



Climate Statement 2026

About our climate-related disclosures

At Contact, our vision is to lead New Zealand's renewable energy future. We're playing our part in the transition in response to the climate challenges facing us all.

This Climate Statement 2026 details how our business thinks about climate-related risks. It explains how we are preparing to mitigate these risks and take advantage of opportunities.

Contact Energy Limited (Contact) is a climate-reporting entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. We previously reported our climate risks from 2019 to 2022 in accordance with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and from 2024 onwards in accordance with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards (NZCS). This Climate Statement has been prepared in accordance with NZCS 1, 2, and 3. These disclosures cover the period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026.

This Climate Statement has been approved by the Board and is dated 10 August 2026.



Robert McDonald
Chair



Sandra Broad
Chair, Audit and Risk Committee

In preparing this statement, we have applied the following adoption provision of Climate Standard 2 (NZCS 2):

+ Adoption Provision 2 – Anticipated financial impacts

The information presented in this Climate Statement is subject to material limitations and inherent uncertainty and is subject to ongoing change. The information in these climate-related disclosures should not be considered a prediction of future financial or non-financial performance. These statements are subject to a range of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, many of which lie outside of our control.

The climate scenarios outlined in this statement were developed based on current assumptions and projections using information available at the time of development. There is inherent uncertainty within each scenario – they are not intended to provide a complete or accurate forecast of future events. The climate risks and opportunities identified may not eventuate and, if they do, the actual impacts and consequences may be significantly different to what is set out in this report.

This report includes forward-looking statements about impacts, climate scenarios, targets, forecasts, and future plans. Words like “likely,” “expect,” “will,” “may,” “intend,” and similar terms indicate these forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on management's current expectations and reflect judgements, assumptions, estimates and other information available when this statement was compiled or when scenario analyses were undertaken. They are inherently uncertain and subject to limitations and may be affected by a range of variables which could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations. We do not guarantee that statements in this report will remain correct after publication.

This report should not be relied upon as a recommendation, forecast, or guarantee and Contact disclaims, to the maximum extent permitted by law, any liability whatsoever (including for negligence) for any loss arising from the use of, or reliance on, this report. This disclaimer should be read together with other limitations, uncertainties, and risks mentioned throughout this report. This report is not an offer or investment recommendation and should not be considered legal or financial advice.

This statement should be read in conjunction with Contact's 2026 Integrated Report, which uses the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines and the International Integrated Reporting Council's Integrated Reporting Framework to report on material Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) activities.

All financial figures presented in this report are in New Zealand dollars.

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Message from the Chair and Chief Executive



Board Chair, Robert McDonald and Chief Executive Officer, Mike Fuge.

Tēnā koutou

Welcome to Contact's 2026 Climate Statement. This statement outlines our commitment to leading New Zealand's renewable energy future.

We are one of New Zealand's leading energy generators and retailers, with a responsibility to communicate with our shareholders, stakeholders, customers and communities about our actions to manage climate-related risks and opportunities.

This financial year marked the completion of Contact26, our

five-year strategy from FY21 to FY26, guided by four strategic pillars: grow demand, grow renewable development, decarbonise our portfolio, and create outstanding customer experiences.

Building on this, we refreshed our strategy with the release of Contact31+, lifting our bold ambition from leading New Zealand's decarbonisation to leading its renewable energy future. Through Contact31+, we are extending our advantage as New Zealand's geothermal leader, accelerating flexibility through batteries and hydro, building into new demand with wind and solar, and empowering customers to shift how they use energy at home.

Our renewable development programme continued to advance at pace during FY26. We completed Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 1, which began trading in April 2026. It is expected to prevent around 10,000 tonnes of CO₂e emissions annually by reducing our reliance on thermal peaking. We continued construction of our Kōwhai Park solar farm in partnership with Lightsource bp and Te Mihi Stage 2 geothermal station, and commenced construction on a second, larger Glenbrook battery. We also began a \$30 million drilling programme for our Tauhara 2 geothermal option and are starting work on our Glorit solar farm. Together, these projects represent \$1.7 billion in total construction cost over the life of the projects,¹ demonstrating our continued commitment to expanding renewable capacity while managing climate risk.

These projects sit alongside our \$2.6 billion Manawa Energy purchase that was completed in July 2025. This was one of New Zealand's largest acquisitions, adding 25 hydro sites to our portfolio. Integrating Manawa has strengthened our ability to firm renewable generation and support customers through the electrification of their homes and businesses. It also adds valuable geographic hydro diversity to our asset base.

This progress supports our commitment to net zero emissions from our generation operations by 2035. This financial year we reached 98 percent renewable generation, up from 81 percent in 2021. During FY26, we closed TCC, our last baseload gas plant. This is expected to reduce

Contact's Scope 1 and 2 CO₂e emissions by an average of 41 percent. The retirement of TCC reflects the increasing contribution of renewable generation and was no longer needed to support New Zealand's security of electricity supply. We also secured medium-term gas contracts and signed the heads of agreement for a shared industry strategic fuel reserve at Genesis' Huntly's power station.

The energy landscape continues to evolve as the economy electrifies, input costs shift, and technology and consumer behaviour change. We test our strategy against this context through our market and climate scenarios and continue to deliver on our climate commitments for all New Zealanders.

Through Contact31+ continuing the pace of our renewable build-out positions us well to navigate the challenges and opportunities ahead. By taking decisive action, we work hard to mitigate climate risks while maximising the benefits of New Zealand's renewable energy transition.

Ngā mihi nui,

Robert McDonald
Board Chair

Mike Fuge
Chief Executive Officer

¹ For those projects still under construction this includes project cost estimates approved at the final investment decision.



Governance

Board oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities

Our Board oversees Contact's governance, strategic direction, and performance, including managing climate risks and opportunities. Profiles of our Board of Directors are available on our website and in our 2026 Integrated Report (see page 59).

Climate change considerations and related risks and opportunities have remained central to Board considerations, including developing and overseeing our Contact strategy. In FY26, the Board has considered several key areas:

- + Considering and adopting Contact's updated enterprise strategy Contact31+, including testing how Contact responds to climate-related risks and opportunities under various climate scenarios.
- + Progress reporting on renewable energy projects under development, including geothermal, solar, wind and grid-scale batteries.
- + Reviewing emissions data to track progress against our decarbonisation targets.
- + Assessing potential climate change impacts on our operations through the risk management framework.
- + Analysing financial Board reporting, which incorporates consideration of the physical impacts of climate change on our infrastructure and investment decision-making.

Two committees support the Board's climate-related work: the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC), and the Health, Safety and Environment

Committee (HSEC). The Leadership Team supports the Board by providing specialist input, feedback and advice. Day-to-day management of climate-related risks and opportunities is embedded with individual business units (see governance structure diagram on [page 8](#)).

Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)

The ARC reviews climate-related risks and opportunities, climate scenarios, results of scenario analysis, and climate-related reporting. The ARC Chair updated the Board four times in FY26 and made recommendations to the Board on Contact's Risk Management Policy and Framework. During FY26, the ARC reviewed Contact's climate scenarios and findings on climate risks and opportunities including how they might impact Contact's strategy and performance over time.

Health, Safety and Environment Committee (HSEC)

The HSEC oversees Contact's environmental policies, strategy and performance. It reviews and recommends environmental targets to the Board and assesses performance against those **targets**. The HSEC reports to the full Board and receives regular management reports. It met four times in FY26 with sustainability initiatives a standing item in the Environment paper presented to the Committee at each meeting. At its FY26 meetings, the Committee reviewed Contact's performance against emissions targets and discussed progress on consenting for Contact's new renewable generation projects. It also reviewed updates on climate risk and related disclosures. During FY26, Contact reviewed its biodiversity targets and developed an uplift plan, with progress reported regularly to HSEC. In FY26, Contact undertook a

refresh of environmental incident classification with progress being reported to, and the refreshed 3-tier classification being endorsed by, the HSEC. The material topics, which describe the environmental, social, and governance topics most significant to Contact's impacts, long-term value creation, and stakeholders, were endorsed by the Board of Directors in May 2026.

Strategic decision-making

In setting Contact's strategy, the Board considers a wide range of risks, opportunities and external factors. In developing Contact31+, Directors explicitly considered climate-related impacts through environmental scans (which include latest information on material nature and climate change trends), as well as ARC and HSEC reports and recommendations. As with Contact26, supporting the shift to renewable energy and reducing reliance on carbon-intensive assets are central to the ambition of Contact31+; to lead New Zealand's renewable energy future.

The strategy becomes tangible through its use within strategic decision-making and the connection to Contact's risk appetite, which informs the management policies in place to deliver on the strategy.

During FY26 the Board:

- + Adopted Contact31+, building on Contact26, with a commitment to lead New Zealand's renewable energy future and clear strategic targets for 2031 (see [page 11](#) for more information, including the core pillars).

Climate change considerations also inform recommendations for final investment decision by the Board for all new renewable generation projects. This is both explicitly in considerations around site selection and design, as well as implicitly

through the use of climate-aligned market scenarios (see [page 16](#) for more detail on how strategy informs strategic decision-making through the use of market scenarios). For example, in February 2026 the Board approved Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 2, reflecting Contact's commitment to lead on new flexibility. The decision considered emissions to land, air, and water, measures to minimise on-site impacts, and opportunities to enhance biodiversity and support cultural and social wellbeing.

Governance process and frequency

Contact's climate-related work is integrated into our existing governance structures and our Enterprise Risk Management Framework. The governance structure diagram on [page 8](#) shows the responsibilities of the Contact Board, committees, leadership team, and business units, and the relationships between them.

Board skills and competencies

Our director skills matrix is outlined on page 68 of our 2026 Integrated Report. It shows the areas of director capability required to enable Contact's success and the expertise held by our current directors.

The Board draws on expertise from within the Contact business and from external specialists to inform its planning and decision-making.

Industry engagement

Contact is an active member of business associations that support emissions targets in line with Paris Agreement goals, including the commitment to net zero:

- + **The Aotearoa Circle** – a public-private partnership aiming to restore natural capital in New Zealand

- + **Sustainable Business Council (SBC)** – which sets annual climate policy priorities and mobilises New Zealand's most ambitious businesses to build a thriving and sustainable future for all

- + **Climate Leaders Coalition** – which aims to build momentum towards a zero-carbon future. Together with over one hundred other businesses, Contact signed the SBC-backed Climate Leaders Coalition Statement of Ambition

- + **Electricity Retailers' and Generators' Association of New Zealand (ERGANZ)** – which supports New Zealand's 2050 emissions reduction targets, with a focus on how New Zealand can achieve the emissions reductions at the lowest possible cost without leaving any households or businesses behind.

Monitoring progress

Contact's corporate scorecard outlines our performance metrics and outcomes for each financial year (see page 75 of our 2026 Integrated Report). We also set targets for our strategic initiatives relating to emissions generation and emissions intensity from generation. These are reported annually with the scorecard found on page 16 of our 2026 Integrated Report.

The process for setting the strategic metrics begins with the leadership team. It proposes metrics and targets to the responsible Board Committee which reviews and recommends these to the full Board. The ARC is responsible for financial and non-financial metrics. The HSEC is responsible for targets relating to environmental performance including climate-related issues.

At each of the four HSEC meetings in FY26, the Board (via the HSEC), monitored scorecard progress through regular reporting. This includes reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emission metrics at each of the HSEC meetings.

Our CEO and Executive team have a climate-related KPI within the long term incentive hurdles, focusing on Scope 1 and 2 emissions targets (shown on

page 77 of our 2026 Integrated Report). Management remuneration comprises fixed remuneration (salary and other benefits) and pay-for-performance remuneration. Pay-for-performance includes Short-Term Incentives (cash and equity awarded through deferred share rights) and Long-Term Incentives (equity awarded through performance share rights).

The Short-Term cash incentive comprises:

- + 70% based on corporate shared KPIs, of which:
 - 50% relates to financial results
 - 20% relates to safety targets
 - 30% relates to strategy delivery and key operational milestone targets
- + 30% based on individual KPIs.

Management's role in assessing and considering climate-related risks and opportunities

Leadership Team

Our Leadership Team (LT) ensures the business identifies, assesses, and monitors climate-related risks and opportunities, and implements appropriate risk mitigations. Our Chief Financial Officer and Chief Corporate Affairs Officer have specific climate-related responsibilities as set out in the governance structure diagram on [page 8](#).

The LT considers the relationship between these issues and Contact's strategy and reports to the ARC (on risk, strategy or finance) or the HSEC (on sustainability, environmental policy and process). Key issues are then reported to the full Board.

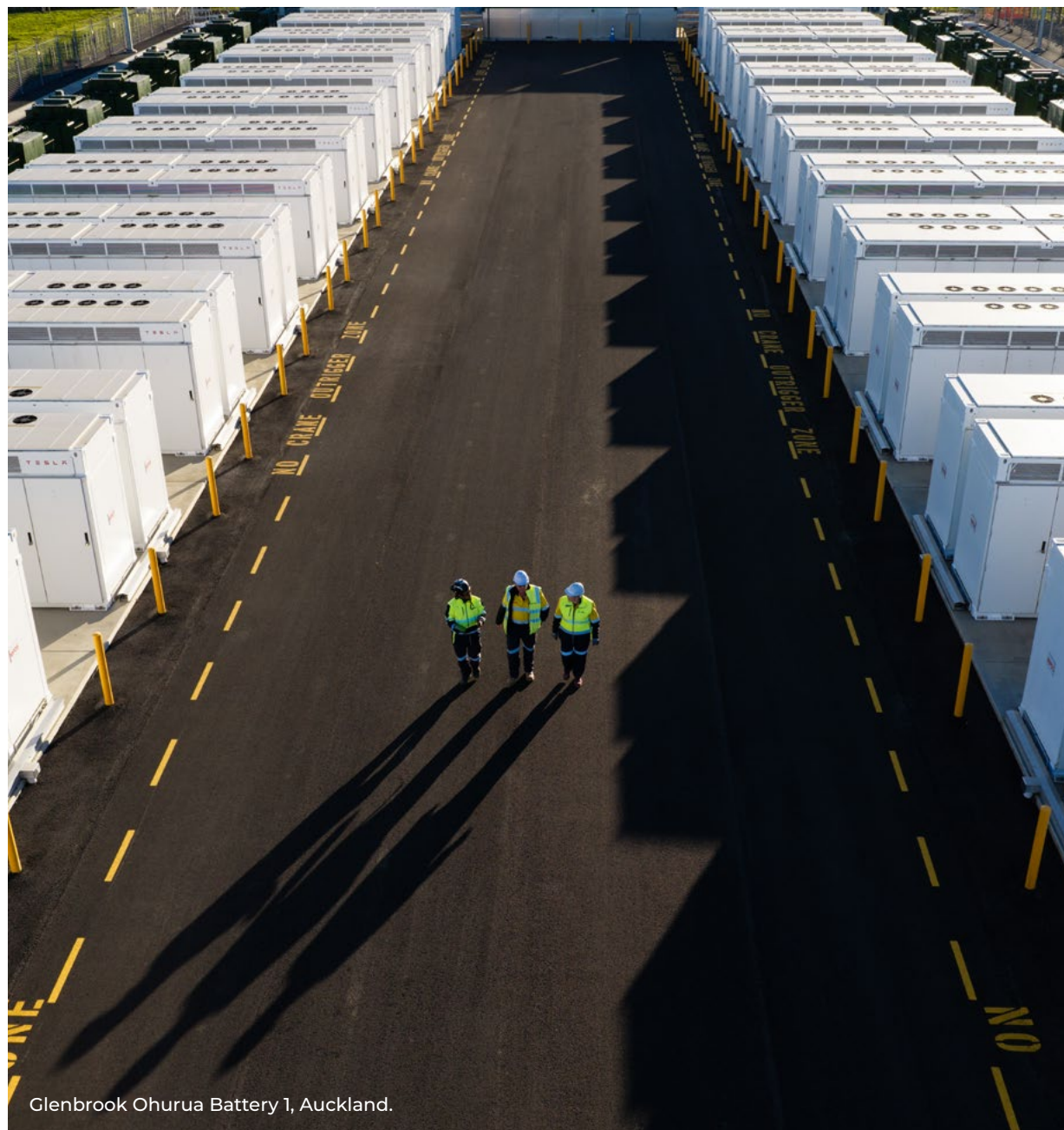
The LT also monitors and manages climate-related risks and opportunities through its work on Contact's strategy. This is reviewed annually with progress monitored monthly. Our Chief Executive and LT members engage with the Board ten times each year, and with the ARC and HSEC four times each year.

