Climate-related Disclosures 2026

MERIDIAN ENERGY LIMITED

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Meridian

Contents

About this report

Meridian Energy Limited (Meridian) presents its Climate-related Disclosures for the year ended 30 June 2026 (FY26). This Climate Statement has been prepared in compliance with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards (NZ CS) published by the External Reporting Board.

Meridian has elected to not use any of the adoption provisions in NZ CS 2.

For FY26, Meridian has integrated its Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory report into this Climate-related Disclosures report creating a single consolidated disclosure document.

Reporting entity

Meridian is a climate reporting entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

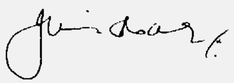
These Climate-related Disclosures are for Meridian Energy Limited, its subsidiaries, controlled entities and joint arrangements (referred to throughout this report as “Meridian”, “Meridian Group” or “we”). The scope of the reporting entity aligns with that used for Meridian’s FY26 Group Financial Statements, which are located in its 2026 Integrated Report, available on the Meridian website.

While this report contains the disclosures required by the NZ CS, disclosures are presented in a different order to the NZ CS. Refer to the NZ CS index, Appendix F on page 61.

Numbers presented are in New Zealand dollars (NZD) and rounded to millions ($M) unless otherwise stated. In some instances, quantifications have been provided as a range.

Approved on behalf of the Board on 25 August 2026.

MARK VERBIEST CHAIR



JULIA HOARE CHAIR, AUDIT AND FINANCIAL RISK COMMITTEE

Important notice

This report includes current and forward-looking statements about climate change, the impacts of it on Meridian, and Meridian’s response to it. The information in this report (including, but not limited to, quantifications of the financial impacts of climate change) is based on estimates, judgements, assumptions and incomplete data that Meridian considers to be appropriate under current circumstances. However, Meridian cautions reliance being placed on information that is subject to significant uncertainty.

This report includes a range of forward-looking information, including statements about climate-related scenarios, targets, risks and opportunities, anticipated impacts, and transition plans. This forward-looking information is based on assumptions, estimates and judgements that are uncertain and likely to change over time, including as a result of factors that are outside of Meridian’s control. Forward-looking statements should not be taken as guarantees of future performance, and actual results may differ materially from what is stated. For example, Meridian’s actual performance against its climate-related targets, the strategies that it adopts, and the impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities may be materially different than anticipated. New climate-related risks and/or opportunities may also eventuate.

The information in this report may change following publication of this report and will not be updated over time. This report is not an offer or recommendation to invest in, distribute or purchase financial products and the information in it does not constitute earnings guidance. Nothing in this report should be interpreted as advice, whether investment, legal, financial, tax or otherwise.

Where these climate-related disclosures refer to other documents (such as information published on Meridian's website), these documents are referred to by way of additional context and are not incorporated into Meridian's climate-related disclosures unless stated otherwise.

A message from the Chair and Chief Executive

For FY26, Meridian's Climate-related Disclosure introduces a clearer and more concise structure to show how climate change influences our strategy, capital allocation and long-term value creation. While the format has changed, our core methodology remains consistent with prior years. This year's disclosure has been updated to reflect new and emerging climate-related risks and opportunities with financial impacts quantified where possible. These updates support alignment with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards and respond to investor feedback for more concise, comparable and financially relevant climate information.

During the year, Meridian was included in S&P Global's Dow Jones Best-in-Class World Index, placing the company among the top-performing utilities globally based on S&P Global's Corporate Sustainability Assessment. Meridian is proud to receive this independent recognition of its governance, risk management and sustainability-related disclosure practices. While benchmarks are not an end in themselves, independent assessment supports trust and accountability with investors and other stakeholders in a complex and rapidly evolving climate and energy environment.

Meridian's approach to managing climate-related risks and opportunities is embedded in its enterprise strategy and reflected in its transition planning. This approach is organised around the four priorities of our strategy:

- Grow renewable generation and firming capacity
- Deliver cleaner, cheaper energy
- Deliver operational excellence
- Grow capability and culture

Meridian is well positioned for a more electrified New Zealand, but the transition will not progress in a straight line. Growth in clean electricity demand presents a significant opportunity for our renewable generation, storage and retail businesses. At the same time, climate change may affect hydro inflows, increase severe-weather risks to assets and infrastructure, and place pressure on global supply chains. A more renewable electricity system will also require more flexibility to manage variability in supply and demand.

