

Corporate Governance Statement

Meridian Energy FY21



Meridian.

The Power to
Make a Difference.

Meridian's approach to corporate governance is simple: have the right structures, people, practices and policies in place to support its ability to create value in the short, medium and long term.

While delivering on this overarching objective, the Meridian Board also aims to ensure that Meridian acts transparently and in a socially and environmentally responsible way to benefit its wider stakeholder community.

As part of this commitment, the Board regularly implements and reviews Meridian's corporate governance practices, processes and policies according to the company's constitution. It also reviews the legal and regulatory environment in which Meridian operates, and applies best-practice corporate governance principles such as those set by the New Zealand Stock Exchange (NZX), the Financial Markets Authority and the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX).

This Corporate Governance Statement provides a snapshot of these practices, processes and policies following the recommendations in the NZX Corporate Governance Code (NZX Corporate Governance Code). During FY21, Meridian complied with the NZX Corporate Governance Code other than in respect of recommendation 3.6 as set out below.

All of Meridian's key corporate governance documents, including charters and policies, can be found at www.meridianenergy.co.nz/investors/governance

The integrated report for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 may cross-reference this Corporate Governance Statement. This statement is accurate as at 24 August 2021.

Principle 1: Code of Ethical Behaviour

Recommendation 1.1: The board should document minimum standards of ethical behaviour to which the issuer's directors and employees are expected to adhere (a code of ethics).

Meridian Group Board members and employees are expected to observe the highest standards of ethical behaviour, and support and encourage policies within Meridian that require directors and employees to observe high standards of personal integrity and display honesty in their dealings.

Meridian's Code of Conduct (the Code) is a Board-approved policy that sets standards and serves as a tool to help Meridian Group employees and Board members understand Meridian's internal policies and its legal and regulatory obligations. The Code's primary objective is to help employees to understand the behaviours that Meridian expects of them and help to answer any questions, issues or challenges they may face.

The Code is principles-based (the underlying policies are more detailed), with topics that include:

- a guide to making business decisions at Meridian
- raising a concern
- people
- health, safety and wellbeing
- environment, community and external communications
- working with suppliers and third parties
- documentation and reporting
- conflicts of interest
- using Meridian's resources
- the trading environment
- insider trading
- customer service delivery
- responsible marketing
- customer complaints and dispute resolution
- gifts, hospitality and entertainment
- personal information and privacy.

Every employee is given a copy of the Code as part of the induction process and must acknowledge that they have both read and understood its content. Employees also receive continual communications on, and training in, each of these areas.

During the period of 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 there were 10 breaches of the Code of Conduct reported to the People and Remuneration Committee with action taken to address these breaches in accordance with company procedures.

In addition, the Board-approved Delegated Authority Policy sets out an approval process for all Related Party transactions to ensure that Meridian engages with Related Parties on an arm's-length basis and complies with the NZX Listing Rules on Related Party transactions. For this purpose, a Related Party is the Crown and any entity in which the Crown has a controlling stake (for example other mixed ownership companies and Transpower).

The Board Charter (described in more detail below) also addresses matters specified in the NZX Corporate Governance Code.

Recommendation 1.2: An issuer should have a financial product dealing policy which applies to employees and directors.

Meridian has a Trading in Securities Policy that is reviewed annually by the Board. The policy relates to dealings in securities and other financial products, including Meridian shares and other companies' shares. Its purpose is to ensure that Meridian and its subsidiaries' directors, employees and contractors comply with the law prohibiting insider trading and that all their dealings in Meridian securities are beyond reproach.

Principle 2: Board Composition and Performance

Recommendation 2.1: The Board of an issuer should operate under a written charter which sets out the roles and responsibilities of the board. The board charter should clearly distinguish and disclose the respective roles and responsibilities of the board and management.

The Board Charter sets out, in detail, the composition, responsibilities and roles of the Board and directors. The Board reviews its performance against these responsibilities annually.

The Board maintains a set of delegated authorities that clearly define the responsibilities delegated to management and those retained by the Board. These delegated authorities are subject to review and approval by the Board annually. The Chief Executive is accountable to the Board for the exercise of, and compliance with, the Delegated Authority Policy.

Recommendation 2.2: Every issuer should have a procedure for the nomination and appointment of directors to the board.

The Board as a whole considers the requirement for additional or replacement directors, subject to the limitations set out in the constitution. In doing so, the Board has regard to the skills, experience and diversity on the Board, and the skills that are necessary or desirable for the Board to fulfil its governance role and contribute to the long-term strategic direction of Meridian.

The Board has an established process for selecting suitable candidates for appointment and reappointment to the Board. The process starts with a Board evaluation and the development of a Board skills matrix and ensures that:

- proper checks are done
- shareholders are provided with key information about a candidate to help in their decision-making on whether to elect or re-elect them (this includes any material adverse information the checks have revealed).

The Board may engage consultants to assist in the identification, recruitment and appointment of suitable candidates.

