WOOLWORTHS HOLDINGS LIMITED

GOOD BUSINESS JOURNEY REPORT

2025 CLIMATE REPORT (TCFD/IFRS S2)

START

CLIMATE REPORT

As a major listed retailer with a vision to be one of the world's most responsible retailers, we recognise our responsibility to our customers, employees, suppliers, and shareholders to proactively respond to climate-related risks and opportunities (CRROs) that impact our operations.

Since adopting the climate-related disclosure recommendations, we have made meaningful progress. We continue to build on this as part of our broader commitment to transparency and sustainability.

This Climate Report has been prepared with reference to the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and is progressively aligned with IFRS S2, in accordance with the sustainability and climate reporting standards recommended by the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE).

In 2024, Australia promulgated mandatory reporting on climate-related financial information for private and public corporate entities, using the Australian Accounting Standards Board's (AASB) S2 climate reporting standard. Country Road Group (CRG), a wholly-owned subsidiary of WHL, is obligated to disclose such information from its 2026 financial year (FY2026). Its first report is to be published in September 2026. To prepare for this, CRG embarked on a comprehensive climate strategy in FY2025.

The table that follows provides our current response to each TCFD-recommended disclosure. It also gives cross-references to where additional information related to each disclosure can be found in our annual reporting suite, and on our website. Unless indicated, the table below includes our operations in South Africa.

GOVERNANCE

Disclose the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities

RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	RESPONSE	REFERENCES
a) Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	At the highest governance level, the WHL Board has ultimate responsibility for overseeing and monitoring that the Group is and is seen to be operating as a responsible corporate citizen. This includes considering climate-related risks and opportunities (CRROs) when reviewing the Group's strategy, enterprise-wide risk management process, and financial planning. The Board meets at least four times a year. THE WHL BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDE: • Overseeing and monitoring that the Company is, and is seen to be, a responsible corporate citizen by considering not only the financial aspects of the Company's business, but also the impact that its business operations have on the environment and the society within which it operates • Appreciating that strategy, risk, performance, and sustainability are inseparable, and giving effect to this by: ◦ Governing and regularly reviewing and evaluating the enterprise-wide risk management and compliance processes ◦ Actively engaging on, reviewing, and approving the Group's strategy ◦ Satisfying itself that the strategy and business plans do not give rise to risks that have not been thoroughly assessed by management ◦ Identifying key performance and risk areas ◦ Overseeing production of a strategy that will facilitate sustainable outcomes ◦ Considering sustainability as a business opportunity that guides strategy formulation ◦ Overseeing the Company's performance against agreed targets and objectives The Board is supported with regard to CRROs by two committees: the WHL Sustainability Committee (two meetings per year) and the WHL Risk, Information and Technology Committee (four meetings per year). The Board oversees performance against Vision 2025+ goals through Sustainability Committee feedback and ensures alignment with targets. It reviews sustainability and energy strategies in response to external challenges, monitors the Group's Climate Transition Plan toward net zero by 2040, and keeps abreast of global sustainability trends. IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, THE SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDE: • Ensuring that impacts, risks, and opportunities relating to sustainability (including climate change-related risks) are appropriately managed and integrated with financial and social risks • Approving the sustainability strategy (including those aspects related to climate change), and monitoring and reviewing its implementation and progress made against targets THE RISK, INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDE: • Reviewing the Group's risk framework and policy • Assessing whether there are appropriate processes/controls in place to manage the risks down to an acceptable level, in line with the Board's risk appetite and tolerance • Reviewing the effectiveness of the risk management processes • Overseeing that the executive team has identified and assessed all the risks and opportunities for the Group in relation to various risks (including climate change-related risks BOARD EXPERIENCE: According to the recent Board evaluation and skills matrix, 75% of the Board have experience in managing and driving environmental and social responsibility initiatives in large organisations. This includes a developing or working knowledge of biodiversity loss and climate change, and/or insight into responsible sourcing strategies to minimise supply chain impacts on the environment.	**WHL BOARD TERMS OF REFERENCE** **WHL SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE** **WHL RISK, INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE** **INTEGRATED ANNUAL REPORT** Our governance pp 8–17 **GBJ REPORT** Governance and management of our GBJ p 7 **CDP CORPORATE QUESTIONNAIRE SUBMISSION** **INTEGRATED ANNUAL REPORT** Key board focus areas and matters approved p 16

