

Introduction and Statement of Compliance

Jack in the Box, Inc. (“Jack” or the “Company”) has prepared this Climate-Related Financial Risk Report (“Report”) in compliance with California Senate Bill 261 (SB 261), codified in Health & Safety Code § 38533. This Report has been prepared in accordance with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (“TCFD”) framework published in June 2017 and satisfies the minimum disclosure requirements established by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

The Company has compiled disclosures aligned with the following TCFD recommendations:

- Governance: Board and management oversight structures.
- Strategy: Climate-related risks and opportunities, their impacts, and mitigation strategies.
- Risk Management: Processes for identifying and managing climate-related risks.
- Metrics and Targets: Metrics for assessment and management, including Scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reduction targets.

This report is publicly available on The Company’s website at <https://investors.jackinthebox.com/corporate-responsibility/climateriskreport/> and has been submitted to the CARB public docket as required.

Governance

The Company’s governance framework integrates climate-related financial risks into its enterprise risk management processes to the extent those risks are deemed material. The Board of Directors provides oversight through its Audit Committee, which receives quarterly supplemental materials that include the enterprise risk management risk matrix, and through its Nominating & Governance Committee, which receives quarterly updates on ESG matters, including climate governance. At the management level, climate-related risks are addressed through the Risk Committee and cross-functional teams, ensuring alignment with strategic, operational, and financial planning.

Board Oversight

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) provides oversight of enterprise risk, including climate-related financial risk.

- **Audit Committee:** Receives quarterly updates on enterprise risk, including an enterprise risk management (ERM) risk matrix that maps the likelihood and magnitude of all material risks facing the Company.
- **Nominating & Governance (N&G) Committee:** Receives quarterly updates on ESG matters, which include climate governance and regulatory developments.

Both committees meet **quarterly** to review climate-related issues as part of their broader risk and ESG oversight responsibilities. The Audit Committee focuses on risk management and financial implications, while the N&G Committee addresses governance and sustainability priorities.

Management Oversight

At the management level, climate-related risks and opportunities are overseen through a combination of formal committees and cross-functional working groups:

- **Risk Committee:** Meets quarterly to review and update the ERM risk matrix. Enterprise risk management is administered by the Internal Audit Department.
- **Chief Financial Officer (CFO):** Integrates climate-related risks into capital planning and financial modeling.
- **Chief Operating Officer (COO):** Oversees facility resilience, restaurant operations, and franchise support to mitigate climate impacts.
- **Supply Chain Team:** Assesses supplier climate exposure and works to diversify sourcing strategies.
- **ESG Working Group:** Composed of representatives from Operations, Finance, Supply Chain, and Legal. Meets regularly to discuss climate reporting, regulatory compliance, and abatement planning.

Communication and Processes:

- Quarterly Leadership Team meetings with all Directors and above.
- Regular staff meetings with executive leadership (CEO direct reports).
- Quarterly Internal Audit updates with the CEO, CFO, and Audit Committee.
- Ongoing updates between the Chief Legal & Risk Officer and Internal Audit team.
- Participation in peer networks, working groups, and continuing education to stay informed on emerging climate risks.

Strategy

In 2025, the Company assembled an internal working group of stakeholders and partnered with a third-party to conduct an assessment of the key climate-related risks and opportunities that could impact our business strategy and operations.

For our risk and opportunity analysis, we used the following time horizon definitions:

- Short-term: 0-5 years
- Medium-term: 5-15 years
- Long-term: 15+ years

We assessed each disclosed risk and opportunity for the potential impact on the Company and the potential time horizons over which these risks and opportunities may

occur. This forward-looking evaluation is based on an analysis of our exposure to each risk, the potential magnitude of impact, and the likelihood of the risk occurring.