In FY26, Meridian has disclosed a new transition risk relating to the potential structural decline in electricity demand from large commercial and industrial customers. This reflects the possibility that expected demand growth may not eventuate, or may emerge more unevenly, particularly where large energy users face economic pressure, declining gas availability or barriers to electrification. This uncertainty could affect contracted volumes, generation utilisation and the timing, scale and returns of new renewable generation investment.

Meridian is responding by investing in renewable generation, system flexibility, asset resilience and customer solutions. Programmes such as Meridian's renewable energy development programme, together with assets including the Ruakākā battery and utility-scale solar developments, support a disciplined approach to meeting future demand under uncertainty. Meridian's flexible hydro portfolio, growing firming capability, integrated retail business and renewable development pipeline provide options to manage transition uncertainty while supporting customers and creating long-term value.

MARK VERBIEST CHAIR

MIKE ROAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Our business context

This section explains what Meridian does, how our business model creates value, and why that matters in the context of climate-related risks and opportunities. Meridian's strategy, transition plan, material climate-related risks and opportunities, and related metrics and targets are set out in the sections that follow.

What Meridian does

Meridian is a renewable electricity generation and retail business. We generate electricity from wind, water and sun, purchase wholesale electricity and sell it to customers through the Meridian and Powershop brands. Our generation portfolio includes seven large hydro power stations, eight large wind farms, solar generation and the Ruakākā Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). Together, Meridian's generation assets contribute around 30 percent of New Zealand's electricity generation.

Meridian's business model integrates three core activities:

Generating renewable electricity	We own and operate hydro, wind, solar and battery energy storage assets that support New Zealand's electricity supply.
Managing and developing energy assets	We maintain existing assets, improve generation performance, and progress renewable development options where commercial, system and regulatory conditions are met.
Retailing electricity and customer solutions	We supply electricity to homes, businesses and industrial customers, and develop products and services that support customer choice, demand flexibility and electrification.

This integrated model means climate-related changes may affect different parts of Meridian's business in different ways.

A business model aligned to New Zealand's energy transition

Meridian's business model is closely aligned with New Zealand's transition to a lower-emissions electricity system because our core product is renewable electricity. Electrification of transport, industrial processes, homes and businesses is expected to increase demand for clean electricity over time, while a more renewable electricity system will also require more flexible generation, storage and demand response.

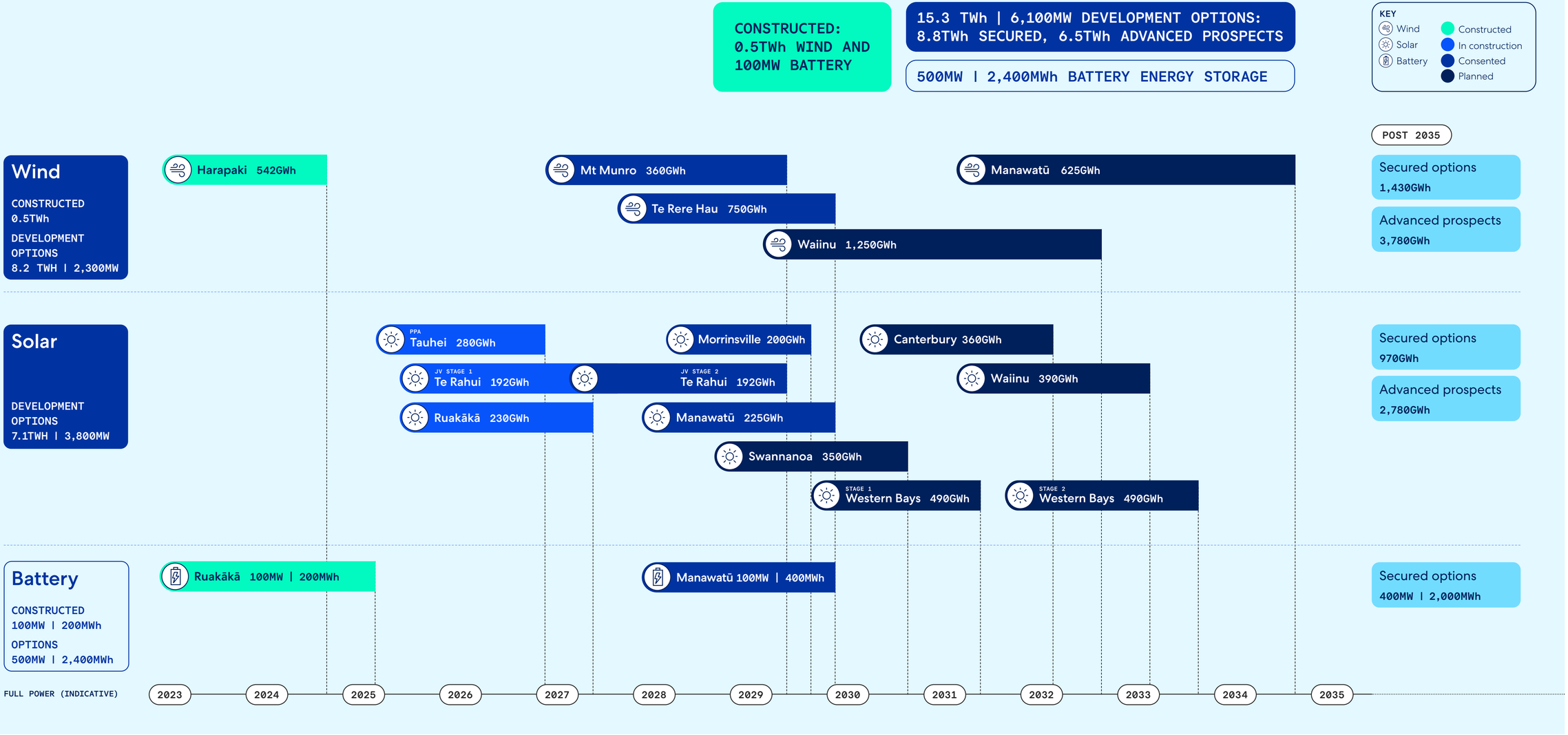
Meridian is positioned to support this transition through its existing renewable generation portfolio, flexible hydro assets, battery energy storage investments, customer base and renewable development pipeline. These features are part of Meridian's business model. The specific actions, priorities and targets for managing climate-related risks and opportunities are described in the Strategy and Metrics and Targets sections of this report.