When appointing new directors, the Board ensures that the constitutional requirements in respect of directors will continue to be satisfied. The NZX Corporate Governance Code's recommendation that a majority of the Board should be independent directors is also addressed.

Directors may be appointed by the Board to fill vacancies, but they are then subject to re-election at the next annual shareholders meeting. In addition to directors retiring by rotation, and eligible for re-election, nominations may be made by shareholders.

Recommendation 2.3: An issuer should enter into written agreements with each newly appointed director establishing the terms of their appointment.

On appointment, each new director signs a written agreement that outlines the terms of their appointment. The agreement covers: expected time commitments, the role of the Board, remuneration, independence requirements, disclosure requirements, shareholding qualification requirements, confidentiality obligations, indemnity and insurance provisions, intellectual property rights and cessation of appointment.

The Board introduces new directors to senior management and the business through specifically tailored induction programmes.

Recommendation 2.4: Every issuer should disclose information about each director in its annual report or on its website, including a profile of experience, length of service, independence and ownership interests and director attendance at board meetings.

Meridian's director biographies can be found [here](#).

Meridian director ownership interests can be found in the Further Disclosures section of the FY21 integrated report.

Meridian director independence is discussed below at recommendation 2.8. Meridian director attendance at board meetings is set out below at recommendation 3.5.

Recommendation 2.5: An issuer should have a written diversity policy which includes requirements for the board or a relevant committee of the board to set measurable objectives for achieving diversity (which, at a minimum, should address gender diversity) and to assess annually both the objectives and the entity's progress in achieving them. The issuer should disclose the policy or a summary of it.

Under Meridian's Belonging Policy, the Board and Management are required to establish measurable objectives for achieving greater diversity and inclusion within the company. "Diversity" refers to all the ways in which we differ. It includes differences which may be visible such as gender, age, ethnicity, physical appearance/disability and nationality, as well as underlying differences such as thinking styles, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, cultural background and family status.

The People and Remuneration Committee reviews the policy's effectiveness and the proposed measurable objectives, and makes recommendations to the Board for approval as required. It then monitors the Group's progress towards achieving the objectives, ensuring that the company has effective people strategies and processes in place to support these objectives.

The Belonging Policy can be found [here](#).

Information on Meridian's progress in achieving its objectives is in the Equipping our People for the Changes Ahead section of the FY21 integrated report.

Board diversity

The Board aligns its diversity processes with those of Meridian, believing that this leads to better discussions on issues involving stakeholders and the best decisions for the company.

The Board is committed to ensuring a range of experiences and perspectives among its directors; this is highlighted in the directors' biographies on the Meridian website and the directors' skills matrix below. The Board has adopted processes and targets that align with the practices required of management.

Processes

- All efforts are made to ensure that long lists for potential new directors include a mix of genders.
- Any future director replacements are interviewed by an initial panel comprising a mix of genders.

Targets

- The Board has a minimum of two female directors and two male directors.
- The Board has at least one director with a detailed understanding of tikanga Māori and iwi relationships, with particular reference to the significance of the Ngāi Tahu relationship with Meridian.

These processes and targets are designed to ensure that the Board make-up reflects diversity in background, gender, age, experience and thought. The Board confirms that it currently meets these targets and incorporates these processes for future director appointments.

Current Board and Executive team gender composition

In accordance with NZX Listing Rules, the gender make-up of Meridian's directors and officers as at 30 June 2021 is¹:

| | As at 30 June 2021 | | As at 30 June 2020 | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| | Female | Male | Female | Male |
| Number of directors | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Percentage of directors | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50% |
| Number of officers | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Percentage of officers | 36% | 64% | 40% | 60% |

Board skills, size and composition

As part of the Board's approach to diversity, it has identified the areas of expertise and experience that are relevant to it achieving its objectives. Based on these criteria, it considers that its members currently have the depth of expertise, understanding and experience necessary to govern Meridian.

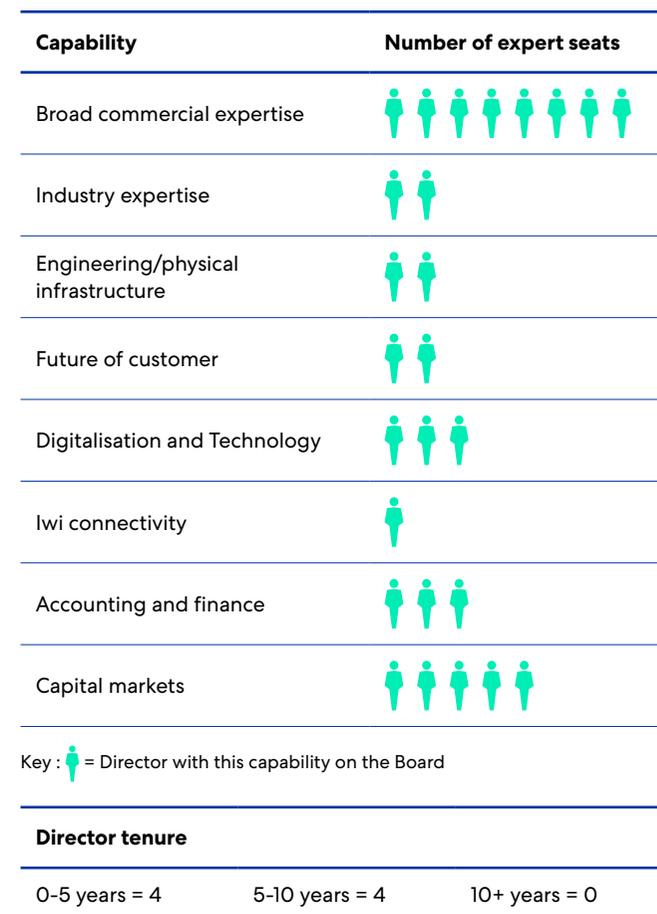
In FY21, the Board developed and agreed a new director skills matrix following an evaluation undertaken by an independent party with significant experience in board evaluations. This matrix outlines an independent view on