	Risk Description	Potential Financial Impact	Likelihood	Magnitude	Time Horizon	Mitigation Strategy
Physical - Acute	Severe storms, hurricanes, wildfires, and flooding can damage facilities, disrupt utilities, and force temporary closures of restaurants and support centers.	-Lost sales during closures. -Repair and recovery costs for damaged properties. -Increased insurance premiums. -Limited ability to staff restaurants fully.	High	Low	Short to Medium to Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Business continuity planning for suppliers and distribution centers. •Emergency response training for franchisees. •Reviewing parametric insurance options to cover business interruption from climate events.
	Rising temperatures and more frequent heat waves increase energy consumption for cooling, raising operational costs at restaurants.	-Higher utility expenses reducing profitability. -Potential need for HVAC retrofits in older locations. -Limited ability to staff restaurants fully.	High	Low	Short to Medium to Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Piloting resilient construction standards in new restaurants (e.g., higher elevation, reflective roofing, fire-resistant materials). •Developing climate-resilient design guidelines for franchisees. •Participation in utility rebate programs for energy-saving equipment, including gas and electric hedging.
Physical - Chronic	Prolonged disruptions in ingredient supply due to climate change, crop disease, or supplier insolvency could significantly impact operations and costs.	-Increased ingredient and operating costs. -Potential inability to meet menu commitments, impacting brand reputation. -Higher costs for alternative sourcing and logistics.	Medium	Low	Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Shifting to a diversified supplier network and implementing contingency sourcing strategies. •Long-term supplier partnerships with compliance standards. •Business continuity planning for suppliers and distribution centers.
	Persistent drought and water scarcity may reduce	-Increased procurement costs for water-intensive crops.	Medium	Low	Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regularly request suppliers' sustainability policies and

	crop yields and increase commodity prices, impacting ingredients.	-Potential supply shortages affecting menu availability.				practices through RFPs. •Participation in industry initiatives for resource efficiency.
	Changing precipitation patterns and rising temperatures reduce crop size and yield, increasing volatility in pricing for beef, avocado, and other produce.	-Higher commodity costs and margin pressure. -Increased price volatility. -Less foot traffic leading to fewer transactions.	Medium	Low	Long	•Menu flexibility to adapt to ingredient availability.
	Climate-driven temperature increases raise energy demand for cooling and may require retrofits for older restaurant infrastructure.	-Higher utility costs. -Capital expenditures for HVAC upgrades.	Medium	Low	Long	•Energy efficiency programs in restaurant design. •Natural gas and electricity hedging for company-owned restaurants, with recommendations provided to franchisees.
Transition - Policy & Legal	Increasing complexity of climate-related reporting under SEC rules, California SB-261, Extended Producer Responsibility Law, and global frameworks could lead to higher compliance costs and penalties for inaccuracies.	-Increased compliance costs for data collection, assurance, and reporting systems. -Potential penalties for inaccurate or incomplete disclosures. -Higher audit and legal expenses to meet evolving standards.	High	Low	Short to Medium to Long	•Public disclosure of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in sustainability reporting. •GHG reduction targets set: 12.5% reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 2028, 25% reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 2033 50% reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 2043. •Conducted ESG maturity assessment to identify gaps and prepare for SB-261. •Integrated ESG oversight into board-level governance and risk management processes. •Continue to monitor evolving climate regulations.