Meridian's core business model did not change in FY26. The business continued to generate renewable electricity, sell electricity to customers, manage and develop energy assets, and invest in capabilities that support a more flexible and resilient electricity system.

Meridian's development pipeline provides long-term optionality across wind, solar and battery energy storage. Projects progress only where commercial, system and regulatory conditions are met.

Our business context continued

Renewable development pipeline



Managing our assets in a changing climate

An overview of Meridian's assets and a summary of the regional climate change impacts is provided below.

The ranges represent the variation across the three scenarios. Further detail on Meridian's climate-related risks and opportunities, including the potential implications of these impacts for the business, is provided on pages 8-18.

Climate impacts on existing assets – all scenarios with a long-term view to 2100[1]

Northland

We can expect 22 – 86 more hot days per year and average precipitation to change by +3% to +9%. Drought conditions are expected to become more frequent.

Waikato

Storm events will become more likely. We can expect 14 – 71 more hot days per year and average precipitation to change by 0% to +6%.

Hawke's Bay

Storm events will become more likely. We can expect 22 – 70 more hot days per year. Minimal change in annual precipitation.

Lower North Island

A change in average precipitation of -1% to -5%, and the risk of storm events will increase.

Lower South Island

Minimal change in average winter precipitation, however a change in average summer precipitation of -3% to -10%. Elevated risk of drought or prolonged dry periods as well as a risk of more frequent flood events.

1 Data sourced from MCERT (Ministry of Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport), 'climate-projections-summary-dashboard' by the relevant Territorial Authority to asset location, and the MfE's Climate Projections Map (map.climatedata.environment.govt.nz) in the case of seasonal precipitation changes. For 'Lower South Island', Waitaki is used, and in the case of the map, Gate 18 (Pukaki Canal exit from Lake Pukaki) is taken as the reference location (Sep 2024).

Expected climate-related impacts on existing Meridian assets across all scenarios to 2100[1]

Hydro

Periodic reviews of probable maximum inflows to Meridian catchments will inform the dam safety processes and procedures, ensuring the physical climate resilience of the assets.

Wind

A 20-30 year design life for equipment means more frequent upgrades to the latest technology. At the point of these upgrades, Meridian tests the continued viability of the sites and ensures that the new equipment will be resilient to likely changes in their lifetimes.

Solar

Meridian has a solar farm under construction and a joint venture solar development underway. Climate change impacts are considered during site selection and asset design for these developments.