the strategic capabilities required to be demonstrated by the Board based on external research and Board and Management perspectives. The overall assessment was based on the evaluation of feedback on directors' contribution to the company over the FY21 year.

The Board considered how many expert "seats" (a director with this skill set to an expert level) would be ideal, noting that generally directors fill 1-2 key "seats" on the Board but also bring 1-2 secondary skills relevant to the matrix.

Meridian's matrix identifies the Board has the appropriate level of capability in all areas.

The matrix is as follows:



¹ The officers comprise the Chief Executive Officer and direct reports to the Chief Executive Officer, and corresponds to the definition of "Officers" in the Listing Rules. The number of officers as at 30 June 2021 increased following a newly created position of General Manager Development in December 2020.

Recommendation 2.6: Directors should undertake appropriate training to remain current on how to best perform their duties as directors of an issuer.

Meridian's directors are expected to understand the company's operations and undertake any necessary continuing professional development to enable them to discharge their duties. This includes:

- on appointment, participating in a robust induction programme coordinated by the Company Secretary;
- attending management presentations and tutorial sessions, as appropriate, to gain a broader understanding and knowledge of Meridian;
- attending briefings on relevant changes in legislative, regulatory and industry frameworks; and
- attending technical and professional development courses to keep up to date on relevant issues.

Recommendation 2.7: The board should have a procedure to regularly assess director, board and committee performance.

The Board undertakes a "deep dive" evaluation of its performance every three years. The 2021 review was undertaken by an independent party with significant experience in board evaluations, and is discussed more generally in relation to recommendation 2.5 above as it relates to director skills and capabilities.

In addition to the review, the Chair discusses individual performance with directors, while the Board and Board sub-committees self-evaluate their performance against their charter responsibilities, with a commitment to identifying any opportunities for improvement.

Meridian also has a process for evaluating the performance of the Senior Executive Team and the Chief Executive. The Chief Executive's objectives and performance are reported back to, and considered and approved by, the Board. The Chief Executive's performance is measured against Board-set targets, which include business performance, the accomplishment of key business requirements, operational performance and a number of non-quantitative objectives that are agreed at the start of the financial year. The last Chief Executive evaluation was undertaken in July 2021, relating to the year ended 30 June 2021.

The performance of the Senior Executive team (who report directly to the Chief Executive) is reviewed using a similar approach. All executives have agreed objectives that are set at the start of each financial year. They are agreed by the Chief Executive after they have been reviewed by the People and Remuneration Committee. These objectives generally link to the Chief Executive's objectives and include a mix of business performance, operational and non-quantitative measures that reflect the success of implementing Meridian's strategy. The last Executive team evaluation was undertaken in July 2021, relating to the year ended 30 June 2021. The outcomes were determined by the Chief Executive and reviewed by the People and Remuneration Committee.

Recommendation 2.8: A majority of the board should be independent directors

Each director is required to provide the Board with all the information it needs to undertake an annual assessment of the director's independence. The Board confirms that all directors meet the formal criteria for 'independent directors' according to the NZX Listing Rules, the NZX Corporate Governance Code and Financial Markets Authority.

Recommendation 2.9: An issuer should have an independent chair of the board. If the chair is not independent, the chair and the CEO should be different people

The Chair is an independent director. The positions of Chair and Chief Executive of Meridian are held by different people.

Principle 3: Board Committees

The Board has established three Board Committees (described below) that focus on specific responsibilities in greater detail than is possible for the Board as a whole. All committee proceedings are reported back to the Board.

Each committee operates under a Board-approved written charter that sets out its delegation and responsibility. Each charter is available on [Meridian's website](#).

Recommendation 3.1: An issuer's audit committee should operate under a written charter. Membership on the audit committee should be majority independent and comprise solely of non-executive directors of the issuer. The chair of the audit committee should be an independent director and not the chair of the board.