	Shifting to 100% electric restaurant build-outs due to regional climate policies.	-Higher CAPEX costs for 100% electric restaurants. +Long-term savings from energy efficiency upgrades.	High	Low	Short to Medium to Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Solar power at corporate HQ. •LED lighting upgrades. •EV charging stations.
Transition - Market	Prices for beef, chicken, and produce fluctuate due to climate impacts and seasonal shifts.	-Higher procurement costs and margin pressure. -Potential menu price increases affecting demand.	High	Low	Short to Medium to Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Food waste reduction programs to optimize resource use. •Resource recovery initiatives (e.g., repurposing waste oil and surplus foods). •Mapping climate exposure of top suppliers •Shifting to supplier diversification across multiple geographies •Menu flexibility
	Climate-related events can cause labor shortages or transportation issues interrupting deliveries and impacting ingredient availability.	-Increased costs for emergency sourcing and logistics. -Risk of product shortages impacting sales.	High	Low	Short to Medium to Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regularly request suppliers' sustainability policies and practices through RFPs. •Waste reduction and recovery programs to reduce dependency.
	Pressure to offer climate-conscious menu items and sustainable sourcing could require operational changes and R&D investment.	-Higher costs for sourcing alternative proteins and sustainable packaging. +Potential revenue growth from attracting sustainability-focused customers.	Medium	Very low (not material)	Medium to Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Packaging goals: 20% virgin plastic reduction by 2030, PFAs-free packaging, 85% fiber from sustainable sources. •Menu flexibility.
	Increased electricity and natural gas costs at restaurants driven by climate policies and market volatility.	-Higher operating costs for restaurants. +Long-term savings from energy efficiency upgrades.	Medium	Low	Short to Medium to Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Natural gas and electricity hedging for company-owned restaurants, with recommendations provided to franchisees. •Solar power at HQ. •LED lighting upgrades.

						•EV charging stations.
Transition - Reputational	Growing pressure from investors, NGOs, and media to set and meet climate and sustainability goals could lead to reputational damage if commitments are missed or disclosures are perceived as inadequate.	-Loss of brand trust impacting sales and franchise growth. -Potential litigation or activist campaigns increasing legal and PR costs. - Increased operational costs to accelerate initiatives. -Potential backlash if targets are revised or missed.	Medium	Low	Short to Medium to Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ESG governance integrated at board level. •Periodic sustainability reporting and ESG maturity assessment to improve transparency. •Improve sustainability metrics & tracking capabilities.
	Risk of greenwashing allegations.	-Legal fees, settlements, and reputational harm.	Low	Low	Short to Medium to Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Public disclosure of packaging goals (PFAs-free, virgin plastic reduction). •Engagement with third-party ESG assessments to validate progress. •Improve sustainability metrics & tracking capabilities.

Note, “-” in the Potential Financial Impact column indicates a negative financial impact while a “+” indicates a positive financial impact.

Additionally, we identified the following opportunities:

	Opportunity Description	Potential Financial Impact	Time Horizon	Mitigation Strategy
Resource Efficiency	Transition to LED lighting, ENERGY STAR technologies, and efficient building designs reduces energy consumption and operating costs.	+Lower utility expenses across corporate and franchise locations. +Reduced greenhouse gas emissions supporting sustainability commitments.	Short to Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •LED lighting retrofit program underway. •Franchisee engagement on ENERGY STAR technologies. •Evaluation of low-carbon alternatives for restaurant operations. •Regularly request suppliers’ sustainability policies and practices through RFPs.
	E-waste collection and responsible disposal programs reduce environmental	+Lower waste management costs. +Positive stakeholder	Short to Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Continue collaboration with ‘Computers for Kids’ to enable e-waste collection and ‘Lights Out’ for disposal of batteries and similar waste.

