CLIMATE STATEMENT FY26

Genesis

CONTENTS

1. MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Barbara Chapman CNZM
CHAIR

Malcolm Johns
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The decisions we make today will shape Genesis and New Zealand's energy system for decades to come. Successfully navigating the energy transition requires disciplined investment through a period of profound change. Generation assets, infrastructure and customer solutions are long-lived investments that must continue creating value throughout their lives. To create enduring value, they must remain resilient and adaptable as technology, regulation, customer expectations and the physical impacts of climate change evolve.

At Genesis, climate change is not a standalone issue. It is integrated into how we assess the future economics of our business and the investment decisions we make. Our net zero 2040 commitment, independently validated by the Science Based Targets initiative, sits alongside Genesis' Gen35 strategy as part of that assessment.

Our responsibility is to make disciplined capital allocation decisions that create enduring value for our customers, shareholders and New Zealand while balancing three priorities: affordability, reliability and lower emissions. Achieving this requires decisions that remain resilient across a range of plausible futures, rather than relying on a single prediction of how the transition will unfold.

Our approach recognises an important reality about the transition. As renewable generation increases, Huntly Power Station is expected to operate less frequently but become more critical when required, providing the firming capacity when renewable generation is insufficient to meet demand.

Gen35 translates this philosophy into three strategic priorities: helping customers lower their total cost of energy through electrification; growing renewable generation to meet increasing electricity demand; and maintaining the flexibility needed to support a secure and reliable electricity system.

FY26 reinforced the importance of this balanced approach. The operating environment continued to evolve, highlighting the need to balance affordability, reliability and lower emissions as New Zealand's energy system transitions. Declining domestic gas supply, changing government policy, heightened geopolitical uncertainty and an increased focus on energy security all influenced the pace of the transition during FY26. None of these developments changed our confidence in the direction of the transition. Electrification, renewable generation and system flexibility remain the foundations of New Zealand's future energy system.

During FY26, we continued to execute Gen35 while strengthening our balance sheet, predominately through an equity raise to fund the next phase of growth. Construction progressed on our first Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) at Huntly Power Station, which is expected to become operational in September 2026 and construction began on the Tihori solar farm. We also reached Final Investment Decision for a second BESS at Huntly and acquired Rangiriri solar farm. Following year end, Leeston reached FID and Foxton received resource consent. Collectively, these investments strengthen our ability to enable customer electrification, improve energy security and create enduring value.

Progress has not been uniform and not every assumption underpinning Gen35 will be realised in the way or timeframe originally envisaged. While development of the solar pipeline continues to progress, current project delivery schedules indicate that operational delivery of the 500 MW target is likely to extend beyond FY28.

During FY26 we concluded our technical and commercial assessment of biomass. While the assessment confirmed biomass can be used to displace coal at Huntly Power Station, current biomass economics remain below our investment hurdle rate and do not support progressing to the next stage of investment at this time. As a result, we no longer expect to meet our FY30 interim scope 1 and 2 Science Based Target based on normal hydrology and expected market conditions. During FY27 we will assess the implications for our FY40 target and provide an update in next year's Climate Statement.

Our approach recognises an important reality about the transition. As renewable generation increases, Huntly Power Station is expected to operate less frequently but become more critical when required, providing the firming capacity when renewable generation is insufficient to meet demand.

This Climate Statement explains how Genesis' governance framework supports the oversight and integration of climate-related considerations into strategic planning, capital allocation and risk management. It outlines how we assess climate-related risks and opportunities, test the resilience of our strategy and monitor progress against our strategic objectives.

While the future cannot be predicted with certainty, we remain confident that disciplined capital allocation, consistent execution of Gen35 and a resilient approach to investment position Genesis to create enduring value for our customers, shareholders and New Zealand.

Barbara Chapman CNZM
CHAIR

Malcolm Johns
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

2. ABOUT THIS REPORT

Reporting entity

Genesis is a Climate Reporting Entity (CRE) under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 and is required to prepare a Group Climate Statement.

This report includes climate-related disclosures for Genesis Energy Limited, its subsidiaries, controlled entities and the Group's interests in associates and joint arrangements (together referred to as Genesis). The Group structure used in this report aligns with that used in our FY26 Consolidated Financial Statements which are included in our FY26 Integrated Report.

Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

These climate-related disclosures comply with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards (NZ CS), as issued by the External Reporting Board (XRB).

In preparing these climate-related disclosures, Genesis has elected to use Adoption Provision 2: Anticipated financial impacts contained within NZ CS 2. This provision delays the requirement to disclose the anticipated financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities reasonably expected by Genesis, the time horizons over which they could reasonably be expected to occur and why quantitative information is unable to be provided.

This report was signed on behalf of Genesis Energy Limited on 26 August 2026.

Barbara Chapman CNZM
CHAIR OF THE BOARD

Hinerangi Raumati-Tu'ua MNZM
CHAIR OF THE AUDIT
AND RISK COMMITTEE

Reporting period and currency

This report covers the period from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026. Any reference to $ in this report refers to New Zealand dollars.

Disclaimer

This report contains forward-looking statements, including anticipated impacts, climate scenarios, targets, forecasts, pathways and statements of our current intentions at the time this report was prepared.

Words such as 'will', 'may', 'expect', 'intend', 'seek', 'would', 'continue', 'plan', 'estimate', 'potential', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'risk', 'aim', 'forecast', 'assumption', 'projection', 'target', 'goal', 'guidance' or other similar words, are used to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our intent, belief or current expectations of future events, based on our business experience and our analysis of climate change and its potential impact on Genesis. We consider the forward-looking statements in this report have a reasonable basis at the time of preparation, but they are subject to change due to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors which are, in many instances, beyond our control.

This report uses relatively lengthy time frames and several plausible scenarios. Statements in this report use a greater number of assumptions and estimates than our Consolidated Financial Statements. These assumptions and estimates are subject to change over time, and, when coupled with the longer timeframes, make any assessment of materiality inherently uncertain. In addition, our climate scenarios, the data underlying that is used to construct them, our climate-related risks and opportunities, and our impact assessments continue to evolve. Our strategy is also subject to change.

Expected market practice in relation to climate-related disclosures continues to evolve over time.

This report includes metrics, estimates and other information that is subject to significant uncertainty. The uncertainty may relate to the collection of data, and methodologies to analyse the data, which involves various estimates and assumptions, and/or underlying data that is obtained from third parties, some of which cannot be independently verified. As a result, we expect that certain disclosures made in this report may be amended, updated, recalculated, and restated in the future as the quality and completeness of our data and methodologies continues to improve. For clarity, Genesis makes no commitment to update the information in this report.

The forward-looking statements made in this report are not guarantees or predictions of future performance and there is a risk that estimates, judgements, assumptions, views, scenarios or projections may turn out to be incorrect and that these risks may cause actual outcomes to differ materially from those expressed or implied in this report. In particular, there is inherent uncertainty around future climate-related policy and legislation, current scientific understanding of climate change and its impacts.

Accordingly, Genesis cautions reliance on this report, and gives no representation, warranty or assurance that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement made in this report will occur. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Genesis disclaims all liability for any loss suffered as a result of reliance on this report.

Enquiries

For any questions or comments regarding this report, please contact investor.relations@genesisenergy.co.nz.

3. ABOUT GENESIS

Genesis is a vertically integrated energy business. Our operations span electricity generation, wholesale energy procurement and trading, and the supply of electricity, natural gas, LPG and broadband to retail customers. We supply electricity, LPG and natural gas to more than 490,000 customers across New Zealand. As at 30 June 2026, 36 percent of our customers used at least one fossil fuel (i.e. LPG or natural gas sold by Genesis, FY25: 34%) and most of these customers use a combination of fossil fuels and electricity (FY26: 77%, FY25: 71%).

Genesis generates electricity from a diverse portfolio of assets across New Zealand[1], including hydro, solar[2] and fossil fuel thermal generation and is actively working to increase the overall capacity of renewable and flexible generation assets (refer to section 4.2 for more information).

Genesis also has Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with other renewable asset generators. These financial arrangements are used to manage our exposure to wholesale electricity prices and support the development of new renewable generation. **Diagram 1** provides an overview of our electricity generation and storage assets, and electricity purchased through PPAs. It excludes PPAs for sites that are not yet operational.

New Zealand's energy grid is significantly influenced by varying weather conditions each year. In FY26, 35 percent of the electricity we generated from our assets came from fossil fuel thermal[3] (FY25: 58%) and 65% came from hydro (FY25: 42%). The geographic spread and diversity of our generation assets provide vital support to the country's electricity sector. Huntly Power Station provides dispatchable generation that supports security of supply when renewable generation is insufficient to meet demand.

Genesis owns a 46% share of the Kupe Joint Venture, which owns the Kupe gas field[4]. Kupe gas field is a vital part of our vertically integrated gas portfolio, providing Genesis with access to gas for our operations and our customers. **Diagram 2** provides an overview of our integrated value chain.

Gross margin is predominately driven by the sale of electricity (FY26: 79%, FY25: 78%), sale of gas (FY26: 5%, FY25: 6%), sale of LPG (FY26: 6%, FY25: 8%) and Kupe (FY26: 10%, FY25: 8%).

Genesis is a mixed ownership model company, listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange and the Australian Securities Exchange with majority Crown ownership (51%). For further information about Genesis, refer to our FY26 Integrated Report.

Our integrated business model shapes how climate-related risks and opportunities affect Genesis and underpins the transition plan described in section 4.2.

1. Huntly Power Station, and Tongariro, Waikaremoana and Tekapo Power Schemes. Refer to **Diagram 1** for an overview of our electricity generation and storage asset locations and electricity purchased through PPAs, Appendix V for a description of our physical assets and our website for further information on our generation sites.
2. Via Genesis' 40% interest in Lauriston solar farm and PPA for 100% of its output.
3. Based on GWh.
4. Refer to Appendix V for a description of Kupe JV's physical assets and overview of key contractual arrangements.

Diagram 1: Our electricity generation and storage assets and electricity purchased through Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)

Retail

4 **Products**
Electricity, gas, LPG, broadband

490k **Customers**
spread across NZ

26 **LPG depots and delivery agents**
Delivering from Northland to Southland

65% **Share in ChargeNet**

58MW **Distributed customer energy**
resources under orchestration

Wholesale

5 **Diverse generation options** Hydro, gas, coal, diesel, solar***

4 **Power schemes**
3 hydro and 1 thermal

4 **Wholesale markets we operate in**
Electricity, gas, carbon, LPG

40% **Share**
in Lauriston solar farm

2 **Forestry partnership investments**
Providing access to carbon units

Kupe

46% **Share in Kupe joint venture**
Provides access to gas and LPG

1	BESS 1	100	Capacity MW*
1	Huntly	1,170	Peak Capacity MW
2	Tihori (Edgecumbe)	136	Peak Capacity MW**
3	Waikaremoana	138	Peak Capacity MW
4	Tongariro	362	Peak Capacity MW
5	Kupe	46%	Share
6	Lauriston	63	Peak Capacity MW ***
7	Tekapo	190	Peak Capacity MW
	LPG	26	sites nationally (not shown)

Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)

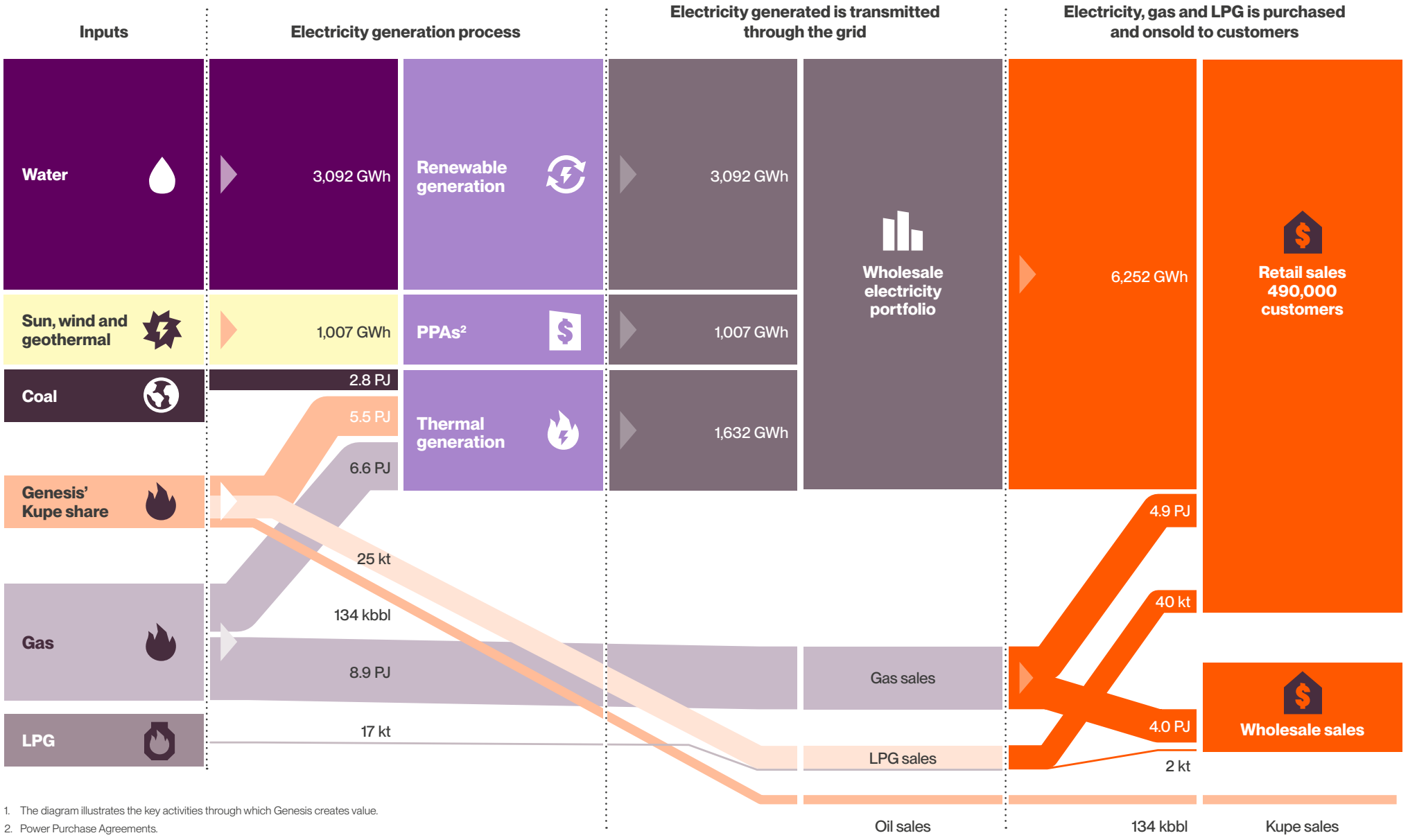
- A Tauhara geothermal
- B Waipipi wind
- C Lauriston solar ***

* BESS 1 (Battery Energy Storage System) under construction, due to be fully operational by September 2026. BESS 2 (100 MW) FID reached and due to start construction 2027.

** Solar farm under construction, 100% owned by Genesis'

*** Genesis has a 40% interest in Lauriston solar farm and a PPA for 100% of its output.

Diagram 2: Overview of our integrated value chain[1]



1. The diagram illustrates the key activities through which Genesis creates value.
2. Power Purchase Agreements.

4. STRATEGY AND TARGETS

4.1 Energy sector transition to a lower emissions future

Through the Climate Change Response Act 2002[1], New Zealand has committed to achieving net zero emissions for most sectors of the economy by 2050 (net zero 2050). To achieve net zero by 2050 as a country, the Climate Change Commission data[2] and Boston Consulting Group (BCG) analysis indicates that:

- renewable electricity would need to constitute nearly 60% of energy consumption in 2050 (up from 19% in 2022)[3];
- over 95% of electricity generation would need to be renewable; and
- the supply of electricity would need to be 100% reliable and secure.

In line with New Zealand's commitment to net zero, Genesis has aligned its strategy with four Science Based Targets (SBT) designed to progress the business towards net zero emissions by 2040. Genesis' net zero 2040 commitment has been independently validated by the SBTi and aligns with the sector-specific pathway required to support economy-wide decarbonisation and New Zealand's net zero commitment. The specific SBTs that make up our net zero 2040 commitment, and the current challenges to reach our FY30 interim targets are outlined on pages 14 and 19.

During FY26, the Government introduced policy changes that adjust how the transition will be delivered, while maintaining the overarching national net zero 2050 target.

Most significantly for the electricity sector, the Government has responded to the Frontier Economics Review with a package of reforms aimed at strengthening security of supply. Notably, the Government is proceeding with procurement of a liquefied natural gas terminal, and new reliability obligations for New Zealand's large electricity generator / retailers. These reforms reflect a stronger focus on system reliability, including the need for sufficient firming capacity to manage dry-year risk and support intermittent renewable generation.

A key near-term challenge is the faster-than-expected decline in domestic gas supply, including the earlier-than-projected closure of the Māui and Pohokura gas fields. This accelerated reduction in gas availability has significant implications for the electricity system, particularly for security of supply, wholesale price volatility, and the availability of firming generation. It may also affect major industrial gas users, such as Methanex and Ballance, whose continued participation in the market could be influenced by expected supply shortages, further impacting gas market dynamics (including demand side response that has in recent years provided a level of gas flexibility for the electricity sector).

Heightened geopolitical tensions, including disruptions to global trade and conflict-driven volatility in energy markets, have reinforced the importance of energy security and reducing reliance on international fuel supply chains. At the same time, uncertainty remains around the timing and scale of electricity demand growth, with key drivers such as electrification, data centres and electric vehicle uptake yet to emerge at scale. Together these factors add complexity to investment timing and portfolio decisions across the sector.

Looking ahead, the 2026 New Zealand Parliamentary General Election adds further uncertainty to energy sector investment and operational decision-making, given the possibility of broader market design reforms.

The Government has also introduced changes to the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), focused on improving market stability and aligning settings more closely with domestic emissions budgets. However, ongoing auction undersubscription has raised questions about the strength and reliability of the carbon price signal.

We have considered the implications of these developments on our strategy, Gen35, our climate-related scenarios and our broader strategic planning. Although these events introduce uncertainty in the short-term, they do not change the overall direction of the energy transition. While the rate of change remains uncertain and the specific technologies, fuels and approaches used to deliver Gen35 may evolve, the three key themes that underpin Gen35 - electrification, renewables and reliability - remain key drivers of value.

Electricity market dynamics, gas supply constraints, technical and commercial viability of fossil fuel alternatives, hydrological conditions and the role Huntly Power Station plays in supporting security of supply can materially influence our emissions profile. Changes in these factors may affect progress against our SBTs (either positively or negatively), particularly over the short to medium term.

1. As amended by the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019.
2. Emissions Budget 4 Advice, Climate Change Commission, November 2024.
3. The Future is Electric, Boston Consulting Group, October 2022.

4.2 Our transition plan, targets and progress

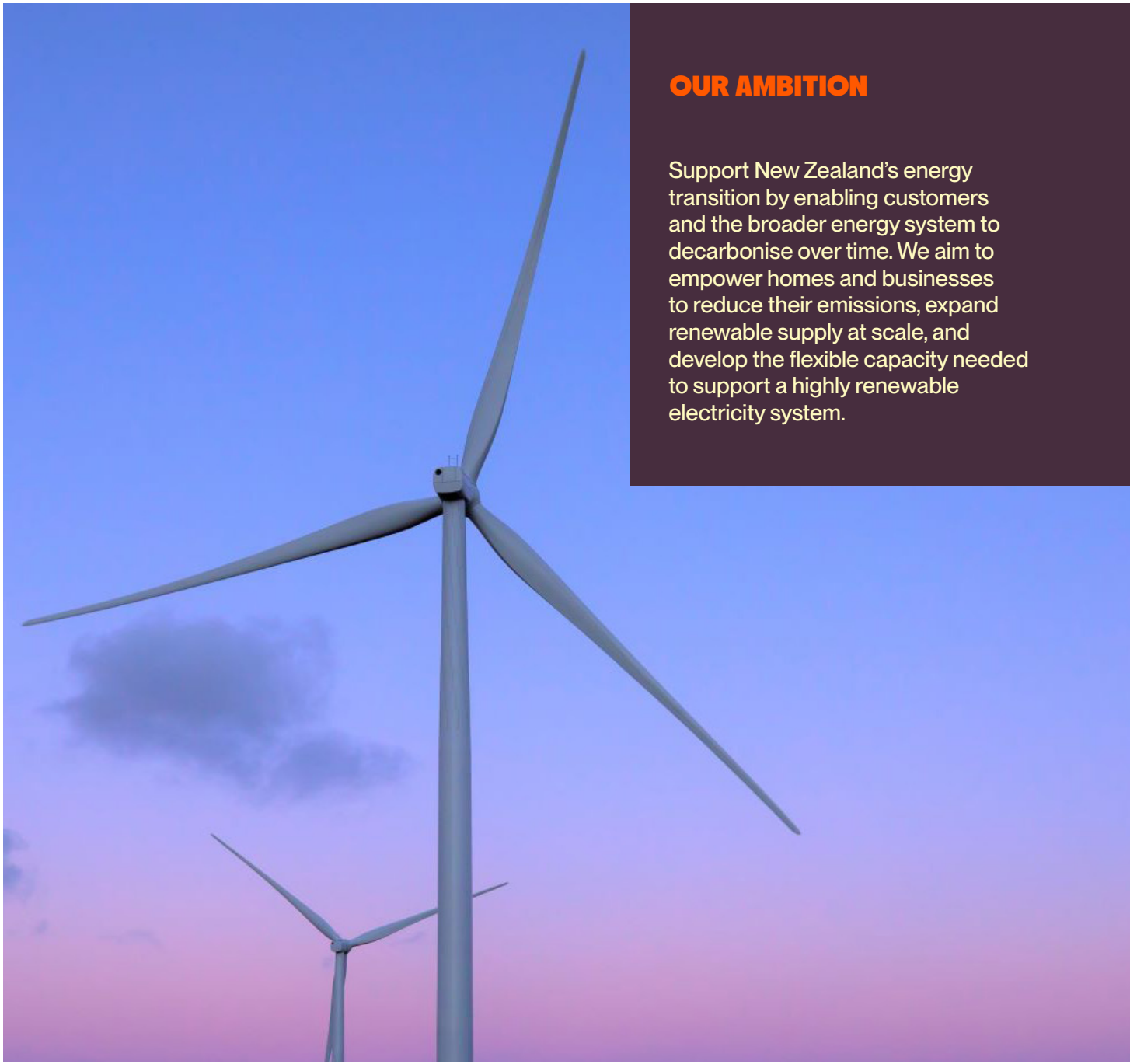
Gen35 and our net zero 2040 ambition

Our strategy is to create shareholder value while balancing affordability, reliability and lower emissions. Gen35 delivers this through three pillars: helping customers lower their total cost of energy through electrification; growing renewable generation through new development and partnership; and maintaining system flexibility through storage, hydro optimisation, demand-side solutions and, where commercially viable, biomass. Together, these pillars indicate our intention to reduce reliance on fossil fuels over time while maintaining the resilience of both our portfolio and New Zealand's electricity system.

Gen35 reflects the structural shift that New Zealand's energy system is anticipated to undertake as it transitions to a lower emissions future, where increasing electrification drives demand growth, renewable generation displaces thermal baseload, and flexible assets and fuels play a critical role in maintaining system reliability. Our strategy aligns with New Zealand's commitment to net zero by 2050.

Diagram 3 summarises the climate transition plan aspects of Gen35 across three core themes: Customer, Renewables and Flexibility.

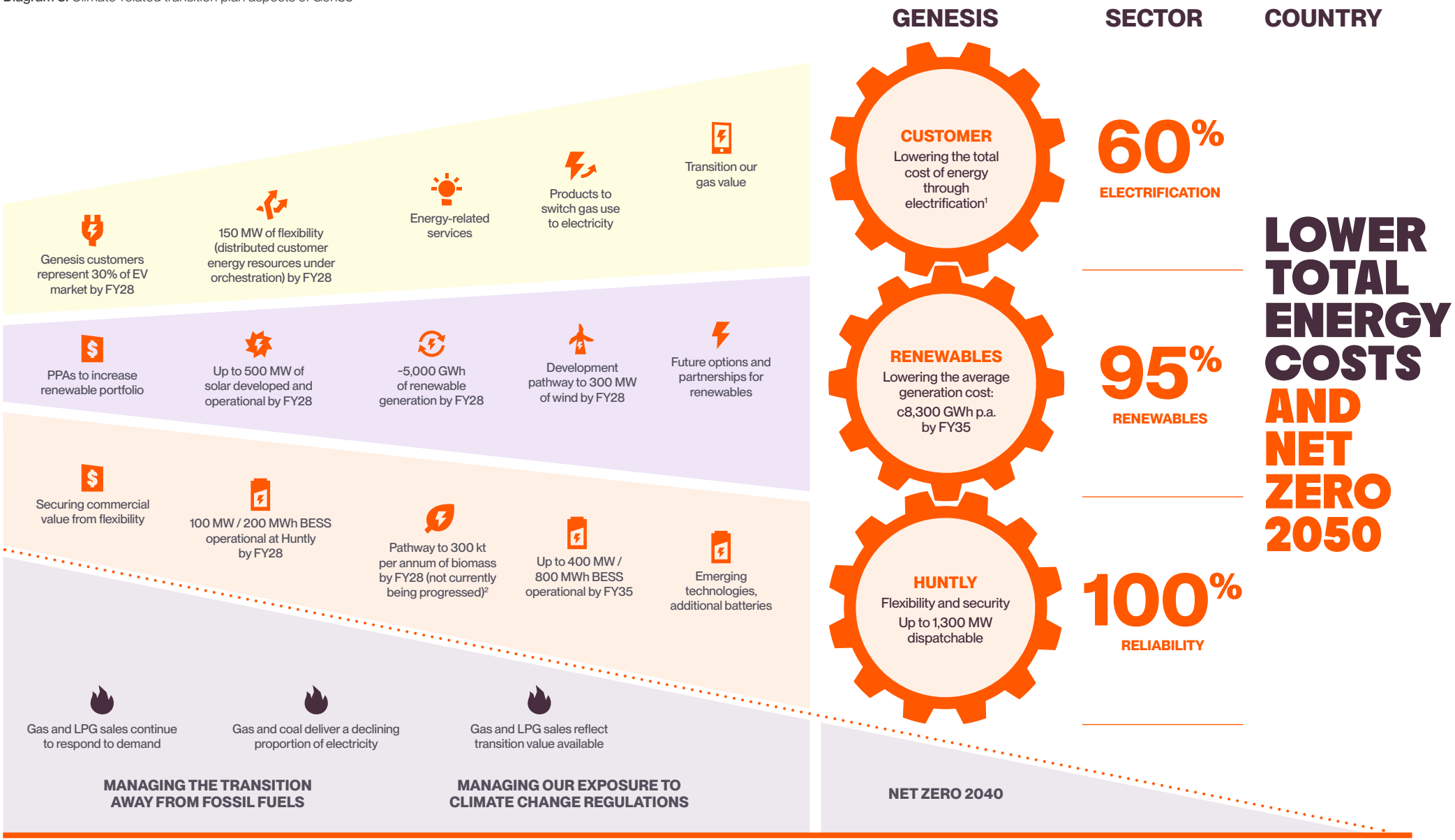
The following sections describe each pillar of Gen35, the initiatives supporting delivery, and the targets used to monitor progress.



OUR AMBITION

Support New Zealand's energy transition by enabling customers and the broader energy system to decarbonise over time. We aim to empower homes and businesses to reduce their emissions, expand renewable supply at scale, and develop the flexible capacity needed to support a highly renewable electricity system.

Diagram 3: Climate-related transition plan aspects of Gen35



1. Refer to page 11 of the FY26 Integrated Report for more information.
2. While our FY26 assessment confirmed biomass can be used to displace coal at Huntly Power Station, current market conditions mean that this is not currently being progressed. We remain ready to progress biomass when commercially viable. Refer to page 21 for more information.

CUSTOMER

Gen35 positions customers at the centre of New Zealand's energy transition by supporting homes, businesses and transport to electrify while progressively reducing reliance on fossil fuels over time. Our strategy focuses on expanding electricity-based products and services, including EV charging, demand response, and distributed energy solutions, supported by digital platforms and partnerships. Together these initiatives help address our material climate-related risk of declining gas and LPG demand, while capturing growth opportunities arising from increased electricity consumption and new energy services (refer to pages 28 and 29 for more information on these risks and opportunities).

DEVELOPING CUSTOMER FLEXIBILITY

There are a large and growing number of digitally connected energy storing devices in customers' homes and businesses, including hot water systems, electric vehicles and batteries. By optimising when these devices use energy, we aim to reduce electricity system costs and deliver value for customers.

We are trialling customer-led device flexibility through management of electric hot water systems using a cloud-based orchestration platform. As at 30 June 2026, 18,700 residential customers were participating in the trial, providing 58 MW of flexible load under management. We will look to productise if the trial is successful and we can see a pathway to value. In FY24 we set a target to have 150 MW of distributed customer energy resources under orchestration by FY28.

During FY26 we deployed Nebula, a distributed energy resource orchestration platform for enterprise customers, creating a foundation for future customer flexibility services. As at 30 June 2026 around 100 customers were connected to the platform. Nebula enables Genesis to coordinate customer energy devices to optimise value for customers while supporting a more efficient and resilient electricity system. This capability strengthens our ability to support customer electrification and participate in emerging flexibility markets.

HELPING HOME AND BUSINESS CUSTOMERS MANAGE THEIR ENERGY TRANSITION

Our strategy includes supporting customers to manage their energy transition by providing products, services and information that helps them make informed electrification decisions. These include Energy IQ, our Electrification Hub, electricity plans and EV charging solutions that support the shift from fossil fuels to electric alternatives. Our goal is for Genesis customers to represent 30% of the EV market by FY28.

Expanding access to EV charging infrastructure and services remains a key enabler of transport electrification. Our investment in ChargeNet in FY25 is helping to accelerate the rollout of charging infrastructure, with charging points projected to more than double by 2030, helping make EV adoption more accessible and convenient for New Zealanders.

In FY26, Ecotricity (now a Genesis product) partnered with Rewiring Aotearoa to host the Kill Bills tour, bringing together industry experts and solar partners to provide customers with information about home electrification. During the year, the Go Electric calculator, developed by Cogo, was also made available to help customers better understand electrification opportunities. Together, these initiatives provide practical information, personalised recommendations and indicative investment costs, helping customers identify options to reduce both emissions and energy costs.

We also launched the Great Lightbulb Switch initiative in Te Kūiti, distributing free energy-efficient LED lightbulbs to households to encourage the replacement of incandescent bulbs. 10,533 LED bulbs were given away to Te Kūiti households through the initiative, contributing to over 25,000 bulbs distributed nationwide during FY26. Following the success of the Te Kūiti pilot, Genesis will continue the programme in other communities across New Zealand to help more households lower their total cost of energy.

We also provide strategic advisory support to business customers seeking to reduce emissions and improve energy resilience. During FY26, we worked with customers to identify opportunities for fuel switching, process electrification, renewable energy adoption and energy efficiency improvements. Through Genesis' ring-fenced Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) fund, eligible customers were able to apply for funding to support eligible decarbonisation initiatives, including replacing LPG powered forklifts with electric alternatives and deploying electric plant and equipment. Genesis also facilitated energy transition roadmaps through specialist partners, providing customers with engineering assessments, indicative costs and implementation pathways to help them understand feasibility, timing and investment required to electrify their operations.