GOVERNANCE

Disclose the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities

RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	RESPONSE	REFERENCES
b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Management integrates the Good Business Journey (GBJ) into the Group's operations through Vision 2025+. This includes assessing CRROs such as energy efficiency, emissions reduction, and renewable energy. The Group CEO bears ultimate responsibility for all sustainability issues. Day-to-day responsibility is delegated to the Group Sustainability Officer, who reports to a member of the Executive Committee (Exco). THE GROUP SUSTAINABILITY OFFICER: • Is responsible, with Exco teams, for the Group's sustainability strategy and performance, which includes climate change adaptation and mitigation • Reviews sustainability performance, challenges, and learnings with sustainability champions across the Group twice yearly • Reports twice yearly to the Sustainability Committee on sustainability and climate change strategy and performance • Works with the sustainability teams and sustainability champions across the Group to implement the sustainability and climate change strategy • Supports the risk team in identifying environmental and climate-related risks that could impact the Group COUNTRY ROAD GROUP (CRG) CRG established a dedicated cross-functional climate working group within its executive leadership team which comprises the Head of Sustainability, Environmental Specialist, Financial Controller, Head of Internal Audit, Head of Risk, and Senior Legal Counsel. It will work alongside CRG's existing Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards working group. CRG initiated workshops in 2024, continuing into 2025, to enhance its executive leadership team's understanding of climate-related topics. The workshops are sponsored by CRG's Chief Financial Officer.	**GBJ REPORT** Managing sustainability p 7 **CDP CORPORATE QUESTIONNAIRE SUBMISSION**

STRATEGY

Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning, where such information is material

RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	RESPONSE	REFERENCES
a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long term b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning	**STEPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WHL CLIMATE STRATEGY**	

2021

First WHL TCFD Report published

2023

TCFD's climate reporting recommendations formally incorporated into the International Sustainability Standards Board's (ISSB) IFRS S2 requirements for sustainability disclosures

2024

WHL IFRS S2 gap analysis conducted

2025

WOOLWORTHS SOUTH AFRICA	COUNTRY ROAD GROUP
• Workshops to identify high-level CRROs in direct operations • Sensitising of WHL Exco to high-level CRROs • Selection of three climate change scenarios and appropriate timeframes for analysis	• The AASB implements Australia's mandatory climate-related financial disclosure regime • Scope 3 GHG data improvement plan • CRRO assessment and climate change scenario modelling • Integration of CRROs into enterprise risk management (ERM) processes
• Expansion of Scope 3 GHG emissions to include purchased goods, services and capital goods • Workshops with direct operations on materiality of CRROs under three scenarios and timeframes • Resiliency assessment of material CRROs with direct operations • Launch of food and fashion value chain CRROs analysis	• Development of Climate Transition Plan

2026

• Development of formal WHL Climate Transition Plan • Improvement in WHL climate reporting structures, systems and processes (in alignment with IFRS S2	• Draft AASB S2 report and external assurance • Publishing of first AASB S2 report – end 2026

• Publishing of first fully aligned IFRS S2 report for WHL
• Workshop with WHL Finance department on how to quantify financially relevant CRROs

STRATEGY

Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning, where such information is material

RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	RESPONSE	REFERENCES
b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning … *continued*	South Africa is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and is under increasing regulatory and investor scrutiny regarding environmental responsibility. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the World Climate Research Programme expect the southern African region to experience rates of warming and temperature increases in excess of global averages. South Africa introduced its Climate Change Act in 2024, committing the country to: • Meet its Paris Agreement target of net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 • Establish a framework for its carbon tax regime • Implement carbon budgets for high-emitting sectors, explicitly including transport and agriculture As a major listed food and fashion retailer, we have a responsibility to our customers, employees, suppliers and shareholders to proactively respond to the risks and opportunities that climate change poses to our operations. This includes transitional risks (related to policy, technology and behaviour environments) and physical risks (weather and climate-related). The Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) has recommended sustainability and climate reporting standards that closely replicate the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) S1 and S2 (formerly, TCFD) standards. The JSE is determining whether to make these mandatory listing requirements for member companies. In developing our climate change strategy, we are safeguarding our operations against physical and transitional risks – and also, arguably, positioning ourselves at the forefront of innovation, resilience, and brand value. Modern consumers and institutional investors seek out businesses that demonstrate genuine environmental stewardship, associating sustainability with trustworthiness and long-term viability. By integrating climate considerations into our core business practices, we aim to: • Future-proof our value chain • Reduce costs through energy and other efficiencies • Unlock competitive opportunities in climate-resilient innovation In an interconnected marketplace, taking decisive action on climate change is not simply about compliance or reputation management; it is about ensuring the ongoing relevance and prosperity of our business. Our climate change strategy is a work in progress. It is designed to be flexible enough to accommodate ongoing improvements in our understanding of CRROs and how they impact different areas of our value chain.	

STRATEGY

Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning, where such information is material

RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	RESPONSE	REFERENCES
b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning … *continued*	**SCOPE, BOUNDARY AND TIMELINE OF WHL CLIMATE STRATEGY** Developing a comprehensive climate strategy across our value chain involves many complexities. We have adopted a manageable and time-driven approach in terms of scope and boundary. Our early focus has been on immediate areas of influence. This included identifying the GHG emissions we are responsible for and addressing gaps in the coverage of our existing accounting procedures. We also focused on extending our carbon footprint calculations to include additional upstream and downstream Scope 3 value chain emissions in our African and Australian operations. This year, we worked to understand relevant CRROs within the direct operations of Woolworths South Africa (WSA). This included identifying appropriate climate change scenarios and timeframes to assess physical and transition risks that could impact our retail infrastructure, operations, and supply chain. We plan to extend this risk and opportunity analysis into our food and fashion value chain in South Africa in FY2026. CRG CLIMATE STRATEGY We have completed a four-phase process for identifying physical and transitional CRROs. This involved a full value chain assessment covering upstream, downstream and own operations. We are integrating this CRRO assessment into CRG's business strategy during annual strategy refresh cycles. Financial impact analysis of priority risks and opportunities is ongoing. The CRRO assessment used high, medium and low-emission climate scenarios. These scenarios represent plausible future environments based on climate targets and economic transitions. They were derived from internationally recognised frameworks, align with the AASB S2 and IFRS S2 standards, and were validated for applicability to CRG's business model. We have defined short, medium, and long-term horizons for scenario assessment. We based these on CRG's business planning cycles, WHL's Science Based Targets Initiative commitments, and relevant industry characteristics. A significant component of the climate strategy is the development of a Climate Transition Plan. This will involve collaborative efforts across the business, which are due to start between August and December 2025. The strategy outlines a series of development sprints and reviews for the plan, with ultimate sign-off from the executive leadership team and the Board.	**GBJ REPORT** WHL Carbon footprint p 100
c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario	SCENARIOS AND TIMEFRAMES Given the uncertainty around climate change, the best way of evaluating impacts is to develop multiple scenarios reflecting different levels of global warming. This enables a more comprehensive understanding of the materiality (i.e. the level of impact and timeframes) of the identified risks and opportunities. Armed with this knowledge, our business operations can then start testing their climate resilience and, ultimately, inform a Climate Transition Plan for the Group. Choosing which scenarios to use and determining their associated timeframes is not a perfect science. Transitional and physical scenarios need to be aligned as closely as possible across different geographies. Most importantly, they must be well informed and relevant to our business operations and markets. They should be sufficiently distinct from each other to allow meaningful insights into the potential impacts of climate change. With these variables in mind, we adopted three climate change scenarios that provide a sufficient range of potential outcomes for which robust information and supportive research are available. We will use these scenarios in the coming year to evaluate impacts under three timeframes: short term (0–3 years, being up to 2029), medium term (4–10 years, up to 2035), and long term (10–25 years, up to 2050). In reviewing the scenarios, we will also determine the key indicators of materiality to the business and our stakeholders. Typical risk metrics (e.g. probability and impact) will be augmented by considering frequency, financial impact, and potential mitigation and adaptation responses.	