Details of our LT members are included in our Integrated Report on page 60, and profiles of our **LT members** can be viewed on our website.

Operational teams

Our Contact teams manage climate-related risks and opportunities every day. Specific areas of responsibility fall into two key operational areas:

- + **Risk, Strategy, and Finance teams** report to the Chief Financial Officer. The Risk team implements risk management policy, oversees climate-related risk processes, and reports risks to the LT and the ARC. The Strategy team undertakes scenario modelling and analysis and develops the strategic planning process. The Finance team collates and analyses financial data.
- + **Sustainability team** reports to the Chief Corporate Affairs Officer. This team has responsibility for sustainability initiatives and implementing environmental policy and processes. Individual business units are responsible for day-to-day climate-related monitoring and reporting.



Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 1, Auckland.

Governance structure

Board

- + Establishing the purpose and overall strategic direction of Contact including the strategy for managing climate risks and opportunities
- + Ensuring Contact has appropriate risk management policies in place and setting risk appetite
- + Monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities, with assistance from the Audit and Risk Committee
- + Ensuring the Board has the appropriate climate-related skills and competencies
- + Setting financial and non-financial targets for management through the corporate scorecard and strategic objectives
- + Approving climate-related disclosures

Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)

Reports to the Board

- + Supporting the Board on climate-related risks and opportunities, climate scenarios, results of scenario analysis and climate-related reporting
- + Overseeing, reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on Contact's Risk Management Policy and Framework
- + Monitoring progress on embedding climate-related risk processes into business practices

Health, Safety and Environment Committee (HSEC)

Reports to the Board

- + Overseeing Contact's environmental policies, strategy and performance, including climate mitigations
- + Reviewing and recommending targets for environmental performance to the Board and assessing performance against those targets

Leadership Team (LT)

Reports to the Chief Executive

- + Responsible for ensuring Contact is identifying, assessing, and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities and implementing appropriate risk mitigations

Chief Financial Officer

Reports to the Chief Executive. Responsible for:

- + Risk Management Policy and Framework
- + Strategy and financial decision-making process
- + Co-accountability for Contact's annual Climate Statement

Chief Corporate Affairs Officer

Reports to the Chief Executive. Responsible for:

- + Sustainability
- + Environmental Policy
- + Co-accountability for Contact's annual Climate Statement

Operational level

Risk team

Reports to the Chief Financial Officer. Responsible for:

- + Implementation of Risk Management Policy and oversight of climate-related risk processes
- + Monitoring and reporting risks to the Leadership Team and Audit and Risk Committee

Strategy team

Reports to the Chief Financial Officer. Responsible for:

- + Scenario modelling and analysis
- + Strategic planning process

Finance team

Reports to the Chief Financial Officer. Responsible for:

- + Collating and analysing climate-related financial data

Sustainability team

Reports to the Chief Corporate Affairs Officer. Responsible for:

- + Sustainability initiatives
- + Implementing environmental policy and processes

Individual business units

Reports to the relevant LT member. Responsible for:

- + Day-to-day monitoring, management and reporting on climate-related risks and opportunities

Risk

Contact's Organisational Risk Management System

Risk Management Framework

Our enterprise risk management framework aligns with the ISO 31000 risk management guidelines. We use this framework to ensure we have appropriate processes and systems to identify, assess, treat, monitor, and report on material risks across our entire value chain. This approach is detailed on page 69 of our 2026 Integrated Report. It supports the effective management of our climate-related risks and opportunities in alignment with the NZCS.

Risk Management and Identification

Our climate risk management framework, aligned with the NZCS, enables us to identify and assess climate-related risks and opportunities across the organisation. It is reviewed annually.

This year, we updated our climate-related risks and opportunities to reflect the acquisition of Manawa Energy's assets. Where necessary, we also refreshed the articulation and risk assessments to ensure they remain current and effectively managed.

We held our annual risk workshop with climate-related risk owners and subject matter experts to review material changes, identify any new risks and opportunities, and assess climate-related risks consistently across the combined business.



Roxburgh Power Station, Otago.

Risk assessment

Assessing Transitional Risks

Transitional risks

In FY26, we assessed transitional risks for the combined Contact-Manawa business. We considered how changes in areas such as regulation and climate science could affect our operations under aligned climate scenarios. We then assessed these risks using Contact's enterprise risk matrix. These risk assessments help risk owners prioritise and implement risk treatment actions to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.

Assessing physical risks

We reviewed physical climate risks for the combined Contact-Manawa business by considering how acute and chronic weather events could affect our assets, operations, and supply chains. We then rated these risks using our enterprise risk matrix to support consistent decision-making.

Time horizons

We considered three time-horizons to inform our view of when a climate-related risk or opportunity would most likely manifest:

+ **short-term** (next 5 years)

+ **medium-term** (>5 years to 2050)

+ **long-term** (2050–2080)

In FY26, the time horizons were reviewed to confirm they remain consistent with current climate science, emerging trends, and business practice. Following this review, the short-term horizon was updated from a fixed 2030 endpoint to a rolling five-year period, with the medium-term horizon commencing from the end of the short-term horizon. The long-term horizon remains unchanged.

Managing Climate-related Risks

All risks are recorded in Contact's central risk management database, along with the controls and treatment actions in accordance with our risk management framework. Some climate-related risks are standalone while others span multiple parts of the business.



Once a risk is entered into our risk database, the risk owner takes responsibility for managing and monitoring it. Treatment plans are put in place to eliminate the risk, or to mitigate or transfer it to an acceptable level.

Frequency of review and assessment

We assess Contact's climate-related risks and opportunities periodically in alignment with our standard processes. In FY26, this included:

+ Strategy setting process

Contact refreshed its enterprise strategy, with the introduction of Contact31+. Central to the strategy-setting process was the development of three market scenarios that describe the different potential futures for New Zealand and the energy sector. These were grounded in assumptions around electrification of the wider economy, economic price points of different inputs (fuel, carbon, electricity), technology development and cost, and consumer behaviour. In this way, the strategic market scenarios mirrored, and were mapped to, Contact's climate scenarios (Disorderly Decarbonisation, Hot House, and Coordinated Decarbonisation). (See [page 16](#) for more detail).

+ Regular strategy updates

This involves commissioning regular environmental scans of the different areas of Contact's value chain including emerging risks and opportunities (including those linked to climate change). New risks and opportunities are incorporated into our enterprise climate-related risk assessment and management process where they meet materiality and likelihood thresholds.

+ Regular risk reviews

These have been extended across the business to include climate-related risks and ensure existing risks are actively managed in line with our risk management framework.

+ Normal business processes

At an operational level, we actively reviewed and managed climate risks through normal business processes.

+ Reporting to the ARC

We reported climate-related risks to the ARC as part of our standard governance reporting process.

Prioritising and integrating risks

The output of our climate-related risk assessments is integrated into Mau Taniwha, Contact's business planning and prioritisation process as required. Actions for material climate-related risks that require funding or shared resources are prioritised by this process. Severe or highly-rated risks will generally be prioritised for funding and allocation of shared resources.



Kōwhai Park Solar Farm, Canterbury.

Strategy

Contact's business model and strategy

During FY26, Contact refreshed its enterprise strategy with the release of Contact31+.

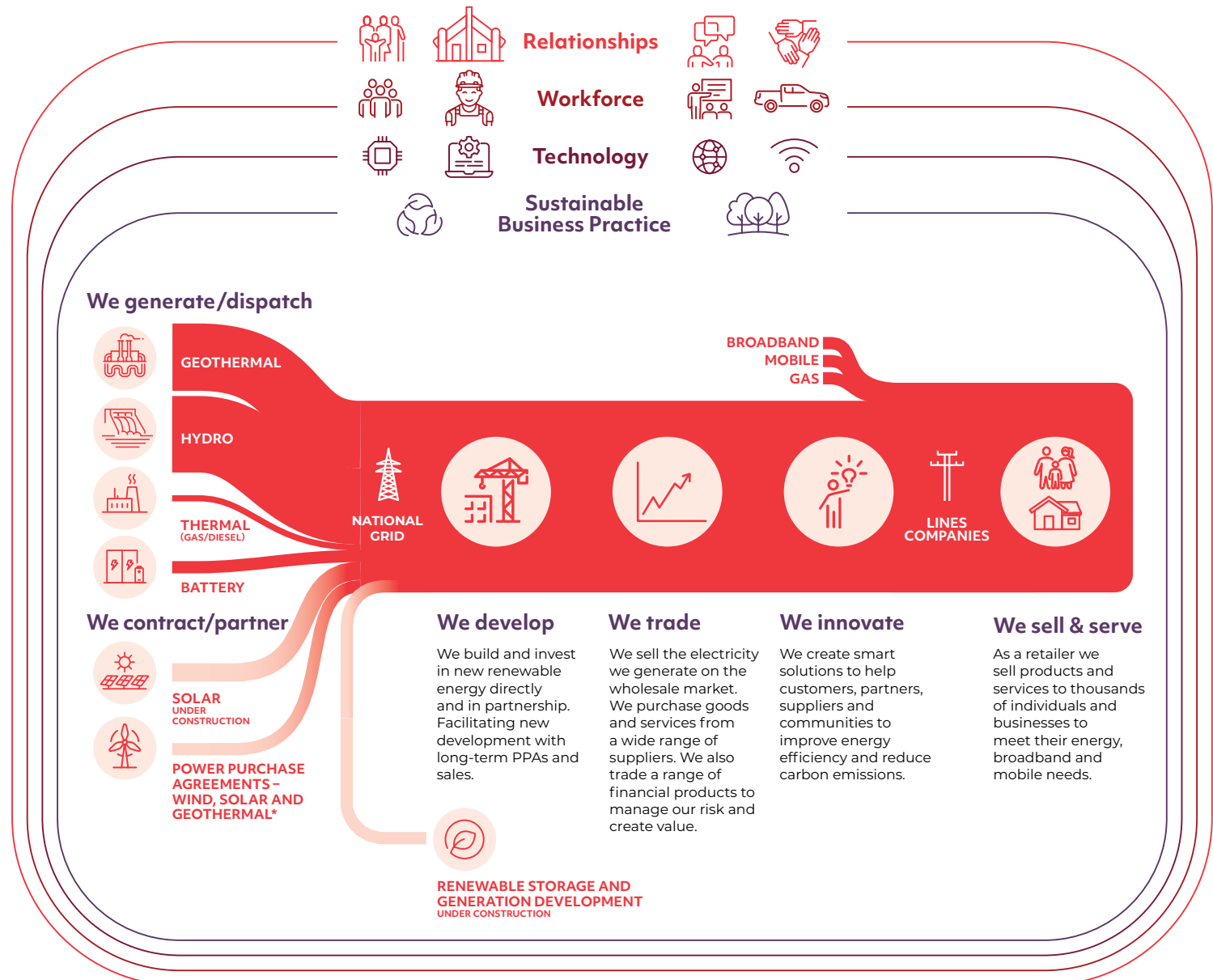
This refresh builds on the momentum and direction established under Contact26 while lifting our ambition from leading New Zealand's decarbonisation to **leading New Zealand's renewable energy future** (see page 17 of our 2026 Integrated Report).

This shift in ambition does not signal a move away from our climate commitments. Contact remains focused on achieving net zero emissions from our generation operations by 2035. Rather, it reflects the progress made under Contact26 to decarbonise our operations and portfolio (see **page 13** for more detail), and the role Contact can play in supporting the electrification of New Zealand's economy.

As one of New Zealand's largest electricity generators and retailers, Contact's business model is to supply the energy that will power New Zealand's future economy.

Continuing the pace of renewable build-out through Contact31+ positions Contact to both lead New Zealand's renewable energy future and support New Zealand's transition to a low-emissions renewable economy.

Our value chain



*Expires December 2026.

Our diverse and resilient portfolio

Contact's balanced portfolio of hydro, geothermal, thermal, solar and battery storage assets provide the flexibility, resilience and reliability needed to power today and enables our ambition to lead New Zealand's renewable energy future.