During FY26, Genesis expanded its support for the agricultural sector by partnering with FarmGen, a provider of purpose-built solar solutions for farms. Through the partnership, Genesis connected eligible farming customers with FarmGen's expertise and solar offering, providing farmers with an additional option to reduce energy costs, improve energy resilience and increase the use of renewable electricity on-site.

Collaboration with financial institutions and other partners also plays an important role in enabling customer action. During FY26, Genesis continued its sustainability partnership with Westpac, sharing expertise on solar energy, household electrification and gas transition pathways. These partnerships improve customer awareness of electrification opportunities and support access to financing solutions that can accelerate uptake of lower emissions technologies.

CUSTOMER TARGETS

Empowering the customer led transition.

TARGET[1]	TARGET, BASE YEAR AND PERFORMANCE	PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY	KEY DEPENDENCIES AND ASSUMPTIONS
Unlock 150 MW of flexibility by FY28 (distributed customer energy resources under orchestration)	**Target year: FY28 = 150 MW** Base year: FY24 = 0 MW **Current year: FY26 = 58 MW** Comparative year: FY25: 50 MW	Flexible load under orchestration grew from 50MW at 30 June 2025 to 58 MW at 30 June 2026, through the hot water control trial launched in FY25. As at 30 June 2026, 18,700 customers were enrolled in the trial, providing 58 MW of flexible load under management and shifting around 2 GWh of electricity demand away from peak periods. Insights from the trial indicate that the value delivered by flexible load depends on how and when assets are able to respond, rather than simply the volume of MW under management. As a result, a target based solely on MW is no longer considered the most appropriate measure of performance. We are using these insights to review and replace the target. We expect to provide an update in our FY27 Climate Statement.	The targets are dependent on identifying and developing commercially viable solutions. This is influenced by many factors including: ▪ government policies (e.g. incentives, subsidies, financing arrangements) ▪ customer preferences and sentiment (e.g. growing demand for electric and smart products) ▪ cost of living and economic conditions (e.g. affordability, inflationary pressures) ▪ technology improvements (e.g. advancement in EVs, solar panel efficiency and battery capacity) ▪ market factors (e.g. cost of gas, LPG, electricity) ▪ geopolitical dynamics and instability affecting global supply chains (e.g. petrol, diesel, equipment costs such as solar panels etc)
Genesis customers represent 30% of EV market by FY28	**Target year: FY28 = 30%** Base year: FY24 = 7% **Current year: FY26 = 11%** Comparative year: FY25 = 9%	As at 30 June 2026, 16,653 customers were on our EV plan, an increase of 43% from 30 June 2025. This exceeded the 21% growth in registered EVs and plug-in hybrids over the same period, increasing our share of New Zealand's EV and plug-in hybrid market from 9% to 11%. This target measures customers on our EV plan against the number of registered electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles in New Zealand. A customer could own more than one EV or plug-in hybrid, therefore an adjustment should be made to the number of registered vehicles to reflect this. As this information is not currently available no adjustment has been made. The reported progress could be understated as a result. This measure is therefore a proxy for plan penetration rather than a verified measure of market share. During FY27, we will review how performance against the target is measured to ensure it remains an appropriate measure of progress. That review may result in changes to the target and/or the way performance is measured. We expect to provide an update in our FY27 Climate Statement.	

1. Refer to Appendix I for measurement methods and assumptions.

TARGET[1]	TARGET, BASE YEAR AND PERFORMANCE	PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY	KEY DEPENDENCIES AND ASSUMPTIONS
Reduce absolute scope 3 emissions from use of sold products for sold and distributed fossil fuels 60.2% by FY30 and 90.0% by FY40	**Interim target year:** **FY30 = 544 kt CO_2e = 60.2% reduction** Base year: FY20 = 1,367 kt CO_2e **Current year:** **FY26 = 612 kt CO_2e = 55% reduction** Comparative year: FY25: 614 kt CO_2e = 55% reduction FY24: 545 kt CO_2e = 60% reduction	Absolute emissions from the use of sold products in FY26 were 55% below the FY20 base year. This is broadly unchanged from the reduction of FY25 but represents a step back from FY24 when emissions were 60% below the base year. The step back compared to FY24 reflects higher emissions associated with wholesale gas sales. In FY26 gas previously used for electricity generation was redirected to commercial and industrial customers due to the ongoing gas supply constraints and in FY25 gas swaps were used to secured gas for winter 2025. Emissions associated with retail gas sales continued to decline year on year.	The targets are dependent on: ▪ Cost-effective paths for customers to decarbonise homes and businesses emerging in the 2030's, supported by technology improvements, regulations and/or other market factors like fuel or carbon costs Key assumptions used when calculating the targets included: ▪ Kupe gas field approaching end of life in the mid-2030s ▪ Gas use is projected to decline in line with the anticipated decrease in production at Kupe and other gas fields
Reduce all other absolute scope 3 emissions from fuel and energy related activities 90.0% by FY40[2]	**Net zero target year:** **FY40 = 41 kt CO_2e = 90.0% reduction** Base year: FY20 = 412 kt CO_2e **Current year:** **FY26 = 231 kt CO_2e = 44% reduction** Comparative year: FY25: 336 kt CO_2e = 18% reduction FY24: 192 kt CO_2e = 53% reduction	Absolute emissions associated with fuel and energy-related activities in FY26 were 44% below the FY20 base year, improving from an 18% reduction in FY25 but less than the reduction in FY24 of 53%. The improvement in FY26, compared with FY25, reflected lower coal and gas purchases following reduced thermal generation. The increase in FY25 was driven by higher coal purchase volumes due to replenishment of the coal stockpile ahead of winter 2025.	

1. Refer to Appendix I for measurement methods and assumptions.
2. This metric includes upstream emissions from fuel and energy related activities, which includes sold products and thermal generation. The target is therefore applicable to both the customer and renewables pillars.

RENEWABLES

New Zealand's transition to a lower emissions economy is expected to increase demand for renewable electricity as transport, industrial processes and other sectors electrify. At the same time, climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, which may affect the availability and reliability of renewable generation. Together, these trends create significant opportunities to invest in new renewable generation while also requiring generation assets and the wider electricity system to remain resilient to changing climate conditions (refer to pages 30 to 32 for more information on these risks and opportunities).

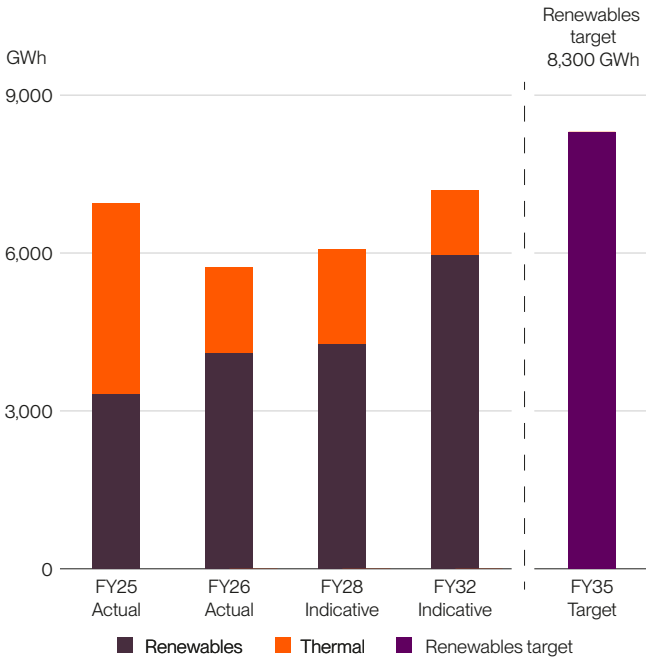
Our renewable generation strategy is designed to respond to both the opportunities created by electrification and the physical risks associated with climate change. By increasing renewable generation, we aim to support New Zealand's growing electricity demand, reduce emissions and strengthen the resilience of our generation portfolio. We are targeting approximately 5,000 GWh of renewable generation by FY28 and 8,300 GWh by FY35 through a combination of new development, acquisitions, partnerships and optimising our existing assets.

WE HAVE IDENTIFIED SIX PATHWAYS THAT SUPPORT DELIVERY OF THESE OBJECTIVES:

1. Developing and investing in solar generation
2. Contracting third-party renewable generation through PPAs
3. Developing a pipeline of options for wind generation
4. Assessing brownfield hydro enhancement options
5. Developing and enhancing relationships and partnerships
6. Maintaining a watching brief on emerging technologies

Diagram 4 provides an indicative view of how we aim to change our portfolio over time and **diagram 5** summarises the status and projected capital outlay of key projects in our renewable development pipeline. Together, these projects support delivery of our renewable generation target. How we intend to fund this growth is discussed in section 4.7.

Diagram 4: Indicative view of how we aim to change our generation portfolio (GWh)[1]



FY35 reflects Genesis' renewable generation target only. Thermal generation in FY35 will depend on future market conditions and operational requirements and is therefore not shown.

1. The graph includes PPAs.

Diagram 5: Our renewables development pipeline

PROJECT	CAPACITY / DURATION	STATUS	TOTAL PROJECT CAPEX[1]	COMMENTARY
Operational	**63 MW_P**		**$104m**	
Lauriston solar farm[2]	63 MW_P	Operating	$104m[3]	Operational
Committed growth capex	**206 MW_P**		**~$361m**	
Tihori[4] solar farm	136 MW_P	Under construction	$236m	COD Q1 FY28 | on budget
Leeston solar farm	70 MW_P	Consented[5]	~$125m	FID - Aug 2026
Progressed growth opportunities	**271 MW_P**		**$470 – 490m**	
Rangiriri solar farm	271 MW_P	Consented[6]	$470 – 490m	FID expected Q4/Q1 FY27/28
Discretionary growth opportunities	**~820 MW+**		**$1.1 – 1.2bn**	
Foxton solar farm	220 MW_P	Consented		No further update
Castle Hill wind farm	~300 MW	Consented		No further update
Early-stage wind prospects	~300 MW	Early-stage prospecting		No further update
Early-stage hydro enhancement	N/A	Early-stage prospecting		No further update
Joint Equity	**~1,000 MW**			
Yinson wind partnership	~1,000 MW	Early-stage equity options		No further update

1. Capex estimate up to FY32.
2. Genesis has a 40% interest in Lauriston solar farm and a PPA for 100% of its output.
3. Project financed with ~$13m equity funding by Genesis.
4. Formerly known as Edgecumbe.
5. Core solar farm consents in place; consents for substation extension to be acquired.
6. Stages 1 & 2 (collectively 228 MWp) are consented. Consents are still to be acquired for Stage 3 (43 MWp).

1. DEVELOPING AND INVESTING IN SOLAR GENERATION

We have a goal to develop and operationalise up to 500 MW of solar by FY28. To achieve this, we have developed and continue to actively manage a pipeline of solar farm projects spanning various development stages (greenfield, consented, advanced stage asset) to support a phased approach to capacity delivery. The timing, sequencing and progression of projects within the pipeline are regularly reviewed and adjusted based on factors such as grid connection availability, environmental and technical assessments, stakeholder consultation outcomes, and overall project viability. Refer to page 18 for progress against the target.

2. CONTRACTING THIRD-PARTY RENEWABLE GENERATION THROUGH PPAS

To date we have signed PPAs for approximately 1,665 GWh[1] of new renewable generation, including solar, wind and geothermal energy; this reflects a mix of operating and contracted capacity supporting near-term supply. We are developing our PPA portfolio across operating and under-construction assets, alongside a pipeline of contracted and equity-backed opportunities that provide additional future generation optionality.

3. DEVELOPING A PIPELINE OF OPTIONS FOR WIND GENERATION

We continue to explore new opportunities and are developing a wind pipeline that includes the consented 300 MW Castle Hill wind farm, approximately 300 MW of early-stage wind prospects and early-stage options through the Yinson wind pipeline. We have also signed a memorandum of understanding with Taranaki Offshore Partnership to, at the appropriate time, investigate the commercial and regulatory viability of offshore wind in New Zealand and explore potential joint venture and offtake arrangements. Together, these initiatives provide a mix of near-term and longer-dated development opportunities.

4. ASSESSING BROWNFIELD HYDRO ENHANCEMENT OPTIONS

We are assessing hydro enhancement opportunities across our existing schemes to support availability, reliability and flexibility while unlocking incremental generation from the current asset base.

5. DEVELOPING AND ENHANCING RELATIONSHIPS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships with potential development partners, iwi, and technology providers can help accelerate our renewable development pipeline with new options and technologies. We are exploring different models for partnering where appropriate.

6. MAINTAINING A WATCHING BRIEF ON EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

There are new technologies being developed around the world which could form part of a lower emissions electricity system. We continue to monitor emerging technologies and maintain a watch for viable opportunities that Genesis could adopt.

1. This includes the geothermal PPA with Ngāwhā Energy signed on 11 August 2026.

RENEWABLE TARGETS

Grow our portfolio of renewable generation to support our net zero 2040 ambition.
The aim is to have ~8,300 GWh of renewable generation by FY35.

TARGET[1]	TARGET, BASE YEAR AND PERFORMANCE	PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY	KEY DEPENDENCIES AND ASSUMPTIONS
~5,000 GWh of renewable generation by FY28 and ~8,300 GWh of renewable generation by FY35	**Interim target year: FY28 = ~5,000 GWh** Base year: FY20 = 2,344 GWh **Current year: FY26 = 4,099 GWh** Comparative year: FY25: 3,325 GWh FY24: 3,134 GWh	Renewable generation (including securing contractually through PPAs) increased to 4,099 GWh in FY26. The increase of 774 GWh reflected: ▪ an increase in hydro generation of 504 GWh due to favourable hydrological conditions (above-average opening hydro storage at the start of FY26 and increased hydro inflows during the year); and ▪ an increase in renewable electricity purchased through PPAs of 276 GWh reflecting a full year of operations for Lauriston and Tauhara.	The targets are dependent on the commercial viability of the projects within the development pipeline. Each project is assessed through our capital framework which is discussed in section 4.7. Commercial viability is influenced by: ▪ return on investment which in turn is influenced by development costs, electricity market prices, plant location and portfolio, noting that: – development costs are influenced by factors such as cost of technology, inflation, grid connection requirements, exchange rates, interest rates and the availability of labour and construction resources; and – electricity market prices are influenced by the pace of electricity demand growth and the broader supply/demand balance in the New Zealand electricity market ▪ access to liquidity/funding options, which is one of our principal risks outlined in our Corporate Governance Statement. In FY26, we have strengthened our balance sheet through an equity raise, providing additional financial capacity to support and accelerate investment in our Gen35 strategy
Up to 500 MW of solar developed and operational by FY28[2]	**Target year: FY28 = 500 MW** Base year: FY20 = 0 MW **Current year: FY26 = 63 MW** Comparative year: FY25 = 63 MW FY24 = 0 MW	Operational[3] solar capacity remained at 63 MW in FY26 as no new solar projects reached first generation during the year. We continued progressing towards the FY28 target through development of our solar pipeline, including commencing construction of Tihori solar farm (136 MW), acquiring Rangiriri, a consented solar site (271 MW), and progressing development of Leeston (70 MW), Foxton (220 MW) and Rangiriri. Subsequent to 30 June 2026, Foxton received resource consent through the fast-track process and Leeston reached FID. While development of the solar pipeline continues to progress, current project delivery schedules indicate that operational delivery of the 500 MW target is likely to extend beyond FY28. We will continue to monitor project delivery timeframes and review the target if required.	
Development pathway in place by FY28 for 300 MW of wind[2]	**Target year: FY28 = 300 MW** Base year: FY25 = 0 MW **Current year: FY26: 0 MW**	We continued progressing towards our FY28 target during FY26 by advancing development of the ~300 MW Castle Hill wind farm option and other early-stage wind options. We entered into a framework agreement with Yinson Renewables to evaluate rights to equity and/or offtake participation across approximately 1 GW of onshore wind opportunities and signed a memorandum of understanding with Taranaki Offshore Partnership to explore the commercial development of offshore wind.	

1. Refer to Appendix I for measurement methods and assumptions.
2. This target reflects a building block which contributes to how we aim to achieve ~5,000 GWh of renewable generation by FY28 and ~8,300 GWh of renewable generation by FY35.
3. Operational refers to the status of the generating asset. Refer to Appendix I for the measurement methodology which includes capacity contracted through PPAs.

TARGET[1]	TARGET, BASE YEAR AND PERFORMANCE	PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY	KEY DEPENDENCIES AND ASSUMPTIONS
Reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity by 76.0% per GWh by FY30 and 97.7% per GWh by FY40[2]	**Interim target year:** **FY30 = 95 tCO_2e/GWh = 76.0% reduction** Base year: FY20 = 395 tCO_2e/GWh **Current year:** **FY26 = 197 tCO_2e/GWh = 50% reduction** Comparative year: FY25: 409 tCO_2e/GWh = 4% increase FY24: 410 tCO_2e/GWh = 4% increase	Scope 1 and 2 emission intensity reduced by 50% from the FY20 base year and improved significantly compared to FY25. This primarily reflected a lower proportion of electricity generated from thermal generation in FY26 (35% compared to 66% in FY20 and 58% in FY25). The majority of the reduction in thermal generation came from coal-fired generation, which has approximately twice the emissions intensity of gas. Coal represented only 5% of total generation in FY26 compared with 30% in FY20 and 25% in FY25, contributing to the reduction in emissions intensity. Achievement of this target assumed deployment of biomass at Huntly. While our FY26 assessment confirmed biomass can be used to displace coal at Huntly Power Station, it also concluded that current biomass economics remains below our investment hurdle rate and does not support progressing to the next stage of investment at this time. As a result we no longer expect to meet the FY30 interim target based on normal hydrology and expected market conditions. During FY27, we will assess the implications of this on the FY40 target. We expect to provide an update in our FY27 Climate Statement.	The current plan to achieve our emissions intensity FY40 targets is dependent on: ▪ Identifying and securing a commercially viable supply chain of biomass for 300 kt per annum (which, given our recent assessment that biomass will not be progressed to the next stage of investment, means that we are assessing the implications for our FY40 target) ▪ Electricity market being ~95% renewable in 2030 and a range of renewable alternatives for firming electricity being available by 2040 Key assumptions used when calculating the targets included: ▪ Average (P50) hydrological conditions ▪ Genesis grows its renewable portfolio of electricity generation to ~8,300 GWh by FY35
Reduce scope 1 and 3 emissions intensity from fuel and energy related activities covering all sold electricity by 75.9% per GWh by FY30 and 96.2% per GWh by FY40[2]	**Interim target year:** **FY30 = 58 tCO_2e/GWh = 75.9% reduction** Base year: FY20 = 241 tCO_2e/GWh **Current year:** **FY26 = 102 tCO_2e/GWh = 58% reduction** Comparative year: FY25: 234 tCO_2e/GWh = 3% reduction FY24: 238 tCO_2e/GWh = 1% reduction	Scope 1 and 3 emissions intensity reduced by 58% from the FY20 base year and improved significantly compared to FY25. This primarily reflected lower thermal generation in FY26 and lower emissions associated with electricity purchased for customers, as a greater proportion of electricity was sourced through PPAs and the wholesale market and New Zealand generation was 93% renewable in FY26 compared with 82% in FY20 and 85% in FY25. The reduction was greater than for Scope 1 and 2 intensity because this metric also includes emissions associated with electricity purchased for customers. Achievement of this target assumed deployment of biomass at Huntly. While our FY26 assessment confirmed biomass can be used to displace coal at Huntly Power Station, it also concluded that current biomass economics remains below our investment hurdle rate and does not support progressing to the next stage of investment at this time. As a result we no longer expect to meet the FY30 interim target based on normal hydrology and expected market conditions. During FY27, we will assess the implications of this on the FY40 target. We expect to provide an update in our FY27 Climate Statement.	

1. Refer to Appendix I for measurement methods and assumptions.
2. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. See explanation of the difference between our two intensity targets on page 39.

FLEXIBILITY

The transition to a lower emissions future is accelerating the development of weather-dependent renewable generation such as solar and wind. While these technologies are fundamental to electrification, their intermittent nature can increase wholesale market volatility and lead to greater seasonal and intra-day price fluctuations (refer to pages 33 to 35 for more information on these risks and opportunities).

Maintaining a reliable and secure electricity system will require a balanced portfolio of generation assets, fuels, storage and firming solutions to manage this intermittency and meet growing peak demand.

Genesis existing generation portfolio provides flexibility and firming services, with Huntly serving as a key source of dispatchable capacity that supports system security during periods of low renewable generation and high demand.

Together with fuel optionality, storage capabilities and longer-dated firming products, we are developing the capability to support market resilience through the energy transition.

To enhance our ability to provide flexibility, firming and security of supply we are progressing a range of opportunities across different time horizons, alongside initiatives to capture commercial value, optimise hydro generation and assess emerging technologies. Together, these initiatives are designed to strengthen portfolio resilience, support system reliability and deliver our target of approximately 1,300 MW of flexible dispatchable generation capacity centred at Huntly by FY35.

KEY INITIATIVES INCLUDE:

1. Investing in utility scale batteries to provide hourly flexibility
2. Gas contracting arrangements to provide daily, weekly and monthly flexibility
3. Biomass supply chain to provide seasonal and annual flexibility investigated through FY26, ready to pursue when commercially viable
4. Securing commercial value from flexibility
5. Plant and operational improvements to optimise our existing thermal and hydro generation asset efficiency, flexibility, reliability and capacity
6. Actively exploring alternative technologies and fuels

Diagram 6 summarises the status and anticipated capital investment associated with key projects in our flexibility development pipeline. Together, these projects support delivery of our flexibility target. How we intend to fund this growth is discussed in section 4.7.

1. INVESTING IN UTILITY SCALE BATTERIES TO PROVIDE HOURLY FLEXIBILITY

Batteries provide versatile energy storage with fast-start capabilities. They can create value through price arbitrage, portfolio optimisation and ancillary products.

In FY24 we set a target to have 100 MW/200 MWh BESS operational at Huntly by FY28 and up to 400 MW/800 MWh operational by FY35. Construction of stage one is currently underway and is expected to be operational in September 2026, achieving this first target. In April 2026, we made a final investment decision on stage two, doubling the battery storage capacity at Huntly. Construction of stage two is expected to begin in Q2 FY27 and anticipated to be operational by Q3 FY28.

2. GAS CONTRACTING ARRANGEMENTS TO PROVIDE DAILY, WEEKLY AND MONTHLY FLEXIBILITY

Gas generation provides flexible firming capacity and remains central to our strategy. As more renewable generation comes online, gas is shifting from a baseload role to a peaking and firming role, supporting electricity supply on a weekly basis when renewable output is low and during periods of peak demand. Delivering this will require tools that enable gas to be supplied when needed, such as flexible supply contracts or storage options. Should the Government's proposed LNG import terminal proceed, access to imported LNG could provide an additional source of flexible gas supply.

3. BIOMASS SUPPLY CHAIN TO PROVIDE SEASONAL AND ANNUAL FLEXIBILITY INVESTIGATED THROUGH FY26, READY TO PURSUE WHEN COMMERCIALLY VIABLE

Coal-fired generation at Huntly Power Station currently provides a significant share of flexible thermal generation. It remains necessary to support security of supply during seasonal periods of low hydro inflows and constrained gas availability. At present, New Zealand has limited commercially viable lower emissions alternatives to manage seasonal demand and hydro variability, including dry-year risk.

We have been exploring alternative solid fuel options, such as biomass, to reduce generation emissions and improve supply resilience since FY21 and in FY24 we set a target to have a pathway in place by FY28 that provided 300 kt of biomass per annum.

During FY26, we concluded our technical and commercial assessment of biomass, including engagement with multiple supply partners. This work confirmed that biomass can technically be used to displace coal at Huntly Power Station and that commercial readiness has been established through development of a biomass fuel specification. However, the assessment also concluded that current biomass economics remains below our investment hurdle rate, making deployment uneconomic at present. Under current market expectations, biomass economics are not expected to become commercially attractive until the 2030s. As a result, we do not expect to have a biomass pathway in place by FY28 based on current market conditions.

Biomass remains a potential future option, and we remain well positioned to progress should market conditions support a commercial investment. We remain ready to contract if biomass prices move within the required commercial range of ~$500 per tonne.

Securing a commercially viable supply chain of biomass for 300 kt per annum is a key assumption underpinning our SBTs for FY30 and FY40. Given the current commercial conditions, we do not expect to meet our FY30 interim target based on normal hydrology and expected market conditions. Refer to page 19 for more information.

4. SECURING COMMERCIAL VALUE FROM FLEXIBILITY

The Rankine units at Huntly remain critical firming assets for the electricity system. The 10-year Huntly Firming Options (HFOs) support their continued availability through to 2035, helping maintain system security and market capacity.

5. PLANT AND OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS TO OPTIMISE OUR EXISTING THERMAL AND HYDRO GENERATION ASSET EFFICIENCY, FLEXIBILITY, RELIABILITY AND CAPACITY

With the amount of intermittent generation increasing, the operational role of our thermal and hydro assets is changing, both are expected to play a greater firming role as solar, wind and grid-scale batteries allow for these assets to be utilised at higher value times. As part of our ongoing asset management activities, we are pursuing opportunities that increase capacity, efficiency, flexibility and reliability across the fleet such as hydro scheme optimisation, efficiency gain opportunities and targeted asset improvements.

6. ACTIVELY EXPLORING ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND FUELS

The pace of investment in exploring alternative technologies and fuels continues both domestically and overseas. We are actively keeping abreast of emerging generation technologies and alternative fuels that could play a role in our future portfolio across both generation and retail. We evaluate the offerings for their commercial viability, impact on retail customers, contribution to energy security, and potential to support lower emission outcomes. Areas of focus include:

- Alternative and lower emission fuels such as emerging biomass varietals and other forms of bioenergy, including considering the use of LNG should the government proceed with their plans to import it.
- Emerging alternative lower emission, high-efficiency generation technologies, including those that leverage geothermal resources and storage mechanisms.

We are also monitoring developments in carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) and maintaining engagement to remain well positioned as these technologies evolve.

Diagram 6: Our flexibility development pipeline

PROJECT	CAPACITY / DURATION	STATUS	TOTAL PROJECT CAPEX[1]	COMMENTARY
Committed growth capex	**200 MW**		**$241m**	
Huntly BESS stage 1	100 MW / 200 MWh	Under construction	$135m	COD Q1 FY27 | under budget
Huntly BESS stage 2	100 MW / 200 MWh	FID delivered	$106m	FID – Apr 2026
Discretionary growth opportunities – firming[2]	**50 – 100 MW**		**$250 – 400m**	
Gas storage	N/A	Under active review		Discussions ongoing
Huntly unit 7 peaker	~50 – 100 MW	Under review		No further update

FLEXIBILITY TARGETS

Transition our thermal generation portfolio. The aim is to have 1,300 MW flexible capacity at Huntly by FY35[3].

TARGET[4]	TARGET, BASE YEAR AND PERFORMANCE	PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY	KEY DEPENDENCIES AND ASSUMPTIONS
100 MW/200 MWh BESS operational at Huntly by FY28 and up to 400MW / 800 MWh operational by FY35	**Interim target year: FY28 = 100 MW** Base year: FY24 = 0 MW **Current year: FY26 = 0 MW** Comparative year: FY25 = 0 MW	We continued progressing towards our FY28 target during FY26 through construction of the 100 MW / 200 MWh BESS at Huntly Power Station. In April 2026, we reached FID on our second BESS project and commenced detailed design and supply agreement negotiations.	The targets are dependent on the commercial viability of lower emission options relative to alternative options which are influenced by: ▪ Identifying and securing supply chain options for biomass and/or selling flexible generation that is commercially competitive with coal and other fuels. In the near term, coal feedstock will be needed to ensure security of supply ▪ Availability and commercial viability of gas options (e.g. suitable gas storage reservoirs, LNG, confidence in gas availability) ▪ Electricity market prices for flexible generation, influenced by the generation mix
Pathway in place by FY28 which provides 300 kt per annum of biomass	**Target year: FY28 = 300 kt** Base year: FY24 = 0 kt **Current year: FY26 = 0 kt** Comparative year: FY25 = 0 kt	During FY26 we completed our technical and commercial assessment of biomass. While the assessment confirmed biomass can be used to displace coal at Huntly Power Station, it also concluded that current biomass economics remains below our investment hurdle rate and does not support progressing to the next stage of investment at this time. As a result, we do not expect to have a biomass pathway in place by FY28 to meet this target under current market conditions.	

1. Capex estimate up to FY32.
2. Excludes 300 MW of additional BESS options.
3. This target was reduced from 1,400 MW to 1,300 MW in FY26 to reflect the current and expected configuration of equipment at Huntly.
4. Refer to Appendix I for measurement methods and assumptions.

4.3 Managing through the transition

In this section, we outline our strategy to manage the transition away from fossil fuels and how we manage our exposure to climate-related regulation.

Managing the transition from fossil fuels

Fossil fuels currently play an important role in providing reliable and affordable energy to New Zealand. They provide energy on demand and support system resilience during dry years, unplanned outages, gas production constraints or delays in new renewable generation development. As a result, Genesis continues to play a vital role in supporting New Zealand's energy transition using gas and coal.

We need to reduce our reliance on these fuels if New Zealand is to meet its net zero 2050 commitments. The process of transitioning from fossil fuels creates risks for Genesis and is managed across three areas: transitioning from coal generation, transitioning from gas generation (including the role of Kupe), and engaging with industry and regulators.

1. TRANSITIONING FROM COAL GENERATION

Coal-fired generation currently provides much of New Zealand's firming capacity, especially during dry years, periods of low renewable output, or gas shortages.

The Rankine units are expected to remain available through to 2035 supported by the 10-year HFOs, providing firming capacity while lower emission alternatives are developed. Alternatives to manage seasonal and hydro variability are currently still limited and not yet commercially viable.

Over time, coal use is expected to decrease as options like flexible gas, and potentially biomass and LNG become commercially feasible. As discussed in the 'Flexibility' section we remain well positioned to progress with biomass when commercial conditions support investment.

2. TRANSITIONING USING GAS GENERATION AND THE ROLE OF KUPE

Gas generation is shifting from a more traditional baseload role towards a flexible firming role. It is this characteristic which remains central to maintaining system reliability. Leveraging this as a viable option requires both fuel supply contracts, and the ability to use the gas flexibly (e.g. storage, flexible supply or sales contracts).

The New Zealand gas market is in decline. We are managing our gas position as part of our broader fuel and generation options through portfolio management, gas supply and sales contracts and contracted options.

Kupe – a central source of our current gas supply. Its production is declining over time, with end-of-field life expected in the mid-2030s. We are supplementing our Kupe gas with other supply contracts as needed to manage our portfolio requirements.

Flexible contracts – we coordinate with large industrial gas users to support flexible gas availability to meet security and reliability needs. This remains an area of ongoing work.

Gas storage – we have secured exclusive rights to negotiate with the Tariki joint venture for up to 10 PJ of gas storage at Tariki.

LNG – if progressed through government policy and regulatory change, LNG offers a unique facet to add to our fuel strategy. Ideally this would enable gas to be imported when most needed to maintain security, reliability and improved affordability in coordination with other flexible fuels (e.g. coal and potentially biomass).

The 'Renewables' and 'Flexibility' sections outline how we aim to grow our generation portfolio and change the way we operate our existing assets which should reduce our reliance on gas over time.

