects (R&D)

TARGETS & FUTURE ACTIONS:

- Improved carbon intensity per test
- Testing closer to patients locations

CAPITAL DEPLOYMENT:

- Resource allocation underpinned by business plan and R&D roadmap

TESTING AUTOMATION

INITIATIVES:

- Increased automation of test performance
- Processes involving lower use of hazardous chemicals and increased tests per plate
- Processes involving less single use plastics
- Green Lab initiatives

TARGETS & FUTURE ACTIONS:

- Improved carbon intensity per test

CAPITAL DEPLOYMENT:

- Resource allocation underpinned by business plan and R&D roadmap

SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT

INITIATIVES:

- Supplier diversification or multi-site suppliers
- Reagent manufacture in US
- Shipping reduction to lower/ eliminate the need for dry ice
- Improved buffer performance to increase kit shelf life and sample shipping and processing timeframes

TARGETS & FUTURE ACTIONS:

- Improved carbon intensity per test

CAPITAL DEPLOYMENT:

- Resource allocation underpinned by business plan and R&D roadmap

OPERATING EFFICIENCY

INITIATIVES:

- Increased tests per clinician
- Freight efficiency, with increased number of samples sent per package
- Carbon impact study – a tool to demonstrate emissions advantage and support increased demand

TARGETS & FUTURE ACTIONS:

- Improved carbon intensity per test
- Improved carbon intensity per FTE

CAPITAL DEPLOYMENT:

- Resource allocation underpinned by business plan and R&D roadmap

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

Pacific Edge has a comprehensive risk management framework, using Failure Modes and Effect Analysis (FMEA) to assess and manage climate-related risks as well as other business and market-related risks. As a health provider, we must meet stringent regulatory, quality, health and safety and manufacturing standards in each of the countries we operate in. Risk management is therefore embedded in everyday practices, which include regular internal and external audits, training, quality management systems, risk reporting and promotion of a strong risk culture.

Risks are identified and assessed in each board reporting cycle through a bottom-up process which includes:

- ensuring staff are appropriately trained on the use of FMEA, risk assessment and management (including climate-related physical and transition risks)
- reporting by departmental leaders of any new or changed risks associated with their area in the risk register
- all new or changed risks captured in the FMEA template – overseen by the COO
- assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities by the Sustainability Committee
- review and prioritisation of risks by the CEO, CFO and COO using risk priority number (RPN) and heat maps
- review and oversight of risk register and risk management processes and policies by the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)
- presentation and summary of risk movements provided to the Board at each meeting, with an annual deep dive on risk led by the ARC.

The ARC reports to and assists the Board by ensuring that there is an effective risk management framework in place. This includes robust policies and procedures to effectively identify, treat, monitor and report key business risks, and to assess their potential financial impact on Pacific Edge. Risks, including climate-related risks, are reviewed by the Board at every scheduled meeting. To ensure comprehensive oversight, the ARC leads a focused "deep dive" into these risks.

The ARC typically meets at least four times per year and receives risk updates from across the business. In regard to sustainability and climate matters, the Sustainability Committee provides updates that enable the ARC to assess execution of strategy, monitor risk management practices and engage external climate experts to support Pacific Edge's disclosure and risk mitigation efforts. The ARC also updates the Board annually on broader sustainability matters, including climate-related matters.

The Sustainability Committee meets at least quarterly to review and prioritise climate-related risks. These are assessed over short (0 - 5 years), medium (5 – 10 years) and long (10+ years) time horizons using FMEA methodology. Each risk is scored based on potential severity, probability and detectability, with a maximum score of 10 per assessment. Multiplying these provides an overall risk score, with a maximum of 1,000.

Since January 2024, climate-related risks and opportunities have been documented in a dedicated climate risk register. While this register is separate, it is fully aligned with the enterprise risk framework and uses the same methodologies and processes, with the exception being the longer time horizon relevant to climate related risks.