6 Geothermal sites



26 Hydro sites*



1 Battery storage site



2 Solar farm sites**



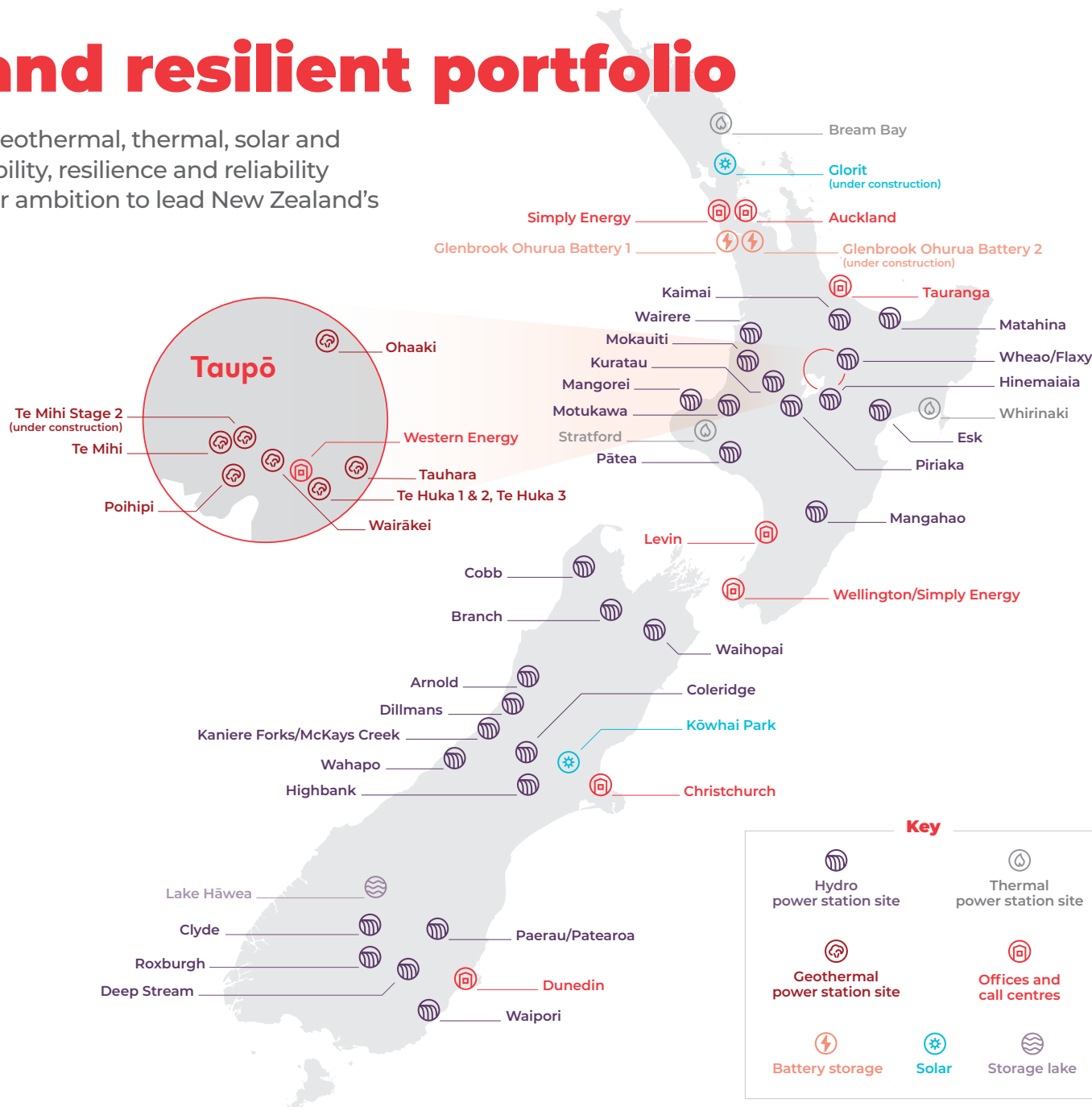
3 Thermal sites



Site counts represent physical locations with generation assets, flexible storage assets or assets under construction. The map includes associated facilities, development projects and supporting infrastructure. Multiple assets/ power stations within a single scheme or location are counted as one site.

* Our acquisition of Manawa Energy in 2025 tripled our generation stations, giving us a balanced portfolio of geographically diverse hydro generation spanning the North and South Islands.

** Contact's solar developments are owned and operated through a 50:50 joint venture with Lightsource bp.



Generation

In FY26, Contact completed the purchase of Manawa Energy and successfully integrated the business, assets, and people into Contact's operations. The addition of Manawa's 25 sites, located across New Zealand, has strengthened Contact's hydro generation capacity and improved our resilience through greater seasonal and geographic diversification.

The purchase of Manawa Energy also included three long-term, generation-following electricity supply agreements providing Contact with 0.6TWh of wind generation (in average conditions), further diversifying Contact's generation and technology stack.

During FY26, Contact also continued work on decarbonising our generation portfolio with both the closure of our last gas-fired baseload generation plant, the Taranaki Combined Cycle plant (TCC), and the completion of our first grid-scale battery.

As at 30 June 2026, Contact generates electricity through six geothermal sites, 26 hydro sites and three thermal peaking sites.

In FY26, we continued to invest in new renewable energy through the active development of our project pipeline. This includes additional consented geothermal development options, several solar development options nationwide through a joint venture with Lightsource bp, and a pipeline of wind farm opportunities. We currently have two solar farms, a replacement geothermal project, and a grid-scale battery project under construction or in final commissioning.

Trading

Contact is an active participant in the wholesale electricity market, where we both sell all the electricity we generate and buy all the electricity we need for our customers. We also actively trade in a range of financial risk management (hedging) products both in futures and through bilateral contracts.

With the completion of the Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 1 project in FY26, Contact also buys and resells electricity on an intra-day and weekly basis. This works to shift electricity supply across time periods, maximising the value of electricity to the market and reducing the grid's reliance on thermal peaking.

Purchased electricity comes from a range of generation sources including renewables, gas and coal, reflecting the wholesale market mix. We also use network and transmission services provided by regulated entities, in line with New Zealand's energy market structure.

Retail

We sell electricity, gas, broadband and mobile plans to small-to-medium enterprises and households across New Zealand. We also sell electricity directly to large commercial and industrial customers.

Simply Energy

Simply Energy, a Contact business unit and brand, sells energy and flexible demand management solutions to commercial and industrial customers.

Western Energy

Our subsidiary, Western Energy, provides specialised geothermal well services to customers in New Zealand and internationally.

Transition is Contact's strategy:

Contact26 marked a clear step forward in our strategic direction, combining operational efficiency with a strong focus on decarbonisation and the wider energy transition. Over the five years from FY21 to FY26, this strategy guided investment across four pillars:

1. Grow demand,
2. Grow renewable development,
3. Decarbonise our portfolio, and
4. Create outstanding customer experiences.

Through this period, Contact progressed a series of major initiatives, including the closure of Te Rapa (gas cogeneration) and TCC (baseload gas

plant), the development of Te Huka 3 and Tauhara geothermal stations, investment in renewable flexibility through Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 1 and 2 and the acquisition of Manawa Energy, and investments in new solar generation at Kōwhai Park and Glorit, in partnership with Lightsource bp.

Together, these actions expanded our renewable generation base, reduced reliance on baseload gas, diversified our technology and geographic footprint, and strengthened our ability to support customers through electrification and flexibility products. In doing so, Contact26 helped reduce our exposure to climate-related risks while positioning the business to capture opportunities arising from New Zealand's low-carbon transition.

Through Contact26, we sought to help build a cleaner, more resilient Aotearoa New Zealand by supporting the electrification of the economy. Over this strategy period Contact reduced its Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 69 percent, from 1,046 ktCO₂e to 320 ktCO₂e.

Building on this progress, Contact's new strategy, Contact31+, is to lead New Zealand's renewable energy future. Through this strategy Contact will work to:

- ✦ **extend our advantage as New Zealand's geothermal leader**, scaling on high-quality existing fields, exploring new options and continuing to improve our cost leadership position;
- ✦ **lead on new flexibility in New Zealand**, accelerating batteries, building advantage in hydro flex and maintaining gas flex, optimising our portfolio in real time;
- ✦ **build into new demand with wind and solar**, delivering lowest-cost diversified wind and rapidly deploying solar, anchored on long-term industrial partnerships;
- ✦ **lead the energy transition at home**, empowering our customers to shift energy use, while making every interaction easy and personal.

Contact31+ positions us to **support New Zealand's energy transition** as the needs of households and commercial and industrial customers evolve, resulting in growth in demand for renewable electricity and reduced reliance on fossil fuels.

How Contact's strategy leads to tangible emissions reduction and transition benefits:

As with Contact26, the four pillars of Contact31+ provide the strategic direction through which we make decisions, invest and achieve our ambitions. They define the areas where we see the greatest opportunity to add value and support New Zealand's transition to a low-emissions energy future. The figure on the next page outlines the relationship between the achievement of key initiatives, transition implications, and the climate scenario risks and opportunities.

Contact's business model and strategy is resilient to a range of transition and climate scenarios:

Electrification of industrial processes and transport, as part of the transition and decarbonisation of New Zealand's economy, is expected to occur under each of Contact's assessed climate scenarios, though at varying speeds. Our core business model of generating and supplying customers with electricity, and our strategy to grow into expected future demand from electrification, are expected to be **resilient under any of the three identified climate scenarios** (outlined later in this section).

We continue to review and adapt our strategy to account for shifts in the external operating environment, including the impacts of climate change. We recognise that these shifts may impact the timelines over which we undertake initiatives along our transition pathway.

Capital deployment:

The figure on the next page identifies a range of initiatives undertaken by Contact during FY26. This includes completion of Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 1, and the continued construction of the Kōwhai Park solar farm* and Te Mihi Stage 2

geothermal station. In addition, in FY26 construction commenced on a second, larger battery at Glenbrook, the 200MW Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 2, and the Glorit Solar farm. Contact also commenced a \$30 million geothermal drilling programme to advance steamfield development for its 50–70MW Tauhara 2 geothermal development option. Together, these completed or under construction projects represent \$1.7 billion in total construction cost over the life of the projects.** These projects are in addition to the \$2.6 billion purchase of Manawa Energy (the transaction completed in July 2025), one of New Zealand's largest energy deals.

Together, these initiatives represent an evolution in Contact's business. They provide examples of how Contact is deploying significant capital to build resilience, optionality (in both technology and generation/storage), and capacity. This ensures Contact remains positioned to respond to changes, risks and opportunities as New Zealand's energy transition occurs.

During FY26, Contact also continued to progress a pipeline of further renewable generation development options across solar, wind and geothermal. These will be assessed in line with Contact's capital allocation framework in future periods as they reach final investment decision.

Decarbonisation of operations:

Contact has committed to achieving net zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2035. Our pathway to achieving this includes investment in new renewable generation and flexibility, reducing our reliance on thermal peaking generation during periods of peak demand. Other initiatives include carbon capture and reinjection, forestry offsets, and demand response innovation. In FY26, Contact closed TCC, our last remaining baseload gas plant, reflecting the substitution of gas with new baseload geothermal generation in our portfolio. The closure of TCC is expected to reduce Contact's Scope 1 and 2 CO₂e emissions by an average of 41 percent.

Tracking progress over time:

The **Metrics and targets** section of this report shows our progress. All committed and anticipated investment in transition initiatives is captured in our financial planning models and processes, with progress monitored by the Board.

Physical risks of transition:

Over the long term, our generation assets may be affected by physical changes associated with climate change. We consider this exposure a significant risk under our enterprise risk framework, and our management team regularly reviews it using site-specific asset management plans. Asset vulnerability to the impact of climate change is assessed as part of our annual asset health reviews. We also learn from extreme weather events such as Cyclone Gabrielle in 2023 and adapt our plans to build resilience.

For new plants, Contact considers sites for their exposure to physical risks such as flooding and inundation and conducts assessments in accordance with current industry practices and planning standards.

* Solar farm construction (Kōwhai Park and Glorit) is being undertaken by Contact's joint venture with Lightsource bp.

** For those projects still under construction this includes project cost estimates approved at the final investment decision.

Key initiatives in FY26 and how they respond to climate-related risks and opportunities

 Purchase Manawa Energy	+ P1 – Adds portfolio flexibility to Contact's asset base. + P1 + P2 – Adds hydro and geographic diversity.	+ T3 – Increases the volume of winter-weighted hydro generation, improving the resilience of Contact's portfolio. + O1 – Combination with Contact's assets unlocks the ability to sell greater volumes of fixed renewable electricity contracts and hedges.
 Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 1 commissioned Final investment decision taken and construction started on Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 2	+ P1 + P2 – Batteries improve Contact's portfolio resilience. + T3 – Batteries improve Contact's assets ability to firm renewables.	+ O1 + O2 – Batteries increase Contact's portfolio flexibility, renewable generation penetration rates and ability to sell flexible risk management products.
 Commissioning of Kōwhai Park Final investment decision taken on Glorit	+ P1 – Solar is a new source of electricity output in Contact's portfolio. Adding technology diversity improves Contact's resilience to changes in weather.	+ O1 – Additional solar generation provides Contact with more renewable electricity to sell into the electrification opportunity.
 Closure of TCC	+ T3 – Closure of Contact's last baseload gas plant (at end of life) reduces Contact's exposure to an ageing thermal fleet and gas supply concerns.	+ O3 – The closure of TCC and replacement of baseload thermal generation with geothermal in Contact's portfolio significantly reduces Contact's Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This represents continued progress against Contact's emissions targets.
 Hot Water Sorter rollout Demand response	+ O2 – Continued scaling of Hot Water Sorter and inclusion of demand response agreements within supply contracts are examples of Contact implementing innovative flexibility management solutions for customers to help reduce total system costs and emissions.	
 Investment in drilling for Tauhara 2	+ T3 – Geothermal's baseload nature (which is largely unaffected by weather conditions) allows both Contact and the wider electricity system to reduce reliance on thermal generation. + O1 – Advances the option for the future development of Contact's geothermal generation base.	

P – Physical risks **T** – Transition risks **O** – Opportunities

Climate scenario analysis development

Climate scenario analysis has been part of Contact's practice since 2019, when we first developed and published climate scenarios in line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. Since then, Contact has followed a process to review and update these scenarios periodically to ensure they remain fit for purpose, compliant with latest NZCS and science, and useful long-term planning tools for Contact.

Contact's climate scenarios are not forecasts, nor have they been chosen based on probability. Rather, they are plausible pathways to test the resilience of Contact's business model and strategy over long time horizons. A range of modelled temperature outcomes and possible scenarios exist, including regulatory, economic and individual responses, not all of which are captured within this analysis.

Contact's climate scenario analysis is guided by the focal question:

"How could climate change plausibly affect Contact over the short-, medium-, and long-term?"

In FY24, following the introduction of NZCS and Contact's involvement in the Energy Sector Climate Scenarios for the Aotearoa Circle, we refreshed these climate scenarios using updated external inputs and internal analysis. The resulting scenario set was endorsed by our Board and Leadership Team for use in strategic planning and climate-related disclosures.

In FY26, following the acquisition of Manawa Energy, Contact again reviewed the appropriateness of these scenarios, revisiting key driving forces and critical uncertainties, as well as the resilience of Contact's business model in light of the combined portfolio and value chain, updated climate science, and insights identified by the business. We concluded that the core scenario

set remained appropriate and should continue in its current form, with updated global temperature increase assumptions. Two scenarios (Coordinated Decarbonisation and Hot House) are required by the NZCS, and our third selected scenario (Disorderly Decarbonisation) remains plausible and appropriately challenging for Contact's strategy.

Time horizons and capital deployment

Contact's climate-related scenarios, risks and opportunities consider three time horizons:

+ short-term (next 5 years)

+ medium-term (>5 years to 2050)

+ long-term (2050–2080)

We will review these time horizons as climate science matures and new trends emerge, and we will use the data to inform our ongoing risk assessments.

Short-term aligns with Contact's five-year strategic planning cycle. Over this timeframe, strategic initiatives are well-formed and involve the near-term commitment of capital (e.g. investment in new renewable generation or storage). These initiatives and capital deployment decisions can be influenced by transition impacts such as regulatory change.