3. ENGAGING WITH INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT

We work with industry participants, regulators and Government to support the transition toward a lower emissions electricity system. This includes engagement with stakeholders on issues relevant to energy security concerns, affordability, and sustainability. We closely track regulatory developments and participate in policy discussions, contributing our perspective as and when appropriate given our unique market role.

Government policy, energy security projects and evolving fuel-supply options play a significant role in shaping both the pace and trajectory of the energy transition. We participated in more than 40 regulatory and policy change processes over FY26, ensuring our unique and experienced sector perspectives were able to be considered.

Managing our exposure to climate-related regulation

We manage the risk of changes to Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) settings by continually monitoring and reviewing proposed regulatory changes to the ETS and providing submissions when relevant.

We manage our exposure to carbon prices through forward contracts and options and our investment in forestry partnerships which provide access to carbon units.

Although current market conditions are more subdued than in prior periods, carbon market volatility is expected to remain relevant over time as the market evolves.

Key dependencies

Managing through the transition is dependent on commercially viable solutions being available which are influenced by:

- the availability and relative affordability of lower emission alternatives to coal (e.g. biomass)
- changes to the ETS
- other regulatory settings or government actions

All of these are reflected within our principal risks outlined in our Corporate Governance Statement.

4.4 Climate scenarios and scenario analysis

Climate scenarios

Our climate scenarios encompass energy generation and retailing operations in New Zealand as well as energy distribution and transport activities that may impact energy generation and retailing activities (such as the development of distribution networks and distributed energy services and electrification of transport). Global trends anticipated to influence the New Zealand energy sector, such as the cost and availability of alternative technologies, are also incorporated.

A summary of our four climate scenarios, their key drivers, and the sources of data used to construct them can be found on page 26 and Appendix II.

Current events

As outlined in section 4.1, FY26 has seen a range of events that could have significant effects on the electricity and energy markets, and Genesis over the coming years.

Geopolitical tensions – FY26 has seen elevated geopolitical uncertainty and conflict across several regions, contributing to volatility in global energy, commodity and financial markets. These conditions have affected trade, supply chains and energy security, creating a more uncertain operating environment for businesses and economies, including New Zealand. This has led to an increased focus in New Zealand on strengthening energy security, resilience and affordability.

LNG import potential – During FY26, the Government progressed work to strengthen New Zealand's security of electricity supply, including plans to establish an LNG import facility. The proposal forms part of a broader package of measures to improve resilience during dry years and periods of fuel supply constraint. The Government expects to identify a preferred provider later this year and is working through the details of how the facility will be funded. If implemented, LNG could provide an additional source of fuel flexibility for the electricity sector and may influence the competitiveness of domestic gas and other long-duration storage and firming technologies.

Māui closure and Methanex exit – OMV has advised that the Māui gas field is expected to cease production by the end of 2026. Methanex has also indicated that ongoing declines in domestic gas production may challenge the continuation of its New Zealand operations. Although reduced industrial demand could partially offset declining supply, the net impact on gas availability remains uncertain given the loss of Māui production and broader declines across the gas sector. These developments may contribute to ongoing supply tightness and volatility as the market adjusts.

Electricity demand growth uncertainty – While electricity demand has shown some growth, growth to date has been slower than that assumed in our climate scenarios. Gas supply uncertainty, potential growth in data centres, and increasing electric vehicle adoption remain potentially significant drivers of future electricity demand, however the timing and scale at which these drivers may contribute to demand growth remains uncertain.

Political uncertainty – The global context, and local energy market challenges are colliding with the timeline into the 2026 New Zealand General election and political parties positioning, with a range of policy interventions (including some with more significant implications) being considered and discussed by all parties.

Review of climate scenarios

We reviewed our FY25 climate scenarios and the associated scenario analysis during the current reporting period, in accordance with our Climate-related Scenario and Scenario Analysis Policy.

The review considered:

- Major revisions in climate science, climate data or reference scenarios used to develop our climate scenarios;
- Changes to focal questions, organisational boundaries, and time horizons;
- Identification of new or modified driving forces and climate-related risks or opportunities compared to previous analyses (refer to section 7.1 for discussion on the trend analysis undertaken in FY26);
- Major changes to Genesis' strategy, operating model, or structure.

We also considered the implications of the current events outlined above, as these create uncertainty over the short-term. Although these events are significant to the electricity sector, our climate scenarios are intended to provide a longer-term strategic view, with a focal point in the medium term (approximately 10-15 years from now).

In practice, the climate scenarios are primarily used to provide strategic context around transition pathways, uncertainty, and potential future states. The scenarios also allow us to sense-check the resilience and direction of our strategy over the longer term. The major near-term potential changes to markets from these current events have been considered through our businesses core operations, risk management, and strategy processes.

Our review concluded that our scenarios remain coherent with existing long-term views of electricity market changes. Accordingly, the overall architecture, temperature pathways, and key assumptions of our four scenarios disclosed in FY26 are consistent with those disclosed in FY25.

Minor refinements were made to our climate scenarios in FY26 to maintain relevance and accuracy, such as updating underlying data inputs to reflect the Climate Change Commission's (CCC) final 2024 modelling (FY25 scenarios used the CCC 2021 and draft 2024 modelling).

Climate scenario analysis – process and strategic integration

Climate scenario analysis was not performed in FY26, as there were no significant changes to our climate scenarios and our strategy, Gen35. Further, separate analysis and scenario work was undertaken to understand the potential impacts of changes within the gas market.

In FY25, the climate scenario analysis was completed as a standalone process using risk mapping and qualitative analysis. No quantitative modelling was undertaken.

In FY26, we have made progress integrating the climate scenario analysis into our strategic planning process by:

- aligning broader strategic scenario work with the climate scenarios and incorporating the shared driving forces and assumptions;
- developing a clear set of resilience testing principles to enhance the consistency, transparency, and repeatability of future analyses. These principles are designed to better align resilience testing with both our strategy and risk management processes. Going forward, resilience tests will follow these guidelines.

Scenario analysis process used in FY25[1]

1

IDENTIFIED AND PRIORITISED

In September 2024, three workshops were held with senior leaders to identify risks and opportunities, review and update underlying planning assumptions and refine and update Gen35. The strategy team utilised the outputs of these workshops to update and refresh the driving forces used in the development of our scenarios.

2

DEVELOPED FOCAL QUESTION / DEFINED THE PROBLEM

We determined the boundaries of our analysis by defining time horizons and the extent of our value chain.

We developed our climate scenarios around the focal question "How could climate change plausibly affect our business, what should we do and when?"

3

IDENTIFIED DRIVING FORCES

The outputs from the STEEP analysis carried out in the strategy workshops were organised according to their influence and uncertainty. The highest rated driving forces from a long list compiled using the Energy Sector Scenarios and Genesis' FY23 driving forces were grouped into key themes and used to identify important data for analysis.

4

DEVELOPED SCENARIOS

We used the driving forces identified in step 3, the latest climate change scenarios for New Zealand published by NIWA, the latest climate modelling published by the Climate Change Commission and the Energy Sector Climate Scenarios published by Aotearoa Circle to refresh our climate scenarios. This analysis resulted in changes to our three existing scenarios and the creation of a new scenario.

5

DETERMINED IMPACT

We mapped our material climate-related risks and opportunities to key revenue streams and qualitatively assessed the impact they would have under each of our four climate scenarios and three-time horizons (refer to section 7.4 for information on the different time horizons).

6

ASSESSED STRATEGIC RESILIENCE

Risk owners and subject matter experts reviewed and validated the analysis completed in step 5 and considered how resilient each of our key revenue streams were under each climate scenario and time horizon. They also considered how effective the company strategy was in managing the climate-related risk/opportunity and identified considerations for the future.

The scenarios, scenario analysis process and outcomes were reviewed by the ELT and ARC in April 2025 and approved by the Board in June 2025.

1. Climate scenario analysis was not performed in FY26, as there were no significant changes to our climate scenarios and our strategy, Gen35.

Overview of our climate-related scenarios

	COORDINATED TRANSFORMATION	GREEN TAPE	DELAYED TRANSFORMATION	HOT HOUSE
Key assumption	This scenario involves a cohesive approach to climate change agreed between nations, enabling a portfolio of lower-carbon options to develop. It involves a rapid, globally coordinated transition aligned to net zero, with strong policy, high carbon prices and accelerated electrification.	This scenario is driven by domestic government legislation and more sustainable choices by consumers. New Zealand leads decarbonisation ahead of global peers, resulting in strong domestic policy and higher near-term transition costs.	Under this scenario New Zealand begins to adopt lower emissions technology by 2040 in the tailwinds of others' technological progress. Policy action is limited initially and accelerates later.	Under this scenario emissions continue to increase. Government response is based on adaptation, not mitigation. Limited climate action results in more extreme physical risks.
Rationale for selecting the scenario	This scenario was selected because it assesses whether Genesis' strategy remains resilient under early and sustained transition pressure. It aligns with New Zealand's commitment to achieving net zero by 2050 and the requirements of NZ CS 1.	This scenario was selected because it assesses Genesis' exposure to uneven global progress and domestically driven transition risks.	This scenario was selected because it assesses Genesis's exposure to late-emerging transition risks, including rapid policy change and potential asset stranding.	This scenario was selected because it assesses the impact of severe physical climate outcomes on Genesis' assets, operations and ability to maintain reliable supply. It aligns with the requirements of NZ CS 1.
°C warming at 2050/2100	1.6/1.5°C	1.9/2.2°C	1.9/2.6°C	2.1/3.3°C
Pathways	RCP 2.6 SSP 1-1.9	RCP 4.5 SSP 4-3.4	RCP 4.5 SSP 2-4.5	RCP 8.5 SSP 3-7.0
Global policy ambition	Highly ambitious and coordinated	Moderate overall, highly differentiated	Moderate overall, highly differentiated	Low
NZ policy ambition	Immediate and smooth, globally coordinated	Immediate and bold	Slow and lagging globally (delayed to 2030s)	Limited
Access to financial services (e.g. some forms of capital and insurance)	Lenders and insurers enforce strict environmental and social conditions	Financing for transition technologies becomes accessible, supported by government incentives	Financing is challenging as lenders look to other countries with more favourable policy settings	Access to capital for fossil-fuelled assets is accessible into the mid-2030s
Demand change	Moderate / fast	Fast	Gradual	Slow / moderate
Technology change	Fast (late 2020s)	Moderate (late 2020s)	Moderate (early 2030s)	Slow (not focused on climate)
Customer preference change	Fast	Fast	Moderate (early 2030s)	Slow (not front of mind)
Physical risk severity	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Extreme
Transition risk severity	Moderate / high	High	Low / moderate	Low / moderate

4.5 Material climate-related risks and opportunities

The table below outlines our identified material climate-related transition and physical risks and opportunities, and the corresponding time horizons over which we reasonably anticipate them to manifest most. Pages 28 to 35 discuss each material risk and opportunity, including anticipated impacts, current impacts where relevant, our strategy to manage them and associated metrics. Section 4.6 complements the risk and opportunity disclosures by providing additional information on the material financial impacts that arose across multiple climate-related risks and opportunities during FY26, including where those impacts are recognised in the financial statements. Given the future is uncertain, actual outcomes may differ from those described on pages 28 to 35.

THEME	TYPE	RISK / OPPORTUNITY TITLE	TIME HORIZON: SHORT (0-5 YRS)	TIME HORIZON: MEDIUM (6-15 YRS)	TIME HORIZON: LONG (16 + YRS)
Customer	TO	Electrification of homes, industry and transport increases electricity demand, resulting in increased electricity sales and opportunities to develop new customer propositions that increase earnings		■	
	TR	Customers transition away from gas and LPG, or adopt alternative energy technologies, resulting in lower demand, reduced earnings and potential impairment of LPG assets		■	
Renewables	TO	The anticipated increase in electricity demand and lower renewable construction costs increases the investment value proposition for renewable generation, creating an opportunity to transition away from fossil fuel generation and increase earnings		■	
	PR PO	Warmer temperatures and longer dry spells are expected to change the volume and timing of hydro inflows and are likely to result in less predictable hydro generation volumes and earnings		■	■
	PR	More frequent and intense rain / cyclone events cause damage to hydro assets and/or related infrastructure, resulting in increased capital expenditure costs and/or lower generation volumes and earnings			■
Flexibility	TO	An acceleration of renewable generation to support electrification necessitates an increase in flexible/firming generation supply, creating an opportunity to earn more from new and existing assets		■	
	TR	Fossil fuel generation reduces faster than expected due to an accelerated pace of renewable generation, renewable fuels options, storage solutions and/or Government regulations, resulting in reduced earnings		■	
	TR	Increasing threats of supply disruption and/or unacceptably high wholesale prices results in Government regulating thermal asset operations, resulting in reduced earnings		■	

Key

TO Transition opportunity
TR Transition risk
PO Physical opportunity
PR Physical risk

CUSTOMER

TRANSITION OPPORTUNITY

Electrification of homes, industry, and transport increases electricity demand, resulting in increased electricity sales and opportunities to develop new customer propositions that increase earnings.

Technological advancements and affordability of alternative technologies create new opportunities for customers to reduce reliance on fossil fuels in their homes, businesses and transport. These technologies include distributed solar and batteries[1], electric vehicles and smart appliances and equipment. Combining data platforms, AI and smart devices will enable Genesis to create new customer propositions through concepts such as virtual power plants[2] that 'extend beyond the meter'. Electrification of industry, transport and heating will increase electricity demand over the coming decades as consumer preferences change and carbon alternatives become more affordable.

Anticipated impact

Technology advancements and electrification of transport provide an opportunity for Genesis to increase retail revenue and earnings through strategic partnerships and vertical integration of offerings to EV owners.

Electrification is expected to increase demand and load on the National Grid, leading to increased retail and wholesale revenue and earnings. This also provides the opportunity to develop new renewable generation assets, which is discussed in the 'Renewables' section on page 30.

Business unit impacted: Retail

Increased sales (which leads to increased earnings) from increased electricity demand and new products and services.

Time horizon: Short to medium

Metrics

- New Zealand electricity consumption (GWh)
- Genesis retail electricity sales (GWh)
- Genesis retail electricity sales (as a % of New Zealand electricity consumption)
- Number of electric vehicles registered in New Zealand
- Number of our retail customers on our EV plan at 30 June
- Number of ICPs in New Zealand with solar
- Number of our customers with solar at 30 June

Refer to section 5.4 for analysis of metrics.

Strategy to manage opportunity

Refer to the 'Customer' part of section 4.2.

Current impact

The trends in the metrics presented in section 5.4, together with recent MBIE Energy Quarterly reports indicates electrification in New Zealand is beginning to emerge, although at a slower pace than anticipated. While overall electricity demand during FY26 continued to be influenced by large industrial customers, increases in residential and commercial electricity consumption, continued growth in electric vehicle registrations and customer adoption of distributed energy technologies shows that the underlying drivers of increased electrification are strengthening.

During FY26, the current impacts of this opportunity on Genesis were reflected in continued investment in customer transition initiatives and growth in customer adoption of distributed energy technologies. Customers on our EV plans increased by 43% during the year, from 11,607 to 16,653, and customers with solar increased 12%, from 30,011 to 33,640. We also continued to expand customer participation in distributed energy solutions and flexible load management through our hot water control trial, with 58 MW of flexible load under management at 30 June 2026.

The current financial impacts of this opportunity during FY26 primarily related to costs incurred developing customer transition initiatives and trialling distributed energy technologies. The cost of these programs are included in the capital deployment metrics disclosed in section 5.5.

Although customer adoption of electrification technologies continued to increase, retail electricity sales volumes remained broadly consistent with FY25. As a result the opportunity did not translate to a material increase in revenue in FY26.

1. Solar electricity produced by households using rooftop systems and stored in batteries which are connected to the electricity grid.
2. Virtual power plants are a network of assets connected to the electricity grid that you can control to provide support to the grid when demand is high and supply is low.

CUSTOMER

TRANSITION RISK

Customers transition away from gas and LPG, or adopt alternative energy technologies, resulting in lower demand, reduced earnings and potential impairment of LPG assets.

For New Zealand to meet its Paris Agreement commitments, significant changes are expected in how customers consume and source energy. This shift could be driven by changes in consumer preferences, government policies, affordability and availability of alternative technologies, and the relative cost of different energy sources.

These factors may lead customers to transition away from gas and LPG and may also accelerate the adoption of electrification and 'beyond the meter' technologies, such as rooftop solar, battery storage, EV charging and other distributed energy resources.

Anticipated impact

If customers transition away from gas and LPG, it may result in lower demand for these fuels. The same factors may also encourage electricity customers to adopt 'beyond the meter' technologies and self-generate a greater proportion of their energy needs, reducing electricity demand.

These driving forces present both a risk and an opportunity for Genesis. There is a risk that customers may choose competing technologies or providers, resulting in lower sales and earnings; however, these driving forces may also create opportunities to develop new products, services and revenue streams. The opportunity is discussed further on page 28.

Business unit impacted: Retail

Lower gas and LPG volumes may result in lower earnings and potential impairment of LPG related assets. Increased adoption of 'beyond the meter' technologies may reduce electricity sales volumes and earnings. The outcome will depend in part on the extent to which customers adopt alternative energy solutions provided by Genesis.

Time horizon: Short to medium

Metrics

Gas and LPG

- Active gas ICPs in New Zealand
- New Zealand gas and LPG consumption (PJ)
- Number of our retail customers using fossil fuels
- Percentage of our customer base using fossil fuels
- Retail gas and LPG sales and gross margin
- Carrying value of LPG assets ($m)

Electricity

- Genesis retail electricity sales (GWh)
- Number of electricity customers
- Number of ICPs in New Zealand with solar
- Number of our customers with solar at 30 June

Gas, LPG and electricity

- Net customer churn

Refer to sections 5.2 and 5.4 for analysis of metrics.

Strategy to manage risk

Refer to the 'Customer' part of section 4.2.

Current impact

The trend in the metrics presented in sections 5.2 and 5.4 suggest consumers are starting to transition away from gas which is reflected in an ongoing decline of active gas ICPs. This is coupled with continued growth in customer adoption of EVs and distributed energy technologies such as rooftop solar, indicating increasing adoption of alternative energy technologies.

Based on the analysis of the metrics in sections 5.2 and 5.4, this risk did not have a material financial impact in FY26.

While retail gas and LPG sales volumes declined during the year, these changes were primarily attributable to commercial factors that are not considered climate-related.

RENEWABLES

TRANSITION OPPORTUNITY

The anticipated increase in electricity demand and lower renewable construction costs increases the investment value proposition for renewable generation, creating an opportunity to transition away from fossil fuel generation and increase earnings.

The anticipated increase in electricity demand as customers choose to electrify their homes, businesses and transport, coupled with lower construction costs and improved speed to deliver renewable generation assets makes investment in solar and wind generation assets more feasible. The realisation of this opportunity may be impacted by:

1) The government's commitment to net zero and the favourable economics of new renewable generation, which increases interest in these projects. This is expected to lead to increased competition for commercially viable generation sites, project delays arising from connection and consent backlogs, and supply chain and contractor availability constraints, impacting the timing and delivery of new renewable projects.
2) Volatility in construction costs arising from factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange movements, inflationary pressures, equipment and freight costs, and changes in trade, tax and regulatory settings. These factors may have either a positive or negative impact on project economics and final investment decisions.

Anticipated impact

Generation from new renewable assets will enable Genesis to:

1) replace baseload fossil fuel generation volumes and earnings and reduce operating costs;
2) increase generation volumes and earnings by capturing additional generation volumes expected from customers choosing to electrify their homes, businesses and transport; and
3) use displaced baseload fossil fuel generation to provide flexible generation to firm the grid. This opportunity is discussed on page 33.

Business unit impacted: Wholesale

Increased capital outlay from investment in new renewable generation and increased borrowing will create pressure on debt metrics in the short-term but is expected to increase earnings and reduce operating costs once the assets are operational.

Time horizon: Short to medium

Metrics

- New Zealand electricity consumption (GWh)
- Total owned and contracted renewable generation (GWh)
- Renewable generation (as a % of total owned generation)

Refer to section 5.4 for analysis of metrics.

Strategy to manage opportunity

Refer to the 'Renewables' part of section 4.2.

Current impact

During FY26, we continued to invest in developing our renewable generation pipeline and securing additional renewable electricity through PPAs. Construction commenced on the Tihori solar farm, Rangiriri was acquired, and development work progressed on Leeston, Foxton, Rangiriri and Castle Hill projects.[1]

We also entered into a framework agreement with Yinson Renewables providing exclusive rights to equity and/or offtake participation across approximately 1 GW of onshore wind development opportunities and signed a memorandum of understanding with Taranaki Offshore Partnership to explore the commercial development of offshore wind.

These activities resulted in capital investment of $85.0 million during FY26, of which $80.2 million was capitalised as property, plant and equipment, and recognised in the balance sheet and $4.8 million was recognised in the income statement. Amounts outstanding at 30 June 2026 in respect of these activities were recognised within trade and other payables and accruals in the balance sheet.

We also completed a $400 million equity raise during FY26, strengthening our balance sheet and increasing our capacity to fund the continued development and construction of renewable generation projects under Gen35. The financial statement impacts of the equity raise are discussed in section 4.6.

We entered into a 15-year PPA for 70% of the output from the Mt Cass Wind Farm. Electricity volumes acquired through existing PPAs increased by 276 GWh during FY26, reflecting a full year of generation from Lauriston and Tauhara. These arrangements affect gross margin. As the resulting financial impacts cannot be separately attributed to this opportunity, they are included within the overall quantification of material financial impacts arising across multiple climate-related risks and opportunities in section 4.6.

1. Subsequent to 30 June 2026, Foxton received resource consent through the fast-track process and Leeston reached FID.

RENEWABLES

PHYSICAL RISK AND PHYSICAL OPPORTUNITY

Warmer temperatures and longer dry spells are expected to change the volume and timing of hydro inflows and are likely to result in less predictable hydro generation volumes and earnings.

Climate change is expected to cause shifts in rainfall patterns leading to more intense and frequent storms in some areas, and prolonged droughts in others. These changes are likely to result in less predictable hydro inflows over time.

Changes in seasonal temperatures and precipitation are expected to be more significant than annual changes. Warmer temperatures may lead to earlier snowmelt, altering the inflow patterns in rivers and reservoirs for Tekapo's catchments. These changes could result in better alignment of hydro inflows with electricity demand.

Changes in temperatures could have a wider effect such as shifting energy usage in New Zealand: increasing summer temperatures could increase electricity demand for cooling, while warmer winters could reduce electricity demand for heating. Given hydro inflows are expected to become less predictable over time, this change creates both a risk and an opportunity for Genesis.

Anticipated impact

As weather patterns shift, warmer temperatures and longer dry spells may become more frequent. This could:

- alter hydro inflows. This is a risk as well as an opportunity as hydro flows may better align with electricity demand, which could help manage price volatility and increase generation revenue;
- result in proliferation of weed (including new species) or new pests (such as golden clams), which would increase maintenance costs and reduce, or constrain, generation output if not well managed.

More volatile hydro inflows are also expected to increase the need for flexible generation to firm the grid. This opportunity is discussed on page 33.

Business unit impacted: Wholesale

The earnings and carrying value[1] of hydro generation assets could either increase or decrease depending on supply and demand for electricity at the time.

Time horizon: Short, medium and long

Metrics

- Hydro inflows (GWh)
- Hydro generation (GWh)
- Carrying value of hydro generation assets ($m)

Refer to section 5.3 for analysis of metrics.

Strategy to manage risk/opportunity

Refer to the 'Renewables' and 'Flexibility' parts of section 4.2.

We continue to track and monitor the impacts of climate change on our generation assets and, where appropriate, make generation decisions based on these impacts.

Current impact

Climate conditions during FY26 were characterised by predominantly above-average temperatures across New Zealand. While warmer temperatures are expected to influence the volume and timing of hydro inflows over time, hydro inflows are also affected by weather events, seasonal variability and catchment characteristics.

Hydro inflows into our catchments increased by 13% compared with FY25. Hydro generation increased by 20% (504 GWh) compared with FY25, reflecting higher hydro inflows together with higher opening storage levels at the beginning of the year. These conditions reduced the need for thermal generation.

Hydro inflows continue to be heavily influenced by weather events and seasonal and cyclical climate phenomena such as El Niño and La Niña. Hydro generation is also influenced by storage levels and reservoir management across interconnected hydro schemes. Consequently, it is difficult to determine the extent to which climate change materially influenced hydro inflows and hydro generation during FY26. As the resulting financial impacts cannot be separately attributed to this physical risk and opportunity, they are included within the overall quantification of material financial impacts arising across multiple climate-related risks and opportunities in section 4.6. Refer to section 5.3 for analysis of the related metrics.

1. Generation assets are recorded at fair value in the balance sheet. The valuation is based on a discounted cash flow model. Refer to note B1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

RENEWABLES

PHYSICAL RISK

More frequent and intense rain / cyclone events cause damage to hydro assets and/or related infrastructure, resulting in increased capital expenditure costs and/or lower generation volumes and earnings.

More frequent intense rain/cyclone events due to climate change have the potential to:

- cause loss of structural integrity of generation and ancillary infrastructure (e.g. dams, spillways, storage ponds);
- damage electricity transmission lines, communication networks or road access;
- impact our ability to operate if intense rain and flooding cause lake levels to rise or increase spilling or cause sedimentation issues restricting the ability to divert water between catchments.

Anticipated impact

Loss of structural integrity of generation and ancillary infrastructure could result in increased operating and capital expenditure costs and/or loss of generation revenue.

Damaged electricity transmission lines, communication networks or road access could impact operations and therefore reduce generation revenue and / or increase operating and capital expenditure costs.

Business unit impacted: Wholesale

Reduced earnings because of reduced revenue and / or increased operating or capital expenditure costs. Changes in these cash flows could also impact the carrying value[1] of hydro generation assets.

Time horizon: Long

Metrics

- Hydro inflows (GWh)
- Hydro generation (GWh)
- Carrying value of hydro generation assets ($m)

Refer to section 5.3 for analysis of metrics.

Strategy to manage risk

Refer to the 'Renewables' and 'Flexibility' parts of section 4.2.

We continually assess our infrastructure for improvements and actively review and update our asset management system, which is aligned with the principles of ISO 55000. Our asset management plans include lifecycle management and strategies to manage and track performance over time. Regular monitoring and inspections are completed to understand the health and performance of our assets.

When developing asset management plans, we incorporate relevant industry practice and guidance to assess our portfolio against various performance criteria, including natural hazards, as well as considerations of future changes to these hazards. We also consider the existing asset specifications, the current and anticipated efficiency, flexibility, capacity, and reliability of the asset and future resilience requirements.

Asset health, criticality, risks and improvement opportunities are all considered when making decisions for investment and for the ongoing safe and reliable operation of our assets.

We continue to conduct maintenance and upgrades of roading, drainage, transmission, and communication assets. Specific examples in the last 12 months include commencement of dual path redundancy on critical fibre communication routes at the Waikaremoana Power Scheme, completion of slope protection works on access routes to water intakes on the Tongariro Power Scheme, drainage upgrades and slope stabilisation works on critical access routes on the Waikaremoana Power Scheme. These are examples of continuous improvement that helps reduce the risk of impacts on generation.

As part of our Dam Safety Management System, we undertake periodic reviews of potential extreme flood estimates to assess capacity and resilience of dam and reservoir assets. Where potential issues are identified, these are managed through the deficiency management process outlined in the Dam Safety Management System. This can result in operational and/or physical changes to appropriately manage these risks.

Genesis is also an active contributor to the Dam Safety Hydrology Group (DSHG) and has helped to fund recent research and development of an updated Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP) methodology which incorporates climate change scenarios. This allows dam and reservoir owners to better understand potential risks associated with climate change and helps inform decisions around capacity and resilience.

Current impact

There were no significant heavy rainfall or cyclone events during FY26 that had a material impact on our hydro generation assets or generation volumes.

During the year we spent $5.5 million to improve the resilience of our hydro generation assets and supporting infrastructure against future heavy rainfall events. These costs were capitalised as property, plant and equipment in the balance sheet.

1. Generation assets are recorded at fair value in the balance sheet. The valuation is based on a discounted cash flow model. Refer to note B1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

FLEXIBILITY

TRANSITION OPPORTUNITY

An acceleration of renewable generation to support electrification necessitates an increase in flexible/firming generation supply, creating an opportunity to earn more from new and existing assets.

Electrification and growth in intermittent renewable generation increases volatility in the electricity system. This impacts the reliability and security of the electricity network, increasing the need for flexible generation to meet demand when intermittent renewable generation is unable to. The number of major disruptions is likely to increase as New Zealand decarbonises. Different assets and a range of flexible fuel options will be needed to meet future demand in a highly renewable electricity network. Batteries and fuel flexibility will be required to manage short-term capacity constraints, whereas flexible gas arrangements, the use of coal and biofuels (such as biomass) where they can be procured to displace coal, will be required to manage the anticipated inter-year disruption.

Anticipated impact

Development of fuel and asset flexibility allows Genesis to optimise wholesale generation mix, manage price volatility and support security of supply. Development of a flexible fuel and asset portfolio could extend the useful life and earnings from our thermal generation assets.

Business unit impacted: Wholesale

Increased capital expenditure / investment in assets to support portfolio flexibility could increase earnings and the carrying value of thermal generation assets.

Time horizon: Short to medium

Metrics

- New Zealand electricity consumption (GWh)
- Flexible asset capacity at Huntly (MW)
- Increase in flexible generation (progress against targets)

Refer to section 5.4 for analysis of metrics and section 4.2 for progress against target.

Strategy to manage opportunity

Refer to the 'Flexibility' part of section 4.2.

Current impact

During FY26, we continued to invest in fuel and asset flexibility initiatives to strengthen our generation portfolio and support security of electricity supply. This included:

- Continued construction of a 100 MW / 200 MWh BESS at Huntly Power Station. The project is on track to be operational in September 2026.
- Reached FID on our second BESS project and commenced detailed design and supply agreement negotiations.
- Completed an extensive investigation into the feasibility of biomass. Refer to page 21 for more information.
- Reviewed the technical studies completed on Tariki JV's gas storage project and continued commercial negotiations with the JV.

These activities resulted in capital investment of $101.7 million in FY26, of which $98.6 million was capitalised as property, plant and equipment in the balance sheet and $3.1 million recognised in the income statement. Amounts outstanding at 30 June 2026 in respect of these activities were recognised within trade and other payables and accruals in the balance sheet.

In Q2 FY26, the Commerce Commission authorised the 10-year HFOs. These arrangements involve Genesis keeping the three Rankine units operational and available to the market for ten years, in exchange for capacity premiums paid by each counterparty. The valuation methodology for the Rankine units was updated in FY25 to reflect the anticipated change in cash flows (refer to section 5.2 for more information). The arrangements also include a call option which was recognised as a derivative financial instrument in FY26 when the contracts were signed. The capacity premiums and any option calls are recognised in gross margin. The associated financial impact on gross margin and derivative financial instruments is included in the overall quantification of financial impacts discussed in section 4.6.

FLEXIBILITY

TRANSITION RISK

Fossil fuel generation reduces faster than expected due to an accelerated pace of renewable generation, renewable fuel options, storage solutions and/or government regulations, resulting in reduced earnings.

There is an expectation that electricity generation using fossil fuels will decline over time. Key drivers behind the decline include:

1. Government regulation that leads to restrictions in the development of oil and gas infrastructure, supply or use of fossil fuels or increases the cost of using fossil fuels (e.g. changes to ETS settings);
2. development of, access to, and relative economics of using, lower emissions fuel alternatives (such as biomass);
3. construction of renewable generation assets and energy storage solutions such as batteries, pumped storage; and
4. commercial arrangements that include demand response features that provide alternative firming solutions.