	footprint and compliance risks.	perception and ESG ratings.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Environmental Legislation (EL) Team within our Supply Chain Packaging Team tracks local packaging and waste regulations to ensure compliance.
Energy Sources	Solar installations and renewable energy sourcing initiatives reduce carbon footprint and stabilize long-term energy costs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +Lower exposure to energy price volatility. +Reduced greenhouse gas emissions supporting regulatory compliance and ESG goals. 	Short to Medium to Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Solar installations at corporate HQ as part of sustainability upgrades. •Investigate renewable energy credits and/or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs).
	Collaborating with suppliers and industry partners on energy sourcing and climate resiliency strengthens long-term operational stability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +Improved supply chain resilience against energy-related disruptions. +Potential cost savings through shared sustainability investments. 	Medium to Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regularly request suppliers' sustainability policies and practices through RFPs. •Natural gas and electricity hedging for company-owned restaurants, with recommendations provided to franchisees.
Products & Services	Adopting certified sustainable packaging to lower environmental impact and aligns with consumer expectations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +Reduced waste disposal costs. +Enhanced brand reputation and customer loyalty. 	Short to Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Exploration of sustainable packaging materials for menu items. •Company-operated locations implement cardboard recycling, and California locations also participate in organic food waste recycling.
	Innovative packaging design reduces material use and improves logistics efficiency, lowering costs and emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +Lower raw material costs. +Reduced transportation costs through optimized load configurations. 	Short to Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Collaboration with packaging suppliers to optimize product design. •Evaluation of packaging solutions to minimize greenhouse gas emissions.
Market	Embedding decarbonization efforts into business expansion plans ensures climate commitments are met while supporting growth objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +Enhanced brand reputation and investor confidence. +Reduced regulatory and compliance risks tied to emissions. 	Medium to Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Integration of sustainability considerations into strategic planning. •Evaluation of low-carbon technologies for new restaurant builds.
	Investing in energy sourcing, waste management, and supplier partnerships strengthens operational resilience and market positioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +Lower long-term operating costs through efficiency gains. +Improved supply chain stability and reduced climate-related disruptions. 	Medium to Long	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regularly request suppliers' sustainability policies and practices through RFPs. •Exploration of renewable energy and waste reduction initiatives.

Resilience	Conducting water risk assessments and collaborating with suppliers in water-stressed regions builds operational resilience and reduces long-term resource risks.	+Lower risk of supply chain disruptions due to water scarcity. +Reduced costs through efficient water use and stewardship strategies.	Medium to Long	•Regularly request suppliers' sustainability policies and practices through RFPs.
	Supporting suppliers' climate strategies strengthens the ability to meet supply chain targets and reduce greenhouse gas emissions tied to supplier operations.	+Lower exposure to commodity volatility and climate-related disruptions. +Enhanced ability to meet corporate climate targets.	Medium to Long	•Regularly request suppliers' sustainability policies and practices through RFPs.

Note, “-” in the Potential Financial Impact column indicates a negative financial impact while a “+” indicates a positive financial impact.

Our climate risk analysis has identified the Company’s exposure to factors which could result in both physical and transition risks. Based on financial thresholds and an evaluation of possible impacts, no risks assessed were deemed material to the Company. We continue to monitor and track both physical and transition risks on an annual basis and assess potential of additional material risks.

Resilience

The Company has conducted a qualitative assessment of our strategic resilience to future climate impacts, recognizing that climate change will continue to evolve over the coming decades. While we have not conducted formal quantitative scenario analysis for this reporting period, we have systematically evaluated our strategy's resilience across our key business operations and geographic footprint.

The strategies the Company uses to address risks and adapt to changing conditions are outlined in the corresponding sections on risks and opportunities above.

While we will continue to monitor regulatory changes and overall shifts in our global environment, we believe our current strategy allows us to accurately and effectively mitigate and adapt to climate-related risks and take advantage of climate-related opportunities.

Risk Management

Processes for Identifying and Assessing Climate-Related Risks

The Company identifies and assesses climate-related risks through its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework and structured governance processes. Key steps include:

- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Internal stakeholders provide input on emerging risks and opportunities relevant to different business areas.
- **Risk Evaluation:** Each identified risk is assessed for:
 - **Magnitude of impact** (financial and operational implications),
 - **Likelihood and velocity** (how probable and how quickly it could materialize),
 - **Time horizons** (short-, medium-, and long-term).
- **Continuous Monitoring:** Risks are reviewed and updated regularly through quarterly Risk Committee meetings and periodic ERM exercises facilitated by Internal Audit.

Processes for Managing Climate-Related Risks

Climate-related risks are managed through a combination of formal governance and operational strategies:

- **Risk Committee Oversight:** Meets quarterly to review emerging risks, update the ERM risk matrix, and report to the Board.
- **Mitigation & Adaptation Strategies:**
 - **Facilities:** Piloting resilient construction standards (e.g., elevated sites, reflective roofing, fire-resistant materials).
 - **Supply Chain:** Mapping supplier climate exposure and diversifying sourcing across geographies.
 - **Insurance:** Evaluating parametric insurance options for climate-related business interruptions.
- **Crisis Response Framework:** Includes procedures for temporary closures and operational adjustments during disasters, supported by the Business Interruption Playbook.