Medium-term captures New Zealand and international 2050 emissions reduction targets, including the Paris Agreement. It considers the typical investment and replacement cycle of a range of renewable technology options that Contact has under development (e.g. solar, wind and grid-scale batteries). It also falls within the duration of Contact's wholesale electricity price path modelling, which is a key input to the assessment of investment decisions and capital deployment.

Long-term reflects the longer effective operating life of some of Contact's renewable generation assets, particularly geothermal and hydro. Several hydro assets, including some acquired as part of the Manawa Energy acquisition,

have been operating for more than 100 years. Geothermal assets are typically redeveloped and recommissioned in phases over multi-decade cycles. The original Wairākei A and Wairākei B geothermal power stations were commissioned in the 1950s and 1960s, respectively. Their replacement is occurring in phases between now and 2031, including Te Mihi Stage 2, which continues construction in 2026. Over this horizon, the potential physical impact of climate change on Contact's generation assets increases, as does the degree of uncertainty.

Capital development and funding

During the strategy development process in FY26, the ambition, design and roadmap of the Contact31+ strategy were tested against Contact's three climate scenarios. Each climate scenario was mapped to an equivalent market scenario (Accelerated renewables [Coordinated Decarbonisation], Disorderly Decarbonisation, and Slow transition [Hot House]) with a distinct path for electricity supply and demand, carbon pricing, and fuel availability that determined the expected price path for wholesale electricity over time.

Major capital deployment and funding decisions require the development of a detailed business case. These business cases include considerations of the investment's fit with Contact's strategic direction, as set out in Contact31+, as well as an economic assessment. This assessment includes sensitivity testing against the three market scenarios and their associated wholesale electricity price path over time. In this way, Contact embeds the consideration of climate scenarios within our capital allocation process ensuring long-life assets account for how climate policy and action could impact their economic and strategic value. Other climate-related considerations that impact investment decisions include natural hazard assessments, such as those for land purchase decisions.

Contact's climate scenarios

Our three chosen climate scenarios were developed following engagement with stakeholders across our business and the energy sector, using our focal question and the STEEP* framework analysis. The STEEP analysis was used to consider how social trends, technological advancements, economic shifts, environmental changes, and political developments may impact our value chain across the short-, medium- and long-term.

We explored a range of temperature pathways, using established international and domestic data sources, including the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways Database Scenario Explorer, along with scenarios from Earth Sciences New Zealand, formerly NIWA, Ministry for the Environment and Climate Change Commission.

Contact has adopted three climate scenarios:

Coordinated Decarbonisation

1.5°C by 2100, aligned to the 1.5°C scenario NZCSI requirement.

Disorderly Decarbonisation

2.6°C by 2100, Contact's third selected scenario.

Hot House

4.1°C by 2100, aligned to the NZCSI requirement.

* The STEEP framework covers Social, Technological, Environmental, Economic and Political drivers.



Clyde Power Station, Otago.

Contact's climate scenarios

Coordinated Decarbonisation

Global average temperature is limited to a 1.5°C increase by 2100 in line with the NZCS. In this scenario, international and domestic policies align to support sector decarbonisation. This requires considerable effort and transition impact over the short- to medium-term. The private and public sectors invest collectively in green technology enabling all sectors to transition rapidly to a low-carbon economy. Financial services

further enable decarbonisation through accessibility. As a result, New Zealand's emissions peak in the mid-2020s and net zero is achieved by 2050. While current global emissions trends make this pathway increasingly challenging to achieve from a physical climate perspective, it represents the level of policy coordination and transition ambition required under the NZCS and remains a critical test of the resilience of Contact's strategy.



GLOBAL TEMP
INCREASE

1.5°C
BY 2100



GLOBAL
POLICY

**COORDINATED
SUPPORT**
NGFS* NET ZERO
2050 IEA** NET
ZERO EMISSIONS



GLOBAL
TECHNOLOGY

PRIORITISED



GLOBAL
SUSTAINABILITY
FINANCING

PRIORITISED



ENVIRONMENTAL
CHANGE

**INCREASE BUT
PLATEAU**



CONSUMER
PREFERENCE

**SEEKING
RENEWABLE
SOURCES**



GOVERNMENT
INTERVENTION

INCREASED

Data sources

1. SSP1-1.9 from SSP Database (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways) Scenario Explorer.
2. NIWA & Ministry for the Environment (MfE). (2024). Our future climate New Zealand.
3. MfE. (2018a). Climate change projections for New Zealand. Calculated as change in 12-hour, 20-year ARI event rainfall depth.
4. Climate Change Commission (2021). Ināia tonu nei: a low emissions future for Aotearoa, Scenarios dataset 2021 final advice.

Disorderly Decarbonisation

Global average temperature rises 2.6°C by 2100. In this scenario, delayed action leads to a compressed transition from the 2030s, as policy and market responses accelerate in reaction to worsening physical impacts. Electrification drives rapid demand growth that often outpaces new renewable generation and infrastructure, while hydro variability and uncertainty in firming capacity create periods of tight supply, price volatility, and increased dry-

year sensitivity. Security of supply becomes a key constraint, requiring continued but more targeted use of thermal generation, and investment occurs in response to emerging system stress rather than through a coordinated pathway. New Zealand acts as a 'fast follower', with transition and adaptation costs placing sustained strain on the economy and favouring organisations able to respond quickly to changing system conditions.

2.6°C
BY 2100

**POOR SHORT
TERM**
MODERATE MID
TO LONG TERM
NGFS*
DISORDERLY IEA**
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

VARIABLE

MARKET LED

**INCREASE BUT
PLATEAU**

**SEEKING
RENEWABLE
SOURCES**

INCREASED

Data sources

1. SSP2-4.5 from SSP Database (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways) Scenario Explorer.
2. NIWA & Ministry for the Environment (MfE). (2024). Our future climate New Zealand.
3. MfE. (2018a). Climate change projections for New Zealand. Calculated as change in 12-hour, 20-year ARI event rainfall depth.
4. Climate Change Commission (2021). Ināia tonu nei: a low emissions future for Aotearoa, Scenarios dataset 2021 final advice.

Hot House

Global average temperature rises 4.1°C by 2100 in line with the NZCS. In this scenario, global efforts to implement coordinated decarbonisation fail. Emissions and temperatures grow through the century, with significant physical impacts over the long term. Countries implement individual responses, with some investing heavily in adaptation and energy

security but struggling to stay ahead of the rate of climate-related change. New Zealand introduces no further decarbonisation policies, and existing regulations are scaled back in this scenario.

4.1°C
BY 2100

CURRENT
NGFS* CURRENT
POLICIES
IEA** STATED
POLICIES

DE-PRIORITISED

DE-PRIORITISED

SEVERE

NO CHANGE

LOW

Data sources

1. SSP3-7.0 from SSP Database (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways) Scenario Explorer.
2. NIWA & Ministry for the Environment (MfE). (2024). Our future climate New Zealand.
3. MfE. (2018a). Climate change projections for New Zealand. Calculated as change in 12-hour, 20-year ARI event rainfall depth.
4. Climate Change Commission (2021). Ināia tonu nei: a low emissions future for Aotearoa, Scenarios dataset 2021 final advice.

* Network for Greening the Financial System

** International Energy Agency

Current climate risks and opportunities

The climate risks and opportunities outlined on **pages 20 to 29** are mapped against our three climate scenarios. These risks and opportunities were assessed in FY24 using the vulnerability and exposure tool, and Contact's enterprise risk matrix. The risks, opportunities, and resulting impacts were then reassessed by subject matter experts and risk owners in FY25 and FY26, based on new information including testing for material changes arising from the Manawa acquisition.

We considered information that could affect the primary users of this statement (our existing and potential investors, lenders, and creditors). We have included risks and opportunities that could impact Contact's strategy or business model, or have significant financial implications.



Te Huka 3 Power Station, Taupō.

Physical risks

These arise from changes to the climate. They can be acute – caused by increasing extreme weather events (e.g. flood, drought, storms) or chronic – caused by long-term gradual changes (e.g. rising ambient temperatures, sea level rise). Acute physical risks stem from the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events including storms and flooding and potential asset damage and supply chain disruption. Chronic physical risks are focused on changes to rainfall patterns and rising ambient temperatures and the effect on hydro generation efficiency and the alignment of generation with demand.

Risk	Assessment	Current impacts	Anticipated impacts	Contact's strategic response
P1 Changes in weather patterns could lead to reduced efficacy of generation On average, changing weather patterns are expected to increase both the total volume of hydro scheme inflows and the concentration and intensity of rainfall events and drought. Coupled with limited hydro storage, this could reduce our ability to optimise hydro storage and the ability of our hydro assets to firm intermittent renewable generation and manage risk. Physical changes to the climate may also result in consenting authorities imposing additional limits or operational constraints on hydro assets to mitigate the impact on catchments. This could have the secondary impact of reducing the flexibility and efficacy of these assets. In addition, geothermal output is sensitive to changes in ambient temperature. An increase in the frequency of hot days (days where temperatures exceed 25 degrees Celsius) could reduce the efficiency of geothermal generation.	Time Horizon Long-term, 2050–80 Type Physical risk to operation Materiality While a chronic change to rainfall and temperature patterns has the potential to be material in the long term, we do not expect the near-term impact attributable to climate change to be significant, independent of other seasonal weather variations.	Current financial impact We cannot reliably quantify this given the range of complex factors that affect hydrology and market prices, and the challenge of isolating the impacts of climate change from seasonal variation in a given year (e.g. El Niño and La Niña).	Changes to hydro inflow patterns and an increase in the frequency of hot days are expected to occur under all three of Contact's climate scenarios, with the greatest impacts occurring under the Hot House scenario. The policy impulse for decarbonisation is the greatest under the Coordinated Decarbonisation and Disorderly Decarbonisation scenarios. Under these scenarios, the energy sector shifts away from thermal firming the fastest, placing greater reliance on the hydro system to firm renewable generation. Added reliance, coupled with reduced generation output from changing weather patterns, may mean this risk is most pronounced under the Disorderly Decarbonisation scenario. There is a high level of complexity in the way pricing is established and how fuel and commodity risk is managed, both within a generation portfolio and the wider market. This makes it challenging to form a basis for quantifying anticipated impacts.	+ Membership of the New Zealand Society on Large Dams (NZSOLD) allows Contact to integrate the latest information and climate science around large-scale precipitation events to identify emerging dam safety risk. + Working with customers (retail, commercial, industrial) to implement demand flexibility and demand response mechanisms e.g. New Zealand Aluminium Smelters (NZAS) demand response contract, NZ Steel peak knock-out contract, Hot Water Sorter. + Investing in grid-scale batteries, supporting peak load management and ancillary services. + Investing in additional renewable generation: wind, solar, geothermal. Technology mix is an important mitigant to diversify weather risk. + Investing to increase and diversify our hydro generation across geography and inflow patterns through the acquisition of Manawa. + Investing in technology to create improvements in flow forecasting models (alongside Earth Sciences New Zealand, formerly NIWA). + Considering consent-condition changes to achieve greater flexibility from existing hydro schemes. While many of these initiatives are underway in response to the transition opportunities, they also indirectly mitigate this physical risk.

Risk	Assessment	Current impacts	Anticipated impacts	Contact's strategic response
P2 Damage and loss of access to generation assets and supporting infrastructure Increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events such as severe rainfall, flooding, landslides, extreme wind, extreme heat and fire could lead to increased damage and loss of access to generation assets and supporting infrastructure (e.g. lines and transmission) impacting electricity supply and leading to increased repair and maintenance costs. It may also result in consenting authorities imposing additional limits or operational constraints on hydro assets to mitigate the impact of these weather events on catchments and supporting infrastructure. This could have the secondary impact of reducing the flexibility and efficacy of our generation assets.	Time Horizon Long-term, 2050–80 Type Physical risk to operation Materiality Natural disasters are an ongoing risk within Contact's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. Mitigations are in place, with asset management plans informed by the latest data on weather patterns and site-specific hazards and risks. Our overall asset management framework will continue to evolve as we adapt our climate change response and build resilience.	Contact owns and operates generation and storage assets (hydro, thermal, geothermal, battery) and has renewable developments (geothermal, wind, solar, battery) under construction or in planning across New Zealand (refer to the map on page 12). In FY26, we did not incur any material damage or disruption to our network of generation assets from major storms. Current financial impact None in FY26.	Across all three climate scenarios, storm events are expected to become more frequent and more severe. This impact is expected to become more pronounced moving from the Coordinated Decarbonisation scenario through to Hot House. This could lead to disruption in energy generation and transmission and potential breaches of asset management and integrity standards. This could lead to: + Financial losses from failure to meet supply agreements. + Increased repair or replacement costs from more frequent events. + Reputational damage from business interruption.	+ Diversifying our generation portfolio (across location and technology). + Designing assets in accordance with the latest design guidance, published climate information and/or site-specific guidance. + Considering the impact of climate change on asset vulnerability during annual asset health and dam safety reviews. New Zealand dam safety guidelines require that Contact considers climate change effects on estimations of probable maximum flood (PMF) levels. + Maintaining regular continuity plans, conducting regular assurance and asset management framework reviews, and undertaking tri-annual risk reviews. + Learning from events to help support asset response and asset resilience. For example, improved emergency management systems through standing up of an emergency response team as required. + Partnering and working with local communities, business partners, government and the National Emergency Management Agency on hazard analysis and event learnings. In addition to the above, Contact has insurance in place to cover natural disasters for all assets.

Risk	Assessment	Current impacts	Anticipated impacts	Contact's strategic response
P3 Damage and disruption to supply routes and domestic/international supply chains Increased frequency and severity of acute weather events such as severe rainfall, flooding, landslides, extreme wind, extreme heat and fire could lead to increased damage to supply routes and disruption to domestic and international supply chains. This could delay access to critical equipment or materials and impact Contact's access to, and the price of, third-party contractors.	Time Horizon Short- to long-term, now to 2080. Type Physical risk to operation Materiality Although not identified as a major risk to Contact, over the long term, this risk could have a compounding impact on Contact's business model and cost structure.	We are not aware of any increased damage to supply routes or disruption to either our domestic or international supply chains as a result of acute weather events from climate change. Current financial impact None identified in FY26.	Across all three climate scenarios, storm events are expected to become more frequent and more severe. Contact has two main supplier types: + Asset and maintenance supply: Suppliers are expected to be exposed to physical climate impacts domestically and offshore. Major or prolonged disruption could affect generation or breach asset management standards. In addition, contractors may raise prices or shift performance risk to Contact. + Operational supply: Thermal assets rely on fuel supply. Disruption from a major weather event could impact generation, service delivery and earnings.	+ Managing critical and long-lead spares to avoid prolonged outages. + Assessing asset interchangeability during new plant specification to optimise inventory. + Learning from the impacts of non-climate-related supply chains (e.g. disruption to supply chains from geopolitical tension, domestic gas supply issues), to understand critical vulnerabilities within our supply chain. Contact has recently implemented a contract management system and criticality assessment tool, to understand potential impacts and implement mitigating actions early.