As renewable generation is developed to replace fossil fuel generation, the pace of renewable generation development and electricity demand growth may not occur at the same rate. If renewable generation capacity is developed ahead of electricity demand growth, periods of wholesale market oversupply may occur, resulting in sustained lower wholesale electricity prices.

Anticipated impact

If the need for fossil fuel generation reduces more quickly than anticipated, and Genesis does not replace it with renewable generation or other contractual arrangements, there is a risk that a lower proportion of retail electricity sales would be covered by Genesis' own generation. This would increase exposure to wholesale spot electricity prices.

Increased exposure to high wholesale spot prices could result in lower earnings whereas low wholesale spot prices could result in higher earnings. If Genesis cannot mitigate exposure to high wholesale prices through portfolio management, replacement generation, contractual arrangements or other commercial responses, it may need to reduce its retail customer base to mitigate the risk.

Where renewable generation capacity is developed ahead of electricity demand growth, sustained lower wholesale electricity prices may reduce returns from existing generation assets and lower returns on future generation investments.

Business unit impacted: Wholesale

Reduced earnings arising from lower utilisation of thermal generation, increased exposure to wholesale electricity prices and lower realised wholesale electricity prices across the generation portfolio. Changes in expected future cash flows could reduce the carrying value of thermal and renewable generation assets.

Time horizon: Short to medium

Metrics

- Thermal generation (GWh)
- Thermal generation (as a % of total generation)
- % of retail purchases covered by thermal generation
- Carrying value of thermal generation assets ($m)

Refer to section 5.2 for analysis of metric.

Strategy to manage risk

Refer to the 'Managing the transition from fossil fuels' and 'Managing our exposure to climate-related regulation' parts of section 4.3.

Genesis also manages this risk by maintaining a diversified generation portfolio, applying disciplined capital allocation, phasing renewable developments, using contracting with customers and other market participants, and regularly reviewing electricity demand forecasts, competing generation developments and wholesale market conditions.

Current impact

Renewable generation represented 93% of New Zealand's electricity generation in FY26, compared with 85% in FY25. This reflected favourable hydro inflows, higher opening hydro storage levels and approximately 454 MW of new renewable generation capacity being commissioned in FY26 providing approximately 808 GWh of additional renewable generation (2%).

During FY26, the current impact of this risk was reflected in lower thermal generation and increased use of renewable electricity to meet customer demand. Thermal generation decreased by 1,981 GWh (55%) compared with FY25 and represented 35% of our total generation, down from 58% in FY25.

Lower wholesale electricity prices enabled us to purchase more electricity from the wholesale market this year rather than generating electricity from our thermal assets. Gas that would otherwise have been used for our electricity generation was redirected to commercial and industrial customers. As a result, 24% of our retail electricity purchases were supplied by thermal generation, compared with 50% in FY25, reducing our operational emissions. Refer to section 4.6 for discussion of the associated financial impacts and section 5.2 for analysis of the related metrics.

During FY26, we incurred $28.6 million of incremental capital expenditure associated with extending the useful lives of the Rankine units to support the 10-year HFOs. This excludes routine maintenance and replacement capital expenditure that would have been incurred irrespective of the life extension. This investment supports electricity system reliability during New Zealand's transition to a lower emissions electricity system.

FLEXIBILITY

TRANSITION RISK

Increasing threats of supply disruption and/or unacceptably high wholesale prices results in Government regulating thermal asset operations, resulting in reduced earnings.

Increased reliance on more intermittent sources of renewable generation (wind, solar, hydro) has implications for security of supply and increased price volatility. Whilst flexible thermal generation is expected to be required less frequently, as reliance on intermittent renewables increases, its importance to system security becomes more critical.

The frequency of system security failures is at risk of increasing through a combination of factors including: (a) increased reliance on intermittent renewable generation as aggregate demand increases through electrification; (b) a lack of adequate firming generation[1] to back-up a more renewable system; (c) greater reliance on aging thermal assets and infrastructure and less diverse or resilient thermal fuel supply chains to provide firming generation as a back-up.

As thermal generation assets and fuels are used less frequently, fixed costs are recovered over fewer operating hours, increasing the cost per MW when dispatched, which may lead to unacceptably high wholesale prices during periods of capacity constraints or fuel supply interruptions.

Anticipated impact

Unacceptably high wholesale prices and / or supply disruption could result in government regulation (e.g. regulating the use of thermal assets) which could impact earnings.

Business unit impacted: Group structure or the Wholesale business unit

Changes could impact earnings / carrying value[2] of thermal generation assets.

Time horizon: Short to medium

Metrics

- Number of customer advice notices for low residual situations and grid emergency notices associated with supply risk.

Refer to section 5.2 for analysis of metric.

Strategy to manage risk

Refer to the 'Flexibility' part of section 4.2.

In addition, we:

- Actively engage with regulators and industry groups to support the sector to align on the direction and effective regulations that will help New Zealand move quickly, and safely, towards a lower emissions future.
- Make risk management products available that help wholesale market participants manage their exposure, while establishing stable revenue to support ongoing investment in critical thermal assets.
- Continually assess our infrastructure for improvements and actively review and update our asset management system, which is aligned with the principles of ISO 55000. Refer to page 32 for information on how we manage our assets.
- Continually assess and pursue options for alternative and/or additional thermal fuel options as well as opportunities to build more resilience into thermal fuel supply chains.

Current impact

During FY26, a Government-commissioned independent review of New Zealand's electricity market concluded. The review was initiated in response to elevated wholesale electricity prices and security of supply challenges experienced during winter 2024.

The Government released its response to the review in Q2 FY26, proposing a package of measures to improve market outcomes, strengthen security of supply and support investment in new generation and infrastructure.

Genesis actively participated in the review process and continued to engage with policymakers throughout development of the Government's response. While the Government has proposed several changes to the operation of the electricity market, no regulatory changes relating to this identified transition risk resulted in material financial impacts on Genesis during FY26.

We expect the implication of these reforms to become clearer during FY27, particularly in relation to the proposed LNG terminal and new reliability obligations for large electricity generators.

As noted on page 33 in Q2 FY26 the Commerce Commission authorised arrangements between Genesis, Contact, Mercury and Meridian to establish 10-year HFOs, which were established in response to the market conditions experienced during winter 2024. These capacity contracts support the continued availability of the Rankine units for ten years and require Genesis to maintain a strategic coal reserve of 600,000 tonnes. Procurement of coal to establish the strategic coal reserve required under the 10-year HFOs, together with preparation for winter 2025, increased coal on hand by $88.2 million compared with 30 June 2025. Strong hydro conditions during FY26 reduced the need to draw on this additional inventory.

Wholesale electricity prices were relatively stable during FY26 as water stored for electricity generation remained in good supply throughout.

The number of customer advice notices for low residual situations and grid emergency notices remained consistent with FY25.

Other than the recognition of the 10-year HFO arrangements discussed on page 33 and 36, this risk did not have any other material financial impacts on us during FY26.

1. Fuel availability, fuel flexibility and available generation capacity.

2. Generation assets are recorded at fair value in the balance sheet. The valuation is based on a discounted cash flow model. Refer to note B1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Other climate-related risks and opportunities

The transition away from fossil fuels is not anticipated to have a material financial impact on Kupe's earnings and associated assets given the projected natural decline in field reserves as it reaches its end of life in the 2030's and given the current gas supply constraints. Kupe's production is anticipated to reduce in line with our SBTs.

Genesis monitors other risks which are not considered material at this time, including the risk of climate litigation, as well as the risks of funding and insurance withdrawal due to our use and sale of fossil fuels. This judgment may change depending on future developments. We manage these risks primarily through Gen35, adoption of SBTs, engagement with advisors, stakeholders, investors, lenders, and insurers.

4.6 Current climate-related impacts

This section sets out the financial impacts on our FY26 operational and financial performance that arose across multiple climate-related risks and opportunities, which we consider climate-related. We have included items whose principal driver is hydrological conditions, wholesale price outcomes, or decisions taken in response to the energy transition. We apply this basis consistently in favourable and unfavourable years: in a year of below-average inflows, the resulting adverse impacts would be presented on the same basis as the favourable impacts described below.

Our operational and financial performance during FY26 was materially influenced by hydrological conditions. National hydro storage commenced the year close to its 50-year average, compared with well below-average storage at the beginning of FY25. This, together with above-average hydro inflows during the year, increased renewable electricity generation across New Zealand, reducing the need for thermal generation and contributing to lower wholesale electricity prices in FY26 compared with FY25.

Lower wholesale electricity prices reduced wholesale generation revenue and electricity purchase costs during FY26. The average price received for wholesale electricity generated decreased from $236 per MWh in FY25 to $92 per MWh in FY26, while the average price paid for electricity purchases decreased from $210 per MWh in FY25 to $85 per MWh in FY26 (refer to note A1 of the FY26 Consolidated Financial Statements).

Impacts on gross margin

These operating conditions increased our hydro generation by 20% (504 GWh). Higher hydro generation, together with increased electricity purchased through PPAs and the wholesale market, enabled us to reduce our thermal generation and redirect gas that would otherwise have been used for electricity generation to commercial and industrial customers, helping optimise the use of constrained domestic gas supply across New Zealand's energy system. This resulted in a reduction in our thermal generation of 55% (1,981 GWh) compared with FY25. Collectively, these factors are estimated to have increased gross margin by $96.9 million compared with FY25.

The estimated increase in gross margin is based on the difference in generation costs between hydro and thermal generation applied to the increase in hydro generation volumes. The estimate also includes the difference in earnings associated with purchasing additional electricity through PPAs and the wholesale market, together with the earnings from redirecting gas to commercial and industrial customers to help optimise the use of constrained domestic gas supply.

Lower wholesale electricity prices also reduced opportunities to dispatch thermal generation to other retailers, decreasing gross margin by an estimated $66.3 million compared with FY25. This estimate is based on: (1) the change in margin on wholesale generation volumes in excess of our retail and contractual position between FY25 and FY26, calculated as the difference between the realised wholesale price and our variable cost of generation, applied to the volume change; and (2) a reduction in 'short' financial contracts that are backed by generation with less opportunity to sell such contracts, calculated as the difference the difference between the contract price and our variable cost of generation, applied to the volume change; offset by the premiums received for the 10-year HFOs discussed in section 4.5.

The net effect of these factors is an estimated increase in gross margin of $30.6 million compared to FY25.

Hydro inflows are influenced by weather events, seasonal and cyclical climate phenomena such as El Niño and La Niña. Hydro generation is also influenced by storage levels and reservoir management, including those made by participants operating interconnected hydro schemes. Consequently, it is difficult to determine the extent to which climate change influenced hydro inflows and hydro generation during FY26, or the proportion of the estimated financial impacts above that is attributable directly to climate change rather than natural weather variability and operational factors. These impacts should therefore be read as the financial consequences of hydrological variability, which our scenarios indicated is expected to increase over time, rather than as impacts demonstrably caused by climate change for FY26.

Impact on the fair value of electricity swaps, options and PPAs

The lower wholesale electricity price path at 30 June 2026, together with the execution of the Mt Cass PPA and the 10-year HFO arrangements, reduced the fair value of our electricity swaps, options and PPAs by $346.0 million. Of this, $113.3 million was recognised in the change in fair value of financial instruments line in the income statement, $125.5 million was recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve in the statement of changes in equity. The remaining $107.2 million related to the upfront cash payment received in connection with the 10-year HFO arrangements discussed in section 4.5.

The change in the wholesale electricity price path also affected the fair value of the PPA between Genesis and Lauriston, which impacted Genesis' share of earnings from Lauriston Solar Project (2023) Limited Partnership. This impact was recognised in earnings from associates and joint ventures in the income statement, with a corresponding movement in the carrying value of our investment in Lauriston in the balance sheet. The associated financial impact has not been separately disclosed because it is commercially sensitive and relates to confidential contractual arrangements.

Impact on the fair value of generation assets

Lower wholesale electricity prices and the decision to temporarily close Unit 5 for six months during FY27 due to high hydro storage levels and low wholesale electricity prices contributed a reduction in the fair value of our generation assets that are valued using forecast wholesale electricity prices. The valuations were also impacted by changes in forecasted capital expenditure, the roll forward of valuation models and asset-specific assumptions.

The Rankine units, which are valued on a capacity basis following the approval of the 10-year HFOs, were not affected by changes in the wholesale electricity price path. Instead, their carrying value increased following completion of the capital works assumed in the FY25 valuation to extend their useful lives and the roll forward of the valuation.

Together, these changes resulted in a net reduction in the fair value of our generation assets of $313.5 million at 30 June 2026. Of this amount, $338.4 million was recognised in the asset revaluation reserve in the statement of changes in equity, partially offset by a gain of $24.9 million recognised in the revaluation of generation assets line in the income statement. Approximately 36% of the change in fair value is considered attributed to climate-related drivers. Changes in fair value also impact depreciation expense in the period following the revaluation.

The fair value movements described above also resulted in corresponding adjustments to deferred tax balances recognised in the balance sheet.

Impact of equity raise

During FY26, we completed a $400 million equity raise, increasing contributed equity in the balance sheet by $386.9 million net of issue costs. The proceeds were used to reduce net debt, lowering finance costs and strengthening our capacity to fund our renewable generation and flexibility development pipeline.

Sections 4.5 and 5 provide further information on the current impacts of each individual climate-related risk and opportunity, including current operational impacts and associated metrics not summarised above.

4.7 Climate-related risks and opportunities, capital deployment and funding

Alignment of strategy, capital deployment and funding decisions

Material climate-related risks and opportunities are considered as part of our strategic and operating planning processes. Factors such as changes in demand and supply of electricity, gas, and LPG are incorporated into our financial planning models. These financial models enable us to anticipate how the market may evolve over time and assess the potential impact on future financial performance.

As part of our strategic and operating planning we:

1. Develop initiatives to address risks and capitalise on opportunities. Our response to our material climate-related risks and opportunities is embedded in Gen35.
2. Consider the capital required to execute Gen35 and evaluate suitable funding options. When evaluating funding options, we consider the value of asset ownership and evaluate risk-adjusted returns, strategic alignment and portfolio synergies. We also assess the capacity of our balance sheet to support investments, including implications for maintaining our investment grade credit rating and required return on investment thresholds. This process ensures a sustainable model where Gen35 execution supports cashflow generation, which could be used to fund further investment.

Capital allocation is prioritised to Gen35 initiatives, focusing on projects that support customer electrification, renewable generation, flexibility, and portfolio optimisation.

Capital Management Framework

Multiple capital deployment and funding options are available to support Gen35. Our approach is flexible, utilising commercial partnerships and contractual arrangements, enabling capital-efficient growth. This includes the use of PPAs, joint ventures, and other partnership structures that support scalable delivery of transition investments. For example, Lauriston Solar Farm developed in conjunction with FRV Australia was financed via non-recourse project finance. We expect to continue leveraging non-recourse project finance and similar structures where appropriate, as these arrangements reduce the capital outlay while maintaining exposure to value creation.

This diverse funding toolkit provides optionality to accelerate investments in line with market conditions and returns and enables us to maintain balance sheet resilience and our investment grade credit rating.

5. METRICS

This section includes the metrics outlined in NZ CS 1, industry-based metrics and other key performance indicators used to measure and manage our climate-related risks and opportunities. We used the industry-based guidance[1] published by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) to determine which industry-based metrics to include.

5.1 Our emissions

Scope 1 emissions decreased significantly in FY26 by 63%, primarily reflecting lower thermal generation. This was mainly driven by higher renewable generation across New Zealand (93% compared to 85% in FY25), and increased electricity purchased through PPAs and the wholesale electricity market, reducing the need for thermal generation. The reduction in thermal generation also lowered the emissions intensity of the New Zealand electricity grid, contributing to the significant decrease in our scope 2 emissions which were 25% lower in FY26 compared to FY25.

Scope 1 emissions were slightly higher in FY25 than FY24 due to increased thermal generation, particularly higher coal burn, following lower hydro inflows and domestic gas supply constraints. The increase in thermal generation also increased the emissions intensity of the New Zealand electricity grid, contributing to an increase in our scope 2 emissions. Scope 2 emissions also increased due to higher electricity consumption across our operations.

Scope 3 emissions decreased in FY26 primarily due to lower purchases of coal and gas following the reduction in thermal generation. Emissions associated with electricity purchased for customers also decreased, reflecting the lower emissions intensity of New Zealand's electricity grid discussed above. These reductions were partly offset by higher emissions associated with capital goods, reflecting continued investment in renewable generation and flexibility projects.

Scope 3 emissions were higher in FY25 than FY24. This was principally due to increased coal purchases supporting higher thermal generation during winter 2024, increase in the volume of gas sold to wholesale customers due to gas swap arrangements that secured gas for winter 2025 and increased emissions associated with capital goods, primarily reflecting construction of BESS 1 at Huntly.

Total scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions decreased by 47% in FY26. As set out in Appendix III, scope 1 emissions are highly dependent on the level of thermal generation required to support the New Zealand electricity system and vary significantly between years; the FY26 reduction should not be read as a permanent step change.

Appendix III includes a breakdown of emissions by scope and category since our FY20 base year.

SCOPE	CATEGORY	FY26 tCO_2e	FY25 tCO_2e	FY24 tCO_2e
Direct emissions (Scope 1)	Attributable to customers	916,096	2,319,288	2,395,183
	Attributable to thermal backed electricity contracts	10,227	219,534	45,094
	Stationary combustion attributable to thermal generation	**926,323**	**2,538,822**	**2,440,277**
	Mobile combustion	2,391	2,233	2,185
	Fugitive emissions	–	–	113
	Total scope 1	**928,714**	**2,541,055**	**2,442,575**
Indirect emissions (Scope 2)	**Total scope 2 (location-based)**	**208**	**279**	**154**
Indirect emissions (Scope 3)	Fuel and energy related activities (upstream emissions)[2]	394,802	577,238	447,157
	Use of sold products	612,014	613,569	544,714
	All other scope 3 categories	77,996	50,836	30,286
	Total scope 3	**1,084,812**	**1,241,643**	**1,022,157**
	Total scope 1, 2 & 3	**2,013,734**	**3,782,977**	**3,464,886**

1. 'Electric Utilities and Power Generators' and 'Gas Utilities and Distributors'.

2. The calculation methodology for purchased electricity on sold to customers (scope 3 category 3d) has been updated to align with the methodology agreed with the SBTi for our SBTs. As the change exceeded the base year recalculation threshold, the comparative information has been restated.

How we calculate our emissions

Our emissions have been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol, using the operational control consolidation approach. Refer to Appendix III for:

- a summary of the significant uncertainties and the Global Warming Potential (GWP) used to calculate tCO_2e;
- Table 2 for a summary of scope 3 items which have been excluded from the emissions inventory; and
- Table 3 for the calculation methods, source data and emission factors used, and the assumptions and limitations associated with each method.

Assurance of emissions inventory

Deloitte Limited on behalf of the Auditor-General has issued an unqualified reasonable assurance opinion on scope 1 and 2 emissions and an unqualified limited assurance opinion on scope 3 emissions disclosed in the FY26 emissions inventory (refer to Appendix IV). Appendix III provides an overview of the assurance issued on the comparative emissions information.

New Zealand's regulatory regime

New Zealand has implemented and maintained several regulations aimed at encouraging the limiting of emissions. One of the key mechanisms is the ETS which requires businesses to measure and report their GHG emissions and surrender emission units for each tonne of emissions they emit. Genesis is a participant under the scheme for coal purchases (if the thresholds under the scheme are met) and Genesis' 46% share of Kupe production. Emission units are also payable to most of the third-party entities who supply Genesis with gas. Where emission units are not separately payable, the cost of them is included in the purchase price of the fuel. For this reason, all of our scope 1 emissions are either covered directly or indirectly by the ETS scheme.

Generation emissions intensity

We have replaced our emissions intensity metrics with the two intensity targets set out in our net zero 2040 SBT, as detailed in the 'Renewable' part of section 4.2. These intensity targets are based on the SBTi guidance for electricity generators and retailers prescribed at the time the targets were set.

The scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity metric reflects emissions from the electricity we generate and consume internally. This metric is very similar to our total generation emission intensity metric disclosed in the previous year. The scope 1 and 3 intensity metric includes emissions from the electricity we generate and purchase for our retail customers. As this intensity metric is a blend of generation and purchases for our retail customers and is based on GWh, it is not consistent with our retail emissions intensity that was reported previously.

Both emissions intensity metrics are influenced by the proportion of electricity generated from renewable and thermal sources and, where thermal generation is required, the mix of fuels used. Greater reliance on thermal generation and a higher proportion of coal increases emissions intensity.

The reduction in both metrics in FY26 primarily reflected a lower proportion of electricity generated from thermal generation (35% compared with 58% in FY25 and 55% in FY24). Much of the reduction in thermal generation came from coal-fired generation, which has approximately twice the emissions intensity of gas (coal represented only 5% of total generation in FY26 compared with 25% in FY25 and 23% in FY24).

The Scope 1 and 3 emissions intensity metric also improved in FY26 due to lower emissions associated with electricity purchased for customers. This reflected increased electricity sourced through PPAs and the wholesale electricity market, together with the lower emissions intensity of the New Zealand electricity grid as renewable generation increased to 93% in FY26 compared with 85% in FY25 and FY24.

	FY26	FY25	FY24
Scope 1 and 2 emissions ^ (tCO_2e)	928,922	2,541,334	2,442,729
Generation and own use electricity purchase volume (GWh)	4,727	6,210	5,962
Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity (tCO_2e / GWh)	**197**	**409**	**410**
Scope 1 and 3 emissions* (tCO_2e)	1,092,885	2,781,935	2,697,365
Generation and retail electricity purchase volume (GWh)	10,703	11,872	11,349
Scope 1 and 3 emissions intensity (tCO_2e / GWh)	**102**	**234**	**238**

^ The amount includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

* Scope 3 emissions only includes category 3d electricity purchased and on sold to our customers. Refer to Appendix III for information on how this is calculated.

5.2 Transition risk metrics

	FY26	FY25	FY24
Thermal generation assets			
Rankine units – gas and coal fired ($m)	100.0	77.5	92.2
Unit 5 – gas fired ($m)	100.5	256.2	175.5
Thermal generation assets as a % of total generation fixed assets	8%	12%	10%
LPG assets			
LPG assets ($m)	72.3	72.0	72.9
Total carrying value of assets vulnerable to transition risks net of deferred tax ($m) *	**272.8**	**405.7**	**340.6**

* Assets vulnerable to transition risks are defined as assets that have the potential to become stranded or where their carrying value could be materially impacted (either through reduction in fair value or impairment) because of the transition risks outlined in section 4.5. Deferred tax includes the movement associated with a change in fair value or impairment but excludes the impact arising from disposal of assets.

Thermal generation assets

Changes in the carrying value of our thermal generation assets reflects changes in market conditions, operating assumptions, and asset-specific events across the reporting periods.

The valuation of the Rankine units changed from an energy-based valuation to a capacity-based valuation in FY25 and the valuation period extended from FY30 to FY35 reflecting the 10-year HFO arrangements discussed in section 4.5. As the basis of valuation changed, the carrying values between FY24 and FY25 are not directly comparable. The carrying value increased in FY26 following completion of the capital works assumed in the FY25 valuation to extend the units' economic useful lives. Rolling the valuation forward also resulted in favourable valuation movements, including the unwinding of the time value of money and the value of future tax deductions associated with the capital expenditure incurred during FY26.

The carrying value of Unit 5 increased in FY25 primarily due to higher wholesale electricity price assumptions. This was partly offset by lower forecast generation volumes resulting from gas supply constraints and rolling the valuation forward by one year, in turn reducing the remaining forecast cash flows included in the valuation. Higher wholesale electricity price assumptions reflected forecast gas supply constraints, lower hydro storage levels, and the resulting expectation that thermal generation would be required more often over the short-term.

Unit 5's carrying value decreased significantly in FY26 primarily due to the planned shutdown from 1 July 2026 to 31 December 2026 following softer wholesale electricity prices. This reduced the forecasted generation volumes included in the valuation. The carrying value also decreased as the valuation was rolled forward by one year. Softer wholesale electricity price assumptions reflected improved hydro storage levels, higher coal stockpile and expectations of improved gas supply conditions.

LPG assets

The carrying value of LPG assets has remained broadly consistent over the three-year period, as additions to the asset base have largely offset depreciation and amortisation.

	FY26	FY25	FY24
Thermal generation			
Thermal generation (GWh) < >	1,632	3,613	3,282
Generation by fuel source < >			
Gas < >	30%	33%	32%
Coal < >	5%	25%	23%
Total thermal generation (as a % of total generation)* < >	**35%**	**58%**	**55%**
% of retail purchases covered by thermal generation * > ^	24%	50%	50%
Grid stability			
Number of customer advice notices for low residual situations and grid emergency and warning notices associated with supply risk >	6	6	10
Active gas ICPs in NZ > #	302,267	306,756	308,021
NZ gas and LPG consumption (PJ)			
Residential and commercial gas > +	+	14.2	15.3
Industrial gas > +	+	39.1	48.4
LPG (all categories) > +	+	9.6	9.9

< Industry based metric.

> Key performance indicator used to manage climate-related risks.

* Earnings vulnerable to transition risks is defined as earnings from business activities that have the potential to be materially impacted by the transition risks outlined in section 4.5.

^ Wholesale electricity generation is usually higher than retail electricity purchases (i.e. long). As we are disclosing the vulnerable portion of retail electricity purchases to spot prices, we have calculated the thermal portion as being the difference between total retail electricity purchases and renewable electricity generation including PPA's divided by total retail electricity purchases.

As reported by the Gas Industry Co as at 30 June.

+ As published by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE). FY26 Q4 information for New Zealand gas and LPG consumption had not been released by MBIE at the time of writing this report.

Thermal generation

Thermal generation decreased significantly in FY26 as higher hydro generation and increased renewable electricity secured through PPAs enabled us to meet a greater proportion of customer demand from renewable sources. Lower wholesale electricity prices also made it more economical to purchase electricity from the wholesale market to supply our retail customers, reducing the need to dispatch our thermal fleet. Together, these factors reduced thermal generation from 58% of total generation in FY25 to 35% in FY26 and reduced the proportion of retail electricity purchases supplied by thermal generation from 50% to 24%.

Thermal generation increased in FY25 primarily due to low hydro lake levels, reduced wind generation and domestic gas supply constraints during winter 2024, which increased the need for thermal output to support New Zealand's electricity market.

Grid stability

The number of customer advice notices for low residual situations and grid emergency notices remained at six in FY26, consistent with FY25. This indicates that overall system security conditions remained relatively stable during FY26. The reduction in FY25 primarily reflected improvements in Transpower's forecasting accuracy and earlier communication with market participants.

Active gas ICPs in New Zealand

Active gas ICPs declined in FY25 and FY26 following a small increase between FY23 and FY24. Although the overall movement over the three-year period is relatively modest, the recent decline is consistent with the gradual contraction of New Zealand's retail gas market and the transition risk described in section 4.5.

NZ gas and LPG consumption

New Zealand gas consumption declined from FY24 to FY25, mainly because Methanex idled its production facilities to make gas available for electricity generation during winter 2024[1].

While full-year data was not available for FY26 at the reporting date, MBIE data for the nine months to March 2026 shows overall gas consumption was broadly consistent with the same period in FY25. The chemical sector consumption increased, reflecting a shorter Methanex outage in FY26, but this was largely offset by declines in residential and commercial gas use. LPG demand remained relatively stable across the reporting periods.

1. Refer to our FY25 Climate Statement for more information on winter 2024.

	FY26	FY25	FY24
Retail customers using fossil fuels (count)			
Gas only < >	9,371	15,671	10,821
LPG only < >	32,252	35,612	29,871
Multi fuel < >	135,740	127,278	150,557
Total retail customers using fossil fuels	**177,363**	**178,561**	**191,249**
Percentage of our customer base using fossil fuels * >	36%	34%	39%
Net customer churn >	12.7%	12.2%	13.5%
Gas			
Retail gas sales (PJ) < > #	4.9	6.8	7.0
Wholesale gas sales (PJ) < >	4.0	1.9	0.2
Gas gross margin ($m) * > ~	46.4	49.9	53.8
LPG			
Retail LPG sales (T) < > #	39,895	42,591	43,339
Wholesale LPG sales (T) < >	1,692	3,826	6,246
LPG gross margin ($m) * > ~	59.7	64.9	59.7

< Industry based metric.

> Key performance indicator used to manage climate-related risks.

* Earnings vulnerable to transition risks is defined as earnings from business activities that have the potential to be materially impacted by the transition risks outlined in section 4.5.

Refer to our FY26 ESG Datasheet and GRI Index for a breakdown of sales by customer segment.

~ Gross margin is the lowest level of earnings reported for gas and LPG.

Retail customers using fossil fuels

The number of retail customers using fossil fuels declined over FY25 and FY26. The reduction in FY25 primarily reflected Frank*Energy ceasing to offer gas and LPG, while the further decline in FY26 was mainly driven by the expiry of the All-of-Government (AoG) supply contract. This was partly offset by our decision to only accept new gas customers where they also transferred their electricity account to Genesis. These changes also impacted the mix of single-fuel and multi-fuel customers.

Net customer churn

Genesis customer churn remained broadly stable over the three-year period. Gas customer churn increased in FY26 compared with FY25, mainly due to the expiry of the AoG supply contract, which was offset by lower LPG churn. Frank*Energy customer churn is no longer reported separately following Genesis' transition to a single retail brand in FY26.

Gas

Retail gas sales volumes fell 3% in FY25 compared with FY24, mainly due to the decision to discontinue gas sales under the Frank*Energy brand. Retail gas sales volumes declined a further 28% in FY26, primarily reflecting the expiry of the AoG supply contract.

Wholesale gas sales increased in FY25, largely due to FY24 gas swap arrangements that helped secure gas for winter 2025 and optimise portfolio outcomes amid ongoing gas supply constraints. Wholesale gas sales increased in FY26 primarily because lower thermal generation enabled gas previously used for electricity generation to be redirected to commercial and industrial customers.

Gas gross margin declined year on year. The FY26 decline mainly reflected the reclassification of meter leasing costs previously recorded as operating costs, whereas the decline in FY25 reflected the impact of using gas swaps to support winter 2025 and higher gas costs due to gas supply constraints. The FY25 reduction in gas gross margin was offset by a higher electricity gross margin.

LPG

Retail LPG sales volumes fell 2% in FY25 compared with FY24, mainly due to the decision to discontinue LPG sales under the Frank*Energy brand. Volumes declined a further 6% in FY26, primarily reflecting the loss of a large industrial customer.

Wholesale LPG sales volumes declined 39% in FY25 compared with FY24 and by a further 56% in FY26, primarily due to reduced surplus LPG available for wholesale customers following lower domestic LPG supply, which was partially driven by unplanned Kupe outages.

LPG gross margin increased 9% in FY25 compared with FY24, primarily reflecting retail price increases. Gross margin declined 8% in FY26 due to lower LPG sales volumes, higher LPG procurement and emission related costs, partially offset by higher retail selling prices.