Audit and Risk Committee: Julia Hoare (Chair and Independent Director), Jan Dawson (Independent Director), Michelle Henderson (Independent Director) and Peter Wilson (Deputy Chair of the Board and Independent Director)

This Committee comprises a minimum of three directors. Its primary objective is to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities in all matters related to Meridian's risk management and financial accounting and reporting.

The Committee meets at least four times a year, with agenda items generally relating to:

- financial governance
- external financial reporting
- external audit
- the internal control environment and internal audit
- risk management, compliance and insurance.

The Committee regularly reviews Meridian's key risks and its risk management framework, which includes policies and procedures for identifying, responding to and monitoring principal business risks. The committee also undertakes an annual business continuity review.

Recommendation 3.2: Employees should only attend audit committee meetings at the invitation of the audit committee.

Under the Audit and Risk Committee Charter, the Chief Executive, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary attend Committee meetings by invitation.

Other employees, as considered appropriate, may also attend meetings by invitation. The Audit and Risk Committee regularly meets separately with the external and internal auditors without management present.

Recommendation 3.3: An issuer should have a remuneration committee which operates under a written charter (unless this is carried out by the whole board). At least a majority of the remuneration committee should be independent directors. Management should only attend remuneration committee meetings at the invitation of the remuneration committee.

People and Remuneration Committee: JJan Dawson (Chair and Independent Director), Mark Verbiest (Board Chair and Independent Director) and Nagaja Sanatkumar (Independent Director)

This Committee comprises a minimum of two directors. Its primary objective is to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities in all matters related to people and remuneration.

The Committee meets at least four times a year, with agenda items generally relating to:

- people
- remuneration
- diversity and inclusion
- the Executive team objectives and performance evaluation
- overseeing the preparation of certain reports related to the above matters.

The Chief Executive, Chief People Officer and Company Secretary attend Committee meetings by invitation. Other employees, as considered appropriate, may also attend meetings by invitation.

Recommendation 3.4: An issuer should establish a nomination committee to recommend director appointments to the board (unless this is carried out by the whole board), which should operate under a written charter. At least a majority of the nomination committee should be independent directors.

Meridian does not have a separate nomination committee as its functions are carried out by the full Board in line with the responsibilities under the Meridian Board Charter. The procedures for director removals and appointments are governed by the company's constitution and the requirements of the NZX Listing Rules

Recommendation 3.5: An issuer should consider whether it is appropriate to have any other board committees as standing board committees. All committees should operate under written charters. An issuer should identify the members of each of its committees, and periodically report member attendance.

In addition to the Audit and Risk Committee and People and Remuneration Committee, the Board considers it appropriate to have a Safety and Sustainability Committee.

Safety and Sustainability Committee: Mark Cairns (Chair and Independent Director), Peter Wilson (Deputy Chair of the Board and Independent Director), Anake Goodall (Independent Director), Michelle Henderson (Independent Director)

This Committee comprises a minimum of two directors. Its primary objective is to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities and objectives in all matters related to safety and sustainability.

The Committee meets at least four times a year. This includes at least three meetings and an operational site visit which may be undertaken by the full Board. Agenda items relating to safety generally include:

- our people and wellbeing
- progress against the Health and Safety strategy
- our safety culture and performance including actions to improve our systems
- how we manage our Health & Safety risks and the supporting assurance programme

Agenda items relating to sustainability generally include:

- progress against the sustainability programme of work
- Meridian's reputation as a sustainability leader
- Meridian's sustainability brand strategies
- the management of natural resources (Meridian's Resource Management Act 1991 consent conditions as they apply to sustainability and Meridian's wider environmental footprint outside those conditions)
- progress on initiatives that cross into other committees' areas where the sustainability function is leading the initiatives or heavily involved in a supporting role.

Board and Committee meeting attendance

The table to the right sets out the attendance details for each Board and Committee meeting during FY21².

Recommendation 3.6: The board should establish appropriate protocols that set out the procedure to be followed if there is a takeover offer for the issuer including any communication between insiders and the bidder. The board should disclose the scope of independent advisory reports to shareholders. These protocols should include the option of establishing an independent takeover committee, and the likely composition and implementation of an independent takeover committee.

As a mixed-ownership company, majority-owned by Her Majesty the Queen in Right of New Zealand, Meridian is bound by the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989. This means there are legislative and constitutional restrictions on any party owning more than 10% of Meridian's shares. These restrictions are explained further in the Further disclosures section of the FY21 integrated report and in the Fact Sheet about Meridian Shares available on [Meridian's website](#). Given those restrictions, the Board has determined it is not appropriate nor necessary to adopt a takeover protocol, although there are protocols to ensure compliance with the constitution.

| | Board | Audit and Risk Committee | People and Remuneration Committee | Safety and Sustainability Committee |
|--------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| No. of meetings | 13 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Anake Goodall | 13 | - | - | 4 |
| Jan Dawson | 13 | 5 | 4 | - |
| Julia Hoare | 13 | 5 | - | - |
| Nagaja Sanatkumar | 13 | - | 4 | - |
| Mark Cairns | 12 | - | - | 4 |
| Mark Verbiest | 13 | 2 | 4 | - |
| Michelle Henderson | 13 | 5 | - | 4 |
| Peter Wilson | 13 | 5 | - | 4 |

Principle 4: Reporting and Disclosure

Recommendation 4.1: An issuer's board should have a written continuous disclosure policy.