Transition risks

The transition to a low-carbon economy creates risks from policy changes, shifting customer demand, technology, and evolving public sentiment.

Transition risks are most pronounced in the Coordinated and Disorderly Decarbonisation scenarios as they imply the highest urgency and speed of transition.

Some of these risks are already materialising. The continued decline in readily available and affordable gas, an important transition fuel, is impacting generation flexibility. The risk of regulatory intervention may increase if the costs and technical challenges of the transition result in significantly higher consumer prices or unstable electricity supply.

Risk	Assessment	Current impacts	Anticipated impacts	Contact's strategic response
T1 Difficulty accessing the technology required for implementing the transition Increased global and local competition for low carbon alternative technologies (e.g. wind, solar, battery), could lead to higher than expected costs and difficulty accessing technology, skills and grid capacity required for implementing the transition.	Time Horizon Short- to medium-term, now to 2050 Type Transition risk to supply chain Materiality This trend is not currently considered to be a material risk, and we generally expect the cost of renewable technologies to continue to reduce over time. However, we maintain a watching brief.	In FY26, Contact had several large-scale, high-priority projects under construction across solar, grid-scale batteries, and geothermal. These included Kōwhai Park solar, Glenbrook Ohurua Batteries 1 and 2, and Te Mihi Stage 2 geothermal. In addition, Contact reached financial close on Glorit, another large-scale solar farm. Contact did not experience material technology access issues during FY26. However, grid access constraints are becoming a larger factor in decisions about which domestic electrification and development projects advance. Current financial impact None in FY26.	Locally, this risk is expected to be most pronounced under a Disorderly Decarbonisation scenario, where delayed action and a compressed transition could intensify competition for key technologies, skills, and grid capacity. Given the scale of global decarbonisation and renewable generation aspirations, technology supply chain costs could rise, leading to increased capital expenditure on renewable development projects, or to difficulty accessing the technology required for the transition over the short- to medium-term. This trend is beginning to emerge in offshore markets with multi-year lead times for turbines, transformers, grid access and key transmission equipment arising. Contact has not been directly impacted by this trend to date. However, in the long run, there is potential for reduced technology pricing and improved access where the market responds to these trends and competition increases.	+ Ensuring we have geographic and supplier diversification. + Introducing a formal supplier management framework. + Identifying and enhancing monitoring of, and engagement with, critical vendors. This includes strong supplier relationships, partnerships and our joint venture arrangement with Lightsource bp. + Pursuing long-term supplier and maintenance agreements for critical infrastructure. + Regular discussions with Transpower and major industrial customers to help identify and highlight potential grid constraints and advocate for cost-effective grid investment to mitigate these constraints, where appropriate. + Ensuring all projects are submitted to Transpower's connection process promptly.

Risk	Assessment	Current impacts	Anticipated impacts	Contact's strategic response
T2 Regulatory change impacts market functioning and returns Where the costs and technical challenges of the transition result in sustained high consumer prices, or result in electricity supply becoming unstable, there will be a heightened risk of regulatory change. Regulatory change can be unpredictable, there is a risk that changes to market settings (either incremental or structural), access to resources, or increasing compliance costs could impact the effective functioning of markets and harm Contact's ability to earn a fair return on its investments.	Time Horizon Throughout. Now to beyond 2080 Type Transition risk to earnings Materiality Regulatory risk is currently considered a top risk within Contact's ERM framework and is actively managed through a range of mitigations.	The risk of adverse impact from regulatory change is something we actively focus on and invest in through: + Engagement with government and regulators on the challenges of the transition. + Investment in new renewable electricity supply, which will help reduce wholesale electricity prices. In FY26, we spent \$364 million building or advancing new renewable generation (wind, solar, geothermal) and grid-scale battery investments. + Industry-wide action to provide reserve capacity through the creation of the Huntly Firming Options (HFO) agreement. In combination with record industry renewable build-out, capacity supply agreements help back-stop renewable development and materially reduce dry-year risk. Current financial impact None in FY26	Regulatory settings and industry action under a Coordinated Decarbonisation scenario, may help reduce the negative impacts of the transition (supply instability and/or high prices) leading to reduced risk of reactive policy. A Disorderly Decarbonisation scenario would be expected to increase this risk. Two distinct regulatory risk types to Contact include: + Change to market structure or market incentives through government intervention. This could occur in the future, particularly if the costs and technical challenges of the transition result in significantly higher consumer prices or result in electricity supply becoming unstable. This would impact our ability to earn a fair return on investments and our ability to invest in future development projects. + Changes to resource access through tightening operating ranges, higher compliance and monitoring costs, or inability to consent sites. This could significantly impact the efficacy of generation projects or unduly increase costs reducing Contact's ability to earn a fair return on these projects or existing sites.	+ Engaging with government and regulators to collaborate on shared challenges of the transition. + Investing, as appropriate, in the feedback we receive from these engagements. + Engagement with local communities and consenting authorities to ensure projects and sites appropriately balance impact and national benefit. + Contributing to future security of supply through investment in renewable electricity and storage. + Across solar, grid-scale battery and geothermal projects completed or under construction in FY26, total construction cost (over the life of the projects) totals \$1.7 billion. This is in addition to recently completed geothermal developments worth \$1.2 billion in FY25.

Risk	Assessment	Current impacts	Anticipated impacts	Contact's strategic response
T3 Decline in availability of gas and ageing thermal fleet impacts firming and risk management capacity The decline in gas supply chain flexibility and gas field performance, together with the reduced availability of ageing thermal assets and limited alternative sources of long-duration flexibility in the market, could lead to a reduced ability to firm new intermittent renewable generation and manage Contact's portfolio risk. This risk is expected to manifest in increased intra-day, intra-week, and intra-seasonal volatility.	Time Horizon Short- to medium-term, now to 2050 Type Transition risk to earnings Materiality This trend is not currently considered to be a top risk within Contact's ERM framework. However, it remains material given its connection to T2 (a top risk).	In previous years, Contact's gas supply has been materially lower than contracted, increasing this risk. In early FY26 (July 2025), Contact signed a medium-term gas supply contract with Greymouth Gas New Zealand Limited to provide sufficient gas to meet both our anticipated thermal generation requirements and customer demand. The cost of this supply was meaningfully higher than previous long-term gas contracts. Supply under this contract has been consistently delivered. In FY26, Contact supported the creation of the Huntly Firming Options (HFO) agreement to underwrite the cost of intra-seasonal energy flexibility. In combination with record renewable generation build, the development of the HFO agreement significantly reduces dry-year risk. The Government is currently considering investment in an LNG import terminal to respond to the reduction in domestic gas production. This may be financed by a direct charge on major generators (including Contact). Contact considers that an LNG facility, right-sized to NZ's electricity market, could provide the access to fuel for firming necessary to continue to decarbonise our energy use with renewable generation. Current financial impact This is not able to be quantified given the range of complex factors.	Flexibility in Contact's generation portfolio, or readily available from the wider market, is important for firming new intermittent renewables and for managing supply risk. This is both a sector-wide and Contact-specific risk. Sector: We are already observing the impacts of declining gas field performance, and with limited planned investment in upstream gas assets, this trend is likely to continue. Without alternative sources of flexibility, such as through the use of batteries, additional peaking assets that operate on fuels other than gas, or changes to existing hydro operating regimes, a lack of gas may lead to shortfalls in generation in low renewable periods. If NZ increases electricity demand, either due to electrification of existing industry, or the entry of new industry it may increase gas demand to firm the renewables sources that will provide the bulk of the energy. Contact specific: While Contact has improved access to gas for the medium term, its thermal generation fleet is ageing and has been impacted by reliability challenges. Over the near term, there could be limitations on Contact's ability to rely on gas generation to provide flexibility to the extent it has been able to in the past. This is particularly important in low renewable periods.	+ Contracting with other electricity suppliers for risk management products (acquiring generation). + Using gas from the Ahuroa Gas Storage facility (AGS). + Calling on demand response agreements e.g. NZAS demand response contract. + Prioritising flexibility as a core pillar of Contact31+. This helps ensure Contact considers and invests in the development of firming options across multiple time horizons (hydro flexibility in the long term and extension or replacement of thermal peaking assets in the short-to-medium term). Longer term, supporting strategic initiatives which include: + Replacing baseload gas generation at Te Rapa (closed in FY23) and TCC at Stratford (closed on FY26) with new renewable generation. + Investing in improving the reliability of our gas peaker assets including investment in spares. + Investing in batteries. In FY26, Contact completed construction on its first 100MW Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 1 and began construction on a second 200MW battery on the same site. + Acquired Manawa to increase the volume of winter-weighted hydro generation within our portfolio to improve resilience of our portfolio. + Increasing demand response built into new contracts (see O2).

Opportunities

Risk	Assessment	Current impacts	Anticipated impacts	Contact's strategic response
O1 Increased demand and expansion of renewable energy generation assets Customer lifestyle choices, gas supply constraints, and increased electrification across multiple sectors, including transport and process heat, are expected to lead to an increase in demand for electricity. This creates an opportunity to expand renewable generation, e.g., geothermal, solar and wind operations, at locations across New Zealand, and support for associated investment in energy flexibility.	Time Horizon Short- to medium-term, now to 2050 Type Market opportunity, transition Materiality Contact considers this to be a key opportunity that underpins our Contact31+ strategy.	As domestic gas production has continued to decline, we have observed increased interest in electrification from commercial and industrial energy users in FY25 and FY26. This includes conversion of industrial processes, such as thermal-backed process heat, to electricity. An example of this is the long-term (10 year) electricity supply agreement entered into between Contact and Fonterra in February 2025, to support the electrification of the Whareroa dairy site. Across solar, grid-scale battery and geothermal projects completed or under construction in FY26, total construction cost (over the life of the projects) totals \$1.7 billion. This is in addition to recently completed geothermal developments worth \$1.2 billion in FY25.	The scale and timing of this opportunity will vary across scenarios. Under a Coordinated Decarbonisation scenario, electrification is expected to happen quickly and steadily as industry and policy align. Under a Disorderly Decarbonisation scenario, demand is still expected to materialise but over a longer time horizon and in a less coordinated way. On average, Transpower's recently published 2050 growth scenarios estimate an increase in total electricity demand of approximately 36TWh (up 89%) between 2025 and 2050. Increasing electricity demand leads to firmer prices in the wholesale electricity market, presenting a strong incentive for generators, like Contact, to build new renewable generation (e.g. wind, solar, geothermal) and storage (e.g. grid-scale batteries). As new supply addresses new demand, the wholesale electricity market can be expected to settle at a long-run price that reflects the cost of building and firming new renewables. The geographic spread of renewable generation assets will continue to be important. Generation located close to customers allows greater system efficiency and more value to be captured from electricity supply. We expect demand flexibility to continue to grow as a valuable option as customers seek new or increased supply agreements from the electricity market (see O2).	+ Continuing to focus on innovation through demand response solutions (see O2). + Actively supporting the transition of commercial and industrial customers to electricity through Simply Energy. + Expanding renewable development resources, including through strategic partnerships e.g. Lightsource bp. + Establishing capability to execute new major projects. + Continuing to progress and execute our development pipeline. e.g. Contact has several advanced wind and solar projects advancing towards final investment decision.

Risk	Assessment	Current impacts	Anticipated impacts	Contact's strategic response
O2 Supply customers with flexible energy management solutions As technology and customer preferences continue to evolve, we see increased opportunity to provide flexible energy management solutions and other new offerings on both a residential and commercial scale. This will provide more options for consumers and better manage electricity supply during peak load periods.	Time Horizon Short- to medium-term, now to 2050 Type Market opportunity, transition Materiality Contact considers flexible energy services to be a key opportunity under the following Contact31+ strategic pillars: + Lead the energy transition at home, and + Lead on new flexibility in New Zealand.	We have developed strong expertise in flexible energy management solutions, supporting 171MW of flexible demand in the market across commercial, industrial and retail load as at the end of FY26. A further 35MW is contracted but not yet operational. Hot Water Sorter continued to be rolled out across FY26 with connections now actively shifting 11MW of load off-peak. In FY26, Contact shifted 12.9GWh of peak demand through the Hot Water Sorter offering. Construction of Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 1 was completed in FY26, and it began trading electricity. This allows Contact to maximise the utility of electricity to the market and offer lower cost peak management products. Contact's innovative supply agreement with NZ Steel went live in FY26. This contract has peak knock-out periods that help reduce demand on the grid in periods of high demand.	Increased demand flexibility, where electricity can be shifted off-peak, is expected to reduce reliance on gas peakers in time, lowering greenhouse gas emissions and playing an important role in decarbonising the New Zealand electricity grid and economy. Financial benefits to Contact from reduced peaker reliance include lower gas and carbon costs and related risk management costs. We expect contracts including demand response to play a key role in the decarbonisation of the wider energy sector as the value is shared between suppliers and users. This enhances the economic benefit of supporting customers in switching to electricity. This opportunity is expected to be most pronounced under a Disorderly Decarbonisation scenario, as a less Coordinated Decarbonisation pathway is expected to drive higher near-term price volatility, increasing the value of demand flexibility to both Contact and its customers.	+ Seeking demand response mechanisms in new major industrial contracts e.g. NZAS. + Working through Simply Energy to develop demand flex solutions for commercial and industrial customers. + Expanding the Hot Water Sorter load management trial with retail customers. + Innovating additional time-of-use products such as Good Nights and Good Weekends for retail customers. + Continuing to focus on building our offering in flexible energy management solutions.

Risk	Assessment	Current impacts	Anticipated impacts	Contact's strategic response
03 Enhancing reputation and investor confidence through sustainability leadership to continue to access sustainability linked capital By leading in sustainability performance, including through transparent disclosure of our decarbonisation waterfall/pathway and performance, we can enhance stakeholder and investor confidence, and our reputation as a leader in sustainability, corporate transparency and accountability. This will support Contact's continued strong access to capital, including through sustainable finance.	Time Horizon Short- to medium-term, now to 2050 Type Market opportunity, transition Materiality Upholding our environmental commitments is a strategic enabler under the Contact31+ strategy. We have prioritised, and continue to prioritise, our sustainable finance strategy, with all of Contact's debt certified green.	Our sustainability performance supports access to capital, with all debt certified as green and sustained investment from ESG-focused equity funds. In FY26, Contact raised approximately NZD\$1,012 million in Euro Medium-Term Notes for investment in green assets in accordance with Contact's Sustainable Finance Framework. Contact also maintained inclusion in the Dow Jones Best-in-Class Asia Pacific Index (formerly DJSI Asia Pacific), which helps attract a larger pool of investors. Contact is one of only four New Zealand companies included in the index.	Building on our well-established sustainability leadership proposition, we are committed to further enhancing sustainability performance and delivering climate-focused initiatives. As we continue to deploy capital on renewable generation and grid-scale batteries to meet electricity and peak demand, this has the potential to further enhance Contact's attractiveness to global ESG-focused investors, further widening the pool of capital available to Contact.	+ Building new renewable generation and storage. In FY26, Contact began, completed or continued construction on four renewable generation and storage projects, while completing the replacement of baseload gas generation at Te Rapa (closed in FY23) and TCC in Stratford (closed in FY26). + Growing a portfolio of complementary hydro generation assets through the acquisition of Manawa. + Delivering on emissions reduction targets, including science-based targets (2026) reducing emissions intensity from generation by 2030 (Scope 1) and achieving net zero emissions by 2035 (Scope 1 and 2). + Focusing on sustainability performance as a key enabler of Contact31+ and resourcing this as a priority. The Sustainable Financing Framework has a continued focus, and we work across the business to maintain our inclusion in the Dow Jones Best-in-Class Asia Pacific Index (formerly DJSI Asia Pacific).