5.3 Physical risk metrics

	FY26	FY25	FY24
Hydro generation assets ($m)	2,285.9	2,433.3	2,342.4
Total carrying value of assets vulnerable to physical risks net of deferred tax ($m) *	**2,285.9**	**2,433.3**	**2,342.4**
Metrics associated with hydro generation			
Hydro inflows (GWh) > ^	3,026	2,684	2,621
Hydro generation (GWh) < > #	3,092	2,588	2,664

* Assets vulnerable to transition risks are defined as assets that have the potential to become stranded or where their carrying value could be materially impacted (either through reduction in fair value or impairment) because of the physical risks outlined in section 4.5. The main reason that hydro generation assets have been included here is because they are carried at fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Hydro generation assets are unlikely to become stranded or written off as a result of the physical risks however the earnings from these assets could be impacted, which would in turn impact their fair value. For this reason, they have been disclosed as assets vulnerable to physical risks. Deferred tax includes the movement associated with a change in fair value or impairment but excludes the impact arising from disposal of assets.

> Key performance indicator used to manage climate-related risks.

^ Based on the aqueduct tool on the World Resource Institute's website no catchments in New Zealand are rated high or extremely high. Refer to our FY26 ESG Datasheet and GRI Index for more information on our use of water. The FY25 and FY24 comparatives have been restated to incorporate Lake Moawhango which were incorrectly excluded in previous reporting periods. This resulted in an increase of 143 GWh for FY25 and 151 GWh for FY24.

< Industry based metric.

\# Earnings vulnerable to transition risks is defined as earnings from business activities that have the potential to be materially impacted by the transition risks outlined in section 4.5.

Hydro generation assets

The carrying value of hydro generation assets increased slightly in FY25 primarily because of higher wholesale electricity price assumptions, reflecting forecast gas supply constraints and lower hydro storage levels.

The carrying value of hydro generation assets decreased in FY26 primarily due to lower wholesale electricity price assumptions and higher forecast capital expenditure. Lower wholesale electricity price assumptions reflected improved hydro storage levels, higher thermal fuel availability and expectations of improved gas supply conditions. Refer to section 4.6 for further discussion of the market conditions that influenced wholesale electricity prices during FY26.

Metrics associated with hydro generation

Hydro inflows increased in FY26 compared with FY25 and FY24 due to favourable hydrological conditions. Hydro generation also increased, reflecting the higher inflows and above-average opening hydro storage levels at the start of FY26.

5.4 Climate-related opportunity metrics[1]

	FY26	FY25	FY24
Customer			
NZ electricity consumption (GWh) * ~	<	39,222	40,644
Genesis retail electricity sales (GWh) * ^	6,252	6,289	5,919
Genesis retail electricity sales (as a % of NZ electricity consumption) *	<	16%	15%
Number of electricity customers *	448,499	469,089	455,812
Number of electric vehicles registered in NZ * >	148,554	123,116	115,205
Number of our retail customers on our EV plan at 30 June *	16,653	11,607	8,325
Number of ICPs in New Zealand with solar * »	88,126	74,087	63,521
Number of our customers with solar at 30 June *	33,640	30,011	12,002
Renewable generation			
Fully owned renewable generation (GWh) +	3,092	2,594	2,677
Contracted renewable generation (GWh) +	1,007	731	457
Total owned and contracted renewable generation (GWh) +	**4,099**	**3,325**	**3,134**
Renewable generation (as a % of total owned generation) +	65%	42%	45%
Flexible asset capacity			
Flexible asset capacity at Huntly (MW) #	1,170	1,170	1,170

* Business activities aligned with the climate-related opportunity on page 28. These are key performance indicators. Number of electricity customers is also an industry-based metric.

~ As published by MBIE. These volumes are updated each reporting period to align with the most recently published data.

< FY26 Q4 information for New Zealand electricity consumption had not been released by MBIE at the time of writing this report, as a result these metrics were unable to be disclosed. The comparatives are updated to reflect the latest information published by MBIE.

^ Refer to our FY26 ESG Datasheet and GRI Index for a breakdown of sales by customer segment.

> As reported by EVDB.nz at 30 June.

» As reported by the Electricity Authority at 30 June.

\+ Business activities aligned with the climate-related opportunity on page 30. These are key performance indicators.

\# Business activities aligned with the climate-related opportunity on page 33. These are key performance indicators.

1. During FY26, we reviewed and updated the metrics used to monitor our climate-related opportunities. The table above reflects the revised suite of metrics adopted during FY26, with most metrics differing from those presented in FY25.

Progress against the Gen35 targets discussed in section 4.2 provides additional context for interpreting the opportunity metrics presented in this section.

Customer

New Zealand electricity consumption declined from FY24 to FY25, primarily reflecting reduced demand from the New Zealand Aluminium Smelter under its demand response arrangement with Meridian and the closure of several industrial companies. Electricity consumption increased in FY26, returning to levels consistent with FY24 mainly due to increased demand from New Zealand Aluminium Smelter. MBIE's quarterly energy reports also recorded increases in residential and commercial electricity consumption during FY26, together with continued growth in solar generation, providing early indicators of increasing electrification across parts of the economy.

Genesis retail electricity sales volumes and customer numbers increased from FY24 to FY25, primarily due to the inclusion of Ecotricity customers from 29 November 2024. Retail electricity sales remained broadly stable in FY26 despite a full year of Ecotricity customer volumes. This primarily reflected lower customer numbers and therefore consumption following the discontinuation of the Frank*Energy brand, as Genesis transitioned to a single retail brand and continued focus on value over volume (refer to section 5.2 for discussion of retail customer trends).

The number of electric vehicles registered in New Zealand increased each year over the reporting period with growth accelerating in FY26. This reflects improving vehicle affordability and a focus on reducing fuel costs. The number of Genesis customers on EV plans also increased each year, reflecting the continued growth in EV adoption and the popularity of our EV plan.

The number of New Zealand ICPs with solar continued to increase over the reporting period as installation costs declined and solar technology became more accessible. Genesis customers with solar also increased each year, reflecting both continued growth in the New Zealand rooftop solar market and the inclusion of Ecotricity from 29 November 2024.

Renewable generation

Fully owned renewable generation increased in FY26 compared with FY25 and FY24, primarily reflecting higher hydro generation. Refer to section 5.3 for discussion of the hydrological conditions that contributed to this increase.

Contracted renewable generation under PPAs increased each reporting period as new generation came online. The increase in FY25 reflected Lauriston and Tauhara commencing operations in November 2024 and January 2025 respectively. As a result, contracted renewable generation increased in FY26 as both sites contributed a full year of generation compared with part-year operation in FY25.

Renewable generation represented a greater proportion of total owned generation in FY26 than in FY25 and FY24. This reflected higher renewable generation together with lower thermal generation during FY26. Refer to sections 5.2 and 4.6 for discussion of the market conditions that contributed to these changes.

Flexible generation

Flexible asset capacity at Huntly remained unchanged across the reporting periods because no additional flexible generation assets reached commercial operation. Construction of the first 100 MW / 200 MWh BESS continued during FY26 and remains on track to commence commercial operation in September 2026, at which point flexible asset capacity is expected to increase.

5.5 Capital deployment metrics

	FY26	FY25	FY24
Investments supporting climate-related risks and opportunities at 30 June ($m)	170.1	165.8	73.1
Capital deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities during the year ($m) ^	226.7	173.8	27.8
Capital committed towards climate-related risks and opportunities at 30 June ($m) *	399.7	104.4	38.0

^ This includes third-party costs and internal labour (both capitalised and expensed), capital contributions to solar partnerships, research and development on alternative fuels and customer flexibility solutions, and incremental expenditure associated with extending the useful lives of the Rankine units to support the 10-year HFOs. It excludes capital expenditure on projects that increase the capacity or operating efficiency of existing generation assets where that expenditure cannot be separately identified from business-as-usual asset replacement and maintenance capital expenditure.

* This includes committed funding for wholly owned projects that have reached FID, capital contributions to joint ventures and partnerships, and committed incremental expenditure associated with extending the useful lives of the Rankine units to support the 10-year HFOs. For wholly owned projects, the metric is calculated as the total forecast project cost less expenditure incurred to date. For joint ventures and partnerships, it represents Genesis' committed capital contribution less expenditure incurred to date. This metric is broader than the contractual commitments disclosed in our Consolidated Financial Statements, which are prepared in accordance with New Zealand Equivalent to International Accounting Standard 16. The FY25 comparative has been restated to align with the FY26 methodology, which includes projects that have reached FID but were not contractually committed at 30 June. The restatement increased the reported FY25 metric by $24.2 million.

Investments

Investments supporting climate-related risks and opportunities increased significantly in FY25 following establishment of the Lauriston solar partnership, acquisition of ChargeNet and remaining portion of Ecotricity, and additional investment in forestry partnerships. The balance increased further in FY26 primarily due to Genesis' share of earnings from these investments and additional capital contributions.

Capital deployed

Capital deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities continued to increase over the three-year period as our renewable and flexibility development pipelines progressed from development to construction and delivery reflecting investment across the initiatives that support our climate transition strategy.

The increase in FY25 primarily reflected commencement of construction of Lauriston solar farm and BESS 1 at Huntly, together with acquisition of Tihori solar farm. It also reflected investment in alternative fuels, the acquisition of ChargeNet and Ecotricity, and capital contributions to one of our forestry partnerships.

Capital deployed increased further in FY26 as activity across our renewable and flexibility development pipelines accelerated. Key activities included construction of Tihori Solar Farm and BESS 1, acquisition of Rangiriri Solar Farm, continued development of early-stage renewable generation projects, investment in customer flexibility solutions, investigation of alternative fuels, and gas storage, together with expenditure maintaining flexible thermal generation capability associated with the 10-year HFOs. Further information on these projects is provided in the Customer, Renewables and Flexibility sections of section 4.2.

FY25 also included investment in ChargeNet and Ecotricity, together with higher capital contributions to forestry partnerships during establishment of those portfolios.

Capital committed

Capital committed toward climate-related risks and opportunities increased over the three-year period as projects progressed from development through FID and into construction. This metric represents funding committed to climate-related projects but not yet spent at 30 June. Accordingly, the balance varies depending on the timing of final investment decisions and project delivery.

The increase in FY25 primarily reflected commitments associated with BESS 1. The further increase in FY26 primarily reflected new commitments associated with the Tihori solar farm, BESS 2, together with the incremental capital commitments associated with extending the useful lives of the Rankine units to support the 10-year HFOs. This was partly offset as some of the commitments relating to BESS 1 were converted into capital expenditure as construction progressed.

5.6 Internal emissions price

	FY26	FY25	FY24
Internal emissions price range ($/tCO$_2$e)[1]	$53 - $196	$62 - $230	$56 - $230

The opening internal emissions price decreased in FY26, reflecting lower prevailing NZU market prices at 30 June 2026. The forecast 2050 price also decreased following a refinement to the long-term emissions price assumptions to incorporate additional third-party forecasts.

5.7 Remuneration metrics

	FY26	FY25	FY24
Percentage of the short-term incentive linked to climate-related objectives	24%-44%[2]	32%[3]	32%-37%[4]
Percentage of the long-term incentive linked to SBTs	–	–	20%

The short-term incentive is linked to delivery of Gen35 initiatives, many of which are designed to manage climate-related risks and capture climate-related opportunities. The weighting varies from year to year depending on the specific deliverables assigned to each ELT member. The wider range in FY26 reflects differences in the climate-related objectives assigned to individual ELT members, depending on their areas of responsibility and accountabilities for delivery of Gen35.

Twenty percent of the FY24 long-term incentive was linked to our SBT emission reduction targets[5]. The SBT-linked performance measure was removed from the long-term incentive in FY25 and continues to be excluded in FY26 for two reasons:

- Annual emissions outcomes are significantly impacted by external factors such as hydrological conditions, fuel availability and the timing of renewable development. As a result, our emission reduction pathway is not expected to be linear, making it difficult to set meaningful annual emission reduction targets for incentive purposes.
- The objectives of the short-term incentive are heavily weighted to Gen35 deliverables, many of which directly support renewable development, flexibility and emissions reduction. Including similar measures in both the short- and long-term incentive arrangements would create unnecessary duplication.

1. The internal emissions price range represents the forecast emission price immediately following the financial year end and the forecast emission price in 2050.
2. 24% of the STI related to the company wide scorecard which included delivery of renewables, flexibility and fuel initiatives. The remainder was made up of individual ELT member objectives which included delivery of the Huntly portfolio and renewables pipeline.
3. 32% of the STI related to the delivery of the Huntly portfolio and development of the renewable pipeline (solar and wind options).
4. 32% of the STI related to the company wide scorecard which included delivery of the decarbonisation strategy. The remainder was made up of individual ELT member objectives which included objectives linked to the renewable and flexibility aspects of Gen35.
5. Refer to page 118 of the FY24 Integrated Report for more information on the SBT included in the long-term incentive.

6. GOVERNANCE

6.1 Oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities

The Board is responsible for overseeing material climate-related risks, opportunities and the strategies for managing them through development, implementation and oversight of the Board-approved strategy. During FY26, the Markets and Risk Committee (MRC) was responsible for oversight of enterprise risk management, including monitoring climate-related risks, while the Audit Committee (AC) oversaw climate reporting obligations. From 1 July 2026, responsibility for enterprise risk management, including climate-related risks and climate reporting obligations, transferred to the Audit Committee, which was renamed the Audit and Risk Committee (ARC).

Diagram 7 outlines the primary responsibilities of the Board in overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities, and the roles and responsibilities of management in assessing and managing these risks and opportunities during FY26.

OUR BOARD

GENESIS BOARD

FROM LEFT:

Tim Miles
BA

Hinerangi Raumati-Tu'ua
MNZM, BMS, MMS, FCA

Warwick Hunt
MNZM, BACC (HONS), FCA, FKCL

Barbara Chapman (CHAIR)
CNZM, BCOM, CMINSTD

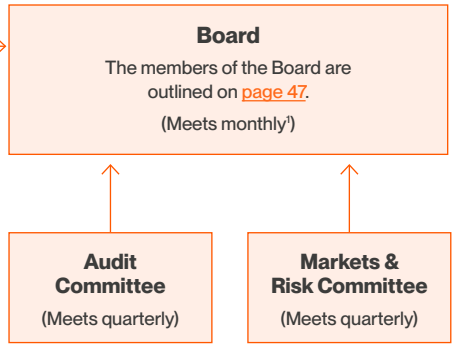
James Moulder
BA, BCA, MPP (HONS), GMP (HARVARD)

David Baldwin
BE, MBA, GAICD

Catherine Drayton[1]
BCOM, LLB, FCA, CFINSTD

1. Catherine Drayton resigned from the Board effective 23 June 2026.

Diagram 7: Organisational structure for the oversight, assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities



Board

Responsible for:

- Approving the strategic direction and business strategy, including targets and overseeing the operation of the business;
- Overseeing the Company's performance as a Climate Reporting Entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013;
- Approving the annual Climate Statement;
- Overseeing and approving the risk management strategy, policies, and risk appetite and ensuring effective risk management systems are in place, which includes climate-related risks;
- Overseeing management of climate-related opportunities through oversight of business strategy execution.

Markets and Risk Committee (MRC)[3]

Responsible for assisting the Board in the oversight of climate-related matters by reporting its findings and recommendations from its review and oversight of:

- The risk management framework, policies, risk appetite, risk limits, internal controls and risk reporting (including climate-related metrics);
- Climate-related risks and opportunities, climate scenarios, the approach to and results from scenario analysis.

Audit Committee (AC)

Responsible for assisting the Board in the oversight of climate-related matters by:

- Overseeing climate-related assurance;
- Overseeing internal controls and processes for the preparation, verification and approval of the annual Climate Statement;
- Review and recommend approval of the annual Climate Statement.

Executive Leadership Team (ELT)

Responsible for identifying, understanding, monitoring and managing climate-related risks and opportunities and reporting progress against strategic initiatives.

Members of the ELT are outlined on page 61 of the FY26 Integrated Report.

(Meets monthly)

Chief Executive (CE)

Responsible for implementing the strategic objectives approved by the Board, fostering a proactive risk management culture in line with the risk management policy and risk appetite and embedding risk management into strategic and operational planning and reporting. This includes management of climate-related risks and opportunities. The CE reports to the Board and leads the ELT.

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

- Leads the financial operating planning process and development of investment strategies that optimise risks and opportunities and sustain long term growth;
- Accountable for maintaining, reviewing and monitoring compliance with the Risk Management Policy and reporting to the ELT and MRC on risk and compliance matters;
- Accountable for the preparation and publication of the annual Climate Statement.

The CFO reports to the CE and is a member of the ELT.

Management forums

Responsible for governing the execution and implementation of Gen35 strategic initiatives, including climate-related goals such as achieving our Science Based Targets.

(Meets monthly)

Climate working group (CWG)

Responsible for overseeing the company-wide monitoring and review of climate-related risks and opportunities, scenarios, scenario analysis and the preparation and publication of the annual Climate Statement.

(Meets fortnightly[2])

Key management roles supporting climate-related matters

Group Manager Strategy
Manages the strategic planning process (including scenario analysis and reporting to the ELT and Board). Co-ordinates the integration of the strategy into the operating plan with the Group Manager Planning and Performance. Direct report of Chief Transformation & Technology Officer and member of the CWG.

Group Manager Planning and Performance
Manages the operating planning process to ensure strategic initiatives and capital deployment plans are appropriately incorporated into financial budgets and forecasts. Direct report of CFO and member of the CWG.

Strategic initiative owner
Responsible for the delivery of the strategic initiative. Could be a direct or indirect report of an ELT member.

Commercial finance teams
Calculate the current and anticipated financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities and provide financial modelling and support to the business on strategic initiatives. Ultimately report to the CFO.

General Manager Risk and Assurance
Responsible for leadership and management of the enterprise risk management and assurance functions. Custodian of the Genesis Enterprise risk management framework, and key risk management and compliance policies and standards. Direct report of CFO and member of the CWG.

Risk owner
Responsible for ensuring risk is adequately assessed, monitored, treatment requirements communicated and that the status of the risk is reported. Could be a direct or indirect report of an ELT member.

Group Controller
Responsible for the oversight of internal controls and managing compliance with climate reporting obligations. Direct report of CFO and member of the CWG.

General Manager Sustainability
Works with the business to support development of strategies, policies and reporting related to environmental and social sustainability, including those related to emissions reductions (science-based targets, net zero 2040) and a fair transition. Direct report of Chief Operations Officer and member of the CWG.

1. With the exception of July 2025 and January 2026. The Board met twice in February 2026.
2. Members of the CWG include the General Manager Risk and Assurance, the Group Manager Strategy, the General Manager Sustainability, the ESG Reporting Manager and other members of the risk, strategy, and finance teams.
3. From 1 July 2026, responsibility for enterprise risk management, including climate-related risks and climate reporting obligations, transferred to the Audit and Risk Committee as described on page 47.

The processes and frequency the Board and MRC were informed about climate-related risks and opportunities

Oversight of climate-related risks is embedded within our established governance structures and processes (including through our Enterprise Risk Management Framework and our strategic governance processes).

Material climate-related risks are incorporated into our principal risks[1]. During FY26, MRC oversaw Management's assessment of principal risks through quarterly risk reporting. Refer to sections 6.2 and 7.1 for more information.

Oversight of climate-related opportunities is embedded in the process used to develop, implement and monitor Genesis' strategy. The Board receives regular updates throughout the year on strategic initiatives which address climate-related risks and opportunities.

In addition to this a climate specific risk and opportunity review is completed and reported to the MRC annually, most recently in June 2026. The MRC reported its findings and recommendations to the Board for consideration and approval in June 2026.

Climate-related risks and opportunities, and associated metrics, are monitored through our climate dashboard. The dashboard is presented to the MRC annually, and by exception, when material changes occur. It was presented to the MRC in June 2026.

In FY25 our updated scenarios and scenario analysis were reviewed by the ELT and former Audit and Risk Committee and were approved by the Board. These scenarios and the associated scenario analysis were reviewed during the current reporting period, in accordance with our Climate-related Scenario and Scenario Analysis Policy. The review determined that no material changes were required (refer to section 4.4 for more information). The outcome of this review was presented to the ELT in December 2025, the MRC in June 2026 and approved by the Board in June 2026.

Diagram 8 in section 6.2 provides an overview of the processes and frequency by which the Board and management are informed about, makes decisions on and monitors climate-related risks and opportunities.

How the Board ensures that the appropriate skills and competencies are available to provide oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities

Directors are elected to the Board by shareholders. The Board conducts a search and selection process to identify suitably qualified and experienced candidates. If the Board appoints a Director to fill a vacancy, that Director must stand for election by shareholders at the first shareholder meeting after their appointment.

Collectively, the Board seeks to ensure that it has an appropriate mix of commercial skills, knowledge, experience and diversity to effectively discharge its responsibilities. Directors annually review and evaluate the skills and competencies required for the Board to operate effectively and fulfil its responsibilities.

A detailed understanding of climate change risks and opportunities is identified as a required governance capability within the Board skills matrix . The 'Corporate governance' section of the FY26 Integrated Report includes an assessment of Directors' experience against this capability and the other criteria in the skills matrix.

The Board keeps up to date with regulatory and market changes through Board reports and workshops on specific topics as they arise. In FY26 this included consideration of:

- the MBIE / Frontier Electricity Market Review and the package of reforms announced by the Government in response to the review
- LNG
- Boston Consulting Group (BCG) Report Energy to Grow: Securing New Zealand's Future[2]

The Board also considered the operational impacts of increasingly extreme weather and the implications for Gen35. This included consideration of climate modelling that highlighted how changing inflow patterns, increased drought and flood frequency, and more variable weather conditions may affect generation asset performance, reliability, maintenance requirements and financial outcomes over time.

How the Board considers climate-related risks and opportunities when developing and implementing strategy and setting targets

The Board considers material climate-related risks and opportunities as part of strategic and operating planning.

Management is responsible for developing and reviewing the strategy and related targets in response to changing conditions and to support the annual planning process. In developing the strategy, management considers key drivers of climate-related risks and opportunities, such as government priorities and regulatory change, shifts in consumer demand and preferences, technological developments and competitor activity.

Material climate-related risks and opportunities identified through the processes described in section 7.1 together with market analysis considered in strategy formulation are reported to and considered by the Board as part of its review of the strategy and targets.

The Board considers whether the proposed strategy and targets appropriately respond to material climate-related risks and opportunities and support the achievement of Genesis' strategic objectives. Proposed changes to the strategy or targets are reviewed and approved by the Board.

Management develops business plans to implement the strategy and achieve the approved targets. The Board oversees implementation of the strategy through regular reporting from management as outlined in **Diagram 8** section 6.2.

1. 'Principal risks' are risks for which the potential consequences are so pervasive and significant to Genesis that they require oversight (understand, align, assess and steer) at ELT and MRC level. Refer to our Corporate Governance Statement for further information on our principal risks.
2. The BCG Report is an independent assessment, updating and expanding on BCG's 2022 Future is Electric analysis.

How the Board sets, monitors progress against, and oversees achievement of metrics and targets

The establishment and monitoring of climate-related targets is integrated into our strategic planning process as outlined in the previous section.

Section 4.2 outlines Gen35 targets associated with climate-related risks and opportunities. The Chief Executive has assigned responsibility for achieving these targets to individual ELT members and strategic initiative owners. The ELT has established metrics to measure and monitor performance. The Board receives regular updates on these metrics through progress reports on Gen35 initiatives. Progress reports are provided prior to the release of the annual and interim results.

The Board has incorporated achievement of Gen35 targets into the ELT's short-term remuneration incentive. In FY26, between 24% and 44% of each ELT member's short-term incentive (and those of qualifying Senior Leaders) was based on achievement of strategic initiatives and targets linked to climate-related risks and opportunities. Refer to section 5.7 for more information on the targets included in the short-term incentive.

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

The ELT is responsible for executing Gen35 and managing day to day business operations. They are accountable for integrating material climate-related risks and opportunities into risk management, and strategic and operating planning (budgeting) processes. This includes:

- working with the Board to develop and implement strategy, including managing climate-related risks and maximising climate-related opportunities;
- supporting and embedding the Enterprise Risk Management Framework, processes and the three lines operating model[1];
- overseeing the identification, assessment, management, monitoring and escalation of risks and opportunities, including climate-related risks and opportunities;
- ensuring risk owners have appropriate authority, capability and resources to manage risks effectively;
- monitoring actual and emerging risks that could impact delivery of strategy;
- reviewing climate-related risks and opportunities, associated metrics and targets, scenario analysis and the Climate Statement; and
- monitoring progress against sustainability goals, including SBTs.

Each climate-related risk or opportunity is assigned to a specific ELT member, who is accountable for its management. Operational responsibility is delegated to relevant staff, who report back to the designated ELT member.

Management forums, with ELT members, have been established to ensure the execution and implementation of Gen35. These forums are responsible for prioritisation of resources, approval of business cases and funding requests for new projects, changes to existing projects within their approved delegated authority and monitoring budgets. Business cases and funding requests outside their delegated authority are presented to the relevant ELT member and / or the Board for approval as appropriate and in accordance with our Delegations of Authority Policy.

The ELT has established metrics to measure and monitor performance. The Board receives regular updates on these metrics through progress reports on Gen35 initiatives. Progress reports are provided prior to the release of the annual and interim results.

The ELT is informed about, makes decisions on and monitors climate-related risks and opportunities at multiple levels within Genesis, depending on how the risk or opportunity is being managed. For example, the ELT is informed about, and makes decisions on, climate-related risks and opportunities through the annual strategic and operating planning processes and monitors risks through management forums and climate dashboard reporting. **Diagram 8** summarises how this works in practice.

1. The three lines model describes the different levels of responsibility and accountability for managing risk in an organisation.

Diagram 8: Processes and frequency by which management and the Board is informed about, makes decisions on and monitors climate-related risks and opportunities

PROCESS / FORUM / REPORT	REPORTED TO	FREQUENCY IN FY26	INFORM	MAKE DECISIONS	MONITORS
Strategic planning[1]	ELT Board	Annually	✓	✓	
Operating planning	ELT Board	Annually	✓	✓	
Strategic initiatives via Management Forums and ELT individuals	ELT	As appropriate[2]	✓	✓	✓
Progress against Gen35 targets[3]	ELT Board	As appropriate[4]			✓
Principal risk oversight and monitoring[5]	ELT MRC	Quarterly	✓	✓	✓
Climate specific risk assessment[6]	CWG ELT MRC Board	Annually	✓	✓	
Climate dashboard[6]	ELT MRC	Annually			✓
Climate reporting obligations[6]	ELT MRC Board	As appropriate	✓	✓	✓

1. The strategic planning process is discussed in section 6.1 "How the Board considers climate-related risks and opportunities when developing and implementing strategy and setting targets".
2. The ELT meet monthly however they review progress against Gen35 initiatives on a key milestone basis. The frequency differs depending on the strategic initiative.
3. The process for monitoring progress against Gen35 targets is discussed in section 6.1 "How the Board sets, monitors progress against, and oversees achievement of metrics and targets"
4. Progress against Gen35 targets is monitored on a key milestone basis. The frequency differs depending on the strategic initiative. Progress is formally reviewed for all Gen35 targets at least half yearly prior to the release of the half year and year end results. Some strategic initiatives such as growing our renewable portfolio, developing a biomass supply chain and development of BESS are monitored more frequently due to the nature of work being undertaken and the decisions that need to be made.
5. Section 7.1 provides an overview of the processes used to manage principal risks.
6. These processes are discussed in section 6.1 "The processes and frequency the Board and MRC were informed about climate-related risks and opportunities".

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

Our Enterprise Risk Management Framework sets out the overarching governance, principles and process that define how we manage risk which is particularly necessary for a cross-cutting[1] risk such as climate change. The Enterprise Risk Management Framework is based on internationally recognised standards and practices[2].

Our Risk Management Framework Standard integrates the identification, assessment, and management of climate-related risks through several key processes:

- It requires 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' approaches to identify and assess risks to our business.
- It includes a risk taxonomy that explicitly recognises climate-related risks, distinguishing between 'transition' and 'physical' risks.
- It includes reference to a 'Guide on Risk Management Tools' which outlines various tools, methods, techniques and software applications that can be used to support risk management, including those used to identify and assess climate-related risks.
- It provides a specific process to integrate strategy and risk.
- It requires monitoring, review, and assurance activities. This includes a cadence of specific governance review and assurance requirements.

Our risk appetite statement indicates where risk responses need to be risk seeking versus risk averse. As climate-related risks cut across several principal risks, our risk appetite varies depending on the nature of each particular risk.

The following subsections outline the processes used to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks.

7.1 Risk identification

We use a range of tools and methods to identify climate-related risks including trend analysis, stakeholder engagement, exposure analysis and scenario analysis.

1. Trend analysis

Trend analysis is the process of analysing the past to predict how the external environment might impact the future. It was undertaken in FY26 to identify current and emerging risks within the industry, the wider economy, and across international markets over the short- and medium-term time horizons.

We utilise STEEP, a specific type of trend analysis, focused on Social, Technological, Economical, Environmental and Political factors. It is completed each time we refresh our scenario analysis (refer to section 4.4) and annually for risk identification and strategic planning purposes.

2. Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement is used to identify risks in the short, medium- and long-term time horizons. We use a 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' approach to identify and assess risks to our business. External stakeholder feedback is incorporated in the process through engagement with subject matter experts who communicate directly with external stakeholders.

The 'top-down' review focuses on principal risks. The status of the individual principal risks are reviewed quarterly by the ELT and presented quarterly to the MRC, with an annual review of the overall set of principal risks undertaken in May 2026, the results of which were presented to the MRC in June 2026.

The annual review included consideration of key business risks (which include climate-related risks) previously identified by individual business units through the 'bottom-up' approach discussed below. The review also considered other risks present in the energy sector, both nationally and internationally.

The formal six monthly 'bottom-up' review of key business risks identified by individual business units in November 2025 and April 2026 supports the identification and reporting of principal risks. The bottom-up reviews included consideration of the climate-specific risk assessment discussed below. The results were discussed with the ELT in January 2026 and April 2026.

In FY26, the climate risk and opportunity register was reviewed and updated using information obtained through consultation with risk owners and subject matter experts within Genesis, and review of our climate scenarios. The results were discussed with the ELT in April 2026 and reported to the MRC in June 2026.

3. Exposure analysis

Exposure analysis is used to identify risks in the short-, medium- and long-term time horizons. The analysis is carried out when we undertake significant capital projects which are considered susceptible to physical risks associated with climate change (e.g. solar development, battery development, canal remediation) or there is a material change in climate science.

In FY23 we engaged an external consultant to undertake an initial exposure analysis to identify potential physical risks associated with our generation assets. The results were received and analysed in FY24. The analysis used Representative Concentration Pathways consistent with those used in our climate scenarios discussed in section 4.4 and time horizons outlined in this section.

1. Climate change is considered a cross-cutting risk because it impacts multiple risk categories (such as reputational, environmental, financial and operational).
2. The International Standard ISO 31000:2018 *Risk management – Principles and Guidelines*, The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO):2017 *Enterprise Risk Management—Integrating with Strategy and Performance*, and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and COSO: 2018 *Applying Enterprise Risk Management to Environmental, Social and Governance-Related Risks.*

In FY25 we completed further analysis of our exposure to flooding, heat and bush fire risk for specific assets. We also completed a review of public information to understand our exposure to physical climate-related risks, this included using the following datasets:

- Local council flood maps[1]
- Ministry for the Environment CMIP6 Climate Projections Dataset
- NZ SeaRise Sea-Level Projection and Mapping Tool
- Climate change impacts on inflows, lake storage and spill in snow fed catchments prepared by Jen Purdie[2]
- Fire risk information published by Scion[3]

In FY26 we engaged a New Zealand climate and energy specialist to explore further how physical climate risks are anticipated to impact our hydro generation assets.