STRATEGY

Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning, where such information is material

RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	RESPONSE	REFERENCES

c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario *... continued*

	NET ZERO (ORDERLY) SCENARIO	CURRENT POLICIES SCENARIO	REGIONAL RIVALRY SCENARIO
Alignment with Shared Socioeconomic Pathway – Representative Concentration Pathway (SSP-RCP)* scenarios	SSP1–1.9 Sustainability-focused pathway limiting global warming to < 1.5°C	SSP2–4.5 Middle of the road pathway	SSP3–7.0 Fragmented development pathway
Alignment with NGFS scenarios	Net zero 2050 (orderly)	Current policies	Fragmented world
Transitional impact	Highest	Moderate to low	Low
Physical impact	Lowest	Moderate to high	High
Scenario type	Very proactive world in which ambitious climate policies are implemented in a coordinated, timely and planned manner	Middle of the road scenario in which current national policies as of March 2024 including proclaimed Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	Continued high population growth strains resources and increases emissions. Regional conflicts and rising nationalism limit international climate cooperation. Slow economic growth maintains dependence on coal and fossil fuels.
GHG emissions trajectory	Net zero by 2050	Net zero not reached by 2100	Emissions continue to rise through 2100
Median average global temperature by 2100	< 1.5°C	2.7°C–3°C	3.6+°C
Transition risks and opportunities informed by:	Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) long and short-term scenarios, South African Prudential Authority, South African Reserve Bank, Institute for Security Studies, others		
Physical risks and opportunities informed by:	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), International Energy Agency, World Bank Knowledge Data, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research		

* *The Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) were developed by integrated assessment modelling teams led by institutions such as PBL (Netherlands), IIASA (Austria), NIES (Japan), and PNNL (USA). The Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) were created later by research groups coordinated by IIASA, NCAR (USA), PIK (Germany), and OECD. The integration of SSPs and RCPs into a single SSP-RCP framework was carried out by these same scientific teams in 2014.*

STRATEGY

Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning, where such information is material

RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	RESPONSE	REFERENCES
c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario *... continued*	RESILIENCY AND TRANSITION PLANS Using the climate scenarios, our business operations will review our preparedness for different eventualities, both transitional and physical. This will include analysing our resilience to risks throughout the timeframes. If our resilience is not deemed adequate, we will review our risk management processes and the capital costs of ensuring acceptable levels of mitigation and/or adaptation. These will be charted on a timeline of prioritised necessity. We will integrate the proposed remediation actions into an overall Climate Transition Plan for the Group that addresses: • WHL compliance and reporting • Risks to be managed • Opportunities to be captured • Mitigation and adaptation actions with associated financial impacts • Our commitment to decarbonise our own value chain in alignment with our defined targets We aim to complete the Climate Transition Plan by the end of calendar year 2025. We will then begin to analyse the climate change impacts on our food and fashion value chains.	