Risk	Assessment	Current impacts	Anticipated impacts	Contact's strategic response
O4 Improved alignment of electricity generation and demand Increases to ambient temperatures and frequency of drought could lead to higher summer cooling and irrigation demand. This, together with the potential electrification of summer-weighted dairy processing, could result in smoothing seasonal demand and an increase in South Island demand, resulting in better-matched supply and demand patterns.	Time Horizon Long-term, 2050–2080 Type Market opportunity, physical Materiality Increases to ambient temperatures and frequency of drought leading to higher demand is not currently considered to be a material opportunity for Contact in the short to medium term but has been included to provide visibility of opportunities related to the long-term. Matching new supply with new demand, like dairy electrification, is core to the Contact31+ strategy, including through the pillar: + Build into new demand with wind and solar.	While dry periods and ambient temperature fluctuations are observed over time, it is challenging to isolate the impact of climate change from seasonal weather variations. We are not currently observing the alignment described. In FY25, we entered into a 10-year supply agreement with Fonterra to support the electrification of process heat at its Whareroa dairy plant. This will bring new demand in the spring and summer periods that better aligns to Contact's current generation portfolio.	Under all three climate scenarios, we expect increased frequency of drought and increased ambient temperatures with between 25 and 63* more hot days (>25 degrees) in the long term. This has the potential to add to summer cooling (commercial and residential) and irrigation demand, particularly over the long term. Although present to varying degrees in all three scenarios, this impact will be most prevalent in the Hot House scenario. Smoothed seasonal demand aligns well with our electricity supply profile. Contact now has around 5TWh of geothermal generation online, which is baseload throughout the year. In addition, Contact has a significant pipeline of solar projects (including Kōwhai Park which entered live commissioning in FY26 and Glorit which reached financial close in FY26). These will help provide summer-weighted generation through our joint venture with Lightsource bp. Further decarbonisation of dairy processing operations (summer-weighted activity) has the potential to enhance this smoothing outcome, as well as potentially seeing more renewable power consumed closer to where it is generated in the South Island, with less electricity exported to the North Island, reducing line losses and price separation.	+ Continuing to grow our pipeline of new renewable generation options, with a focus on building close to current and anticipated electricity load. + Developing and investing in long-term relationships with customers and strategic partners to ensure we can meet the market opportunity as it develops.

* Relative to pre-industrial levels.

Metrics and targets

Net zero

We remain committed to being net zero in our energy generation (Scope 1 and 2) by 2035. This year we reached 98 percent renewable generation – that's up from 81 percent in 2021.

It has been a careful balance, to ensure our decarbonisation doesn't come at the cost of secure, reliable and affordable energy. This year we took several necessary steps. We kept TCC online longer than planned, retiring the plant in January 2026. We secured medium-term gas supply contracts to keep our peakers running, and signed up to the agreement for the strategic fuel reserve at Huntly.

Our strategy to achieve net zero remains to:

- + replace baseload thermal assets with renewable generation (completed FY26),
- + reduce reliance on thermal peaking with the deployment of grid-scale batteries and demand response innovation,
- + capture and reinject carbon at select geothermal plants and,
- + offset residual emissions through our forestry investments.

The closure of TCC this year accounts for, on average, a 41 percent reduction of our annual emissions.

The Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 1 started trading on 1 April 2026 and is expected to prevent approximately 10,000 tonnes of CO₂e being emitted annually through reduced reliance on thermal peaking plants.

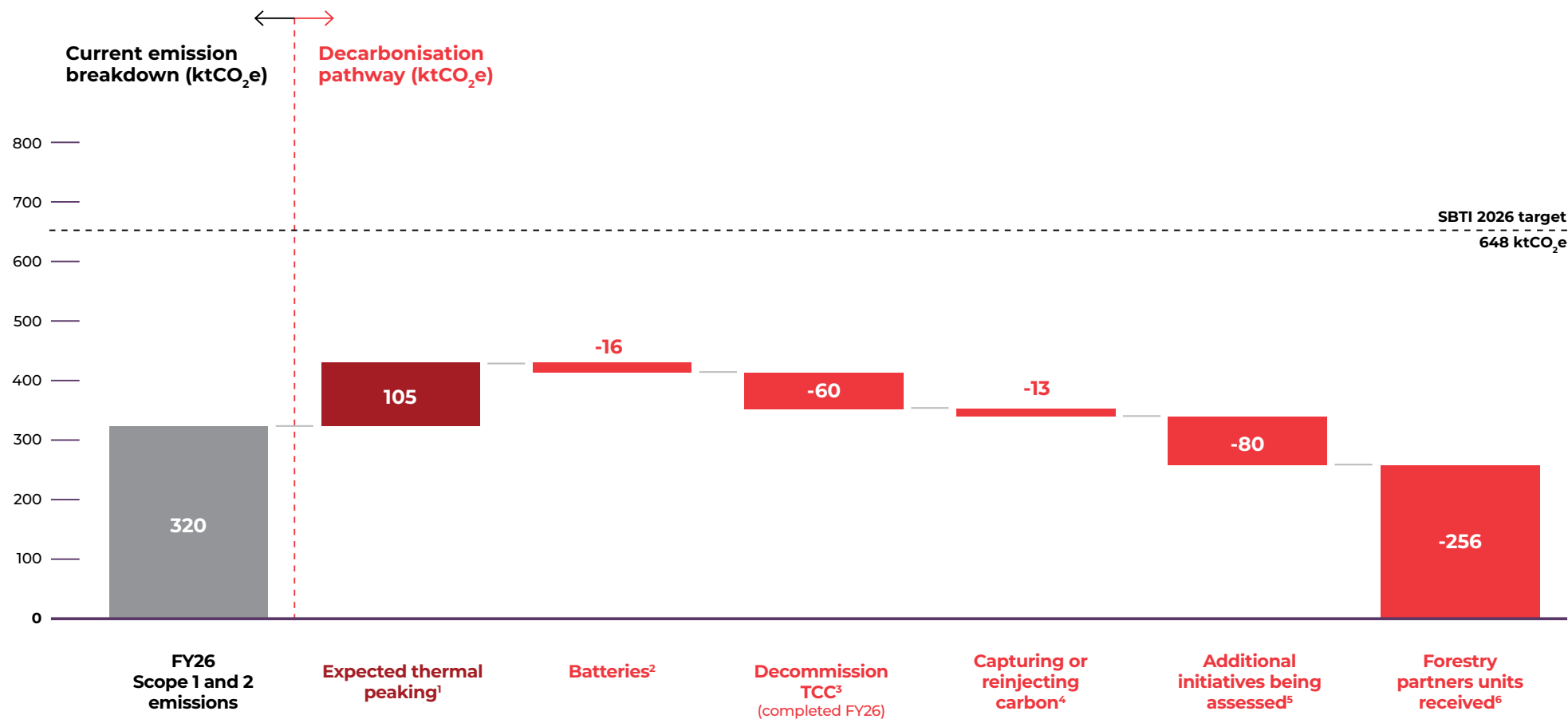
Last year we discussed an initiative to investigate carbon capture from our Ohaaki geothermal plant and conversion to food grade CO₂. While this project continues, it is no longer classified as an emissions reduction initiative, as its primary benefit is not the reduction of emissions but the capture and utilisation of CO₂ that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere.

13,829 tonnes of carbon were captured and reinjected at our Te Huka 1, 2, & 3 geothermal stations. This is less than the ~24,000 tonnes quoted in last year's report due to reduced CO₂e content in the steam supplied to these stations and reduced reinjection performance due to equipment outage.



Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 1, Auckland.

Our pathway to net zero for Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2035



This chart illustrates the pathway to Net Zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions from FY26 actual Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

1 Represents expected normal use of thermal peakers in a mean hydrological year. FY26 was a relatively wet year so peaker use would be expected to be more in a mean year.

2 The figure shows estimated CO₂e emissions avoided through reduced thermal peaker operation due to Glenbrook Ohurua Batteries 1 and 2. Based on 150TJ of gas displacement and the MfE emissions factor, ~10,000 tCO₂e is avoided annually per battery (assuming mean hydrology). The FY26 estimate is adjusted for Battery 1's three months of operation.

3 This figure represents the emissions from the limited running of TCC in FY26 before retirement that would not be present in our forward emissions profile.

4 Carbon reinjection volumes estimated for our Te Mihi 2 & 3 geothermal stations under development.

5 Additional initiatives being assessed are carbon reinjection potential at future geothermal developments beyond Te Mihi 2 & 3 and a battery energy storage system at our Stratford site.

6 Includes expected units from Drylandcarbon One Limited Partnership and Forest Partners Limited Partnership. Units shown are the total forecasted available units as at 2035. Available units may fluctuate based on climate conditions and/or regulatory updates.

Greenhouse gas emissions

Contact has produced an annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory since 2018. This inventory, detailed below for FY26, provides a report of the GHG emissions resulting from Contact's operations within the declared organisational and operational boundaries for the reporting period. The emissions in the inventory have been measured in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) (the GHG Protocol) and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. This GHG emissions disclosure was prepared in accordance with the NZCS and externally assured by EY New Zealand in FY26.

Organisational boundary

When setting the organisational boundary for our emissions reporting, we have applied the operational control consolidation approach as outlined in the GHG Protocol. The parameters of this approach encompass all operations owned or controlled by Contact. This approach allows us to focus on the emissions sources we have control over and therefore the ability to improve upon.

Entities included in the organisational boundary are:

- + Western Energy Services Limited
- + Manawa Energy Limited
- + Manawa Energy Insurance Limited
- + ANZ Renewables Limited
- + Manawa Energy Renewables Holdco 1 Limited
- + Contact Energy Solar Limited
- + Contact Energy Solar Holdings GP Limited
- + Contact Energy Solar Holdings LP
- + Contact Energy Trustee Company Limited
- + Contact Energy Risk Limited
- + Contact Energy Wind Limited
- + Contact Energy Wind Holdings GP Limited
- + Contact Energy Wind Holdings LP
- + Southland Wind | GP Limited
- + Southland Wind | LP
- + Southland Wind P GP
- + Southland Wind P LP.

Manawa Energy was acquired on 11 July 2025 and has been consolidated from that date.

All other associates and joint arrangements are outside of our organisational boundary due to the absence of operational control. Refer to our FY26 Integrated Report on page 118 for a list of entities within the Contact Group.

Operational boundary

The emissions sources included in this report were identified with reference to the methodology outlined in the GHG Protocol.

Scope 1

Direct GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by Contact. This includes all our electricity generation sites (thermal – natural gas and diesel – and geothermal), ancillary equipment at generation sites (such as backup generators and water pumps) and fuel used in vehicles owned or leased by Contact and Western Energy. This also includes any fugitive emissions released (sulphur hexafluoride, or SF₆, used in electrical switchgear).

Scope 2

Electricity indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by Contact. This is defined as electricity purchased or otherwise brought into Contact's organisational boundary.

Power consumed at generation sites is not included as the electricity is not yet exported to the grid. This applies except in cases where the operating plant is down and backup electricity is being drawn from the grid. Scope 2 emissions include electricity consumed at other relevant sites (such as utility sites used for the generation of electricity, for example water intake pumps) and corporate offices for Contact and our subsidiary Western Energy.

Scope 2 emissions have been reported using location-based emissions factors.

Scope 3

Other indirect GHG emissions are those generated because of our activities as a company but which occur from sources not owned or controlled by Contact.

No facilities, operations and/or emissions sources have been excluded from this report except for specific Scope 3 emissions noted in the table on [page 33](#).

Non-reported Scope 3 emissions categories

	Justification
Category 8 Upstream Leased Assets	This is already recorded within our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Category 9 Downstream transportation and distribution	There is no transportation or distribution of products after the point of sale.
Category 10 Processing of sold products	Contact's sold products do not undergo further processing.
Category 12 End of life treatment of sold products	There is no remaining product to be disposed of at the end of use.
Category 14 Franchises	There are no franchise arrangements.

Base year

We have reported on our Scope 1 direct emissions since 2012. We have reported Scope 2 and 3 indirect emissions since 2018. We use 2018 as the base year because it includes all three scopes. Our GHG inventory includes Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

Emission factors

Unless noted below, all emission factors were sourced from the Ministry for the Environment (MfE), **Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations: 2026 detailed guide**.

All emission factors and SF₆ emissions use the Global Warming Potential (GWP) rate from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) fifth assessment report (AR5), 2014.

Scope 1

Geothermal field specific factors approved under the Climate Change (Unique Emissions Factor) Regulations 2009 and the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme.

Geothermal unique emission factors are calculated based on the greenhouse gas content of steam samples independently analysed by Earth Sciences New Zealand (formerly GNS Science).

Natural gas-specific factors approved under the Climate Change (Stationary Energy and Industrial Processes) Regulations 2009.

Scope 3

Spend-based emissions factors are sourced from **ThinkStep ANZ's Emissions Factors for New Zealand Industries and Commodities 2025 v3.0**.

Contact's Scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG Emissions

Scope	Category	FY26 tCO ₂ e	FY25 tCO ₂ e	FY24 tCO ₂ e
Direct emissions (Scope 1)	Stationary combustion (generation)	316,112	739,790	947,131
	Stationary combustion (ancillary equipment)	269	155	–
	Mobile combustion	744	238	212
	Fugitive emissions	50	114	28
	Western Energy – Mobile combustion	79	171	120
	Subtotal	317,255	740,468	947,491
Indirect emissions (Scope 2)	Electricity consumption (location based)	2,457	1,180	973
	Simply Energy – Electricity consumption (location based)	–	–	–
	Western Energy – Electricity consumption (location based)	2	3	2
	Subtotal	2,460	1,183	975
Scope 1 & 2	TOTAL	319,715	741,651	948,466
Indirect emissions (Scope 3)	Category 1: Purchased goods and services	15,517	8,799	6,522
	Category 2: Capital goods	79,634	87,203	79,185
	Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities	4,251	8,006	5,130
	Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	478	205	254
	Category 5: Waste	93	69	58
	Category 6: Business travel	1,720	1,081	1,601
	Category 7: Employee commuting	2,044	956	927
	Category 11: Use of sold products	267,348	250,612	170,929
	Category 13: Downstream leased assets	8,678	339	429
	Category 15: Investments	11,979	12,313	–
	Subtotal	391,742	369,583	265,034
Scope 1, 2 & 3	TOTAL	711,456	1,111,235	1,213,500

Notes

- Scope 1** – Stationary combustion has reduced significantly due to increased renewable generation, decommissioning of TCC, and the fact that two geothermal stations were assigned a UEF of zero.
- Scope 2** – Electricity consumption has increased significantly this year due to inclusion of Manawa Energy activity data, increased plant purchased volumes, and Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 1 coming online.
- Scope 3** – Category 1 has increased this year due to inclusion of Manawa Energy spend.
- Category 2 has decreased despite inclusion of Manawa Energy spend due to the distribution of spend across emissions factor categories.
 - Category 7 has increased due to the introduction of more commuting and longer commutes with the Manawa acquisition.
 - Category 11 has increased due to an increase in contracted volumes of sold gas, in particular the All of Government contract to supply gas to essential public services.
 - Category 13 has increased due to land assets acquired with Manawa, in particular assets which have agricultural activity on them, such as dairy farming.

GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty

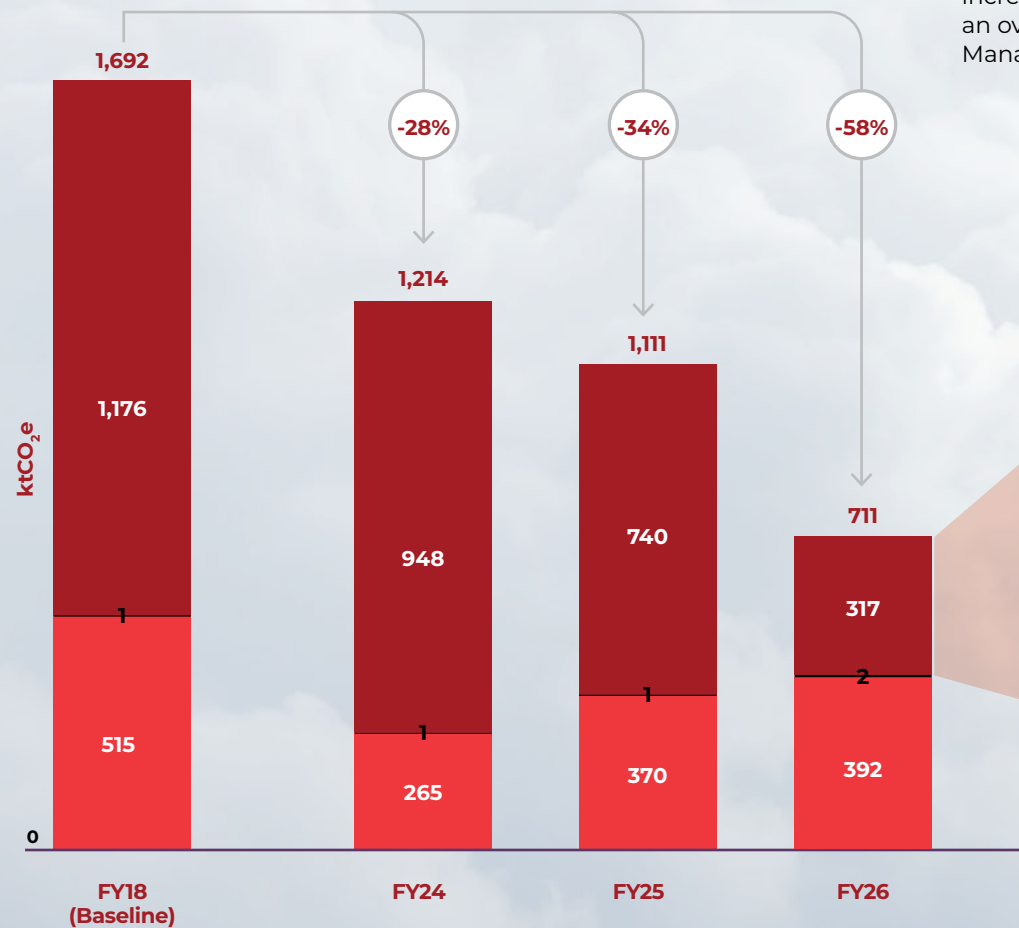
The nature of GHG emissions inventory reporting means there will always be a level of uncertainty, especially in Scope 3 emissions. To minimise this uncertainty, source data has been used where possible. Where uncertainty exists or source data is unavailable, a conservative estimation approach has been taken so understatement of emissions does not occur. Where activity data is not available, spend-based emission factors have been used. Where emission factors are historical (i.e. the 2021 ThinkStep factors from Emission Factors for New Zealand), an adjustment for inflation has been applied. The following table describes the methods used for calculating GHG emissions across Contact's reporting boundary, the assumptions underlying the calculations, and any estimation uncertainties involved.

Emissions category	Calculation method	Emission factor source	Assumptions	Estimation uncertainty
Stationary combustion (electricity generation)	Average-data method: tonnes of steam, terajoules (TJ) of natural gas or litres of diesel multiplied by the relevant emissions factor.	Geothermal steam – Unique Emission Factors approved by EPA NZ/ Default Emission Factors under the Climate Change (Stationary Energy and Industrial Processes) Regulations 2009. Natural gas – Climate Change (Stationary Energy and Industrial Processes) Regulations 2009. Diesel – MfE.	Quantities of steam, natural gas and diesel are assumed to be accurately measured and complete.	Low-medium – Natural gas and diesel volumes are obtained from direct readings and purchase records. Emission factors have low uncertainty. Both Unique Emissions Factors and Default Emissions Factors for Geothermal steam are based on periodic steam samples, and associated calculations, that have some uncertainty attached to them.
Stationary combustion (ancillary equipment on generation sites)	Average-data method: litres of diesel multiplied by the relevant emissions factor.	MfE	Fuel records are assumed to be accurate and complete.	Medium – Complete fuel records are used in most cases. Some estimation occurs. Emissions factors have low uncertainty.
Mobile combustion	Average-data method: litres of fuel or kilometres travelled multiplied by the relevant emissions factor.	MfE	Fuel records are assumed to be accurate and complete.	Low-medium – Complete fuel use records are used and emissions factors have low uncertainty. Electric vehicle data contains uncertainty around combustion engine equivalent for emissions factor selection.
Fugitive emissions	Average-data method: kilograms (kg) of SF ₆ released multiplied by the relevant emissions factor.	23,500 – SF ₆ GWP value from the IPCC 5th assessment report and NZ Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) regulations.	SF ₆ used in electrical switchgear is the sole source of fugitive emissions in Contact's boundaries.	Medium – SF ₆ volumes are derived from before and after weight of vessels where the gas is stored, or known quantities of gas supplied to Contact.
Purchased electricity	Location-based method: kilowatt-hours (kWh) consumed multiplied by the relevant emissions factor.	MfE	Meters at Installation Control Points (ICPs) are assumed to be accurate and all ICPs are assumed to be accounted for in supplier billing. The data feed from grid injection points is assumed to be accurate.	Medium – Half-hourly emissions factors provided by the grid operator are used to calculate emissions from ICP consumption. Because half-hourly data is not available for plant purchased electricity, national aggregate factors are used for emissions calculations. Some estimation has been used this year for Manawa consumption.

Emissions category	Calculation method	Emission factor source	Assumptions	Estimation uncertainty
Purchased goods and services	Spend-based: total relevant OPEX spend multiplied by relevant emission factors.	ThinkStep Emission Factors for New Zealand (changed from Motu factors used in FY24 in order to improve accuracy).	Finance records of purchases are assumed to be accurate and complete.	High – Spend-based factors involve standardisation that may ignore differences between products and services, suppliers, industries, and countries procured from, and are adjusted for inflation.
Capital goods	Spend-based: total relevant CAPEX spend multiplied by relevant emission factors.	ThinkStep Emission Factors for New Zealand.	Finance records of purchases are assumed to be accurate and complete.	High – Spend-based factors involve standardisation that may ignore differences between products and services, suppliers, industries, and countries procured from, and are adjusted for inflation.
Fuel and energy related activities	Average-data method: litres of diesel or kWh of electricity multiplied by the relevant emissions factor. For Well-to-tank (WTT): kilometres (km) travelled by fuel tankers multiplied by assumed fuel efficiency.	MfE	Fuel usage records are assumed to be complete and accurate. Tanker fuel economy is assumed to be 1.7km/L.	Low-medium – Upstream emissions of purchased fuel involves some uncertainty about the fuel economy of tankers used to transport diesel.
Upstream transportation and distribution	Spend-based: total freight spend multiplied by relevant emission factors.	ThinkStep Emission Factors for New Zealand.	Finance records of freight and courier spend are assumed to be accurate and complete.	High – Spend-based factors involve standardisation that may ignore differences between products and services, suppliers, industries, and countries procured from, and are adjusted for inflation.
Waste generated in operations	Waste-type specific method, Average-data method: tonnes of waste multiplied by the relevant emission factors.	MfE	Supplier records of waste type and volume are deemed to be complete and accurate. Where supplier records are not available an assumption about average volume of waste per employee has been used.	Medium – composition of waste and decomposition conditions may vary. Includes additional assumptions where supplier records are not available.
Business travel	Mixed methods for air and car rental travel (km x emissions factor). Spend-based method for taxis and private vehicles used for work purposes (\$ x emissions factor). Accommodation emissions are based on room night multiplied by emissions factor.	FCM and Orbit Travel (MfE-based). ThinkStep Emission Factors for New Zealand.	Travel data from supplier is assumed to be accurate and complete.	Medium – Emissions calculation methodology from supplier has been verified through the Toitū carbon reduce certification scheme. Car travel in taxis and private vehicles uses the spend-based method which has high estimation uncertainty.
Employee commuting	Distance-based method: mode of transport and distance travelled multiplied by relevant emission factors. Working From Home (WFH) uses the average-data method.	Abley Carbonwise (MfE-based). WFH – MfE.	Survey sample parameters and response rate are assumed to give a sufficiently representative sample of commuting behaviour.	High – Estimations rely on employee self-reporting, extrapolation and averages.
Use of sold products	Average-data method: TJs of natural gas sold multiplied by the relevant emissions factor.	Climate Change Regulations 2009	Finance records of natural gas sales are assumed to be complete and accurate.	Low – Finance records enable accurate measurement. Emissions factor has low uncertainty.

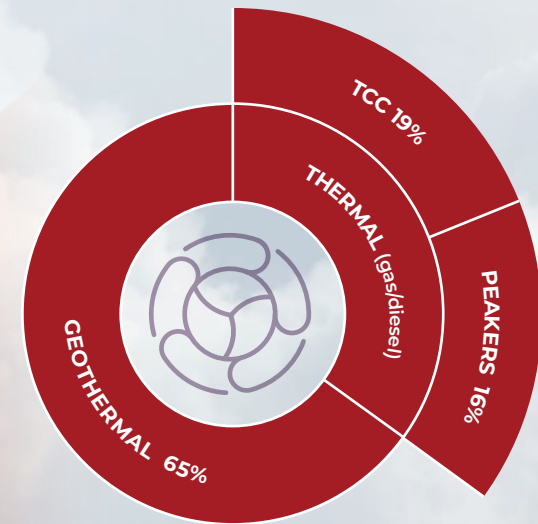
Emissions category	Calculation method	Emission factor source	Assumptions	Estimation uncertainty
Downstream leased assets	Average-data method: kWh of electricity, TJs of natural gas, litres of liquid fuel and head of grazing animals multiplied by the relevant emission factors.	MfE	Data supplied by leaseholders is assumed to be sufficiently complete and accurate.	High – Data comes from leaseholder questionnaires and is not cross-checked at source in all cases. Averages are used where no survey responses are received. FY24 data has been used as the basis for calculating emissions from assets acquired in the Manawa purchase.
Investments	Mixed methods: Dryland carbon & Forest Partners JVs – Average-data method: investee company total revenue x Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) EF x share of equity. Kōwhai Park P LP & Glorit P LP – proportional share of asset under construction costs based on 50% equity.	ThinkStep Emission Factors for New Zealand.	For Kōwhai Park P LP & Glorit P LP – records of asset under construction costs are accurate and should all be included in emissions calculations. For forestry investments – investee revenue records are accurate and inflating FY25 revenue by March 2026 CPI is appropriate.	High – Emissions are estimated from estimated revenue. Involves use of EEIO factors that may ignore differences between products, services, suppliers, industries and countries procured from, and are adjusted for inflation.

GHG Scope trend



Scope 1 emissions have reduced from FY24–FY26 due to the effect of changing hydrology patterns on our generation mix and the retirement of base-load thermal generation. The significant reduction in FY26 was driven by the retirement of the TCC plant and the fact that two geothermal stations were assigned a UEF of zero. Scope 2 emissions have doubled in FY26 due to the inclusion of Manawa sites and increased plant purchased electricity demand. Scope 3 emissions have increased since FY24 in line with business growth, primarily due to increased purchased goods and capital expenditure, and increased volumes of sold gas. In FY26 this trend continued and also includes an overall increase in spend and activity volumes due to the inclusion of Manawa Energy.

FY26 Scope 1 emissions



■ Indirect emissions (Scope 3) ■ Indirect emissions (Scope 2) ■ Direct emissions (Scope 1)

Note: EY has not conducted assurance procedures over FY18 GHG emissions data.

GHG emissions intensity

Emissions	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Total generation emission intensity (t CO ₂ e per MWh)	0.031	0.083	0.110	0.070
Thermal generation emission intensity (t CO ₂ e per MWh)	0.482	0.482	0.449	0.657

Trend analysis: Emissions intensity has fluctuated in line with generation mix, driven by hydrology patterns and renewable generation construction and thermal base-load generation retirement. In FY26, the TCC plant was retired in January and two geothermal plant received Unique Emissions Factors of zero. Total generation emissions intensity was 77% less than FY18 base year.

Asset percentage and business activities vulnerable to current identified climate risks and opportunities

Transition risk

Risk	Time horizon	Explainer	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Decline in availability of gas and ageing thermal fleet impacts firming and risk management capacity	Short-term	Thermal GWh produced as a proportion of Contact's total generation output for the financial year. Assets include: + Stratford GT21 and GT22 + Taranaki Combined Cycle + Whirinaki Diesel Fired + Te Rapa (not included for FY24 and FY25 as was decommissioned) + Bream Bay (diesel)	2%	12%	19%	7%

Trend analysis: Thermal generation has fluctuated in line with generation mix, driven by hydrology patterns and asset construction and retirement including the retirement of TCC in January 2026.