The Sustainability Committee meets with the ARC at least annually to conduct a deep dive of climate-related risks, reviewing time horizons and climate scenarios based on the IPCC pathways (Orderly, Disorderly and Hothouse). For Board reporting purposes, climate-related risks are presented using a medium-term (5-10 year) horizon and under an IPCC RCP 6.0 scenario, which provides a longer outlook and ensures physical and transition risks are included and assessed.

All materially significant parts of Pacific Edge's value chain – such as materials supply, couriers, transportation and travel – are included in the climate risk management process, ensuring a comprehensive view across operations.

5. METRICS AND TARGETS

FY 25 was Pacific Edge's second year of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions measurement, with FY 24 providing the baseline for comparative analysis. Accordingly, there is only one comparative year available for analysis of emissions trends. Consistent with FY 24, our FY 25 reporting covers Scope 1, Scope 2 and selected Scope 3 emissions, along with key intensity metrics.

OUR METRICS

We recognise the challenge of managing emissions in a growing business and remain committed to playing our part in transitioning towards a low-emissions, climate-resilient future. To support this, we have developed intensity-based metrics that reflect our focus on becoming more efficient as we grow.

Our emissions performance is measured against two intensity-based key performance indicators (KPIs), with GHG emissions per test throughput identified as our primary reporting metric. This KPI was selected as it reflects both social and environmental objectives – capturing our operational growth while ensuring climate impact remains an important consideration.

Table 7

KPI	Intensity metric	Rationale for using the KPI
Test throughput	GHG emissions per test	Test throughput is the single best metric of Pacific Edge's production for any given year. As test volumes increase, so will our activities to support sales, training and freight associated with test volume. Reducing our GHG emissions to an intensity target based on test throughput will demonstrate our efficiency gains over time.
Full time employee (FTE)	GHG emissions per FTE	FTE count influences a significant portion of our emissions source activities including air travel and employee car mileage claims.

OUR PERFORMANCE

Table 8 summarises GHG emissions data for Pacific Edge's Scope 1, 2 and selected Scope 3 emissions for FY 25.

Table 8: Emissions summary

Scope[1]	Emissions sources	Description	FY 25 (tCO_2e)	FY 24 (tCO_2e)
Scope 1	Direct emissions	Refrigerants	0.00	0.00
Scope 2	Indirect emissions from imported energy	Electricity – location-based method	128.04	145.39
Scope 3	Other indirect emissions	Air travel, air freight, road freight, shipping freight, business travel in non-company owned vehicles, accommodation, employee commuting, working from home, decontamination of medical waste, incineration of clinical waste, electricity distributed transmission and distribution losses, general waste, dry ice	804.85	963.89
	TOTAL		**932.89**	**1,109.28**
Total direct emissions			0.00	0.00
Total indirect emissions			932.89	1,109.28
Total gross emissions			**932.89**	**1,109.28**
Direct emissions removals			0.00	0.00
Purchase emission reductions			0.00	0.00
Total net emissions			**932.89**	**1,109.28**
Test throughput			28,894	32,633
Average FTE			112	113
Emissions intensity				
Gross emissions / test (unit)			0.032	0.034
Gross emissions / FTE			8.34	9.82

Activities responsible for generating significant emissions

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are relatively limited, primarily arising from refrigerants and electricity usage used in our laboratory equipment. Purchased electricity is used to power our CLIA certified laboratories and office facilities in Dunedin, New Zealand and Hershey, Pennsylvania, USA.

Scope 3 emissions are broader and include travel, freight, waste and electricity transmission and distribution losses. Adoption Provision 4: Scope 3 GHG emissions – provides an exemption from the requirement to disclose all scope 3 emissions in an entity's first or second reporting period. On the basis that FY 25 is Pacific Edge's second reporting period, the scope 3 emissions detailed in Table 9 on page 19 have been excluded from our GHG emissions.

[1] The Scope 1 Direct emissions and Scope 2 Indirect emissions from imported energy (location based) for 2025 (tCo_2e) have been subject to independent limited assurance by PwC. The Scope 3 emissions data for 2025, and the emissions intensity for 2025 are not subject to assurance. The 2024 emissions data for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 and the emissions intensity for 2024 have not been subject to independent assurance by PwC.