4. Climate-related scenario analysis

Scenario analysis is a method used to explore the impact of different plausible future states, associated outcomes and actions under uncertainty.

Climate scenarios are used to identify material climate-related risks and opportunities over the short-, medium- and long-term time horizons, support strategic planning and decision-making and test the resilience of our strategy to climate change. Refer to section 4.4 for an overview of the process.

7.2 Risk assessment and prioritisation relative to other types of risk

The enterprise risk matrix is a tool within the Enterprise Risk Management Framework that provides a quantitative and qualitative method by which risks are evaluated and prioritised. It includes the likelihood of occurrence of a risk and the severity of the consequence (size of potential impact), which allows us to determine the appropriate corresponding level of impact and response for each risk. The enterprise risk matrix describes consequence in terms of potential financial, operations, reputational, compliance, environmental, and safety impacts.

Climate-related risks are assessed and prioritised using our enterprise risk matrix and framework, however, there are four notable differences in the application of these tools to climate-related risks compared to other types of risks:

1. A lower EBITDAF threshold is applied to climate-related risks, enabling a more comprehensive review to be undertaken.
2. The assessment process gives greater weight to 'consequence' over 'likelihood'. This is due to the inherent difficulty in accurately forecasting the probability of climate-related events well into the future and because likelihood is dependent on the scenario being applied.
3. We determine the vulnerability of each asset and operation to each specific risk. Assets and operations considered highly vulnerable to the risk may be assigned a higher consequence rating.
4. We assess the significance of climate-related risks based on their inherent risk rating, which ensures an appropriate level of emphasis is placed on mitigating the risks ahead of time.

The process outlined above is used to assign a risk rating which can vary from 'Low' to 'Extreme'. This rating helps prioritise risks and guides the risk treatment strategy.

Climate-related risks are also evaluated and prioritised using a materiality assessment, which includes considering the views of existing and potential investors, lenders, and other creditors when determining which risks are material. The climate materiality assessment helps reprioritise risks for consideration.

We also consider proportionality. The higher the likelihood and potential impact of a climate-related risk relative to other risks and the greater its potential impact on other risks, the higher priority it receives. The process used to prioritise climate-related risks is consistent with how other enterprise-wide risks are prioritised.

7.3 How we manage our climate-related risks

Refer to section 4.5 for details on how we manage each of our material climate-related risks and sections 6.1 and 6.2 for details on how we monitor them.

1. Waikato Regional Hazards Portal, NIWA Coastal Flood Layers Viewer, Auckland Council Flood Viewer, Hamilton City Council Flood Viewer, Canterbury Flood Maps, Otago Natural Hazards Portal, Taranaki Regional Council flood preparation information.
2. Modelling climate change impacts on inflows, lake storage and spill in snow-fed hydroelectric power catchments, Southern Alps, New Zealand. Journal of Hydrology (NZ).
3. Adapting and mitigating wildfire risk due to climate change and An updated fire danger climatology for New Zealand.

7.4 Time horizons and how these link to strategic planning horizons and capital deployment plans

The potential impacts of climate-related risks are considered across short, medium- and long-term time horizons. The table below outlines the time horizons and how they link to our strategic planning process.

TERM	PERIOD	RATIONALE
Short	1-5 years	Aligns with the time horizon used for Genesis' operating plan.
Medium	6-15 years	Closely aligns with our 10 year strategic planning horizon and our net zero 2040 SBT.
Long	16-25 years	Aligns with potential materialisation of physical risks, particularly infrastructure impacts and closely aligns to New Zealand's 2050 net zero ambition. The only deviation from this timeframe relates to the assessment period used for physical risks associated with our hydro generation assets. These are evaluated up to 2100 in alignment with their anticipated operational lifespan.

Capital deployment plans can be short, medium or long-term depending on the nature of the project, the expected return on investment period and the expected useful life of any assets that are created. Some capital deployment plans, such as our investment in solar generation assets, use slightly longer time horizons (35 years rather than 25 years). In addition, our hydro generation assets have anticipated operational lives that exceed the time horizons set out above. While this is the case, the physical impact of climate change on these assets has been considered out to 2100 using the Representative Concentration Pathways used in our scenarios (refer to section 4.4).

7.5 Value chain exclusions

Diagram 2 in section 3 provides a high-level overview of our value chain. No parts of our value chain have been specifically excluded from our climate-related risks and opportunities analysis.

8. APPENDICES

Appendix I: Target measurement methods and assumptions

GEN35 PILLAR	TARGET	MEASUREMENT METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS
Customer	Unlock 150 MW of flexibility by FY28 (distributed customer energy resources under orchestration)	Orchestration means the point at which the customer installed distributed customer energy resources (solar, EV, battery, hot water, heat) are flexibly used to optimise value for customers and Genesis in response to the market. MW is based on peak capacity of the assets under orchestration. Performance is measured using the MW of assets under orchestration as at 30 June.
	Genesis customers represent 30% of EV market by FY28	Number of customers on our EV plan compared to the number of registered EVs and plug-in hybrids in New Zealand[1].
	Reduce absolute scope 3 emissions from use of sold products for sold and distributed fossil fuels 60.2% by FY30 and 90.0% by FY40	Absolute target calculated using SBTi energy sector guidance prescribed at the time the target was set. The SBTi guidance was designed to align an entity's emission reduction targets with what climate science said was necessary at that time the guidance was released to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The target has been validated by the SBTi. It is measured in kt/CO_2e, refer to section 5.1 and Appendix III for how it is calculated. Performance is measured as the % difference between actual emissions for the year compared to the base year. The target and actual performance do not include the use of offsets.
	Reduce all other absolute scope 3 emissions from fuel and energy related activities 90.0% by FY40	
Renewable	~5,000 GWh of renewable generation by FY28 and ~8,300 GWh of renewable generation by FY35	Includes actual renewable generation from assets controlled by Genesis and actual renewable generation under PPA contracts.
	Up to 500 MW of solar developed and operational by FY28	MW is based on peak capacity. The MW are included when the project reaches first generation. Where a project is developed through a JV arrangement, MW are based on the operational capacity contracted by Genesis rather than its ownership interest in the project.
	Development pathway in place by FY28 for 300 MW of wind	A development pathway is a pipeline of opportunities that could be developed over time if the projects are technically and commercially feasible. We will measure the achievement of this goal in FY28 based on the options which we have in the development pathway which are considered technically and commercially viable at that time and which could be operational by FY35. The MW is based on peak capacity. Even if the project meets these criteria, a project is subject to FID and therefore may or may not be constructed.
	Reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity by 76.0% per GWh by FY30 and 97.7% per GWh by FY40	Intensity target calculated using SBTi energy sector guidance prescribed at the time the target was set. The SBTi guidance was designed to align an entity's emission reduction targets with what climate science said was necessary at the time the guidance was released to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The target has been validated by the SBTi. It is measured in tCO_2e/GWh, refer to section 5.1 for how it is calculated. Performance is measured as the % difference between actual emissions intensity for the year compared to the base year. The target and actual performance do not include the use of offsets.
	Reduce scope 1 and 3 emissions intensity from fuel and energy related activities covering all sold electricity by 75.9% per GWh by FY30 and 96.2% per GWh by FY40	
Flexibility	100 MW/200 MWh BESS operational at Huntly by FY28 and up to 400MW / 800 MWh operational by FY35	MWh is based on the total energy storage capacity. Operational means able to be discharged into the market.
	Pathway in place by FY28 which provides 300 kt per annum of biomass	The goal would be met when we have supply agreements in place and projects delivered with the total capacity to produce at least 300 kt of biomass. As detailed on page 22, we do not currently expect to have a pathway in place by FY28.

1. A customer could own more than one EV or plug-in hybrid, therefore an adjustment should be made to the number of registered vehicles to reflect this. As this information is not currently available no adjustment has been made. The reported progress could be understated as a result.

Appendix II: Climate scenarios, assumptions and reference models

Coordinated Transformation

In the coordinated transformation scenario, a cohesive, renewed approach to climate change is agreed between nations. This enables a portfolio of lower emissions options to develop, leading to significant global emissions reductions. Rigorous climate regulations and policies are enacted rapidly across the world that integrate holistic understandings of nature and people into decarbonisation initiatives. A wide range of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures are enacted to reduce emissions. This rapid push results in global net zero by 2050 with minimal overshoot of the goal to limit warming to 1.5 degrees. Global average temperatures near 1.6 degrees by 2040 and gradually recover, falling below 1.5 degrees by 2100.

Domestically, there is a unified drive towards a decarbonised economy, integrated with te ao Māori values and biodiversity considerations, funded in part by the ETS.

In 2050, the carbon price in New Zealand reaches $309 NZD per tonne resulting in business models adapting or pivoting to lower emissions alternatives.

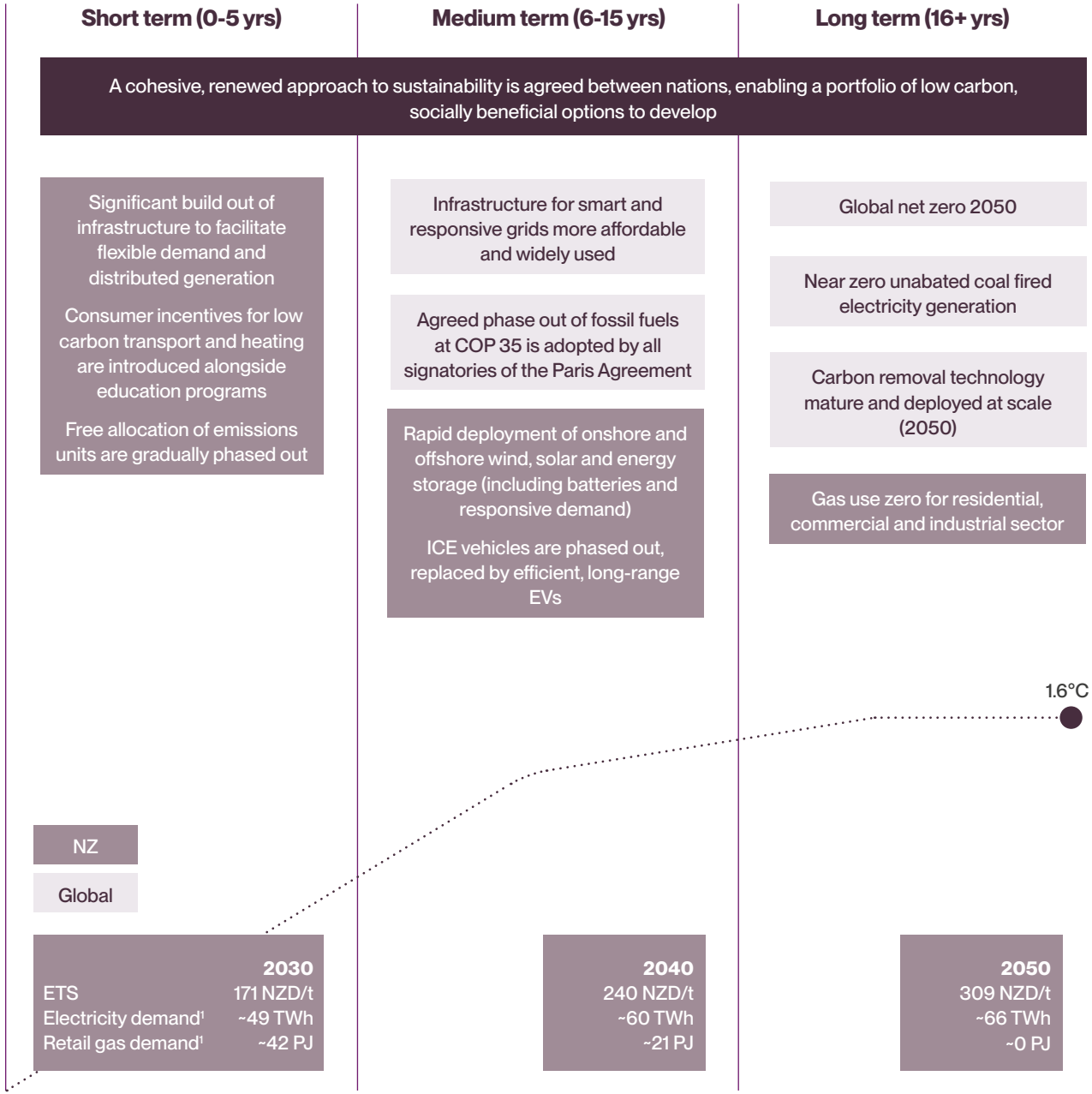
The physical impacts of climate change under this scenario are projected to be less significant than under the other three climate scenarios assessed. While the most severe and disruptive impacts are moderated, intense rainfall events and cyclones are expected to continue at levels broadly consistent with recent experience.

Average daily air temperatures across our catchments are projected to increase by 0.8°C to 0.9°C by 2050, relative to 2005 but the number of hot days (>25°C) is projected to increase by 15 to 25 days per year in the northern half of the North Island, contributing to higher Waikato River temperatures, some increase in summer cooling demand, and lower winter heating demand. Similar temperature changes are expected in the South Island, with the east coast projected to experience around 15 additional hot days per year.

By 2050, total annual rainfall is projected to increase by 0% to 5% in the southern half of the South Island and decrease by 0% to 6% in the northern South Island and across the North Island, relative to 2005. As warmer air can retain more moisture, heavy rainfall intensity is expected to increase, with the heaviest rainfall events projected to become 0% to 10% more intense by 2050. The impact on average annual river flows across our catchments is projected to be negligible; however, the driest inflows (P1-10) into Lake Waikaremoana are expected to decline by around 5% over the same period.

Average wind speeds are projected to increase by 0% to 3% across most of the South Island and decrease by 0% to 3% in northern Westland, Nelson, Marlborough, and the North Island.

Sea level around New Zealand is projected to rise by approximately 17 cm by 2050 and 37 cm by 2100.



1. All demand figures are taken from the CCC's final EB4 modelling (referred to as CCC 2024).

Green Tape

In the green tape scenario, New Zealand establishes itself among developed nations driving the lower emissions transition. Agreements and resource-sharing initiatives are formed with other "green tape" nations and the EU, leading to rapid investments in lower emissions technologies between 2028 and 2035 despite high initial costs.

The response to climate change is more fragmented than in the coordinated transformation scenario. New Zealand and several other jurisdictions decarbonise faster, reflecting disparities in resources and capabilities. Technological development is slower due to less coordinated international conditions.

Green tape nations prioritise the deployment of existing technologies such as solar, wind, battery storage and electric vehicles (EVs). Following significant investment in research and development, carbon capture technology also begins to mature in the mid 2030s, providing an option to phase out fossil fuelled assets ahead of their complete lifetime. Under this scenario global emissions reach net zero by 2080.

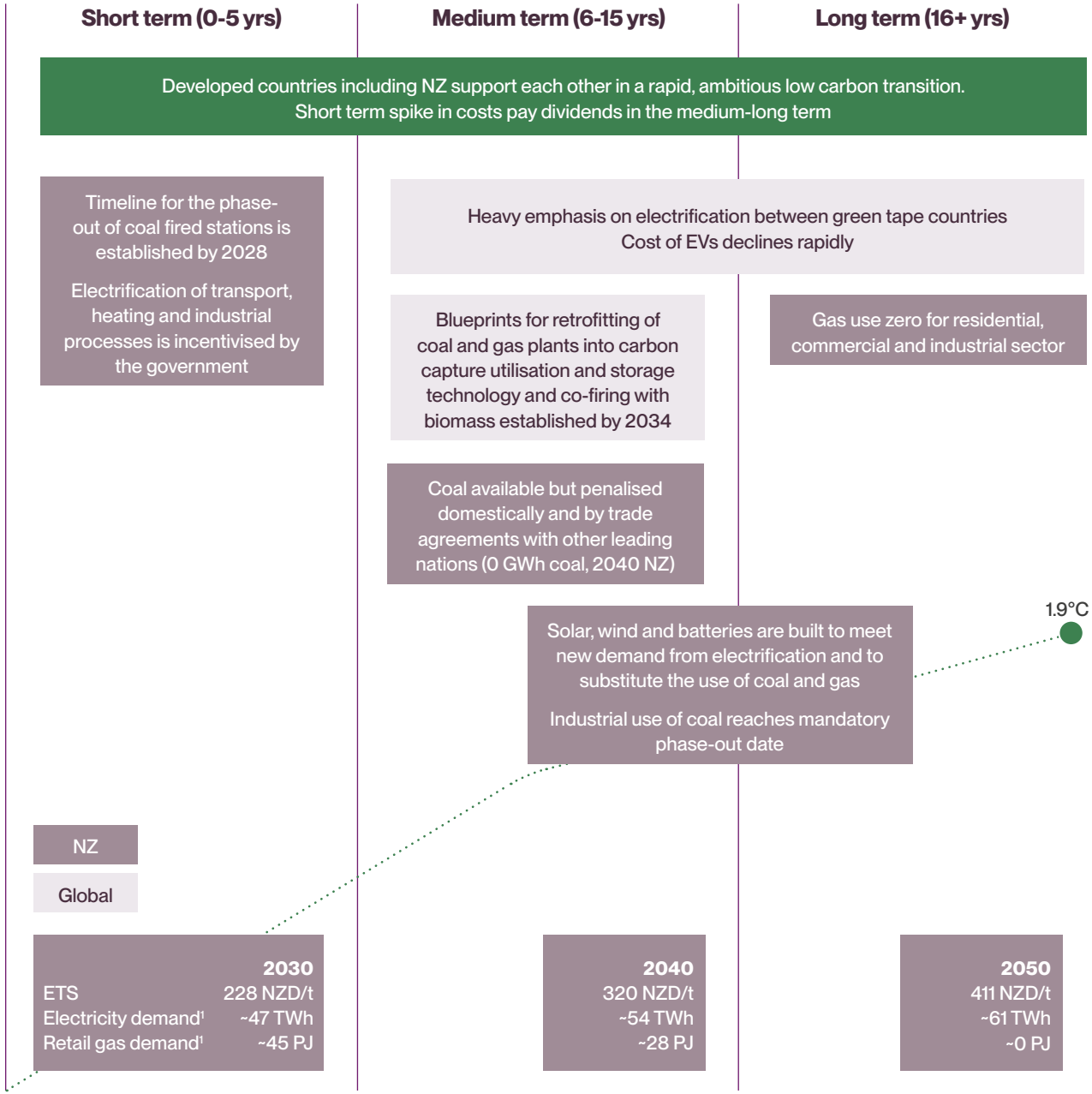
This scenario is characterised by more frequent and more intense storms and extreme weather events. Drought and flooding are expected to occur more often, with periodic disruption to supply chains arising from storm and heatwave conditions.

Average air temperatures are projected to increase by 1.0°C to 1.2°C by 2050, relative to 2005. In the northern half of the North Island, the number of hot days (>25°C) is expected to increase by 18 to 32 days per year, increasing Waikato River heating and driving higher summer cooling demand and lower winter heating demand. Similar temperature increases are expected in the South Island, with the east coast projected to experience around 15 to 20 more hot days per year.

By 2050, total annual rainfall is projected to increase by 0% to 8% in the southern half of the South Island and decrease by 0% to 8% in the northern South Island and across the North Island, relative to 2005. The intensity of heavy rainfall events is expected to increase by 0% to 14%, contributing to larger flood events and increasing risks to drainage infrastructure and land stability. Average annual river flows across our catchments are expected to remain stable or decline, with flows projected to remain broadly unchanged in Tekapo, decrease by around 5% in Waikaremoana, and decrease by around 2% to 3% in Tongariro by mid-century. Low inflows are also expected to become drier, with P1-10 inflows projected to decline by around 8% in Lake Waikaremoana, 4% to 5% in Tekapo, and 3% to 5% in Tongariro.

Average wind speeds are projected to increase by 0% to 3% across most of the South Island, and decrease by 0% to 3% in northern Westland, Nelson, Marlborough, and the North Island.

Sea level around New Zealand is projected to rise by approximately 20 cm by 2050 and 45 cm by 2100.



1. All demand figures are taken from the CCC's final EB4 modelling (referred to as CCC 2024).

Delayed Transformation

In the delayed transformation scenario, current plans to meet decarbonisation goals are widely seen as "ambitious enough" and there is a fragmented international response to further progress. Global forecasts consistently predict a failure to meet decarbonisation goals and governments focus on the need for adaptation measures in place of mitigation.

In New Zealand, the delayed transformation scenario is characterised by a long period of limited progress, without political support for the transition. In the late 2020s, phase-out plans for fossil fuel thermal generation are pushed out indefinitely, leaving phase-out decisions to the private sector. New Zealand continues to import fossil fuels (such as coal and LNG) for energy generation and industrial use to ensure consistent supply.

In the tailwinds of others' clean technology progress, New Zealand begins to adopt lower emissions technology with greater speed by 2040.

The carbon price reaches a peak in 2050 of $230 NZD per tonne, driving down the use of fossil fuels to a niche peaking and firming role. Under this scenario there is a 75% reduction in current emissions by 2100.

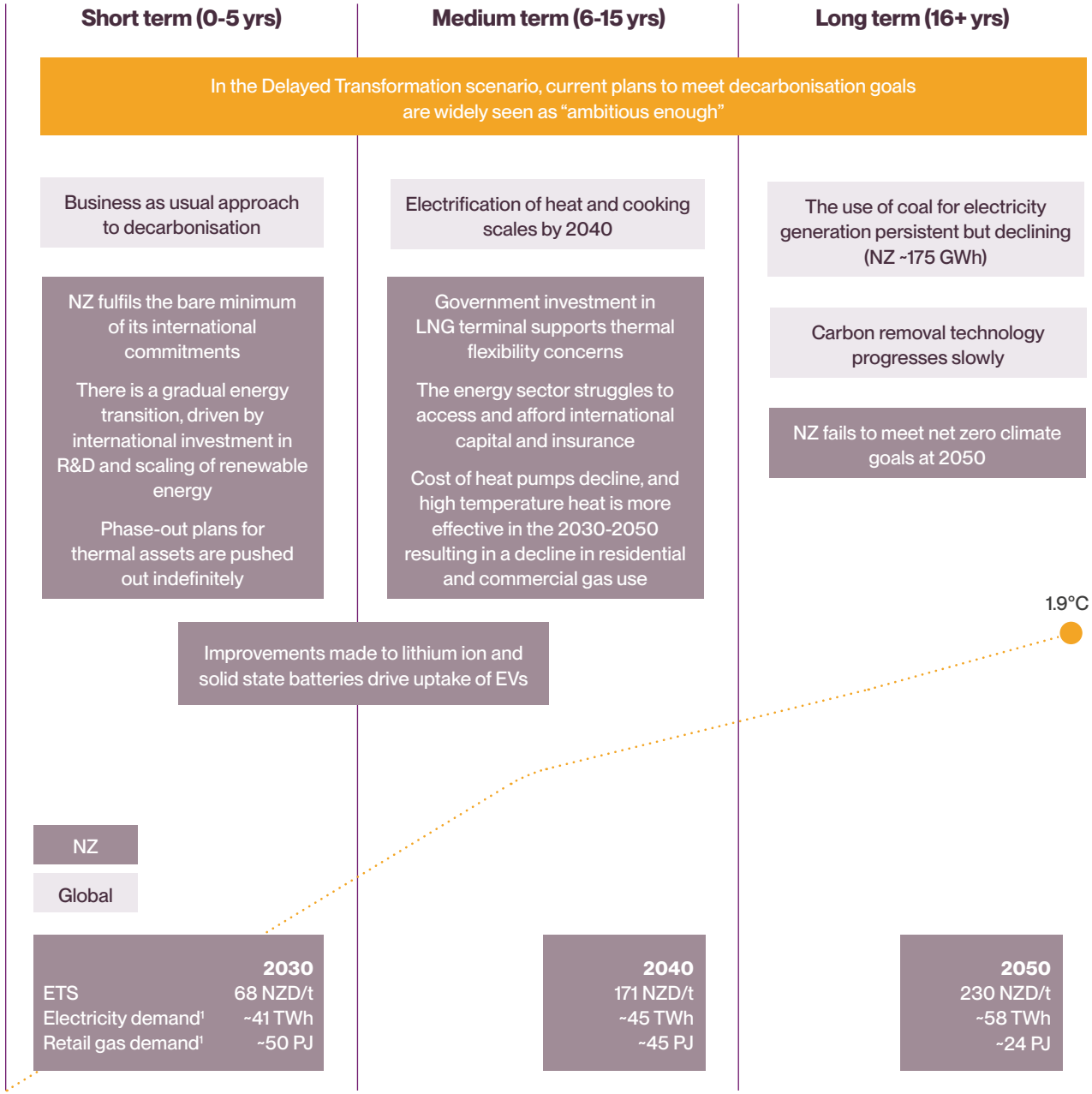
This scenario is characterised by more frequent severe weather and intense rainfall events, particularly from the late 2030s. More frequent storms are expected to increase flood risk, disrupt supply chains, and create greater variability in hydro inflows.

Average air temperatures are projected to increase by 1.0°C to 1.2°C by 2050, relative to 2005. In the northern half of the North Island, the number of hot days (>25°C) is expected to increase by 18 to 32 days per year, increasing Waikato River heating and driving higher summer cooling demand and lower winter heating demand. Similar temperature increases are expected in the South Island, with the east coast projected to experience around 15 to 20 additional hot days per year.

By 2050, total annual rainfall is projected to increase by 0% to 8% in the southern half of the South Island and decrease by 0% to 8% in the northern South Island and across the North Island, relative to 2005. The intensity of heavy rainfall events is expected to increase by 0% to 14%, contributing to larger flood events and increasing risks to drainage infrastructure and land stability. Average annual river flows across our catchments are expected to remain stable or decline, with flows projected to remain broadly unchanged in Tekapo, decrease by around 5% in Waikaremoana, and decrease by around 2% in Tongariro by mid-century. Low inflows are also expected to become drier, with P1-10 inflows projected to decline by around 8% in Lake Waikaremoana, 4% to 5% in Tekapo, and 3% to 5% in Tongariro.

Average wind speeds are projected to increase by 0% to 3% across most of the South Island, and decrease by 0% to 3% in northern Westland, Nelson, Marlborough, and the North Island.

Sea level around New Zealand is projected to rise by approximately 22 cm by 2050 and 56 cm by 2100.



1. All demand figures are taken from the CCC's final EB4 modelling (referred to as CCC 2024).

Hot House

The hot house scenario is a world of minimal and fragmented efforts being made towards avoiding the effects of climate change. While the price of solar and wind generation continues to decline, natural gas, coal and diesel use also expands, limiting the substitution of fossil fuels with renewable energy. Transport, heating and industrial emissions continue to rise. With plentiful fuels available and a growing concern for energy security, the upfront cost to transition doesn't warrant investment.

Domestically, New Zealand's government responds to global energy security concerns by making gas and oil drilling a political priority and successful exploration increases the domestic fuel supply. While the ETS remains active, it is not emphasised as a mechanism for emissions reductions, only as a revenue source. By 2030, a much wider supply of critical minerals and other resources is available domestically, including coal. Under this scenario emissions are expected to continue to increase.

The hot house scenario is expected to result in the most severe physical impacts from climate change, with materially higher remediation and adaptation costs associated with natural hazards from the 2040s onward.

Average air temperatures are projected to increase by 1.4°C–2°C by 2050 relative to 2005, rising to 3.3°C by the end of the century. The number of hot days (>25°C) is projected to increase by 25–43 days per year in the northern half of the North Island and by around 20–28 days per year on the east coast of the South Island.

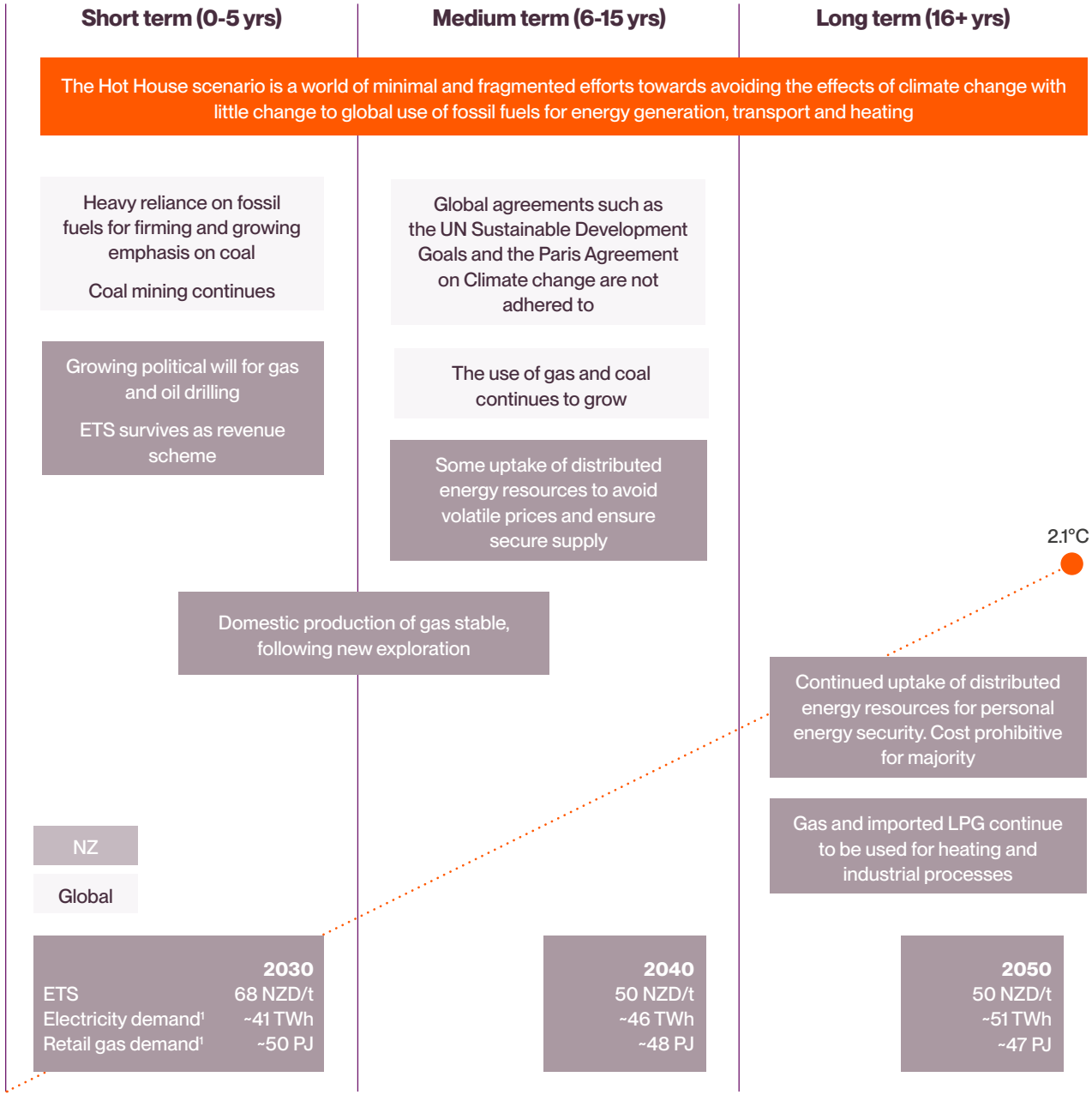
Higher temperatures are expected to increase summer cooling demand and reduce winter heating demand, resulting in higher air-conditioning loads and lower winter electricity consumption. They are also expected to raise the temperature of the Waikato River. Heatwaves and prolonged periods of elevated temperatures may further increase cooling demand and place additional pressure on the electricity grid.