Battery storage

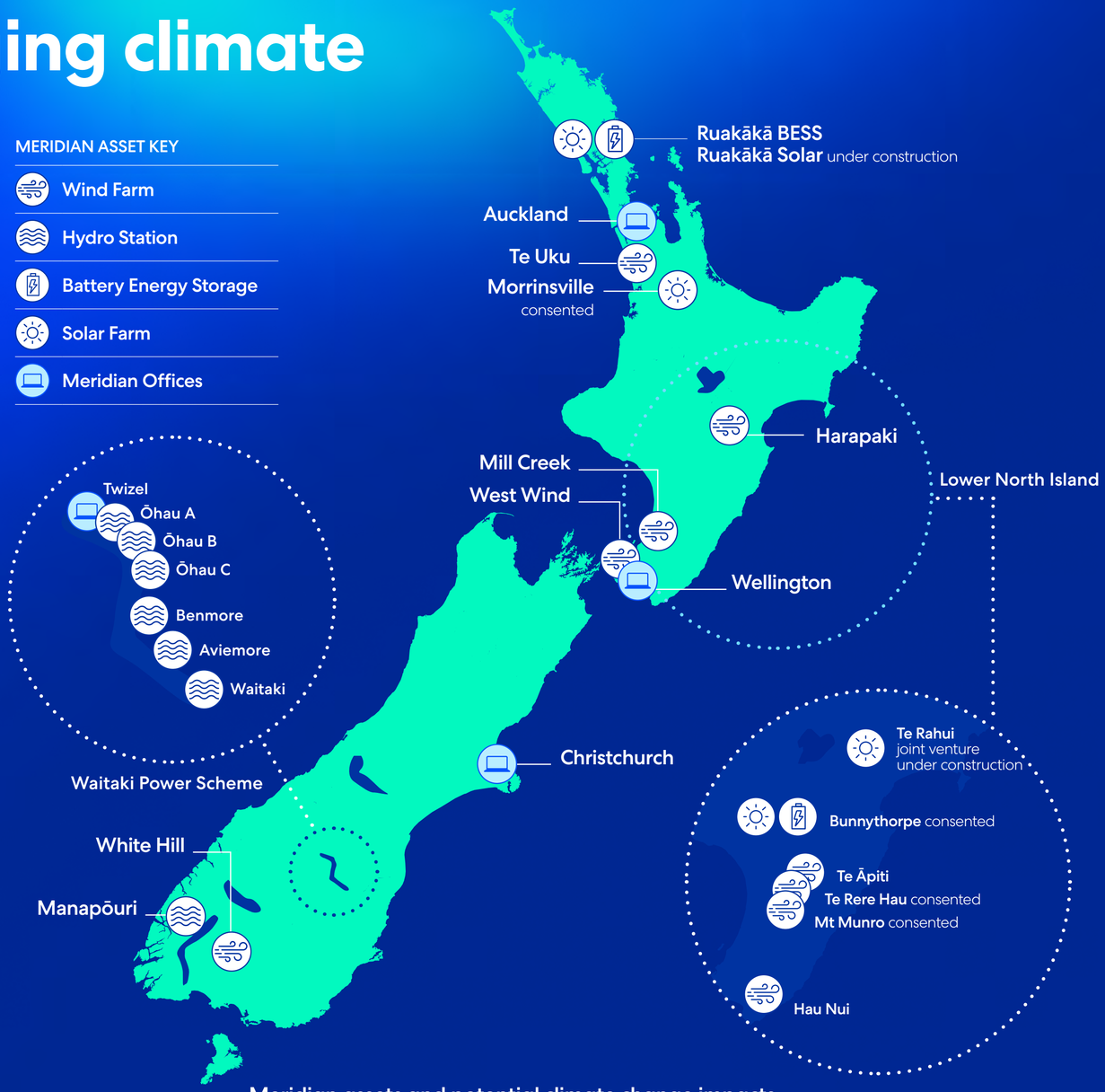
The Ruakākā BESS became operational in early 2025 and has been designed to be resilient against climate-related hazards (flood risk) that are likely to be experienced over the project's design life.

Offices

We have not identified any material anticipated impacts on our offices. Meridian leases its office sites and could relocate these in the future, if necessary, to avoid exposure to physical climate risks.

Future development opportunities

Meridian has a number of development options in the pipeline. Meridian reviews the suitability of sites when determining which options to progress.



Meridian assets and potential climate change impacts

Strategy

How climate change impacts Meridian's business

The transition to a low-emissions economy is central to Meridian's purpose – clean energy for a fairer and healthier world – and is fully embedded in our core strategy.

This section explains how climate-related risks and opportunities affect Meridian's business model, and how our strategy and transition plan respond. Our strategy describes our ambition across four priorities – to develop more renewable generation and firming, to provide cleaner and cheaper energy, to operate with excellence and to grow our capability and culture.

These actions will see us play our part in advancing Aotearoa New Zealand's transition to a low-carbon economy.