CLIMATE RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

	RISKS	SHORT-TERM (1-3 YEARS)	MEDIUM-TERM (3-5 YEARS)	IMPACTS	
TRANSITION RISKS	POLICY AND LEGAL: • Increased pricing of GHG emissions, which may result in increased production costs due to changing input prices (e.g. energy) and output requirements (e.g. waste treatment) • Enhanced emissions reporting obligations	✓		• Increased direct costs as a result of carbon pricing mechanisms, e.g. carbon taxes • Increased costs as a result of enhanced emissions reporting obligations	
	MARKET: • Uncertainty in market signals, which may result in increased costs and/or reduced demand for our products	✓		• Increased direct costs as a result of market uncertainty	
	MARKET: • Changing customer behaviour, which may result in changing demand for non-sustainable or environmentally unfriendly products		✓	• Decreased revenue resulting from shifts in consumer preferences to more environmentally responsible products	
	TECHNOLOGY: • Potential increased costs to transition to lower-emissions technologies	✓		• Increased capital expenditure	FINANCIAL IMPACTS NOT YET QUANTIFIED
PHYSICAL RISKS	ACUTE PHYSICAL: • Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather events, which may result in increased production costs due to changing input prices (e.g. energy, water) and output requirements (e.g. waste treatment), or shortages of raw materials • Rising mean temperatures, which may result in reduced demand for our products (winter clothing and apparel)	✓		• Decreased revenue due to raw material shortages and reduced production capacity caused by extreme weather events • Decreased revenue due to reduced demand for our products	
OPPORTUNITIES	RESILIENCE: • Participation in renewable energy programmes and adoption of energy efficiency measures • Resource substitutes/diversification from different regions, or using different supply chains	✓		• Reduced direct costs as a result of participating in renewable energy programmes and adopting energy efficiency measures • Reduced direct costs as a result of diversifying our supply chains across multiple geographic regions	
	PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: • Shift in consumer preferences to more environmentally responsible products	✓		• Increased revenue as a result of shifting to energy-efficient products and services	

RISK MANAGEMENT

Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks

RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	RESPONSE	REFERENCES
a) Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	The WHL Board sets the direction for the way in which the Group approaches and addresses risk management. The Risk, Information and Technology Committee oversees and directs management's implementation of an effective framework and plan for risk management. Risk management is fully aligned to the Group's strategy. It involves a formalised and well-embedded system to identify and assess risks and opportunities (including CRROs) at strategic and operational level. The Group's integrated risk management approach is aligned to international best practice frameworks. It includes a dedicated focus on trending risks and opportunities in the radically changing world of retail. Sound risk management enables us to anticipate and respond to changes in the operating context and make well-considered decisions under conditions of uncertainty. We review the Group risk framework annually to keep it aligned to evolving business needs and our governance responsibilities. The Group risk function facilitates an annual top-down review of risks with the Board and Group executives. A similar exercise is performed with each of our businesses and business units. Through this, we identify and assess risks, measure them against defined criteria, and consider the likelihood of occurrence and the potential business impact. We combine these risk perspectives to create a consolidated Group risk profile that facilitates oversight of the Group's material risks. The Group-level risk exposures are measured against formalised risk appetite statements that are further aligned to the Group's strategic objectives. This approach includes consideration of climate change-related risks. Climate change is also included as one of the sustainability risks in our annual GBJ Report.	**GBJ REPORT** Governance and management p 7 Risk and materiality p 12 **INTEGRATED ANNUAL REPORT** Enterprise risk management p 43–51 **CDP CORPORATE QUESTIONNAIRE SUBMISSION**
b) Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks	We identified climate change as one of the material issues informing our Good Business Journey strategy to 2025 and beyond, Vision 2025+. Energy and Climate Change is one of the GBJ's focus areas. The Group Sustainability Officer works with the sustainability teams and sustainability champions across the Group to implement and report on energy and climate-related programmes and initiatives. Woolworths business units and CRG have a sustainability scorecard against which their sustainability performance is measured twice yearly. The scorecards include sustainability key performance indicators (KPIs) and associated targets aligned to the eight GBJ focus areas and our Vision 2025+ goals and commitments. The KPIs cover climate change, renewable energy, water, biodiversity, responsible sourcing, sustainable farming, waste and packaging, health and wellness, social development, and people. A sustainability score is determined for each WSA business unit, for WSA overall, and for CRG by calculating the weighted average of each KPI's performance against its associated target. Relevant sustainability KPIs and targets are included in employees' and management's personal performance scorecards across the Group as part of our integrated performance management system. The KPIs cover such areas as carbon emissions, electricity, waste, packaging and water reduction, and responsible sourcing. Sustainability scorecard scores for Woolworths as a whole and for CRG are one of the indicators used to measure the performance of the Group strategy. They thereby influence the calculation of the Group CEO and executive directors' variable pay. The scores are reported to the Sustainability Committee twice a year.	**INTEGRATED ANNUAL REPORT** Material matters p 51 **GBJ REPORT** Risk and Materiality p 12