Warmer temperatures may lead to earlier snowmelt, altering the timing of hydro inflows. Increasing weather variability is also expected to reduce inflow predictability, increasing uncertainty in hydro generation planning. These conditions may also support the spread of invasive weeds within hydro catchments, increasing maintenance requirements and associated costs.

By 2050, annual rainfall is projected to increase by 0% to 10% in the southern half of the South Island and decrease by 0% to 9% across the North Island and the northern South Island, relative to 2005. The intensity of heavy rainfall events is projected to increase by 0% to 15%. Average annual river flows in our catchments are expected to remain stable or decline. Flows are projected to remain broadly unchanged in Tekapo, while decreasing by 6% to 10% in Waikaremoana and by 2% to 4% in Tongariro by mid-century. The driest inflows (P1–10) are also projected to decline, with reductions of approximately 7% to 20% in Waikaremoana, 6% to 12% in Tekapo, and 6% to 15% in Tongariro.

Average wind speeds are projected to increase by 0% to 4% across most of the South Island and decrease by 0% to 4% in northern Westland, Nelson, Marlborough, and the North Island.

Sea levels around New Zealand are projected to rise by approximately 24 cm by 2050 and 71 cm by 2100.



1. All demand figures are taken from the CCC's final EB4 modelling (referred to as CCC 2024).

Climate scenario assumptions

The table below outlines the assumptions underlying the emission reduction pathways used in our climate scenarios as required by the NZ CS. This table should be read in conjunction with section 4.4 and the individual scenario narratives on pages 56 to 59. The time horizons used in our scenarios are summarised in section 7.4.

DRIVING FORCE	COORDINATED TRANSFORMATION	GREEN TAPE	DELAYED TRANSFORMATION	HOT HOUSE
Socioeconomic assumptions	**Domestic** Over time, energy poverty decreases as renewable energy reduces consumer prices. In the medium-term, government incentives and redistribution policies are implemented to address social disparities and combat energy poverty.	**Domestic** Early and advanced government action to decarbonise the energy sector leads to a divergent public view. As a leader internationally, New Zealand's net migration increases. Government support is required to assist some households through high pricing in the short- to medium-term.	**Domestic** Unsustainable actions deter investment, and New Zealand's energy sector struggles to attract necessary talent. Export markets and tourism suffer, harming the economy and reputation.	**Domestic** Rising operating costs are transferred to consumers, putting pressure on low-income families.
	Global Economic goals gradually shift to prioritise broader human and planetary well-being, including social, environmental, and cultural indicators. In the long-term, a new wave of green growth boosts the economy.	**Global** Household energy prices initially rise as lower emissions energy is prioritised. This causes social strain as low-income households push back against pricing. Eventually, new renewable generation stabilises prices.	**Global** Sustainable investors move away from markets like New Zealand that lag in decarbonisation progress, falling behind the rest of the world's progress.	**Global** Vulnerable regions, like Pacific nations, become uninhabitable, leading to increased displacement of people. Strained national budgets hinder global economic growth. Unequal resource distribution and adaptation capabilities widen economic disparities between countries.
Macroeconomic trends	Aligned with Aotearoa Circle's Energy Sector Scenario 'Coordinated Effort'.	Aligned with Aotearoa Circle's Energy Sector Scenario 'Trailblazers'.	Aligned with Aotearoa Circle's Energy Sector Scenario 'Slow Followers'.	Aligned with Aotearoa Circle's Energy Sector Scenario 'Hot House'.
Carbon sequestration from afforestation	Exotic afforestation: 0.57Mha from 2021-2050 Native afforestation: 0.67Mha from 2021-2050	Exotic afforestation: 0.76Mha from 2021-2050 Native afforestation: 0.44Mha from 2021-2050	Exotic afforestation: 0.96 Mha from 2021-2050 Native afforestation: 0.13 Mha from 2021-2050	Exotic afforestation: 0.96 Mha from 2021-2050 Native afforestation: 0.13 Mha from 2021-2050
Carbon sequestration from nature-based solutions (NbS)	NbS, including reforestation, afforestation, and ecosystem restoration, are widely implemented. Policies and incentives encourage the protection and restoration of natural ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, and coastal areas.	NbS, such as sustainable agriculture, forest management, and coastal protection, are moderately implemented to enhance carbon sequestration, water management, and biodiversity conservation in the medium to long-term.	Limited emphasis on NbS due to the high reliance on fossil fuels and slower transition to sustainable development. Some localised NbS initiatives, such as community-based conservation and restoration projects, are implemented to address local adaptation challenges such as sea level rise in the long-term.	Limited emphasis on NbS. Some localised NbS initiatives, such as community-based conservation and restoration projects, are implemented to address local adaptation challenges such as sea level rise in the long-term.
Technology assumptions including negative emissions technology	Demand for carbon capture and storage: high, early emphasis. Rapid technological investments and development lower costs and increase deployment.	Demand for carbon capture and storage: low, growing in the medium-term. Technological barriers and high costs due to low demand provide a barrier to uptake in the short to medium-term.	Demand for carbon capture and storage: moderate. Technological barriers and high costs due to low demand provide a barrier to uptake.	Demand for carbon capture and storage: low. The cost of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technologies remain relatively high, making their adoption less economically viable.

Climate scenario reference models

The narratives and data sets used to develop the Aotearoa Circle Energy Sector Climate Change Scenarios form the foundation of our climate scenarios. We have made the following modifications to the Energy Sector Scenarios to make them more relevant to our business. For this reason, some data points are not the same as those disclosed in the Aotearoa Circle Energy Sector Climate Change Scenarios.

1. The CCC 2021 modelling used in the Aotearoa Circle Energy Sector Climate Change Scenarios has been replaced with the final EB4 modelling published by the Climate Change Commission (CCC 2024 and CCC carbon pricing 2024).
2. Scenario data for the delayed transformation scenario was adjusted to reflect a slower, delayed transition. The 2030 data is based on the CCC's reference scenario, whereas the 2040 and 2050 data is based on the CCC's HTLS[1] scenario adjusted for a 10-year lag. This approach shifts the timing of electrification and demand growth, resulting in lower near-term demand and later uptake of low emission technologies. This was done to align the data with the delayed transformation narrative outlined in the Aotearoa Circle Energy Sector Climate Change Scenarios.

The table below outlines the reference models used to develop our climate scenarios.

	COORDINATED TRANSFORMATION	GREEN TAPE	DELAYED TRANSFORMATION	HOT HOUSE
Key reference models				
Aotearoa Circle Energy Sector Climate Change Scenarios	Coordinated effort	Trailblazers	Slow followers	Hot house
Climate Change Commission final EB4 (CCC 2024)	HTHS	LTHS	Reference scenario /HTLS	Reference scenario
Climate Change Commission final EB4 (CCC carbon pricing 2024)	–	–	Low/Central	Low
Treasury carbon pricing[2]	Central	High	–	–
NIWA climate change scenarios for New Zealand	Uses SSP 1-1.9	Uses SSP 2-4.5	Uses SSP 2-4.5	Uses SSP 3-7.0
IPCC – Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP)[2]	RCP 2.6	RCP 4.5	RCP 4.5	RCP 8.5
IPCC - Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP)[2]	SSP 1-1.9	SSP 4-3.4	SSP 2-4.5	SSP 3-7.0
Other reference models				
International Energy Agency (IEA) Climate Scenarios	Orderly (Net Zero 2050)	Orderly (Announced Pledges Scenario)	STEPS (Stated Policies Scenario)	–
Boston Consulting Group (BCG)	P2: Smart system evolution (short-term), P5: Green export powerhouse (medium- to long-term)	P3: Renewable energy pioneer	P1: Business as usual	P1: Business as usual
Transpower – Whakamana I Te Mauri Hiko	Accelerated electrification	Mobilise to decarbonise	Measured action	Business as usual
MBIE – electricity demand and generation (EDGS) scenarios	Innovation	Environmental	Growth	Constraint

1. High technology and low systems change.
2. Included in Aotearoa Circle Energy Sector Climate Change Scenarios.

Appendix III: Emissions inventory report

Basis of preparation

The emissions inventory has been prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Scope 3 emissions have been identified and categorised using the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of NZ CS 1.

Organisational boundaries

Organisational boundaries determine the parameters for emissions reporting and ensure consistency when determining which factors to include. Genesis' boundaries have been set in accordance with the methodology outlined in the GHG Protocol.

The GHG Protocol allows two distinct approaches to consolidate emissions: the equity share approach or the control approach (control can be defined in either financial or operational terms).

Genesis has applied the **operational control consolidation approach**, which ensures we focus on those emission sources that we have control over and therefore the ability to manage. Operational control is defined in the GHG Protocol as having the full authority to introduce and implement operating policies at the operation under consideration. Under the operational control approach, an entity accounts for 100% of emissions from operations over which it or one of its subsidiaries has operational control.

The organisation boundary includes Genesis and all its subsidiaries (refer to our FY26 Integrated Report for a list of subsidiaries).

Business units excluded

All of Genesis' joint ventures, joint operations and associates are excluded from scope 1 and 2 emissions on the basis that Genesis does not have operational control of these entities. Refer to our FY26 Integrated Report for a list of entities.

Operational boundaries

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

SCOPE 1 – DIRECT EMISSIONS

Scope 1 includes emissions from sources over which we have operational control. This includes emissions from electricity generation, fuel used in vehicles owned or leased by Genesis and fugitive emissions.

Our Scope 1 emissions include emissions associated with electricity generated under 10-year HFOs and other thermal-backed electricity arrangements. Although these arrangements are entered into with third parties, we retain operational control of Huntly Power Station and the associated generation assets. Accordingly, all emissions arising from this generation are recognised within our Scope 1 emissions inventory in accordance with the GHG Protocol operational control approach.

During FY23 we successfully completed a biomass burn trial at Huntly Power Station. The CO_2 from combustion of the biomass has been excluded from scope 1 emissions and has been reported separately in accordance with the GHG Protocol.

SCOPE 2 – INDIRECT EMISSIONS, ELECTRICITY

Scope 2 includes emissions from purchased electricity consumed by Genesis and therefore brought into our organisational boundary. It includes electricity that is consumed at LPG branches and depots, corporate offices and office buildings at generation sites where the electricity is drawn from the grid. It excludes electricity consumed from Genesis' owned and operated generating equipment, as electricity produced and consumed by the same entity does not give rise to scope 2 emissions under the GHG Protocol.

As all of the electricity consumed is in a market that has contractual instruments, scope 2 emissions have been calculated using both location-based and market-based emissions factors. Location-based emissions are used to calculate total emissions. BraveTrace's residual mix factor is used to calculate scope 2 market-based emissions as no contractual instruments are acquired. Location-based emissions are used for goal setting.

SCOPE 3 – OTHER INDIRECT EMISSIONS

Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of Genesis' activities but occur from sources not owned or controlled by us. While reporting scope 3 emissions is not required under the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, it is required under NZ CS 1 and is therefore included in this inventory.

The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (a supplement to the GHG Protocol) identifies 15 categories of scope 3 emissions. Genesis has assessed all 15 categories to determine their relevance to our operations. Categories assessed as relevant are included in this inventory and categories assessed as not relevant are excluded. Categories were assessed using the following criteria:

(a) relevance to our operations;

(b) significant contributor to overall emissions;

(c) availability of data; and

(d) ability to influence and/or reduce.

Table 1 details which categories have been included and the boundary applied and **Table 2** details which categories have been excluded and why.

TABLE 1: SCOPE 3 INCLUSIONS

CATEGORY	BOUNDARY APPLIED
Purchased goods and services	This category includes goods and services purchased in the financial year and that are not disclosed in another category noted below.
Capital goods	This category includes emissions on goods and services that have been capitalised for accounting purposes. Emissions are recognised as the spend is incurred.
Fuel and energy related activities	This category includes upstream emissions on fuels purchased for use in the generation of electricity as well as fuels sold to customers. Upstream emissions on coal and LPG are accounted for when the fuel is purchased rather than when it is burnt or sold to customers. Coal purchases in transit at year end are recognised as purchases in the financial year the coal is recorded on the coal stockpile. It also includes emissions associated with transmission and distribution of electricity purchased for our own use and emissions associated with electricity purchased and on sold to our customers. As our generation emissions are already reported in scope 1, Genesis applies an approach to avoid double counting electricity generation emissions. As the GHG Protocol does not provide specific guidance on accounting for electricity purchased and on sold by integrated generator-retailers, Genesis has therefore applied an accounting approach that is consistent with the principles of the GHG Protocol and was agreed with the SBTi as part of validating our SBTs. Under this approach, Genesis' share of New Zealand electricity generation is assumed to be attributable to our retail customers and is deducted from the total electricity purchased for those customers. The remaining electricity purchases are multiplied by a market emissions factor that excludes our generation and associated emissions. The calculation is completed annually using the latest MBIE electricity generation and emission data where available at the reporting date. Where MBIE data has not yet been published, EMS data is used.
Upstream transportation and distribution	This category includes transportation emissions associated with transportation of pond ash from Huntly Power Station to end users. Upstream emissions associated with transportation and distribution of fuels are included in the lifecycle emission factors used to calculate fuel and energy related activities.
Waste generated in operations	This category includes waste for Auckland, Hamilton, and Christchurch corporate offices and Huntly Power Station[1]. General waste produced at operational sites other than Huntly is not currently measured. Given the nature of operations, emissions from general waste are not expected to be material.
Business travel	This category includes air travel, accommodation and taxi services.
Employee commuting	This category includes emissions associated with employee's transportation to and from work and working from home.
Downstream transportation and distribution	This category includes transportation emissions associated with transportation of fly ash from Huntly Power Station to end users. There is no transportation or distribution of fuel related products after the point of sale.
Use of sold products	This category includes gas, LPG and coal sold to customers. The sale of oil produced by the Kupe JV is excluded because this process is managed by the Operator, Beach Energy, and therefore is outside Genesis' operational control.
Investments	This category includes 46% of Kupe JV's scope 1 and 2 emissions relating to the production of oil. The 46% share of Kupe JV's scope 1 and 2 emissions relating to the production of gas and LPG have been included in scope 3 fuel and energy related activities category. The 46% share of Kupe JV's scope 3 emissions have been excluded because this information is not currently reported by the JV. Emissions associated with DrylandCarbon One Limited Partnership, Forest Partners Limited Partnership, Lauriston Solar Project (2023) Limited Partnership and ChargeNet NZ Limited have been excluded as emissions reporting is not currently completed by these entities. Given the nature of their activities, the associated scope 1 and 2 emissions are not expected to be material. Ecotricity Limited Partnership ceased to be classified as an investment on 29 November 2024, when Genesis assumed control of the entity. From this date forward, Ecotricity Limited Partnership was incorporated within Genesis' organisational boundary. Solar-gen Joint Venture ceased to be classified as an investment on 26 March 2026 following the dissolution of the joint venture.

1. Waste for Huntly has only been reported since FY24.

TABLE 2: SCOPE 3 EXCLUSIONS

CATEGORY	JUSTIFICATION FOR EXCLUDING
Upstream leased assets	Emissions from upstream leased assets are included in scope 1 and 2.
Processing of sold products	Genesis does not sell intermediate products therefore there is no processing of sold products.
End of life treatment of sold products	Other than the sale of modems provided in connection with broadband services, sold products are consumed by customers therefore there are no significant end-of-life emissions to account for.
Downstream leased assets	Emissions from downstream leased vehicles are included in the fuels and energy related activities category and emissions associated with leased LPG bottles and tanks are included in the use of products sold category.
Franchises	Genesis does not have anything that falls within this category.

Base year

The base year is 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 (FY20), which is consistent with the base year used for our SBTs. Total scope 1 and 2 emissions for FY20 were 2,690,253 tCO_2e and scope 3 were 2,110,689 tCO_2e.

Base year recalculation

The base year or any other reported year included in this document must be recalculated and restated in accordance with the GHG Protocol if any of the following circumstances result in a 5% or more change in total reported scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions[1]:

- Change in structure (acquire or sell a business)
- Change in calculation methodology such as improved emission factors or activity data
- Change in consolidation approach or operating boundary
- Discovery of an error

The base year or any other reported year may be restated for changes less than 5% if the Chief Financial Officer considers the change necessary to provide a consistent and meaningful comparison of the emissions inventory over time.

The calculation methodology for purchased electricity on sold to customers (scope 3 category 3d) has been updated to align with the methodology agreed with the SBTi for our SBTs. As the change exceeded the base year recalculation threshold, the comparative information has been restated. We have also chosen to retrospectively disclose emissions associated with capital goods (FY20-FY23) to align with the emissions boundary used for our SBTs.

Calculation methodology and emission factors

This emissions inventory has been calculated using activity data multiplied by an emission factor. Refer to **Table 3** for emission factor by scope and category.

The emission factor sources used in the FY26 inventory and the associated IPCC Global Warming Potential (GWP) values are:

- MfE – 2026 emission factors which uses the 100-year GWP values from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).
- Agrilink – 2025 emission factors which uses the 100-year GWP values from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).
- Consumption Emissions Modelling Report prepared for Auckland Council – based on StatsNZ's 2019 Production-based GHG Emissions Accounts which used the 100-year GWP values from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

1. The 5% threshold is calculated using total reported scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for the base year or reported year impacted by the change.

Uncertainties

Quantification of emissions is subject to inherent uncertainty because the scientific knowledge and methodologies used to determine the emission factors and processes to calculate and estimate quantities of emissions are still evolving. As a result, the emissions inventory is subject to more inherent limitations and uncertainties than financial information.

All material emission calculations are prepared by our financial reporting system using data collated for financial reporting purposes. There are however inherent limitations when using published emission factors as they are:

- Not specific to individual entities, they are based on industry averages;
- Often inferred using data collated for other purposes and assumptions are required where scientific data is incomplete; and
- Based on data collected in previous years, countries or use studies performed several years ago. This particularly impacts the Agrilink and DEFRA lifecycle emission factors which is discussed further in the significant uncertainties section.

These inherent limitations mean that the emissions inventory represents our best estimate of our emissions using the best data available at the time the information is reported. It is possible disclosures made in this report may be amended, updated, recalculated, and restated in the future if the scientific knowledge and methodologies used to determine emission factors are found to materially change previously reported numbers. The calculation methods and assumptions, and the limitations associated with each method are disclosed in **Table 3**.

Significant uncertainties

Certain scope 3 emission categories are required to be measured using lifecycle analysis (LCA) methodology. There are currently a limited number of New Zealand specific lifecycle emission factors available mainly due to the ability to access information and the process involved in calculating the emission factors, as a result lifecycle emission factors are often based on data collected in previous years, countries or use studies performed several years ago.

The calculation of scope 3:

- Purchased goods and services for FY20 through to FY23 were calculated using DEFRA lifecycle emission factors which are based on 2011 data. Purchased goods and services in FY23 made up less than 1% of our emissions; and
- Fuel and energy related activities (upstream emissions) relating to thermal generation and use of sold products are calculated using Agrilink lifecycle emission factors which are based on 2010 data published by the Ministry of Economic Development. These subcategories make up approximately 11% of our emissions in FY26.

The application of these emission factors creates a significant uncertainty in relation to the calculation of scope 3 emissions as they may be out of date. A reasonableness test was first performed on the Agrilink emission factors in FY22 using data from other sources, this test was completed again using nine months of FY25 data. Based on this testing we determined that Agrilink emission factors were the most representative lifecycle emission factors to use for fuel and energy related activities. We review the market and consider whether the emission factors used in our emissions inventory remain the most appropriate on an annual basis.

TABLE 3: CALCULATION METHODS, DATA SOURCES, EMISSION FACTORS, ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

SCOPE	CATEGORY	EMISSION SOURCE	CALCULATION METHOD	EMISSION FACTOR SOURCE	DATA SOURCE	PRIMARY DATA[1]	KEY ASSUMPTIONS, LIMITATIONS AND DATA QUALITY CONSIDERATIONS
Scope 1	Stationary combustion	Fuel used for electricity generation (includes gas, coal, LPG and diesel)	Average-data method[2]	MfE	Volume of fuels burnt is obtained from our financial reporting system which is also used for our ETS returns. The volumes are entered into the financial reporting system from data provided by the fuels team which is based on meter readings.	100%	The calculation uses MfE emission factors, which may result in emissions that differ from those calculated using supplier-specific factors. A reasonableness test was conducted in FY25 to verify that the MfE factors materially represented the emissions associated with stationary combustion.
	Mobile combustion	Fuel used in vehicles (owned and leased)	Average-data method	MfE	Volume of fuels used is obtained from our financial records for plant vehicles (refer to 'stationary combustion' above for more information). Volume of fuel used for all other vehicles is obtained from a report provided by our fleet manager.	100%	The calculation of emissions associated with non-plant vehicles is reliant on our fleet manager providing complete and accurate data.
	Fugitive emissions	Fugitive emissions of Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF_6)	Average-data method	MfE	Volume of SF_6 gas leakage is determined using contractor reporting for gas transferred from storage cylinder to circuit breaker. The gas cylinder is weighed before and after the gas transaction.	100%	There is an assumption that leakage is equivalent to the amount of gas required to top up the asset. Fugitive emissions associated with air conditioning units and our LPG business have been excluded as they are not material.
Scope 2	Electricity	Electricity consumed at LPG branches and depots, corporate offices and office buildings at generation sites where the electricity is drawn from the grid	Average-data method	MfE (location-based) BraveTrace (market-based)	Volume of electricity purchased in kWh is obtained from our billing system.	100%	Where auxiliary power is consumed it is excluded as it has not yet gone to the grid. The volume data is reviewed, and an estimate is added for any unbilled periods.
Scope 3	Purchased goods and services	Extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services acquired but not included in the other categories	Spend-based method[3]	Consumption Emissions Modelling Report prepared for Auckland Council[4]	Dollar spend is obtained from our financial records.	0%	The calculation requires judgement choosing an emission factor to apply to each category of spend.

1. Extent to which the emissions calculation is based on primary activity data specific to the underlying activity, rather than secondary or spend-based estimation methods. "Mixed" indicates a combination of primary activity data and secondary estimation methods.
2. The average-data method estimates emissions by collecting data on the quantity (e.g. kilograms, gigajoules, litres) of product used multiplied by an appropriate emission factor.
3. The spend-based method estimates emissions by collecting data on the cost of goods and services purchased multiplied by an appropriate emission factor.
4. The emission factors from the Consumption Emissions Modelling Report (Market Economics Limited, 2023) prepared for Auckland Council have been adjusted for inflation.

SCOPE	CATEGORY	EMISSION SOURCE	CALCULATION METHOD	EMISSION FACTOR SOURCE	DATA SOURCE	PRIMARY DATA[1]	KEY ASSUMPTIONS, LIMITATIONS AND DATA QUALITY CONSIDERATIONS
Scope 3	Capital goods	Goods and services capitalised for accounting purposes	Mixture of average-data method and spend-based method for projects that are anticipated to have higher emissions and spend-based method for all other projects over $400k	Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) or secondary sources where EPDs are unavailable for average-data method calculations and Consumption Emissions Modelling Report prepared for Auckland Council[2] for spend-based method calculations	Contractor records or dollar spend obtained from our financial records.	Mixed	For projects that use the average-data method, the calculation is reliant on our contractor providing complete and accurate information. The calculations also require judgement choosing an emission factor to apply to each capital project or component of a capital project. Emissions for capital project with spend less than $400k is estimated by extrapolating the emissions for all capital projects with spend greater than $400k (excluding projects where detailed analysis has been completed).
	Fuel and energy related activities	Extraction, production, and transportation of fuel and energy acquired and consumed in the generation of electricity or sold to customers	Average-data method	Agrilink	Volume data is the same as that used for 'stationary combustion' and 'Use of sold products'. The only exception is coal which uses purchase volume data rather than burn data.	100%	The calculation uses Agrilink emission factors, which may result in emissions that differ from those calculated using supplier-specific factors. A reasonableness test was conducted in FY25 to verify that the Agrilink factors materially represented the emissions associated with upstream fuel and energy related activities.
		Transmission and distribution of electricity purchased for our own use	Average-data method	MfE	Volume data is the same as that used for scope 2 'electricity' purchases.	100%	No material assumptions, limitations or uncertainties.
		Electricity purchased and on sold to our customers	Average-data method	Calculated using a mixture of MBIE and MfE emissions information	Volume data in MWh is based on information from our reporting system. The data is based on a mixture of actual meter readings and estimated meter readings.	100%	As electricity generated by Genesis and electricity purchased from the market are physically indistinguishable once injected into the national grid, Genesis assumes that a proportion of the electricity purchased for customers is attributable to Genesis' own generation. That proportion is determined using Genesis' share of total New Zealand electricity generation (refer to Table 1 for further information). The remaining electricity purchases are treated as electricity purchased from the market. This is an attribution-based calculation rather than direct physical tracing and therefore relies on market data.
	Upstream transportation and distribution	Transportation of pond ash from Huntly Power Station to end users	Fuel-based method[3]	MfE and DEFRA for well to tank related emissions	Number of trips travelled, and fuel consumption rate is obtained from our transportation contractor.	89%	The calculation is reliant on our transportation contractor providing complete and accurate data. The calculation assumes the distance travelled is the same for each trip.

1. Extent to which the emissions calculation is based on primary activity data specific to the underlying activity, rather than secondary or spend-based estimation methods. "Mixed" indicates a combination of primary activity data and secondary estimation methods.
2. The emission factors from the Consumption Emissions Modelling Report (Market Economics Limited, 2023) prepared for Auckland Council have been adjusted for inflation.
3. The fuel-based method estimates emissions by collecting data on the quantity of fuel consumed multiplied by an appropriate emission factor.

SCOPE	CATEGORY	EMISSION SOURCE	CALCULATION METHOD	EMISSION FACTOR SOURCE	DATA SOURCE	PRIMARY DATA[1]	KEY ASSUMPTIONS, LIMITATIONS AND DATA QUALITY CONSIDERATIONS
Scope 3	Waste generated in operations	Disposal and treatment of waste	Waste type specific method[2]	MfE	Volume of waste collected is obtained from our cleaning contractor.	100%	The calculation assumes waste is taken to a landfill without a gas recovery system.
	Business travel	Employees travelling nationally and internationally for business purposes	Distance based method[3] for air travel, spend-based method for taxis and ubers and average-data method for accommodation	MfE	Our corporate travel manager provides a usage report. The report includes travel distances and class of travel. Hotel information includes location and number of nights.	99%	The calculation is reliant on our corporate travel manager providing complete and accurate data.
	Employee commuting	Employees travelling to and from work and working from home	Distance-based method for travel and average-data method for working from home	MfE	Employee surveys.	52%	The calculation is impacted by how employees interpret and respond to survey questions and by the number of responses received. The results of the survey are extrapolated to include employees who do not complete the surveys. Headcount at half year and year end were used in the extrapolation process.
	Downstream transportation and distribution	Transportation of fly ash from Huntly Power Station to end users	Fuel-based method	MfE and DEFRA for well to tank related emissions	Volume of fuel used is obtained from our transportation contractor.	100%	The calculation is reliant on our transportation contractor providing complete and accurate data.
	Use of sold products	Usage of LPG, gas and coal sold to customers	Direct use-phase method[4]	MfE	Volume of LPG, gas and coal sold is obtained from our financial reporting system.	100%	Retail sale volumes include estimated volumes for unbilled amounts at the end of the reporting period.
	Investments	Scope 1 and 2 information for Kupe JV	Investment-specific method[5]	Field specific factors for scope 1 and MfE for scope 2	The calculation uses information submitted under ETS returns and electricity consumption from the operator of Kupe JV.	99%	The emissions associated with Kupe JV may be incomplete as Kupe JV does not prepare an emissions inventory. Genesis estimates scope 1 and 2 information using data provided by the Kupe JV operator.
Excluded items	Biomass	Biomass used for electricity generation	Average-data method	MfE	Volume of biomass burnt was obtained from records maintained by our fuels team. These were agreed to purchase invoices.	100%	The trial involved the use of a black torrefied pellet. No product specific emission factor was available at the time of reporting, so the closest rate published by the MfE was applied.

1. Extent to which the emissions calculation is based on primary activity data specific to the underlying activity, rather than secondary or spend-based estimation methods. "Mixed" indicates a combination of primary activity data and secondary estimation methods.
2. The waste type specific method estimates emissions by collecting data on the quantity of waste produced multiplied by emission factors for specific waste types and waste treatment methods.
3. The distance-based method estimates emissions by collecting data from service providers and employees on the volume, distance and mode of transport used multiplied by an appropriate emission factor.
4. The direct use-phase method estimates emissions by collecting data on the products sold to customers multiplied by an appropriate emission factor.
5. The investment-specific method estimates emissions by collecting scope 1 and scope 2 emissions from the investee and allocating the emissions based upon Genesis share of the investment.

Emissions inventory summary

Scope 1 emissions are highly dependent on the amount of thermal generation required to support New Zealand's electricity system and therefore vary significantly between years. The need for thermal generation is influenced by hydrological conditions, domestic gas availability, electricity market conditions and contractual arrangements that provide thermal-backed electricity. FY21 recorded the highest emissions due to severe dry-year conditions and high call volumes under thermal-backed electricity contracts, while FY26 recorded the lowest emissions since our FY20 base year following higher hydro generation and substantially lower thermal generation.

TABLE 4: EMISSIONS INVENTORY

SCOPE	CATEGORY	FY26 tCO_2e	FY25 tCO_2e	FY24 tCO_2e	FY23 tCO_2e	FY22 tCO_2e	FY21 tCO_2e	FY20 tCO_2e
Direct emissions (Scope 1)	Attributable to customers	916,096	2,319,288	2,395,183	1,072,507	1,934,978	3,132,879	2,539,863
	Attributable to thermal backed electricity contracts[1]	10,227	219,534	45,094	–	286,398	805,398	149,491
	Stationary combustion attributable to thermal generation	**926,323**	**2,538,822**	**2,440,277**	**1,072,507**	**2,221,376**	**3,938,277**	**2,689,354**
	Mobile combustion	2,391	2,233	2,185	1,738	1,733	1,624	579
	Fugitive emissions	–	–	113	1,745	17	162	80
	Total scope 1	**928,714**	**2,541,055**	**2,442,575**	**1,075,990**	**2,223,126**	**3,940,063**	**2,690,013**
Indirect emissions (Scope 2)	Electricity consumption (market-based)	221	294	161	165	221	263	241
	Electricity consumption (location-based)	208	279	154	160	217	262	240
	Total scope 2 (location-based)	**208**	**279**	**154**	**160**	**217**	**262**	**240**
	Total scope 1 & 2 (location-based)	**928,922**	**2,541,334**	**2,442,729**	**1,076,150**	**2,223,343**	**3,940,325**	**2,690,253**
Indirect emissions (Scope 3)	Purchased goods and services	19,923	15,191	15,290	16,480	15,492	14,898	15,348
	Capital goods	52,143	29,526	9,364	8,856	10,693	10,130	16,510
	Fuel and energy related activities (upstream emissions)							
	– Related to thermal generation	154,285	259,838	124,980	139,479	286,017	279,781	239,840
	– Related to sold products	76,330	76,499	67,376	86,759	124,140	159,031	172,611
	– Transmission and distribution losses on electricity purchases	16	21	11	19	20	25	24
	– Electricity purchased and on sold to customers	164,171	240,880	254,790	183,741	254,856	335,600	289,430
	Upstream transport and distribution[2]	295	246	–	–	–	–	–
	Waste generated in operations	108	104	174	16	21	26	19
	Business travel	508	791	573	409	146	215	1,975
	Employee commuting[2]	1,885	1,306	1,108	1,748	–	–	–
	Downstream transport and distribution[2]	–	16	–	–	–	–	–

1. Includes generation emissions associated with the Market Security Options (MSOs), the short-term and 10-year HFOs and the swaptions.
2. FY25 was the first year that upstream and downstream transportation and distribution were disclosed and FY23 was the first year employee commuting was disclosed. The comparative periods were not restated for these changes.