Climate-related risks and opportunities arise from three drivers: acute – physical impacts such as storms and floods, chronic changes in climate patterns, and the economic and societal effects associated with the transition to a low-emissions economy. These disclosures explain how these physical and transition-related risks and opportunities may affect Meridian's business in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Our governance body ensures that climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into enterprise strategy development and implementation. This is supported through regular scenario analysis, annual financial planning, and capital allocation processes that consider a two-year rolling budget, five-year strategic targets, a 30-year internal model, and climate scenarios extending to 2100.

Meridian's planning horizons

Meridian's business planning and capital allocation timeframes are defined as short-term (1–5 years), medium-term (5–10 years) and long-term (10–30 years).

Short-term horizons guide operational decision-making, annual business planning and near-term capital allocation, where transition-related climate impacts most directly influence investment decisions, including the development and sequencing of Meridian's renewable generation pipeline.

Medium-term horizons inform the execution of strategic initiatives and delivery of Meridian's five-year strategic and emissions reduction plans, supporting sustained investment in renewable generation, flexibility and customer electrification.

Long-term horizons are used to assess portfolio resilience and asset investment decisions over the life of long-duration assets.

Meridian's scenario analysis process

Meridian has established climate scenarios that are used to help identify climate-related risks and opportunities, and test the resilience of its business model. The scenarios are intended to be robust and to inform decision-making over agreed time-horizons. This scenario framework is subject to regular review to ensure continued relevance to Meridian's strategic priorities.

In FY26, Meridian strengthened its climate scenario development process, with its Executive Team participating in a workshop to re-validate the key driving forces underpinning the scenarios using a STEEP[2] analysis. The process focused on factors that could compromise delivery of strategic priorities and test the resilience of Meridian's business model. Driving forces were assessed and prioritised using an uncertainty-and-influence matrix. The resulting rankings were reviewed with the Board, whose feedback and challenge informed further refinement of the scenario narratives, including greater emphasis on demand flexibility and technology advancement. This represents an enhancement from prior years and supports the ongoing evolution of Meridian's scenario methodology. While climate scenario analysis remains a standalone analytical process, Meridian has continued to strengthen its integration with strategy development, with scenario outputs informing the assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities and broader strategic considerations (refer Governance section page 25). In addition, Meridian has presented selected modelling inputs within the scenario narratives to improve transparency for primary users (Meridian's climate scenarios and related assumptions, drivers and data inputs are disclosed in the Climate Scenarios section in appendix B of this document).

Climate risks and opportunities summary

For FY26, Meridian reviewed its climate-related risks and opportunities through its annual assessment process with relevant business owners. Existing disclosed risks, opportunities and their ratings were confirmed as still relevant with no material change[3]. Refinements were limited to improving clarity, consistency and presentation to support reader understanding.

A new transition risk described as 'a structural decline in electricity demand from large commercial and industrial customers', has been disclosed this year. This risk reflects the potential for short-term impacts on contracted volumes, generation utilisation and the timing, scale and returns of new generation investment under a hothouse pathway. This risk is already recognised in Meridian's enterprise risk register. It was subject to more detailed discussion following Board review of climate scenario drivers in FY26, which drew attention to volatility in electricity demand.

This risk has been included in these Climate-related Disclosures based on Meridian's climate risk materiality criteria.

Other climate-related physical (labelled as PR) and transition risks (labelled as TR) and opportunities (labelled as TO[4]) remain broadly consistent with prior years. These include: hydro inflow variability and severe weather impacts, system flexibility risks, global supply-chain pressures, customer electrification opportunities and sustainability leadership. Where quantitative information remains unavailable, this reflects data limitations or uncertainty rather than changes in underlying risk exposure.

For FY26, the presentation of climate-related risks and opportunities has been simplified and aligned to Meridian's four strategic priorities, with supporting metrics and targets provided in the Appendix.

Meridian's transition plan as an integral part of our strategy

Meridian's transition plan is integrated with its enterprise strategy and sets out the overarching approach, targets and actions supporting the transition to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future.

The transition plan supports the management of Meridian's material climate-related risks and opportunities by directing investment and strategic focus towards strengthening portfolio resilience to physical climate impacts, supporting flexibility and reliability under changing system conditions, enabling economy-wide electrification, and adapting to transition-related changes in demand, technology and customer behaviour.

Meridian has structured its transition plan around three priorities to respond to climate-related risks and opportunities, sequenced over time: near-term actions focus on enabling renewable capacity, system flexibility

2 STEEP analysis refers to the assessment of external factors across five domains – Social, Technological, Economic, Environmental, and Political – used to identify and monitor trends and uncertainties that may influence the operating environment and inform climate-related risk and opportunity analysis.
3 See Appendix C for information on how Meridian assesses transitional and physical risks and opportunities.
4 For FY26 Meridian only discloses transitional opportunities. It has not identified material physical opportunities. This is consistent with Meridian's FY25 climate-related disclosure.