Travel is by far the largest contributor, accounting for 80.8% of all emissions in FY 25 (82.1% of all emissions for FY 24). Due to the specialised nature of cancer diagnostic tests, in-person support and training remain essential for clinicians and patients, making travel unavoidable in many instances. Most staff travel, including air travel and business travel in non-company owned vehicles, is attributed to our Sales team (supporting and growing the use of Cxbladder) and Clinical Studies team (for study site visits to build our clinical evidence portfolio).

Air freight is primarily used to transport test kit components from suppliers to our laboratories; to ship test kits to customers; and to return samples from customers for processing. Business travel has been identified as a key area for improving emissions efficiency.

Influences over the activities

We expect staff air travel and business travel in non-company owned vehicles to rise in the short to medium term as we work to expand test throughput and fulfil the unmet need for a diagnostics tool that assists in the detection and treatment of bladder cancer. While the increasing size of our team will likely drive higher absolute emissions, our focus on improving sales team efficiency – specifically, increasing the number of tests per physician - is expected to reduce GHG emissions intensity per test.

Air freight is also projected to grow in the short term as we focus on increasing test throughput. However, once a critical mass is reached, we anticipate opportunities to improve efficiency in procurement, distribution and sample return logistics. These efficiencies are expected to reduce emissions intensity over time.

Significant sources that cannot be influenced

There are limited options to significantly reduce our use of electricity as this is an essential input to operation of our diagnostic labs and associated office space.

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Pacific Edge's business assets are currently assessed as a low-risk rating and are not materially vulnerable to either physical or transition risks. Likewise, no business assets are specifically aligned with climate-related opportunities. Given this risk profile, internal emissions pricing has not been applied in the assessment of climate-related risks, opportunities or impacts.

However, Pacific Edge continues to invest in strategic projects (outlined on pages 12 and 13), that are expected to deliver significant social, economic and climate benefits. These projects are guided by our culture of continual improvement, with emissions reduction considered alongside broader strategic considerations. While climate-specific risks to physical assets are limited, we remain proactive in identifying and managing risks through our enterprise risk management framework and scenario analysis approach.

Remuneration

FY 24 was the baseline year for reporting. As outlined on page 12, our transition plan was implemented through FY 25, with key initiatives focused on simplification, automation, supplier engagement, and efficiency in test distribution and support. These initiatives are foundational to Pacific Edge's growth strategy and have been implemented to support both business performance and emissions reduction. Progress and success in delivering these key initiatives are reflected in key performance indicators (KPIs) that help determine the remuneration of relevant employees across Pacific Edge. This ensures alignment between Pacific Edge's sustainability objectives and the incentives provided to its workforce, embedding climate-related priorities into day-to-day operations and long-term strategic goals.

OUR TARGETS

Pacific Edge is committed to managing and reducing its GHG emissions in line with climate reporting requirements. We have set a clear target to reduce total emissions per test throughput by 20% by 31 March 2029.

In setting this target, we have considered relevant policies and frameworks such as the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), as well as our core mission – to improve social outcomes through the early detection and better management of cancer.

Delivering improved social outcomes involves increasing access to our tests for more people around the globe. As we expand globally, we anticipate an increase in absolute emissions, particularly from staff and related travel, which remains essential to support the wider adoption of our tests. Due to the nature of our service, virtual delivery of the support and training expected by patients and physicians is not always a viable alternative.

However, while travel-related emissions may rise, we expect the growth in test volumes to outpace emissions growth. By improving operational efficiency while accelerating test adoption, we will lower the emissions intensity per test.

Our key target is to reduce total emissions per test throughput by 20% over a 5-year period i.e. by 31 March 2029.

The 5-year target period aligns with Pacific Edge's 5-10 year product development timeline, ensuring climate goals support long-term business strategy. We believe the social benefit of early cancer detection justifies an increase in absolute emissions as we expand global access to Cxbladder.