Meridian has a Market Disclosure Policy under which it is committed to promoting investor confidence by providing timely and balanced disclosures of all material matters relating to the company. Meridian believes that high standards of reporting and disclosure are essential for proper accountability between the company and its investors, employees and stakeholders. No-one is permitted, until adequate public disclosure has been made, to communicate to anyone any material information concerning the business and affairs of Meridian and its subsidiaries, except in accordance with the company's Market Disclosure Policy.

The policy includes a requirement for the Board to consider at each Board meeting whether any information its members discuss requires disclosure.

Recommendation 4.2: An issuer should make its code of ethics, board and committee charters and the policies recommended in the NZX Corporate Governance Code, together with any other key governance documents, available on its website.

Key governance documents are available to investors and stakeholders on [Meridian's website](#). These include the Code of Conduct, Trading in Securities Policy, Market Disclosure Policy, Belonging Policy, Remuneration Policy, Whistleblowing Policy, Audit Independence Policy, Sustainability Policy, and Board and Committee Charters. Meridian's Constitution, Trust Deed and NZX Waivers are also available on its website.

Recommendation 4.3: Financial reporting should be balanced, clear and objective. An issuer should provide non-financial disclosure at least annually, including considering environmental, economic and social sustainability factors and practices. It should explain how operational or non-financial targets are measured. Non-financial reporting should be informative, include forward looking assessments, and align with key strategies and metrics monitored by the board.

Meridian publishes interim and audited full-year financial statements that are prepared in accordance with relevant financial standards.

Meridian's annual report is an integrated report which reviews Meridian's financial, economic and environmental performance for the financial year ending 30 June 2021 and is prepared in accordance with the International Integrated Reporting Council's Integrated Reporting Framework. Further, the non-financial information included in this year's integrated report has been prepared in accordance with the core requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative's Sustainability Reporting Standards. Material risks are discussed (including how those risks are managed and how non-financial targets are measured) and are also covered in this Corporate Governance Statement (see Principle 6).

In addition to interim and full-year financial statements, and integrated reporting, Meridian regularly publishes investor presentations. These presentations provide readers with regular updates on the progress against Meridian's strategy, areas of the company's environmental, social and governance performance and longer-term sector developments.

Each month Meridian also publicly discloses an operating report, intended to provide readers with access to timely information on the electricity market and Meridian's performance. The report contains information on current conditions in the electricity market, such as national lake storage levels, forward wholesale prices and customer switching levels. The report also has information on Meridian's operating performance in the previous month, including the company's inflow, storage levels, generation and sales. In April 2021 Meridian hosted its first quarterly operating results call to provide a summary of Meridian's operating performance in the previous quarter. Meridian intends to host a quarterly operating results call in April and October each year.

Principle 5: Remuneration

Recommendation 5.1: An issuer should recommend director remuneration to shareholders for approval in a transparent manner. Actual director remuneration should be clearly disclosed in the issuer's annual report.

Information on Meridian's director remuneration can be found in the Our Approach to Remunerating our People section of the FY21 integrated report. It includes a breakdown of remuneration for committee roles and the fees and benefits received for any other services provided to Meridian (of which there was none).

In accordance with the constitution, shareholder approval is sought on any increase in the pool available to pay directors' fees. The Director fee pool was last approved by shareholders in October 2016. Meridian's Board considered and presented the proposal to increase the director fee pool and sought and considered independent advice from PwC, which reviewed the remuneration of directors of comparable listed companies in New Zealand. A copy of the Summary Directors' Fees Report was provided to shareholders and can be found [here](#).

Recommendation 5.2: An issuer should have a remuneration policy for remuneration of directors and officers, which outlines the relative weightings of remuneration components and relevant performance criteria.

The Board (on the recommendation of the People and Remuneration Committee) sets Meridian's Remuneration Policy and framework, which supports the company in attracting, retaining and motivating high-calibre people to achieve its business objectives and create shareholder value.

The Remuneration Policy provides the principles for remuneration decision-making, ensuring overall alignment with business needs. The policy can be found on Meridian's website.

Meridian also has a policy under which participants in the executive long-term incentive plan are not permitted to enter into transactions (through the use of derivatives or otherwise) that limit the economic risk of participating in the plan. More information on remuneration can be found in the Our Approach to Remunerating our People section of the FY21 integrated report.

Meridian has no formal Remuneration Policy for the remuneration of directors; however, shareholders are kept informed of any changes in the way the company allocates the pool of approved director fees. If the total fee pool increases, the process outlined under recommendation 5.1 is followed.