Strategy continued

and data foundations; medium-term actions on scaling electrification and portfolio optimisation; and long-term actions on asset resilience and sustained value creation across climate outcomes.

Renewable generation and system flexibility

- Meridian is increasing renewable generation and storage projects, maximising output from existing assets, and increasing grid-scale flexibility. These actions are intended to support a reliable fully-renewable electricity system and respond to transition-driven changes in demand and system conditions.

Customer decarbonisation

- Meridian is growing its customer electrification and demand flexibility offerings across process heat, transport, distributed energy resources, commercial solar and demand-response. This is intended to meet changing energy needs and behaviours associated with the transition to a low-emissions economy.

Operational decarbonisation capability and resilience

Science-based emissions reduction targets

- Meridian has established verified science-based emissions reduction targets aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Near-term targets include: a 50% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions by FY30 (from a FY21 baseline); a 51.6% reduction in Scope 3 emissions intensity (per MW of installed capacity) by FY30; and supplier science-based targets covering 80% of one-off construction emissions by FY29. Beyond 2030, Meridian is targeting net zero across its value chain by FY50, including a 90% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by FY40 and Scope 3 emissions by FY50 (from a FY21 baseline).[5] Targets are intended to be delivered without reliance on offsets, except to reduce residual operational emissions. These targets guide emissions reduction activity across Meridian's operations and supply chain.

Supply chain management

- Meridian is strengthening management of supply-chain emissions through supplier engagement and procurement practices, including the rollout of its Supply Chain – Good Energy Programme, which improves visibility of emissions and climate-related risks across the supply chain. Delivery of this programme by FY27 supports engagement with key suppliers to measure and reduce emissions.

Climate risk assessments and adaptation planning

- Meridian is integrating climate risk assessment and adaptation planning into asset management to strengthen asset resilience. To inform this assessment, Meridian uses a vulnerability framework to assess exposure to physical climate impacts across all key operational and development sites. The target year for completion of this work is FY30.

Capital deployment aligned with Meridian's transition plan

Meridian's transition plan sets out the priorities, targets and actions that support its transition to a low-emissions, climate-resilient future. These priorities are reflected in capital allocation, financial planning and funding decisions, including investment in renewable generation, system flexibility and asset resilience.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into Meridian's business planning, capital deployment and funding decision-making processes. Insights from Meridian's climate scenarios, including expected changes in electricity demand, renewable generation requirements and system resilience needs, are used to inform investment priorities, the development pipeline and the allocation of capital over time. Climate-related risks and opportunities are also considered as part of project investment assessments, helping ensure capital is directed towards initiatives that support Meridian's long-term strategy and transition plan. See the Metrics and Targets section – Capital Deployment (page 24) for further information on planned climate-related capital allocation.

Financial planning draws on Meridian's two-year rolling budget, five-year strategic targets, 30-year internal model and climate scenarios extending to 2100. Climate-related risks and opportunities are incorporated through these models and scenarios, including assumptions about electricity demand under different policy and electrification pathways, which inform the scope and timing of future investment.

Capital deployment is supported by Meridian's Green Finance Programme and accompanying Framework, which links financing to eligible climate-aligned investments.

Further information on planned capital deployment and time horizons is provided in the Metrics and Targets section – Capital Deployment.

Delivery of the transition plan is subject to external factors beyond Meridian's direct control, including policy and regulatory settings, technology availability, supply-chain conditions and customer adoption, which may influence the timing and sequencing of actions.

The transition-related actions, plans and targets described in this report are informed by Meridian's strategy, climate risk assessment processes and scenario analysis. Key initiatives are reviewed annually, and updated over time to reflect evolving climate-related risks and opportunities, data, technology and external conditions. Progress against priorities is monitored, with relevant targets disclosed in the Metrics and Targets section of this report. For Renewable generation and system flexibility, Customer decarbonisation, information on our Supplier relationship management framework and work to rollout Climate risk assessments see Metrics and Targets section – Metrics and Targets to manage climate-related risks and opportunities. For Emissions reduction see Metrics and Targets section – Greenhouse gas reduction targets and performance.

ABOVE: Waiau River above Mararoa weir, channel realignment project.

5 See the Science-based targets initiative (SBTi) Target Dashboard for further details

Strategy continued

Integrating climate risks, strategy and transition actions

The graphic below provides an integrated view of Meridian's strategy in the context of a changing climate, linking Meridian's strategic priorities, the material climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to the business, and the transition actions. The graphic provides a strategic overview rather than a delivery roadmap. Further details describing the risks and opportunities and impacts on our business can be found in the following pages (8-18).