Our focus remains on growing test volumes as carbon-efficiently as possible, reducing emissions intensity and contributing to efforts to limit global warming to 1.5˚C. Importantly, incorporating Cxbladder into the clinical pathway has been shown to reduce carbon emissions per patient compared to traditional standards of care, which are heavily reliant on cystoscopy to diagnose or rule out bladder cancer.

We have not relied on offsets to achieve this target. By prioritising real reductions through accelerated test adoption and improved travel efficiency - key organisational performance drivers – we consider that offsets would deliver minimal additional value.

PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET(S)

Pacific Edge has achieved a 5.9% reduction in emissions intensity, lowering the total emissions per test from 0.034 tCO_2e in FY 24 to 0.032 tCO_2e in FY25. This progress reflects the early success of our transition plan and reinforces that meaningful emissions reductions can be achieved without compromising our broader goal.

Key measures contributing to this reduction include initiatives focused on simplification, automation, supplier engagement and increased efficiency in test distribution and support. These efforts are described in our transition plan (see page 12). Progress against our intensity target will continue to be monitored and reported annually.

In FY 25, Pacific Edge collaborated with Te Whatu Ora – Health New Zealand Waitaha Canterbury and Toitū Envirocare to assess the GHG emissions impact of incorporating Cxbladder into a revised standard of care for bladder cancer assessment, compared to the existing standard of care. Initial findings show this revised approach can reduce emissions by up to 30% when compared to the existing standard of care, which is heavily reliant on cystoscopy.

This reduction highlights the potential for clinical innovation to help drive environmental benefits, supporting global efforts to limit warming to 1.5˚C.

OUR REPORTING METHODOLOGY

Table 9: Description of reporting methodology

Detail	Approach
Measurement period	1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 (FY 25)
Baseline period	1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024 (FY 24)
Measurement standard (subject to assurance)	The GHG emissions included in this inventory were measured in accordance with the methodology described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol).
Consolidation approach (subject to assurance)	An equity share consolidation approach was used to account for emissions. This was adopted because it most accurately reflects the nature of Pacific Edge and its subsidiaries.
Organisation boundaries (subject to assurance)	Organisational boundaries were set with reference to the methodology described in the GHG Protocol. Pacific Edge has accounted for all parts of its business and has included the entities Pacific Edge Limited, Pacific Edge Diagnostics USA Limited, Pacific Edge Diagnostics New Zealand Limited, Pacific Edge (Australia) PTY Limited, Pacific Edge Diagnostics Singapore Pte Limited and Pacific Edge Analytical Services Limited.
Emissions factors and Global Warming Potential (GWP) (subject to assurance)	All emissions were calculated using Toitū emanage system based on emissions factors and GWPs collated by Toitū Envirocare. The original source that Toitū Envirocare has used in its collation of emissions factors and GWPs is detailed in Table 10.
Calculations and uncertainties (subject to assurance)	A calculation methodology has been used for quantifying the emissions inventory based on the following calculation approach, unless otherwise stated below: *Emissions = activity data or spend-based calculation x emissions factor* Where applicable, unit conversions applied when processing the activity data have been disclosed. The systems and procedures in place are consistent with the prior year. All purchased and generated energy emissions are reported using the location-based method. Pacific Edge aligns to location-based reporting for tracking energy-related emissions and reductions over time. GHG emission quantification is inherently uncertain due to the necessity to estimate and apply judgements, and because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emission factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases. Uncertainties and assumptions are described in Table 10 on pages 20-22.
Actions to improve data quality (not subject to assurance)	Pacific Edge has projects underway to improve data quality for: 1. Air travel – implementation of a travel management platform to use a centralised portal for booking and recording travel across the company 2. Air freight – working with third-party freight suppliers to gain access to data in respect of freight-related emissions
Exclusions (not subject to assurance)	Pacific Edge has not excluded any material emissions sources, facilities, operations or assets from its emissions inventory. An exercise was undertaken to distil immaterial emissions sources from those that were material to Pacific Edge. The immaterial emission sources form less than 1% of the total scope or category and do not exceed 5% of our total inventory. The excluded emissions sources are not considered significant to our inventory, intended use or users and include: • Exhibition and conference booths and collaborations • Compliance and regulatory affairs • Digital marketing activities • Collaborations with academic institutions to generate clinical evidence • General office expenditure including IT maintenance and subscriptions • Calibration and maintenance of lab and office equipment • Staff training and development

UNCERTAINTIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Table 10: Uncertainties and assumptions

GHG emissions source subcategory	Scope	Explanation of uncertainties or assumptions around data and evidence	Source of emissions factors and GWPs	Source of GWPs
Fuel and energy related activities (subject to assurance)	Scope 2 (location-based method)	In Dunedin, our landlord has provided data for actual electricity usage for the period from 1 April 2024 to 31 December 2024. For the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025, where actual data was not available, we have used an average based on historical actual data.	NZ: Ministry for Environment Emissions Measurement Guidance 2024 (MFE 2024)	NZ: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC AR5)
		In Pennsylvania, the March 2025 electricity usage was not available at the time of preparing our GHG calculations. In lieu of this, we have used the average monthly electricity usage based on FY 25 YTD data.	US: US Environmental Protection Agency GHG Emissions Factors Hub 2025 (USEPA 2025)	US: IPCC AR5
Business travel - Transport (non-company owned vehicles) (not subject to assurance)	Scope 3	We have collated complete data in respect of dollars spent on car rental and then used average cost and km travelled information by location to convert this to km travelled. Kilometres travelled for employees is based on information taken from car mileage claims submitted by staff for use of their personal vehicles for business trips (primarily in the US). Dollars spent on taxi travel is based on information taken from expense claims submitted by staff for use of taxis for business purposes. Air travel has been calculated using a combination of information from the following sources: • Reports detailing air travel provided by our outsourced travel provider for NZ based staff (this includes travel class details) • Information from expense reports completed by employees for ex-NZ staff Where origin and destination are known distance travelled has been calculated using online calculator. Where this information was not available, the average cost per km (based on the situations where origin and destination were known) was used to convert the dollar spend to km travelled.	MFE 2024	IPCC AR5
Business travel – Accommodation (not subject to assurance)	Scope 3	Where visitor night information was not available for stays in locations outside of NZ, visitor nights have been calculated using a spend-based method using an average cost per night stay for locations outside of NZ. This data will be captured at source once our new travel management platform is implemented.	MFE 2024	IPCC AR5

GHG emissions source subcategory	Scope	Explanation of uncertainties or assumptions around data and evidence	Source of emissions factors and GWPs	Source of GWPs
Upstream transportation and distribution (not subject to assurance)	Scope 3	For freight into and out of NZ, weights have been provided by the Operations team based on their knowledge of the items being shipped. The distance travelled has been calculated based on to and from location using publicly available sources. For freight into and out of the US: • We have used the detailed information on tonne kms for freight through our freight partner, FedEx. • We have not been able to procure information specific to Pacific Edge from our third-party distribution partner. They have however, been able to provide details of their tonne kms for all of their clients and advised the proportion of their total number of parcels sent and received that relates to Pacific Edge. We have used this information in the calculation of this emission factor. For Australian and Southeast Asian freight, we undertake a detailed reconciliation of the amounts that relate to Australia and Southeast Asia. This information has been used to calculate tonne kms in respect of our Australian and Southeast Asian test throughput for FY 25.	MFE 2024	IPCC AR5
Employee commuting (not subject to assurance)	Scope 3	We have assumed a 10km average trip into work for our employees that work from one of our offices and have used this to calculate the km commuted during FY 25. We have excluded from this calculation the estimated proportion of our employees that work from home.	MFE 2024	IPCC AR5
Employee commuting - working from home (not subject to assurance)	Scope 3	We have estimated the proportion of our employees that work from home and used this to calculation the emissions generated by employees when they work from home.	MFE 2024	IPCC AR5
Waste generated in operations – general (not subject to assurance)	Scope 3	We have assumed a 2kg per employee per day waste ratio and used detailed tracking of FTE to estimate the kg of solid waste disposed.	MFE 2024	IPCC AR5
Waste generated in operations – medical (not subject to assurance)	Scope 3	Based on detailed information provided by waste management suppliers.	Toitū Envirocare	IPCC AR5