SCOPE	CATEGORY	FY26 tCO_2e	FY25 tCO_2e	FY24 tCO_2e	FY23 tCO_2e	FY22 tCO_2e	FY21 tCO_2e	FY20 tCO_2e
Indirect emissions (Scope 3)	Use of sold products							
	– LPG Retail	118,655	124,449	129,459	129,230	130,372	128,665	121,802
	– LPG Wholesale	5,029	11,370	18,560	21,578	51,773	46,838	52,820
	– Gas Retail	270,654	376,767	383,098	390,937	406,308	441,033	429,893
	– Gas Wholesale	217,676	100,983	11,191	150,459	406,233	653,421	762,337
	– Coal Wholesale	-	–	2,406	–	–	–	–
	Investments	3,134	3,656	3,777	4,789	7,184	8,547	8,080
	Total scope 3	**1,084,812**	**1,241,643**	**1,022,157**	**1,134,500**	**1,693,255**	**2,078,210**	**2,110,689**
	Total scope 1, 2 & 3	**2,013,734**	**3,782,977**	**3,464,886**	**2,210,650**	**3,916,598**	**6,018,535**	**4,800,942**
Items excluded from scope 1-3 in accordance with the GHG protocol								
Biomass – CO_2	Stationary combustion of biomass attributable to thermal generation	–	–	–	857	–	–	–

TABLE 5: EMISSIONS BY GAS COMPONENT

GAS COMPONENT	SCOPE 1 METRIC TONNES	SCOPE 1 tCO_2e	SCOPE 2 METRIC TONNES	SCOPE 2 tCO_2e	SCOPE tCO_2e	TOTAL tCO_2e
CO_2	926,207	926,208	201	202	611,311	1,537,721
CH_4	39	1,084	–	6	1,526	2,616
N_2O	5	1,422	–	–	275	1,697
SF_6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown[1]	–	–	–	–	471,700	471,700
Total tCO_2e		**928,714**		**208**	**1,084,812**	**2,013,734**

1. The breakdown by gas component is not published for cradle to gate lifecycle emission factors and therefore this information is unable to be disclosed by gas component for some scope 3 emissions.

Emissions holdings

We use sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) in circuit breakers. SF_6 has a global warming potential much higher than carbon dioxide. We monitor the gas pressure in the circuit breakers to identify and remediate leaks. We also have HFCs in air conditioning units and refrigerators. The table below records the emissions holdings at 30 June each year.

	FY26 KGS	FY25 KGS	FY24 KGS	FY23 KGS	FY22 KGS	FY21 KGS	FY20 KGS
SF_6	900	900	897	897	1,023	1,027	1,033
HFC*	795	795	–	–	–	–	–

* HFC holdings were not disclosed prior to FY25.

Assurance of emissions inventory

Deloitte Limited on behalf of the Auditor-General has issued an unqualified reasonable assurance opinion on scope 1 and 2 emissions and an unqualified limited assurance opinion on scope 3 emissions for the FY26 (refer to Appendix IV) and FY25 emissions inventory.

Deloitte Limited issued a limited assurance opinion over the FY24 emissions inventory in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3410: *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements* (ISAE (NZ) 3410).

EY issued limited assurance opinions on the FY20, FY21, FY22 and FY23 emissions inventories in accordance with ISAE (NZ) 3410. Three new categories (purchased goods and services, fuels and energy related activities and investments) were added to the FY22 emissions inventory. The FY21 and FY20 emissions inventories were restated to include these. These new categories were not included in the FY20 and FY21 limited assurance reviews undertaken at that time and therefore were not subject to limited assurance.

Comparatives for electricity purchased and on sold to customers (scope 3, category 3d) have been restated in the current year to reflect the revised accounting approach described in this appendix, which was agreed with the SBTi as part of the validation of our SBTs. Comparative capital goods information for FY20-FY23 has also been included to align with the emission boundary used for our SBTs.

The Audit Office
Te Mana Arotake

Independent Assurance Report

To the shareholders of Genesis Energy Limited on the GHG Emissions Disclosures in its Group Climate Statement for the year ended 30 June 2026

Under section 461ZH(3) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 ('the Act'), the Auditor-General is the assurance practitioner of Genesis Energy Limited (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group'). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Silvio Bruinsma, using the staff and resources of Deloitte Limited, to carry out an assurance engagement, on his behalf, on:

- the greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions disclosed in the Group Climate Statement for the year ended 30 June 2026, prepared in accordance with Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards that is required to be the subject of an assurance engagement under section 461ZH(1) of the Act (the 'mandatory GHG disclosures'); and
- the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report, included in Appendix III to the Group Climate Statement (the 'additional GHG disclosures') for the year ended 30 June 2026, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) (the 'Applicable Criteria')*. For scope 3 emissions the Applicable Criteria includes the *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011)*.

Collectively the subject matter of our assurance engagement is referred to as the Group's GHG disclosures (the 'GHG disclosures').

Scope of the engagement and level of assurance

The additional GHG disclosures are based on historical information and provide further disclosures about the GHG emissions of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2026 to meet the requirements of the Applicable Criteria, in addition to the minimum disclosure requirements of the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards.

As part of our assurance engagement over the Group's GHG disclosures, we have undertaken a reasonable assurance engagement in relation to the consolidated Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions disclosures ('Scope 1 and 2 GHG disclosures') and a limited assurance engagement in relation to the consolidated Scope 3 GHG emissions disclosures ('Scope 3 GHG disclosures'), as set out below.

Reasonable assurance	***Reference***
Subject matter: Scope 1 and 2 mandatory GHG disclosures	
GHG emissions: gross emissions in metric tonnes of Carbon dioxide equivalent ('CO_2e') classified as: ▪ Scope 1 ▪ Scope 2 (calculated using the location-based method)	Page 38
Additional requirements for the disclosures of gross GHG emissions per paragraph 24 (a) to (d) of Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 1: *Climate-related Disclosures* ('NZ CS 1'), being: ▪ The statement describing that the Group's GHG emissions have been measured in accordance with the requirements of the Applicable Criteria, to the extent this pertains to Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions; ▪ The statement that the GHG emissions consolidation approach used is operational control, to the extent this pertains to Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions; ▪ Sources of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission factors and the global warming potential ('GWP') rates used or a reference to the GWP source; and ▪ The summary of specific exclusions of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions sources (if applicable), including facilities, operations or assets with a justification for their exclusion.	Pages 62, 64 and 66
Disclosures relating to Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty per paragraphs 52 to 54 of Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 3: *General Requirements for Climate-related Disclosures* ('NZ CS 3'): ▪ Description of the methods and assumptions used to calculate or estimate Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, and the limitations of those methods. ▪ Description of uncertainties relevant to the Group's quantification of its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, including the effects of these uncertainties on the GHG emissions disclosures. ▪ Explanation for base year GHG emissions restatements relating to Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, where applicable.	Pages 64 to 66
Subject matter: Scope 1 and 2 additional GHG disclosures	
Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and related disclosures, comprising the emissions inventory and explanatory notes prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Applicable Criteria.	Pages 62 to 71

The Audit Office
Te Mana Arotake

Limited assurance	*Reference*
Subject matter: Scope 3 mandatory GHG disclosures	
GHG emissions: gross emissions in metric tonnes of CO_2e classified as: ▪ Scope 3	Page 38
Additional requirements for the disclosures of gross GHG emissions per paragraph 24 (a) to (d) of NZ CS 1, being: ▪ The statement describing that the Group's GHG emissions have been measured in accordance with the requirements of the Applicable Criteria, to the extent this pertains to Scope 3 GHG emissions; ▪ The statement that the GHG emissions consolidation approach used is operational control, to the extent this pertains to Scope 3 GHG emissions; ▪ Sources of Scope 3 GHG emission factors and the GWP rates used or a reference to the GWP source; and ▪ The summary of specific exclusions of sources of Scope 3 GHG emissions, including facilities, operations or assets with a justification for their exclusion.	Pages 62, 64 and 66 to 68
Disclosures relating to Scope 3 GHG emissions methods, assumptions and estimation uncertainty per paragraphs 52 to 54 of NZ CS 3: ▪ Description of the methods and assumptions used to calculate or estimate Scope 3 GHG emissions, and the limitations of those methods. ▪ Description of uncertainties relevant to the Group's quantification of its Scope 3 GHG emissions, including the effects of these uncertainties on the GHG emissions disclosures. ▪ Explanation for base year GHG emissions restatements relating to Scope 3 GHG emissions, where applicable.	Pages 64 to 68
Subject matter: Scope 3 additional GHG disclosures	
Scope 3 GHG emissions and related disclosures, comprising the emissions inventory and explanatory notes prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Applicable Criteria.	Pages 62 to 71

Conclusion

REASONABLE ASSURANCE OPINION

In our opinion the Group's Scope 1 and 2:

- mandatory GHG disclosures within the scope of our reasonable assurance engagement for the year ended 30 June 2026, are fairly presented and prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards, issued by the External Reporting Board; and
- additional GHG disclosures within the scope of our reasonable assurance engagement for the year ended 30 June 2026, have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the Applicable Criteria.

LIMITED ASSURANCE CONCLUSION

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Group's Scope 3:

- mandatory GHG disclosures within the scope of our limited assurance engagement for the year ended 30 June 2026, are not fairly presented and not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards, issued by the External Reporting Board; and
- additional GHG disclosures within the scope of our limited assurance engagement for the year ended 30 June 2026, have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the Applicable Criteria.

Other matter – comparative information

The comparative mandatory GHG disclosures for FY24, FY23, FY22, FY21 and FY20 on pages 38 and 69 to 70, have not been the subject of an assurance engagement undertaken in accordance with New Zealand Standard on Assurance Engagements 1: *Assurance Engagements over Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures* ('NZ SAE 1'). As such, these disclosures are not covered by our assurance conclusion.

The comparative additional GHG disclosures on pages 69 to 70 were assured under International Standard on Assurance Engagements (NZ) 3410: *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements* ('ISAE (NZ) 3410'). Unmodified conclusions were expressed for:

- FY24 by Deloitte Limited in the firm's own capacity dated 21 August 2024; and
- FY23, FY22, FY21 and FY20 by another assurance provider dated 21 August 2023, 4 August 2022, 11 August 2021, and 19 August 2020 respectively.

The comparative mandatory and additional GHG disclosures for FY25 on page 69 to 70 was assured by Deloitte Limited on behalf of the Auditor-General.

The Audit Office
Te Mana Arotake

The Board of Directors' responsibilities

Subparts 2 to 4 of Part 7A of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 set out requirements for a climate reporting entity in preparing Climate Statement, which includes proper record keeping, compliance with the climate-related disclosure framework and subjecting it to assurance.

The Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards have been issued by the External Reporting Board as the framework that applies for preparing and presenting a climate statement or group climate statement. The Board of Directors of the Group is therefore responsible for preparing and fairly presenting the Group Climate Statement for the year ended 30 June 2026, in accordance with those standards. In addition, the Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the additional GHG Disclosures included as Appendix III to the Group Climate Statement in accordance with the requirements of the Applicable Criteria.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to preparing the Group's Climate Statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our responsibilities

Section 461ZH of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013, requires the mandatory GHG disclosures included in the Group Climate Statement to be the subject of an assurance engagement.

NZ CS 1, paragraph 25 requires such an assurance engagement at a minimum to be a limited assurance engagement, and paragraph 26 specifies the scope of the mandatory assurance engagement on GHG disclosures. We agreed to provide reasonable assurance on the Scope 1 and 2 mandatory GHG disclosures, and limited assurance over the Scope 3 mandatory GHG disclosures. We also agreed to provide similar mixed assurance on the additional GHG disclosures in accordance with our letter of engagement.

To meet these responsibilities, we planned and performed procedures (as summarised below), to provide the level of assurance specified. We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with NZ SAE 1 for the mandatory GHG disclosures and ISAE (NZ) 3410, issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board for both the mandatory and the additional GHG disclosures.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED

Reasonable assurance

A reasonable assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the quantification of emissions and related information in the Group's Scope 1 and 2 GHG disclosures. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on the assurance practitioner's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, in the Scope 1 and 2 GHG disclosures.

In making those risk assessments, we considered internal controls relevant to the Group's preparation of the Scope 1 and 2 GHG disclosures. A reasonable assurance engagement also includes:

- Assessing the suitability in the circumstances of the Group's use of Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards and the Applicable Criteria as the basis for the preparation of the Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) mandatory GHG disclosures and Scope 1 and 2 additional GHG disclosures, respectively;
- Evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies used, and the reasonableness of estimates made by the Group; and
- Evaluating the overall presentation of the Group's Scope 1 and 2 GHG disclosures.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our reasonable assurance opinion.

Limited assurance

A limited assurance engagement involves assessing the suitability in the circumstances of the Group's use of Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards and the Applicable Criteria as the basis for the preparation of the Scope 3 mandatory GHG disclosures and Scope 3 additional GHG disclosures respectively, assessing the risks of material misstatement of the Scope 3 GHG disclosures whether due to fraud or error, responding to the assessed risks as necessary in the circumstances, and evaluating the overall presentation of the Scope 3 GHG disclosures.

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

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgement and included enquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies, and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records. In undertaking our limited assurance engagement on the Group's Scope 3 GHG disclosures, we:

- Obtained, through inquiries, an understanding of the Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Scope 3 GHG disclosures. We did not evaluate the design of particular control activities, or obtain evidence about their implementation.
- Evaluated whether the Group's methods for developing estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied. Our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate the Group's estimates.

The Audit Office
Te Mana Arotake

- Performed 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.
- Evaluated the appropriateness of emission factors applied.
- Considered the presentation and disclosure of the Group's Scope 3 GHG disclosures.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

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

Inherent limitations

Non-financial information, such as that included in the Group's GHG disclosures, is subject to more inherent limitations than financial information, given both its nature and the methods used and assumptions applied in determining, calculating, and sampling or estimating such information. As outlined on page 65, GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

Because of the inherent limitations of an assurance engagement, together with the internal control structure, it is possible that fraud or error may occur and not be detected.

Other information

The Group Climate Statement and the Integrated Report contains information other than the Group's GHG disclosures and the assurance report thereon. The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information.

Our assurance engagement does not extend to any other information included, or referred to, in the Group Climate Statement on pages 1 to 37, 39 to 61 and 72 to 79 or the Integrated Report, and therefore, no conclusion is expressed thereon, apart from our opinion on the financial statements. We read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Group's GHG disclosures, or our knowledge obtained in the assurance engagement, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Where such an inconsistency or misstatement is identified, we are required to discuss it with the Board of Directors and take appropriate action under the circumstances, to resolve the matter. There are no inconsistencies or misstatements to report.

Independence and quality management

We complied with the Auditor-General's independence and other ethical requirements, which incorporate the requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* as applicable for audits of public interest entities ('PES 1') issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. PES 1 is founded on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour. These principles for example, do not permit us to be involved in the preparation of the current year's GHG information as doing so would compromise our independence.

We have also complied with the Auditor-General's quality management requirements, which incorporate the requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 3 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements* ('PES 3') and Professional and Ethical Standard 4 *Engagement Quality Reviews* ('PES 4') issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. PES 3 requires our 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. PES 4 deals with an engagement quality reviewer's appointment, eligibility, and responsibilities.

In addition to this engagement, our firm is the statutory auditor of the financial statements and also carries out assurance assignments for the Group in the areas of trustee reporting, emissions trading scheme return, sustainability linked loan reporting, and review of the interim report. Further, we carried out the audit of joint venture special purpose financial statements and agreed upon procedures for insurance and equity raise purposes. We also carried out non-assurance services for the Group in the areas of greenhouse gas emissions inventory assurance readiness and other training services and provided non-assurance services for the Corporate Taxpayer Group of which Genesis Energy Limited is a member. These services are compatible with those independence requirements. These services have not impaired our independence as assurance practitioner of the Group.

In addition, partners and employees of our firm deal with the Group on arm's length terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the Group. Other than this engagement and these assignments, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Group.

Silvio Bruinsma
Partner
for Deloitte Limited
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Auckland, New Zealand
26 August 2026

Appendix V: Description of our physical assets

ASSET	DESCRIPTION
Huntly Power Station	Huntly Power Station is on the banks of the Waikato River, situated close to both Auckland and Hamilton. Several types of thermal generation are housed at the power station site to the west of the river. **Rankine units** Three Rankine cycle units are the original plant, designed to operate on either natural gas or coal. Each unit has a nominal capacity of 250 MW and a maximum continuous output capacity of 240 MW per unit. Water for cooling is drawn from and returned to the Waikato River. Because operations are constrained when river temperatures exceed a set limit, water temperature is closely monitored. Cooling towers allow one Rankine unit to continue operating as river temperatures approach the consented limit. **Unit 5** This Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) is the most efficient gas generator in New Zealand and has a nominal capacity of up to 403 MW and a maximum continuous output capacity of 400 MW. **Unit 6** This is a 50.8 MW nominal capacity open cycle gas turbine, which can operate on gas or diesel to generate electricity. Its maximum continuous output capacity is 50 MW. **Battery energy storage system (BESS)** We have commenced construction of a 100 MW battery, which is expected to be operational in September 2026. The battery can store 200 MWh of electricity.
Waikaremoana Hydro scheme	Waikaremoana Power Scheme is a hydro power development in northern Hawke's Bay and consists of three power stations fed from Lake Waikaremoana. The scheme is located between Te Urewera and Wairoa, along the upper 7 km of the Waikaretaheke River. The 138 MW hydro scheme comprises three power stations – Kaitawa (36 MW), Tuai (60 MW) and Piripaua (42 MW).
Tongariro Hydro scheme	Tongariro Power Scheme comprises three hydro power stations – Rangipo (120 MW, underground), Tokaanu (240 MW) and Mangaio (1.8 MW) and has a catchment area of more than 2,600 km^2 in the North Island's central volcanic plateau.

ASSET	DESCRIPTION
Tekapo Hydro scheme	Tekapo Power Scheme is at the head of the Waitaki Valley in the Mackenzie District of the South Island. It has been owned and operated by us since June 2011 and has a generation capacity of 190 MW and uses water from the glacial-fed Lake Tekapo/Takapō to generate electricity through two power stations – Tekapo A and Tekapo B – connected by a canal. Tekapo B sits in the bed of Lake Pūkaki.
Tihori (formerly Edgecumbe) solar farm	We have commenced construction of a 136 MWp solar farm at Edgecumbe. The site is anticipated to generate up to 238 GWh of electricity per year. First generation is expected in Q1 FY28.
Lauriston solar farm	We have a 40% interest in the Lauriston Solar Project (2023) Limited Partnership which owns and operates the Lauriston solar farm. We acquire 100% of its generation and renewable energy attributes through a 10-year PPA.
Kupe	We have a 46% interest in the Kupe JV, which owns the licensed Kupe gas field area situated off the South Taranaki coast. Kupe's assets comprise three wellheads, an unmanned offshore platform, a 30 km pipeline and subsea utilities umbilical cable to an onshore production station near Hawera, oil storage facilities at New Plymouth, and an onshore gas pipeline. Reflecting our interest in the JV, we have rights to 46% of the natural gas produced and a contractual Right of First Refusal for Beach Energy Limited's 50% share of natural gas produced by the JV for the remaining life of the licence. LPG and oil are secondary products of the field. We receive and on-sell 46% of the LPG and oil produced by the JV.
LPG depots and networks	We own and operate a network of LPG distribution hubs across New Zealand and two reticulated LPG networks (piped LPG) in the South Island: Dunedin and the Faringdon Residential Development.
ChargeNet	We hold a 65.29% interest in ChargeNet NZ Limited. ChargeNet is a provider of electric vehicle charging solutions which includes a network of national electric vehicle fast-charging stations.
Forestry partnerships	We hold a 25% interest in DrylandCarbon One Limited Partnership and a 28% interest in Forest Partners Limited Partnership. These forestry partnerships were formed to develop and manage a geographically diversified portfolio of forests, with the primary objective of securing a cost-effective supply of carbon credits.

Appendix VI: Glossary and definitions

TERM	DEFINITION
Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards	Standards issued by the External Reporting Board that comprise the climate-related disclosure framework. Climate-related disclosure framework has the same meaning set out in section 9AA of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.
base year	A historical datapoint (a specific year or an average over multiple years) against which a metric is tracked over time.
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System is a technology that uses batteries to store electricity for later use.
carrying value	The value recorded on our balance sheet as at 30 June.
climate-related opportunities	The potentially positive climate-related outcomes for Genesis. Efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change can produce opportunities for Genesis, such as through resource efficiency and cost savings, the adoption and utilisation of lower emission energy sources, the development of new products and services, and building resilience along the value chain.
climate-related risks	The potential negative impacts of climate change on Genesis. See also the definitions of physical risks and transition risks.
climate-related scenario	A plausible, challenging description of how the future may develop based on a coherent and internally consistent set of assumptions about key driving forces and relationships covering both physical and transition risks in an integrated manner. Climate-related scenarios are not intended to be probabilistic or predictive, or to identify the 'most likely' outcome(s) of climate change. They are intended to provide an opportunity for Genesis to develop its internal capacity to better understand and prepare for the uncertain future impacts of climate change.
COD	Commercial operation date means the date when a project has completed construction and commissioning, meets all contractual performance requirements, and begins normal commercial operations.
cross-cutting risk	A risk that impacts multiple areas, sectors, or disciplines, rather than being confined to a single domain.
distributed customer energy resources	Customer devices that can generate, store, or manage electricity behind the meter such as hot water cylinders, electric vehicles, rooftop solar and batteries.
EBITDAF	Earnings before net finance expense, income tax, depreciation, depletion, amortisation, impairment, unrealised fair value.
emissions	Refers to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol. This includes the greenhouse gases listed in the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO_2); methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6).

TERM	DEFINITION
emission factor	A factor allowing emissions to be estimated from a unit of available activity data (for example, tonnes of fuel consumed, tonnes of product produced) and absolute emissions.
emissions intensity	Intensity ratios used to express the emissions impact per unit of physical activity or unit of economic output.
ETS	New Zealand's Emissions Trading Scheme.
Aotearoa Circle Energy Sector Climate Change Scenarios	A set of forward-looking, New Zealand–specific climate scenarios produced by the Aotearoa Circle to support the energy sector in analysing transition and physical climate risks under different emissions pathways, policy settings, and market developments.
EV plan	Genesis' electricity plan. Refer to our website for more information.
financial impact	The translation of impacts into current or anticipated impacts on financial performance, financial position, and cash flows.
Final Investment Decision (FID)	The point at which Genesis Board endorses the Chief Executive to commit significant contractual and financial resources to proceed with the project's execution.
flexible assets, flexible generation, flexible capacity	Assets, generation or capacity that can be leveraged for versatility and responsiveness to increasingly dynamic energy market demands. They are characterised by: (a) fast start capability, (b) fuel storage capacity, (c) energy storage technology, (d) multi-fuel functionality and/or (e) adaptability to emerging fuels such as hydrogen or biogas.
FY20, FY21, FY22, FY23, FY24, FY25, FY26, FY28, FY35	'FY' refers to Genesis' financial year from 1 July to 30 June. The number refers to the financial year ended 30 June of that calendar year.
Gen35	Genesis' current strategy launched in FY24.
generation	Electricity generated by physical assets owned by Genesis or contracted through a PPA.
GHG Protocol	Greenhouse Gas Protocol: *A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition)* and the *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011).*
gross margin	Revenue less direct costs. Refer to our FY26 Results Presentation for information on what is included for each of the products we sell.

TERM	DEFINITION
Huntly Firming Options (HFO)	Huntly Firming Options are contractual arrangements that provide counterparties with the right, but not the obligation, to obtain financial cover for electricity purchases linked to a specified quantity of generation capacity. The instrument functions as a hedging product, enabling holders to manage price and supply risk by notionally calling on Genesis to generate during periods of market scarcity.
hydro inflows	The amount of water flowing into a lake or catchment that is connected to one of our hydro schemes noted in Appendix V.
GWh	Gigawatt hour is a unit of energy that represents the amount of electricity generated or consumed over a one-hour period. It is equivalent to 1,000 megawatt hours (MWh).
ICP	Installation Connection Point, is a physical point of connection between a network and a consumer's installation.
impacts	The effects (also referred to as consequences or outcomes) of climate change occurring for Genesis. These effects will, in turn, depend on the impacts of climate change on the broader socioeconomic and ecological systems Genesis operates within (including Genesis' value chain).
internal emissions price	A monetary value on emissions that Genesis uses internally to guide its decision-making process in relation to climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities.
Joint Venture (JV)	A commercial arrangement under which two or more parties agree to undertake a specific business activity together while remaining separate legal entities. The rights, responsibilities, governance and economic interests of the parties are governed by the joint venture agreement.
key business risks	Risks identified through 'bottom up' processes rated as high or extreme using our enterprise risk matrix. Key business risks support the identification and reporting of principal risks.
lower emissions	Lower emissions refer to the reduction in emissions released into the atmosphere compared to base year.
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas is a natural gas, primarily methane that has been cooled to approximately −162°C to convert it into a liquid form for ease of storage and transport.

TERM	DEFINITION
material	NZ CS 3 states that 'information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that primary users make based on an entity's climate-related disclosures'. Primary users of this report are our existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors. When deciding if something is material, we consider whether the matter: ▪ could plausibly have a material impact on Genesis in the short, medium, and/or long-term; ▪ could reasonably be expected to influence an investment decision; ▪ has been consistently raised by our primary users or is considered of high interest to them or is something they would expect to see being disclosed; ▪ could have a significant impact on our reputation or our transition to a lower emissions future; or ▪ is relevant and needed to provide context. When disclosing current financial impacts, we apply the same materiality applied by our auditors for the Consolidated Financial Statements (refer to Deloitte's Audit Report in the FY26 Integrated Report). The quantitative threshold used for our Consolidated Financial Statements is not considered appropriate when determining which climate-related risks and opportunities should be disclosed given: (i) we are considering the potential impact over multiple years out to 2050; (ii) the size of our balance sheet; and (iii) the complexity of our operations. Refer to section 7.2 for the process used to assess and prioritise these risks and opportunities.
MBIE	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.
MfE	Ministry for the Environment.
MW	Megawatt is a unit of power equal to one million watts.
MWh	Megawatt hour is a unit of energy that represents the amount of electricity generated or consumed over a one-hour period. It is equivalent to one-million-watt hours.
MWp	Megawatt peak is a unit of measurement used to describe the maximum electrical output of a power source such as solar or wind under optimal conditions.
net customer churn	Percentage of residential customers that finalise in the financial year.
net zero 2040	A commitment to reduce our emissions by >90 percent by FY40 from a FY20 base year. This commitment is based on the Science Based Targets Initiative's Corporate Net Zero guidance prescribed at the time the target was set.
net zero 2050	Refers to New Zealand's emission reduction target outlined in the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 which amended the Climate Change Response Act 2002.
NZ CS	Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards. It is made up of three standards, NZ CS 1, NZ CS 2 and NZ CS 3.

TERM	DEFINITION
physical risk	Risks related to the physical impacts of climate change. Physical risks emanating from climate change can be event-driven (acute) such as increased severity of extreme weather events. They can also relate to longer-term shifts (chronic) in precipitation and temperature and increased variability in weather patterns, such as sea level rise.
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement is a contractual arrangement where the buyer and seller agree on a fixed price for electricity generated from a particular asset, but the generation itself is sold into the national grid at market prices. The buyer either receives or pays the difference between the fixed price and the market price. PPAs can be used to manage our exposure to wholesale electricity prices and can support the development or underwriting of new generation. They can further facilitate the sale of renewable energy attributes by the seller to the buyer.
principal risk	Principal risks are those for which the potential consequences are so pervasive and significant that they require oversight by the ELT and Board. Refer to our Corporate Governance Statement for a list of our principal risks.
Rankine units	Three Rankine cycle units that utilise boiler and steam turbine technology to generate electricity. Refer to Appendix V.
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway.
renewable generation	Renewable generation uses natural resources that can be replenished such as water, sun, wind to generate electricity. Genesis acknowledges and respects that some iwi do not consider the use of water for hydro power generation, (especially when that water is permanently diverted away from a stream, river or catchment), to meet the definition of "renewable generation". Genesis includes hydro in this definition to be consistent with a globally accepted definition, however wishes to ensure this iwi perspective is also acknowledged.
research and development	An activity that is carried out with the purpose of resolving scientific or technological uncertainty or creating new knowledge, or new or improved processes, goods or services.
retail customers	Electricity, gas and LPG customers defined by a single customer view, regardless of number of connections (ICP's).
retail revenue	Consists of electricity revenue, gas revenue, LPG revenue and emissions on fuel sales and electricity contracts for our retail business unit as outlined in note A1 of our Consolidated Financial Statements.
SBT	Science Based Target validated by the SBTi.
SBTi	Science Based Target initiative is a corporate climate action organisation that enables companies and financial institutions to play their part in combating the climate crisis.
scenario analysis	A process for systematically exploring the effects of a range of plausible future events under conditions of uncertainty. Engaging in this process helps Genesis to identify its climate-related risks and opportunities and develop a better understanding of the resilience of our business model and strategy.

TERM	DEFINITION
scope 1	Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by Genesis.
scope 2	Indirect emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, heat, or steam.
scope 3	Other indirect emissions not covered in scope 2 that occur in Genesis' value chain, including upstream and downstream emissions. Scope 3 categories are purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel-related and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, upstream leased assets, downstream transportation and distribution, processing of sold products, use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products, downstream leased assets, franchises, and investments.
SSP	Shared Socio-economic Pathway. SSPs are narratives that describe different plausible future developments of human society, especially concerning its use of fossil fuels and the social and economic factors driving that use.
STEEP	A specific type of trend analysis, focused on Social, Technological, Economical, Environmental and Political factors.
system security	System security is the ability of the electricity system to continue operating safely and reliably, maintaining a stable supply of electricity despite disturbances such as equipment failures, sudden changes in electricity demand or generation, or extreme weather events. System security failure is where one or more key components of the electricity supply chain fail leading to interruptions to electricity supply such as blackouts.
thermal generation	Thermal generation uses steam power created by combusting natural gas, coal or biofuels to rotate generators and create electricity.
transition risk	Risks related to the transition to lower emissions, climate-resilient global and domestic economy, such as policy, legal, technology, market and reputation changes associated with the mitigation and adaptation requirements relating to climate change.
use of sold products	Emissions from the use of goods and services sold by Genesis to customers. This is a specific category within scope 3 of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.
Unit 5	Combined cycle gas turbine used to generate electricity.
value chain	The full range of activities, resources and relationships related to Genesis' business model and the external environment in which we operate. A value chain encompasses the activities, resources and relationships Genesis uses and relies on to create its products or services from conception to delivery, consumption and end of life. Relevant activities, resources and relationships include those in our operations, such as human resource; those along our supply, marketing and distribution channels, such as materials and service sourcing and product and service sale and delivery; and the financing, geographical, geopolitical and regulatory environments in which we operate.
virtual power plants	Virtual power plants are a network of assets connected to the electricity grid that you can control to provide support to the grid when demand is high and supply is low.


Genesis