Integration into Overall Risk Management

Climate-related risks are embedded within The Company's ERM framework as relevant:

- **ERM Integration:** Climate risks are included in the scope of quarterly ERM reviews and risk matrices to the extent they are material.
- **Cross-Functional Governance:**
 - **Chief Financial Officer:** Incorporates climate risks into capital planning and financial modeling.
 - **Chief Operating Officer:** Oversees facility resilience and operational continuity.
 - **Supply Chain Team:** Evaluates supplier climate exposure and implements diversification strategies.
 - **ESG Working Group:** Coordinates climate reporting and abatement planning across Operations, Finance, Supply Chain, and Legal.

These processes ensure climate risks are assessed alongside other enterprise risks for likelihood, magnitude, and velocity, and that mitigation strategies are communicated to leadership and the Board.

Metrics and Targets

The Company currently discloses its **Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions** and associated reduction targets. No additional metrics (e.g., energy, water, waste) are disclosed at this time.

- **Current Metric:**
 - Scope 1 & 2 emissions (2023 baseline): **~21,581 MTCO₂e**
- **Targets:**
 - **12.5% reduction** in Scope 1 & 2 emissions by **2028** (vs. 2023 baseline)
 - **25% reduction** by **2033**
 - **50% reduction** by **2043**

The Company plans to publish annual progress updates on these targets. While Scope 3 emissions are not yet disclosed due to limited supplier data, the company is working toward improved transparency and supplier engagement.

About this Report

This Climate-Related Financial Risk Report was prepared in accordance with California Senate Bill 261 (SB 261), the Climate-Related Financial Risk Act, codified in Health and Safety Code § 38533. This biennial report provides transparency on climate-related financial risks and opportunities, mitigation and adaptation measures, and related risk management practices for the company for the fiscal year ended September 28, 2025 (unless otherwise noted).

This report follows the framework developed by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to meet the disclosure requirements under SB 261.

Where TCFD recommendations have not been fully implemented, we have provided explanations for such omissions and our plans for future disclosures, using the TCFD framework as our reference point.

We undertake no obligation to update the information in this report or otherwise notify stakeholders in the event any views, opinions or facts stated in this report change or subsequently become inaccurate. Any goals or plans discussed in this report are aspirational and/or reflect management's good faith belief as to potential future events, and we cannot guarantee or promise that they will be achieved.

Data included in this report may be estimated and based on assumptions. Climate-related financial risk assessments inherently involve uncertainty and are based on available information. Additionally, certain information was not prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and the report has not been independently audited, except where specifically noted.

Certain topics identified as particularly important to the company and its stakeholders in relation to climate-related financial risks may be referred to as "material." The use of "material" or "materiality" in this report refers to climate-related financial risks that could have material impacts on our business operations, strategy, and financial performance, and is distinct from, and should not be confused with, these same terms as construed in accordance with securities laws or regulations or as used in the context of financial statements and reporting.

This report constitutes our biennial climate-related financial risk disclosure as required by California SB 261 and is posted on our public website in compliance with the statute. A public link to this report has been submitted to CARB's public docket as required. This report does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of any offer to buy any securities issued by Jack in the Box. The information in this report shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or the Securities Act of 1933, except as expressly set forth by specific reference.

This report is for general informational purposes and compliance with California SB 261 requirements. It is not comprehensive beyond the scope of climate-related financial risk disclosures and contains both mandatory disclosures required by SB 261 and additional voluntary disclosures.

This report should be read in conjunction with, but is not incorporated into, other publicly disclosed material such as our Annual Report on Form 10-K and our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, with particular attention to the "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" sections of those reports. Our next biennial climate-related financial risk report will be published by January 1, 2028, in accordance with SB 261 requirements.