RISK MANAGEMENT

Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks

RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	RESPONSE	REFERENCES
b) Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks *… continued*	The Group has implemented a systematic approach to managing our energy footprint and the impacts of climate change across our value chain. In our direct operations, we focus on metering, energy efficiency, and emissions reduction, and have embarked on a low-carbon transition journey. In our supply chain, we work with our suppliers to understand, measure, and reduce their environmental impacts. We do this through our Woolworths Farming for the Future, Factory for the Future, Fishing for the Future and Water Stewardship programmes. We continue to build relationships with industry bodies for collective action on energy and climate change. We voluntarily respond annually to organisations such as the CDP and meet all mandatory reporting obligations in the areas in which we operate. Disclosure on how we are mitigating identified climate change risks is included in the annual GBJ Report. In CRG, the identified CRROs are integrated into the business's broader risk management processes. These encompass risk profiling, ongoing monitoring, regular review, and comprehensive reporting. For consistency with the broader processes, CRG utilises its existing ERM framework's likelihood and consequence ratings for climate risk assessment. The FY2026 "Respond" phase of CRG's strategy will include integrating the Climate Transition Plan with CRG's Integrated Business Plan and its annual enterprise risk programme.	**GBJ REPORT** Managing sustainability p 7 **GBJ REPORT** Energy and climate change p 95 **CDP CORPORATE SUBMISSION**
c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management	Refer to a) and b)	Refer to a) and b)

METRICS AND TARGETS

Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities, where such information is material

RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	RESPONSE	REFERENCES
a) Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process	**CARBON FOOTPRINT** We began reporting to the CDP in 2013 to align our disclosures with global best practice and meet growing stakeholder expectations for transparency on climate impacts. CDP reporting has allowed us to track progress against our emissions reduction targets, strengthen internal data processes, and benchmark our performance externally. SCOPE AND BOUNDARY We report our emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting Standard. We apply the operational control approach, allowing us to report the full emissions over which we have direct control. These comprise the Scope 1 and 2 emissions from our offices, stores, distribution centres (DCs) and distribution fleet for Woolworths; from our offices, cross docks and stores for our African operations; and from CRG in Australia. We report selected value chain emissions as Scope 3. EXCLUSIONS Within our Scope 1 & 2 boundary, emissions relating to fugitive GHG emissions from our African operations are missing due to limited available data. These are emissions associated with gas refills of HVAC systems and refrigeration in our stores and offices. Scope 3 specific exclusions comprises emissions associated with new acquisitions, including: Absolute Pets (WSA), upstream and end of life emissions for sold 3rd party branded products, franchise stores at Engen forecourts (WSA) and concessions within 3rd party-operated retail stores (CRG). Refer to the GHG Verification Statement for more details. VERIFICATION Our carbon footprint is accounted for by independent carbon and climate change consultancy Carbon Calculated. Although it is not a mandatory requirement, all of the Company's GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2, and 3) have been verified by an independent third party using the ISO 14064–3:2019 methodology, with limited assurance and an unqualified opinion. For more data relating to the group's energy and carbon emissions and other key climate-related metrics, please refer to the report on the 2025 Key Sustainability Indicators. FUTURE STEPS While almost complete, our intention is to close the gaps on all operations-related exclusions as quickly as possible. This requires incorporating our African stores and associated distribution networks into the operational boundary of our carbon footprint by FY2026. Another priority is the extension of our Scope 3 reporting, with a continued focus on emissions associated with the purchase of goods and services and capital goods. We have already made significant improvements in calculating emissions using approved methodologies and supportive software. At CRG, we have finished laying the foundation for developing the cross-industry metrics mandated by AASB S2. An internal governance structure is now in place to oversee CRG's setting of climate-related metrics and monitoring of progress against these targets. GHG emission calculations have been performed in preparation for the year 1 and year 2 AASB S2 disclosures (see Metrics above). The Scope 3 footprint assessment involved baselining CRG's value chain emissions and identifying data quality gaps. This was completed by the end of March 2025. We are winding up the FY2025 "Assess" phase of our strategic journey by including Scope 3 value chain carbon accounting and a carbon data improvement action plan. This leads into the "Respond" phase, where disclosures will be prepared. CRG will be required to have its AASB S2 report externally audited each year, along with its financial statements.	**CARBON FOOTPRINT VERIFICATION STATEMENT** **GBJ KEY SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS REPORT** Carbon Footprint Overview p 14

METRICS AND TARGETS

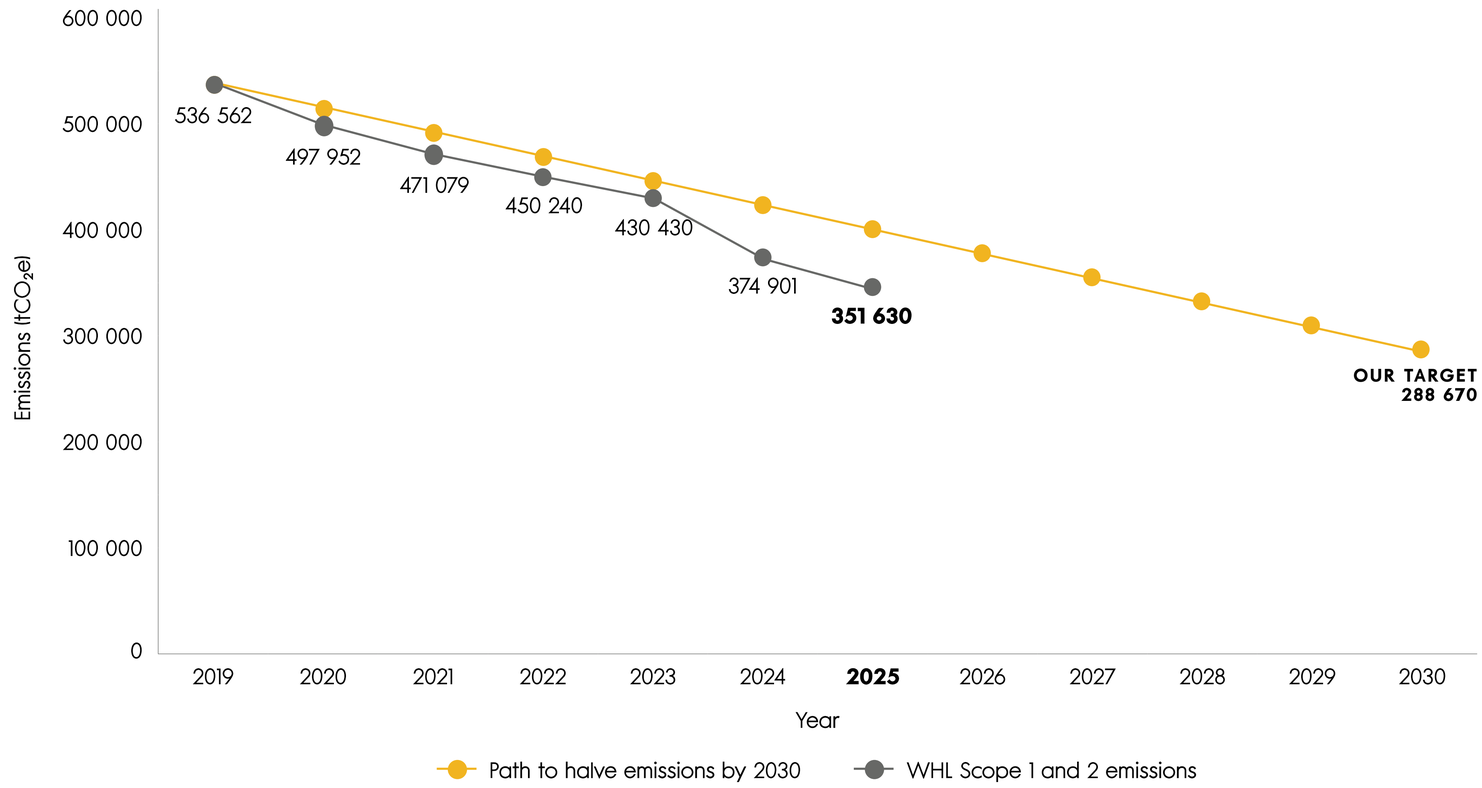
Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities, where such information is material

RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	RESPONSE	REFERENCES
a) Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to aassess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process *... continued*	**CARBON TAX** South Africa is the only country in which we operate that exercises a carbon tax regime**.** This has been in place since 2019. It is designed to be increasingly punitive from a price and a basic tax-free threshold perspective. In the South African national budget of 2025, an increase in the headline carbon tax was announced, from R190 to R230/tCO_2e, with immediate effect. In November 2024, South Africa's National Treasury released a discussion paper on the "Review of the Design of the Carbon Tax – Phase 2 (2026-2035)", in which proposals for additional adjustments were opened to public comment. The proposals included: a) Reducing the basic tax-free allowance from 60% to 30% by 2026 and then by 2.5 percentage points per year through to 2030 b) Increasing the carbon offset allowance from 10% to 25% c) Various reforms to the existing electricity levy and energy efficiency tax incentives	**CDP CORPORATE SUBMISSION** **GBJ REPORT** Carbon Tax p 100
b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and if appropriate, Scope 3 GHG emissions, and the related risks	Refer to a) above.	**CARBON FOOTPRINT VERIFICATION STATEMENT** **GBJ KEY SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS REPORT** Carbon Footprint Overview p 14 **GBJ REPORT** WHL Carbon Footprint p 100

METRICS AND TARGETS

Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities, where such information is material

RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURES	RESPONSE	REFERENCES
c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities, and performance against targets	**TARGETS** **APPROVED SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS** WHL's targets to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 50% by 2030 were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2020. Our 2025 Scope 1 and 2 emissions were 34% below the 2019 baseline, ahead of our SBTi forecasted trajectory of 25% below the baseline. The divestment of David Jones also influences this reduction. As part of our net zero SBTi target, for our Scope 3 value chain, we engage with our top suppliers, representing 25% of total procurement spend (in rand), to set their own reduction targets. So far, 39 Woolworths Food suppliers have committed to setting science-based targets.	**CARBON FOOTPRINT VERIFICATION STATEMENT** **GBJ KEY SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS REPORT** Carbon Footprint Overview p 14 **GBJ REPORT** WHL SBTI Targets p 101



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WOOLWORTHSHOLDINGS.CO.ZA

For company-specific information, visit

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We appreciate any feedback on our Good Business Journey Report. Please contact GoodBusinessJourney@woolworths.co.za