GHG emissions source subcategory	Scope	Explanation of uncertainties or assumptions around data and evidence	Source of emissions factors and GWPs	Source of GWPs
Waste generated in operations – incineration (not subject to assurance)	Scope 3	Based on detailed information provided by waste management suppliers.	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC 2019)	IPCC AR5
Purchased goods and services – Dry Ice (not subject to assurance)	Scope 3	This is based on information extracted from our ERP system and then cross matched with records maintained by Pacific Edge Limited's Logistics and Operations team to total the dry ice that is required for transport.	Toitū Envirocare	IPCC AR5

ASSURANCE

The assurance requirements of NZCS1 apply to Pacific Edge for FY 25 and beyond. In this regard, for FY 25, Pacific Edge has sought assurance for its scope 1 and 2 emissions. However, we have elected to use the adoption provisions which allow climate reporting entities to not seek assurance for their scope 3 emissions. From the year ending 31 March 2026 (FY 26) and beyond, our intention is to seek assurance over our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions in accordance with NZCS1.

Table 11

Scope	Level of Assurance
1	Limited
2	Limited
3	Not assured

Independent Assurance Report

To the Directors of Pacific Edge Limited

Limited Assurance Report on Pacific Edge Limited's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Disclosures

Our conclusion

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on the gross GHG emissions, additional required disclosures of gross GHG emissions, and gross GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty (the GHG Disclosures), within the *Scope of our Limited Assurance Engagement* section below, included in the Climate Report of Pacific Edge Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) for the year ended 31 March 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 2 of the Climate Report.

Scope of our Limited Assurance Engagement

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement over the following GHG Disclosures on page 16 of the Climate Report for the year ended 31 March 2025:

- gross GHG emissions:
  - Scope 1 Direct emissions on page 16; and
  - Scope 2 Indirect emissions from imported energy on page 16;
- additional required disclosures of gross GHG emissions on page 19-20; and
- gross GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty on pages 19-20.

Our assurance engagement does not extend to any other information included, or referred to, in the Climate Report on pages 2 to 22. The comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2024 disclosed in the Group's Climate Report is not covered by the assurance conclusion expressed in this report. We have not performed any procedures with respect to the excluded information and, therefore, no conclusion is expressed on it.

Other matter - comparative information

The comparative GHG Disclosures (that is, GHG Disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2024) have not been subject to assurance. 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 19 of the Climate Report, the GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

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

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

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

We are independent of the Group. Other than in our capacity as assurance practitioner and provider of audit and other related assurance services, our firm carried out other assignments in the areas of other services relating to half year review procedures and the provision of a training workshop. The firm has no other relationship with, or interests in, the Group. The provision of these other services has not impaired our independence.

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtained, through enquiries, an understanding of the Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the GHG Disclosures. We did not evaluate the design of particular control activities, or obtain evidence about their implementation;
- Evaluated whether the Group's methods for developing estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied. Our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are

based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate the Group's estimates;

- Tested a limited number of items to, or from, supporting records, as appropriate;
- Assessed a limited number of emission factor sources and reperformed a limited number of emissions calculations for mathematical accuracy;
- Performed scanning analytical procedures of Group's owned and leased asset registers to assess the completeness of the emissions sources including site visit;
- Performed scanning analytical procedures over the expenses general ledger against the keywords related to emissions to assess the completeness of the reported emissions;
- Performed analytical procedures on particular emission categories by comparing the expected GHGs emitted to actual GHGs emitted and made enquiries of management to obtain explanations for any significant differences we identified; and
- Assessed 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

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auckland
29 May 2025

PacificEdge

CANCER DIAGNOSTICS

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