PR Physical Risk
TR Transition Risk
TO Transition Opportunity

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES	CLIMATE ACTIONS
1 **Grow renewable generation and firming capacity**	PR4 Global climate change impacts on supply chain cost and reliability TR3 Global supply chain demand may impact affordability of and timely access to goods and services TR14 Structural decline in electricity demand from large commercial and industrial customers TO1 Growth in electricity demand through electrification, flexibility and new demand opportunities	**Grow renewable generation and system flexibility** '7 in 7' – 7 grid scale projects underway by 2030 Build renewable generation options Grow our dispatchable MW capacity Grow hydro storage and demand response portfolio 20 grid scale energy projects underway by 2050 **Support customer decarbonisation** Expand the energy product set that unlocks the value of demand flex and vehicle electrification Grow our public electric vehicle charging network Support customers in energy hardship Support communities to decarbonise **Manage our emissions, build capability and resilience** Maintain internal emissions reduction efforts, target third party reductions including sector collaboration Forever forests: Nature based initiatives to soak up emissions not yet reduced Build climate resilience through physical climate risk assessments Provide suppliers and staff with support to enable the transition. Net zero emissions
2 **Deliver cleaner, cheaper energy**	PR2 Changing seasonal weather patterns increase hydro flow volatility TR1 Insufficient flexibility leading to supply shortages TO1 Growth in electricity demand through electrification, flexibility and new demand opportunities	
3 **Deliver operational excellence**	PR3 Increased severe weather events could damage assets and infrastructure TO1 Growth in electricity demand through electrification, flexibility and new demand opportunities	
4 **Grow capability and culture**	TO2 Sustainability leadership and environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance	

TIME HORIZONS

SHORT-TERM: today – 2030
MEDIUM-TERM: 2030 – 2050
LONG-TERM: 2050 – 2100

TRANSITION PLANNING & RISK & OPPORTUNITIES TIME HORIZONS in this graphic are intended to show that Meridian's transition actions are time-bound and prioritised, reflecting the urgency of near-term action this decade while recognising that some initiatives extend into the medium-term. These calendar-based horizons are distinct from Meridian's business planning and capital allocation horizons, which are defined as short-term 1–5 years, medium-term 5–10 years and long-term 10–30 years.

CLIMATE ACTIONS

The Climate Action Plan articulates the actions we take as a direct response to the decarbonisation challenge and the need for climate resilience. Refer to the Metrics and Targets section for associated metrics and targets.

Strategic Priority 1

Grow renewable generation and firming capacity

CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS

- PR4 Global climate change impacts on supply chain cost and reliability
- TR3 Global supply chain pressures may impact cost and access to goods and services
- TR14 Structural decline in electricity demand from large commercial and industrial customers

CLIMATE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

- TO1 Growth in electricity demand through electrification, flexibility and new demand opportunities

  TO1 is relevant to multiple strategy pillars. Detailed narrative is provided under Deliver cleaner, cheaper energy, where the principal customer and market benefits are realised.

PR4 Global climate change impacts on supply chain cost and reliability

OVERALL RATING: **MEDIUM** TIME HORIZON: **LONG-TERM**

WHY THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ARE MATERIAL TO DELIVERING OUR STRATEGY (BUSINESS UNIT AND SECTOR SHOWN IN BOLD)

Climate change may disrupt global supplier operations, affecting Meridian's access to critical materials and services. Given its complex, **Global supply** chain, this risk is most relevant to **Generation** and **Development**, where delays or cost increases could impact delivery of renewable projects and capital programmes. Improved visibility of supplier sourcing is required to identify and manage climate-related vulnerabilities.

MEASURE OF ASSETS OR ACTIVITIES EXPOSED TO THIS RISK/ALIGNED WITH THE OPPORTUNITY

For all metrics in this section, see Appendix D, Table D1 for methodologies and assumptions.

FY26: 100% of Meridian's supply chain is assessed as potentially vulnerable to this risk (FY25: 100%; FY24: 100%), reflecting a conservative full value chain exposure assumption applied in the absence of supplier-level risk segmentation.

Metric trend: The metric remains unchanged from FY24 to FY26. This reflects the continued use of a high-level full value chain exposure assumption to ensure complete coverage. Meridian is progressing work to improve supplier-level data and risk segmentation, with more granular assessment and refined disclosure planned from FY27.