Physical risks

Risk	Type	Explainer	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Changes to rainfall patterns could lead to reduced efficacy of hydropower generation	Chronic	Percentage point calculated as an output of total GWh Contact produced in relation to GWh output from its hydro assets for the financial year.	49%	37%	42%	51%
Damage and loss of access to generation assets and supporting infrastructure	Acute	Contact has 49 sites, including generation assets, assets under construction, corporate offices, call centres, and subsidiaries. The significant increase this year relates to the acquisition of Manawa Energy and new developments: Glenbrook Ohurua Battery 2 and Te Mihi Stage 2.	49 sites	14 sites	14 sites	13 sites
Damage and disruption to supply routes and domestic/international supply chains	Acute	Any or all of Contact's business activities could be considered vulnerable to a supply disruption from climatic events due to the nature of such a risk. We consider overall vulnerability is low due to geographical spread of separate activities and our existing risk management practices.	All	All	All	All

Trend analysis: The increase in hydro generation percentage is due to a wet year and the acquisition of Manawa Energy's hydro assets.

Climate-related opportunities

Opportunity	Type	Measure	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Supply customers with flexible energy management solutions	Market	Amount of flexible demand facilitated				
		In-market (MW)	171	141	55	37
		Contracted (MW)	35	47	118	97
Enhancing reputation through sustainability leadership leading to investor confidence and continued access to capital through certified green debt	Social	Percentage of generation assets that are certified green renewable (excludes thermal assets). Increase in percentage indicates closure of Te Rapa thermal and bringing Tauhara geothermal online	85%	87%	73%	70%

Trend analysis: Flexible demand capacity is growing over time in line with our strategy to grow demand. Percentage of green assets roughly in line with last year. Slight decrease noted due to acquisition of Manawa assets, depreciation of Hydro and Geothermal assets and exclusion of in-construction green assets (Batteries, Wind, Solar).

Capital deployment

We have described Contact's path towards decarbonisation in the Strategy section, with the table below presenting the total capital spend towards decarbonisation developments for the past three reporting periods.

Total capital spend towards climate risks & opportunities*

		FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Future renewable development		\$364m	\$352m**	\$468m**	\$483m**
Investment into solar, forestry partners and carbon re-use		\$24m	\$44m	\$12m	\$12m
Topic	Make-up	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Future renewable development	Tauhara	\$14m	\$38m	\$187m	\$377m
	Tauhara Unit 2	\$22m			
	Te Huka Unit 3	\$4m	\$62m	\$147m	\$94m
	GeoFuture (now Te Mihi Stage 2 and 3)	\$244m	\$151m	\$95m	\$7m
	Battery	\$33m	\$94m	\$31m	\$0m
	Battery 2.0	\$37m			
	Wind development options	\$10m	\$7m	\$8m	\$5m
Investment into solar, forestry partners and carbon re-use	Food grade CO ₂	\$1m	\$5m	\$2m	\$0m
	Forest Partners	\$1m	\$39m	\$10m	\$12m
	Drylandcarbon	\$0m			
	Solar	\$22m			

* All development spend is shown on an accrual accounting basis.

** Total capital deployed to future renewable development restated to correct summing errors. This has not altered the underlying amounts disclosed and does not change the trend in spend.

Trend analysis: Capital spend has increased from FY25, primarily driven by Te Mihi Stage 2 and 3 investment, Battery 2.0, and solar joint ventures. The longer-term trend was a peak in FY23 with overlap of two geothermal projects in development at the same time (Tauhara and Te Huka 3) vs completion of those projects and development of Te Mihi 2 in FY26.

Internal emissions price – price per metric tonne of CO₂e used internally

The table below presents Contact's long run carbon pricing used to guide the following decision-making processes in relation to impacts, risks and opportunities.

- + Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- + Drive energy efficiency
- + Drive low-carbon investments
- + Incentivise consideration of climate-related issues in decision-making
- + Incentivise consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment
- + Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- + Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- + Navigate regulations
- + Reduce upstream value chain emissions
- + Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- + Stress test investments.

Year	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Price (\$NZD/unit price (tonne of carbon))	118	110	176	111

Trend analysis: The movement from FY23 to FY26 is relatively stable other than FY24 where the view of forward carbon pricing was impacted by market volatility and high levels of uncertainty.

Remuneration

Our 2026 Integrated Report has a detailed description of our approach to remuneration. CEO and Executive Team remuneration comprises a fixed component and a pay-for-performance component. The fixed component includes cash salary and other employment benefits. The pay-for-performance component contains Short-Term Incentives (STI) and Long-Term Incentives (LTI). STIs are detailed on [page 6](#) in the Governance section.

Targets

Science Based Targets Initiative

We set emission reduction targets as part of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). In June 2021 we updated our targets to align with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C by 2050. We believe this to be an appropriate target. The 2018 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report Global Warming of 1.5°C warned that global temperature increases must be capped at 1.5°C to avoid the most severe impacts of climate breakdown.

Our commitments are:

1. to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 45% by 2026* from a 2018 base year
2. to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 3 emissions from all sold electricity 45% by 2026 from a 2018 base year
3. reduce Scope 3 emissions from use of sold products 34% by 2026 from a 2018 base year.

These targets are underpinned by initiatives to reduce our emissions. These include continuing to expand our geothermal fleet with the Te Mihi Stage 2 power station. We closed our 44MW gas fired power station, Te Rapa, in June 2023, and the Taranaki Combined Cycle (TCC) gas fired power station in January this year. We also conduct carbon re-injection at our geothermal station Te Huka.

Significant investment in future renewable development is outlined in the capital deployment section. We have continued to review our approach to target setting, including our alignment with Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) requirements.

Every year we share progress against our SBTi metrics in our Integrated Report. All SBTi targets are on a calendar year basis, however the percentage reductions below are calculated on a financial year basis. The last four years of progress can be seen below.

Target	Indicators	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23
Reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 45% by 2026 compared to a 2018 base year	Emissions from generation	Reduced 73%	Reduced 37%	Reduced 19%	Reduced 55%
Reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 3 emissions from all sold electricity 45% by 2026 from a 2018 base year	Emissions from generation plus emissions from purchased and on-sold electricity	Reduced 75%	Reduced 41%	Reduced 24%	Reduced 58%
Reduce absolute Scope 3 emissions from use of sold products 34% by 2026 from a 2018 base year	Emissions from use of sold gas	Reduced 28%	Reduced 32%	Reduced 54%	Reduced 53%
Reduce Scope 1 GHG emissions 37% per MWh by 2030 compared to a 2018 base year*	Emissions intensity from generation	Reduced 77%	Reduced 39%	Reduced 26%	Reduced 49%

* Target not SBTi-validated.



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Independent assurance report to Contact Energy Limited

Limited assurance conclusion – Scope 3 GHG emissions (excluding Category 11 – use of sold products)

Based on our limited assurance procedures performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that Contact Energy Limited's consolidated gross Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions ((excluding Category 11 – use of sold products), related additional required disclosures of gross GHG emissions and gross GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty, within the scope of our limited assurance engagement (as outlined below) included in the Climate Statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 ("Climate Statement") are not fairly presented and not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards ("NZ CS") issued by the External Reporting Board (XRB).

Reasonable assurance opinion – Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3, Category 11 – use of sold products GHG emissions

In our opinion, Contact Energy Limited's consolidated gross Scope 1, 2 and 3, category 11 – use of sold products GHG emissions, related additional required disclosures of gross GHG emissions and gross GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty, within the scope of our reasonable assurance engagement (as outlined below) included within the Climate Statement for the year ended 30 June 2026, are fairly presented and prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards ("NZ CS") issued by the External Reporting Board (XRB).

Scope

Ernst & Young Limited ("EY") has undertaken an assurance engagement, to issue a:

- Limited assurance report on Contact Energy Limited's (the "Company" or "Contact"):
 - Consolidated gross Scope 3 (excluding Category 11 – use of sold products) GHG emissions on page 34 and;
 - Related additional requirements for the disclosure of consolidated GHG emissions on pages 32–33;
 - Related GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty on pages 35–37.
- Reasonable assurance report on the Company's:
 - Gross GHG emissions:
 - Scope 1 on page 34;
 - Scope 2 (location based) on page 34;
 - Scope 3, Category 11 – use of sold products on page 34 and;
 - Related additional requirements for the disclosure of consolidated GHG emissions on pages 32–33;
 - Related GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty on pages 35–37.

included in the Climate Statement for the year ended 30 June 2026 (the "Subject Matter" or "GHG disclosures"). The reported amounts and disclosures relate to the Company and its subsidiaries as explained in the Climate Statement.

Our assurance engagement does not extend to any other information included, or referred to, in the Climate Statement on pages 1 to 31 and 38 to 42. We have not performed any assurance procedures with respect to the excluded information and, therefore, no conclusion is expressed on it.

Criteria applied by Contact

In preparing the GHG disclosures, Contact applied NZ CS (the "Criteria"). In applying the Criteria the methods and assumptions used are described on pages 35–37 of the GHG disclosures, as are the estimation uncertainties inherent in the methods and assumptions used.

Key matters

In this section we present those matters that, in our professional judgement, were most significant in undertaking the assurance engagement over GHG Disclosures. These matters were addressed in the context of our assurance engagement, and in forming our conclusion. We did not reach a separate assurance conclusion on each individual key matter.



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Spend based methods used in measurement of Scope 3 – Purchased goods and services and Capital goods

Why significant	Procedures to address key matter
As explained on page 36, Contact measured the GHG emissions from Scope 3 – Purchased goods and services and Capital goods using a spend-based calculation method described by the GHG Protocol. These Scope 3 components make up approximately 13% of the Group's total GHG emissions and approximately 24% of Scope 3 emissions for the period ended 30 June 2026. This method estimates emissions by multiplying the value of these items purchased in the period with relevant emission factors. While this approach is allowable, it does carry an inherent uncertainty which may result in significant differences between estimated and actual emissions. Future changes to the calculation method or assumptions could lead to material changes or restatements of previously reported amounts.	In performing our limited assurance procedures in relation to Contact's measurement and disclosure of Scope 3 emissions using spend-based methods, we: • Understood the spend-based calculation method, assumptions, and estimation uncertainties. • Assessed the alignment of Contact's methodology with the GHG Protocol. • Evaluated the reasonableness of the selected emission factors, and their application. • Analysed the categorisation of Contact's expenditures on goods and services. • Considered the spend on purchased goods and services and capital goods used in the calculations by performing comparisons of these to previous periods and inquiry. • Considered the disclosures related to the calculation method, assumptions and uncertainties in estimating these emission sources included on page 36.

Scope 1 – Geothermal Emissions

Why significant	Procedures to address key matter
Geothermal generation is a material source of electricity generation for Contact and accounts for approximately 29% of the Group's total GHG emissions for the period ended 30 June 2026. These emissions are calculated by measuring the volume of steam flows by plant and applying a specific emissions factor for each plant. Since Contact owns and operates the geothermal plant infrastructure, it conducts the steam flow measurements as opposed to them being performed by an external party. The emissions factors used are either sourced from the Climate Change (Stationary Energy and Industrial Processes) Regulations 2009 or calculated by external experts based on the properties of the geothermal steam for each plant. The steam properties are determined by testing of samples taken throughout the year. Given the complexity and assumptions made in the calculation of these emissions they were a key focus area of our assurance work.	In performing our reasonable assurance procedures in relation to Contact's measurement and disclosure of Scope 1 – Geothermal emissions, we: • Gained an understanding of the calculation method, assumptions, and estimation uncertainties. • Assessed the alignment of the methodology used with the GHG Protocol. • Conducted site visits to geothermal plants to understand the processes and data flow used in the emission calculations and to consider the controls in place. • Obtained evidence of the calibrations conducted of the steam flow meters. • Performed substantive analytical procedures on the steam flow data which is collated from meters at each relevant plant. • Compared external electricity generation volumes to the steam flow data to consider any anomalies between them. • Evaluated the emissions factors used, being both Default emission factors and Unique emissions factors. • Assessed the disclosures related to the calculation method, assumptions and uncertainties in estimating this emission source, included on page 35.



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Contact's responsibility

The Directors are responsible, on behalf of the Company for the preparation and fair presentation of the GHG disclosures in accordance with NZ CS. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, maintaining adequate records and making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the GHG disclosures, such that they are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

EY's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an assurance conclusion on the GHG disclosures based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained.

Our engagement was conducted in accordance with New Zealand Standard on Assurance Engagements 1 *Assurance Engagements over Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* ("NZ SAE 1") and in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements (New Zealand): *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements* ("ISAE (NZ) 3410"). Those standards require that we plan and perform this engagement to obtain limited or reasonable assurance about whether the GHG disclosures have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. The nature, timing and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of the risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance conclusions.

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.

Ernst & Young provides services to the Group in relation to financial statement audit and review, trustee reporting and market remuneration surveys, review of climate targets, agreed upon procedures in relation to Everen and the Company's issuance of the Euro medium term note and equity raise, and other assurance relating to the Group's Global Reporting Initiative disclosures, unique emission factors and green borrowings programme reporting. Partners and employees of our firm may deal with the Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Group. We have no other relationship with, or interest in, the Group.

Our independence and quality management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of NZ SAE 1 *Assurance Engagements over Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* issued by the External Reporting Board (XRB) and the Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards)* (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, which are founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

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

Description of procedures performed

We have performed an engagement including both limited and reasonable assurance. 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 obtained in a reasonable assurance engagement. Our limited assurance procedures were designed to obtain a lower level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance. Our limited assurance procedures did not include testing controls or performing procedures relating to checking aggregation or calculation of data within IT systems.

A limited assurance engagement consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for preparing the report and related information and applying analytical and other relevant procedures. Our limited assurance procedures included:

- Obtaining, through inquiries, an understanding of Contact'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;
- Evaluating whether Contact's methods for developing estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied. Our procedures did not

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include testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate Contact's estimates;

- Performing analytical procedures on particular emission categories by comparing the expected GHGs emitted to actual GHGs emitted and made inquiries of management to obtain explanations for any significant differences we identified; and

- Considering the presentation and disclosure of the GHG disclosures.

A reasonable assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain a higher level of evidence about the quantification of emissions and related information in the GHG disclosures. A reasonable assurance engagement also includes:

- Considering internal controls relevant to Contact's preparation of the GHG disclosures.
- Assessing the suitability in the circumstances of Contact's use of the Criteria;
- Evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies used, and the reasonableness of estimates made by Contact; and
- Conducting substantive analytical procedures and test of details to source data.
- Undertaking site visits to some of Contact's sites to assess the completeness of the emissions sources, data collection methods, source data and relevant assumptions applicable to the site; and
- Evaluating the overall presentation of the GHG disclosures.

We also performed such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Although we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls when determining the nature and extent of our assurance procedures, our assurance engagement was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

Inherent uncertainties

The GHG quantification process is subject to scientific uncertainty, which arises because of incomplete scientific knowledge about the measurement of GHGs. Additionally, GHG procedures are subject to estimation uncertainty resulting from the measurement and calculation processes used to quantify emissions within the bounds of existing scientific knowledge.

Use of our assurance report

We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this assurance report to any persons other than Contact, or for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

The engagement partner on the engagement resulting in this independent assurance conclusion is Matthew Cowie.

Ernst & Young Limited
Auckland
10 August 2026

contact.co.nz