Recommendation 5.3: An issuer should disclose the remuneration arrangements in place for the CEO in its annual report. This should include disclosure of the base salary, short term incentives and long term incentives and the performance criteria used to determine performance based payments.

Information on the Chief Executive's remuneration can be found in the Our Approach to Remunerating our People section of the FY21 integrated report.

Principle 6: Risk Management

Recommendation 6.1: An issuer should have a risk management framework for its business and the issuer's board should receive and review regular reports. An issuer should report the material risks facing the business and how these are being managed.

Approach to risk management

Meridian's risk management programme is operated according to a Risk Management Policy that meets ISO 31000 Risk management—Guidelines 2018.

The policy was developed to embed a group-wide risk management capability that takes a consistent approach to identifying, assessing, controlling, monitoring and reporting on the key risks that may affect the company's ability to achieve its objectives and/or protect its people, assets and reputation.

Risk management responsibilities

Risk management is ingrained in Meridian's strategic and operational activities, including business planning, investment analysis, portfolio and project management and day-to-day operations. Meridian takes a managed approach to risk that sets tolerances for appropriate risk taking, acceptance or avoidance, depending on the consequences and likelihood of risks' occurrence, and the potential associated benefits or opportunities.

Meridian's policies, including the Delegated Authority Policy, Treasury Policy and Safety and Health Policy, provide a framework for decision-making and risk management.

The Board has approved policies and procedures for Meridian and its subsidiaries to ensure that treasury operations are conducted in a risk-averse, non-speculative way. They apply to measuring, monitoring, controlling and, where relevant, reducing all financial risks within the Meridian Group, and include but are not limited to funding, interest rate, currency and liquidity risks.

The Audit and Risk Committee has overall responsibility for ensuring that Meridian's risk management framework, including policies and procedures, is appropriate and that it appropriately identifies, considers and manages risks.

The Audit and Risk Committee reviews the company's risk profile regularly, and receives reports on the operation of risk management policies and procedures. The internal

audit function reports to the Audit and Risk Committee on the extent and effectiveness of Meridian's financial controls, and the committee reports this information to the Board.

The Audit and Risk Committee reviews Meridian's Risk Management Policy and risk management framework annually and is satisfied that they continue to be sound. Meridian operates an active risk management programme across the Group.

Material Risks:

- **Demand risks** – there is a risk that new electricity demand may not emerge to offset the reduction of electricity use caused by the closure of Tiwai Point in December 2024. The key mitigation here is Meridian's project to find new sources of demand, which includes projects such as process heat electrification, data centres and green hydrogen production.
- **Market supply** – there is a risk of a disorderly transition to 100% renewable electricity generation. One key risk is the premature retirement of thermal generation prior to new renewable electricity being in place – specifically the risk of early retirement of gas generation given its role as a transition fuel. Another key risk is market interventions impacting the potential returns from new renewable electricity projects which would likely have a detrimental impact on investment in new generation. In response, Meridian has adapted its underlying assumptions to the market position and updated its strategy. This flows through to preparation for and accelerated delivery of new generation and flexible demand response investments such as options like hydrogen which could play a role in a dry year scenario, operating practices and how the company engages with stakeholders and the messages it shares.
- **Adverse hydrological conditions** – dry periods or drought conditions in the Waitaki or the Waiau catchments may reduce water levels and significantly affect our generation capability. Meridian has a number of mitigations in place to manage water during a dry period, including wholesale hedge products and a demand response provision within the electricity agreement with NZAS. One of the potential benefits of an investment in hydrogen production in the lower South Island is the potential for demand response during future dry periods.

- **Catastrophic event** – a catastrophic event such as a major earthquake, landslide, fire, flood, cyclone, explosion or act of terrorism affecting Meridian’s power stations, the national high voltage transmission grid or a large power station of another participant in the New Zealand generation market. Meridian has a range of mitigations to such risks for wind and hydro assets in both New Zealand and Australia to ensure that the consequences post event are minimised and to ensure the operational safety of the plant and protect against dam failure. Meridian has well developed emergency response processes and protocols designed to respond to all potential catastrophic events. Additionally, Meridian carries material damage and business interruption insurance cover.
- **Critical equipment or technology failure** – failure of critical equipment or technology at Meridian’s power stations through issues such as asset condition or human error could result in unplanned power station outages, replacement or repair. Meridian has a range of mitigations to such risks for wind and hydro assets in both New Zealand and Australia including a range of engineering protections, ongoing internal and external expert assessments leading to planned engineering works, process safety practices and preventative maintenance practices.
- **Health and safety** – there is always a risk that an incident will lead to a fatality or serious injury for a staff member, contractor, customer or member of the public given Meridian’s technically challenging operating environment. Meridian has a broad control framework to manage health and safety risks and a strategy to continually improve and strengthen our health and safety systems.
- **Regulatory risk to access to water** – restrictions, conditions or costs related to Meridian’s use of and access to water. Here, Meridian actively participates with all local and national regulatory processes and engages with key stakeholders including local communities, other water users and local iwi.
- **Legislative and regulatory risk** – changes to public policy that lead to changes to legislation or regulation, including electricity regulation (i.e. change to market regulation and potentially market structures resulting from ongoing scrutiny and evolving attitudes to regulation of wholesale market trading or from initiatives such as the NZ Battery project which may result in the Crown having a direct stake in pumped hydro generation), changes in policies to support renewable energy, and new or amended environmental regulations. Meridian engages with Government and industry regulators and is involved in relevant regulatory processes. Meridian actively supports work on climate change including the Government’s sustainable 2030 future of NZ. As such, we were the first NZ listed company to meet TCFD reporting requirements.
- **Competitor behaviour** – competitor behaviour resulting in a reduction in Meridian’s market share or increased costs. To continue to stay competitive in the New Zealand and Australian markets, Meridian makes ongoing investments to ensure that the company remains attuned to customer demands (including maintaining high customer satisfaction across the Meridian, Powershop NZ and Powershop Australia brands) and best manages ongoing operational costs. A key initiative has been to move to having all retail operations on the Meridian owned Flux platform with the improved service, customer experience and automation benefits that this brings.
- **Information technology security** – a failure to protect our information could have serious adverse impacts on Meridian. For example, an event that compromises our critical information technology systems could interrupt or disable our critical systems or damage operating assets. Meridian has a full range of protection technologies and business practices in place to reduce the likelihood of a successful cyber-attack and be best prepared for such an event. Meridian continues to invest in further protections in an effort to stay ahead of the increasing sophistication of cybercriminals.
- **Substantial Changes in the Costs of Different Generation Technologies** – Meridian develops renewable energy technologies, specifically wind, hydro, and solar. The cost of these technologies can change when compared to other forms of electricity generation impacting Meridian’s options for new generation. This is a risk that Meridian does monitor and the economics have been improving in wind and solar for a number of years, however there remains a risk that non-renewable technologies do undercut wind, hydro and solar. As a company with a long-standing commitment to renewable electricity generation, this is a risk that Meridian accepts.
- **Transmission Pricing Methodology** – there is a risk that the new Transmission Pricing Methodology planned for implementation in 2023 may be changed or not take place at all due to legal challenges. Meridian remains engaged with regulatory processes and participates in legal processes as merited.
- **Covid-19** – Meridian has been able to fully continue delivery of service throughout the covid-19 outbreak. There is a risk that an outbreak as seen in other countries may cause service disruption or demand impacts. Meridian’s response practices means the company is well placed in both New Zealand and Australia to ensure continued operation including supply of electricity and customer service should the covid-19 outbreak worsen.

More information on the risks and opportunities of climate change on our business can be found in Meridian’s 2021 Climate Related Disclosure (our TCFD report) which is publicly available on our website.

Recommendation 6.2: An issuer should disclose how it manages its health and safety risks and should report on its health and safety risks, performance and management.

Meridian's risk management approach is outlined in Recommendation 6.1.

The Meridian Board established the Safety and Sustainability Committee to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities and objectives in all matters related to safety and sustainability. The Committee oversees initiatives including the Fatal Risk Programme and the development of the company's safety framework, while continually reviewing reported data to ensure that the company operates in the safest way possible. Meridian has also established an Executive Health and Safety and Process Safety Committee whose role is to ensure that Meridian has a resilient approach to Health and Safety and Process Safety risk management, that the safety culture within Meridian is healthy, encouraging of learning and founded on the engagement of its people and that its legal obligations are met.

Meridian's Safety and Health Policy underpins the company's core values and behaviour. It applies to all Meridian sites, operations and subsidiaries. The company has many initiatives in place to ensure staff safety and health, including a company-wide process for recording health and safety incidents, including near-misses, improving awareness of site hazards and safety audits.

Meridian strives to ensure its people are engaged and have opportunities to engage in health and safety. One way Meridian does this is through site based health and safety committees, made up of staff representatives. Meridian uses Learning Teams as an engaging and empowering way for Meridian people and contractors to learn and improve in the health and safety arena. These committees represent all employees and are overseen by the Corporate Safety and Health Manager and the Executive team, who personally undertake site safety audits throughout the year. Contractor hours worked and incidents on site are reported monthly to the Executive team and Board.

Meridian is compliant in all aspects of NZS 7901:2014—Electricity and gas industries—Safety management systems for public safety, and operates in a continual safety improvement environment.

Meridian takes the wellbeing of its staff seriously, with initiatives including the Meridian Healthy Minds programme.

Meridian's health and safety performance is in the Equipping our People for the Changes Ahead section of the FY21 integrated report.

Principle 7: Auditors

Recommendation 7.1: The board should establish a framework for the issuer's relationship with its external auditors.

Meridian's Audit Independence Policy can be found on the Meridian website. The Meridian Board has adopted a strict policy to maintain the independence of the company's external auditor, including recommending to the Office of the Auditor-General that there be lead audit partner rotation after a maximum of every five years.

The external auditor's firm can't undertake any non-audit work that could be reasonably regarded as compromising the independence of the external auditor. All non-audit work must be approved by the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee. The Chief Financial Officer notifies the Board of any approved engagements.

The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on the appointment of Meridian's external auditor and their terms of engagement. Under section 29B of the Public Finance Act 1989, the Auditor-General has appointed Mike Hoshek of Deloitte to audit Meridian. The external auditor meets regularly with the Audit and Risk Committee, a minimum of twice yearly without management present.

Recommendation 7.2: The external auditor should attend the issuer's Annual Meeting to answer questions from shareholders in relation to the audit.

Meridian's external auditor is invited to Meridian's annual shareholder meetings and has attended either in person or through a designate since listing in 2013. The Chair of the Board announces the auditor's attendance and shareholders can ask questions of the external auditor should they wish.

Recommendation 7.3: Internal audit functions should be disclosed.

Meridian operates a co-sourced internal audit model consisting of dedicated Meridian staff and an external service provider. Meridian retains control over the internal audit function whilst leveraging the internal audit resources of the external provider for specialised skills as required. For the year ending 30 June 2021 this external expertise has been provided by Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC).

The co-sourced internal auditors meet the Audit & Risk Committee quarterly with time set aside without Management present. The internal audit function undertakes a number of regular probity and process reviews together with more in-depth reviews on specific matters agreed with the Audit & Risk Committee.

Internal audit and assurance activity updates are provided quarterly to the Audit & Risk Committee.

Internal Audit are also responsible for the monitoring of actions that come out of individual reviews and undertake quarterly Fraud and Probity reporting which is reported to the Chief Financial Officer. Significant issues identified during Fraud and Probity reporting are included within Internal Audit's quarterly Audit and Risk Committee updates.

Principle 8: Shareholder Rights and Relations

Recommendation 8.1: An issuer should have a website where investors and interested stakeholders can access financial and operational information and key corporate governance information about the issuer.

Key investor information can be found [here](#).

Recommendation 8.2: An issuer should allow investors the ability to easily communicate with the issuer, including providing the option to receive communications from the issuer electronically.

Meridian's Shareholder Communications Policy is designed to ensure that communication with Meridian's shareholders and the wider investment community is effective and consistent and adheres to the principles of continual disclosure. A copy can be found [here](#).

The Board reviews the Shareholder Communications Policy annually. It also reviews the investor relations programme to ensure the full, fair and timely disclosure of relevant information to Meridian's shareholders and the investment community on a broad, non-exclusive basis. The primary aim of the investor relations programme is to support financial market participants' understanding of the company's business, governance, financial performance and prospects.

Meridian provides options for shareholders to receive and send communications electronically, to and from both Meridian and Meridian's share registrar.

In recognition of Meridian's national retail shareholder and stakeholder base, the Board's policy is to rotate the locations of Meridian's annual shareholder meetings. Therefore, having held the 2019 and 2020 meetings in Christchurch and Wellington respectively, the 2021 meeting is intended to take place in Auckland, provided Auckland is at COVID-19 alert level 1. For those who are unable to attend the meeting in person, the 2021 meeting will be a hybrid meeting and shareholders will have the opportunity to attend and participate online via an internet connection (using a computer, laptop, tablet or smartphone). A link will also be provided on Meridian's website to a live webcast. More information will be provided in the Notice of Meeting.

In the meantime, shareholders may, at any time, direct questions or requests for information to directors through the Chair or to management through [Meridian's website](#), or by directly contacting the Investor Relations Manager (investors@meridianenergy.co.nz).

Recommendation 8.3: Quoted equity security holders should have the right to vote on major decisions which may change the nature of the company in which they are invested.

Meridian is committed to timely and balanced disclosure, which includes advising shareholders on any major decisions. Meridian has processes to ensure that it follows the mandatory listing rule requirements relating to change in the essential nature of the business, including major transactions under the Companies Act 1993.

Recommendation 8.4: If seeking additional equity capital, issuers of quoted equity securities should offer further equity securities to existing equity security holders of the same class on a pro-rata basis, and on no less favourable terms, before further equity securities are offered to other investors.

Meridian has not sought additional equity capital.

Recommendation 8.5: The board should ensure that the notices of annual or special meetings of quoted equity security holders is posted on the issuer's website as soon as possible and at least 20 working days prior to the meeting.

Meridian's Notice of Meeting was made available on its website at least 20 working days prior to the FY20 annual meeting of shareholders.

Additional Dow Jones Sustainability Index Disclosures

Privacy breaches

Meridian received no formal complaints regarding breaches of customer privacy from regulatory bodies or third parties during FY21.*

Average Tenure of Directors

The average director tenure is 5.25 years..

Expertise on Board

Michelle Henderson and Mark Verbiest fill the industry expertise seats on the board.

* Formal complaint in relation to a third party means a complaint through a formal resolution process such as Utilities Disputes Limited



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Meridian.

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