TR3 Global supply chain pressures may impact cost and access to goods and services

OVERALL RATING: **MEDIUM** TIME HORIZON: **SHORT-TERM**

WHY THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ARE MATERIAL TO DELIVERING OUR STRATEGY (BUSINESS UNIT AND SECTOR SHOWN IN BOLD)

Accelerating global decarbonisation may increase competition for key materials across Meridian's global supply chain, creating a risk for its **Development** and **Generation** activities as a relatively small purchaser, with potential impacts on project costs and delivery of its renewable generation programme.

MEASURE OF ASSETS OR ACTIVITIES EXPOSED TO THIS RISK/ALIGNED WITH THE OPPORTUNITY

FY26: 100% of Meridian's supply chain is assessed as potentially vulnerable to this risk (FY25: 100%; FY24: 100%), reflecting a conservative full value chain exposure assumption.

Metric trend: The metric remains unchanged from FY24 to FY26. This reflects the continued use of a high-level full value chain exposure assumption to ensure complete coverage. Meridian is progressing work to improve supplier-level data and risk segmentation, with more granular assessment and refined disclosure planned from FY27.

TR14 Structural decline in electricity demand from large commercial and industrial customers

OVERALL RATING: **HIGH** TIME HORIZON: **MEDIUM-TERM**

WHY THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ARE MATERIAL TO DELIVERING OUR STRATEGY (BUSINESS UNIT AND SECTOR SHOWN IN BOLD)

Major economic change— permanent demand loss from **large commercial and industrial (C&I) customers in New Zealand's electricity market**, especially where gas-dependent users reduce or cease operations due to declining gas availability or limited ability to transition to electricity— poses a risk to Meridian's contracted volumes, base-load demand, and utilisation of its generation portfolio.

This risk may affect the timing, scale, and returns of Meridian's planned capital investments in new renewable generation. If demand falls, Meridian may defer or scale back expansion projects, increasing the risk of underutilised capacity and lower returns.

MEASURE OF ASSETS OR ACTIVITIES EXPOSED TO THIS RISK/ALIGNED WITH THE OPPORTUNITY

Demand from customers consuming >50 GWh as a percentage of Retail contracted sales volume plus NZAS (NZ Aluminium Smelter) sales volume.

FY26: 16% (FY25: 17%)

This metric provides an early indicator of structural changes in electricity demand from Meridian's large commercial and industrial customers, which could affect contracted volumes, generation utilisation and future investment returns. The metric remained stable between FY25 and FY26, indicating no material change in exposure over the period. (supporting data is shown in Meridian's quarterly Operating Report and is available on Meridian's website)

Strategic Priority 1 continued

PR4 Global climate change impacts on supply chain cost and reliability

OVERALL RATING: MEDIUM **TIME HORIZON: LONG-TERM**

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES AFFECTED OUR BUSINESS THIS YEAR

No material impact on Meridian, as there were no supply chain disruptions directly caused by physical climate events. Any observed delays or issues were mainly due to market and geopolitical factors rather than climate-related risks.

CURRENT FINANCIAL IMPACT FY26

No material financial impact was identified, as management assessed potential impacts across operating costs, capital expenditure and revenue, and did not identify any amounts that were material or capable of reliable separate quantification.

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES COULD AFFECT OUR BUSINESS IN THE FUTURE

Meridian expects its current and future suppliers to face physical climate risks and is seeking greater transparency on their vulnerability. While Meridian acknowledges gaps in its own information, most key suppliers are large, well resourced multinationals, which may enhance their ability to adapt and reduce Meridian's exposure to supply chain disruptions. Potential impacts of such disruptions include higher costs, longer lead times, and limited access to critical goods and services.

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL IMPACT

Not quantified due to limited visibility across Meridian's global supply chain; however, physical climate change is expected to increase supply disruption over the long-term, with potential impacts on project costs, timelines and availability of key components. Quantification will be considered following completion of a detailed supply-chain assessment.

HOW MERIDIAN IS RESPONDING TO THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Meridian recognises the need to enhance visibility across its supply chain, including exposure to suppliers vulnerable to physical climate risks and to suppliers affected by demand shifts associated with global decarbonisation. In response, Meridian is establishing processes to map and assess these exposures.

RELATED TARGETS

Refer to the Metrics and Targets section for details of progress against set targets.

Introduce enterprise Supplier Relationship Management framework in FY27 (target date revised from FY26 as project delayed due to Oracle implementation), and include the introduction of Climate Risk in the FY27 Supplier ESG programme update.[7]

TR3 Global supply chain pressures may impact cost and access to goods and services

OVERALL RATING: MEDIUM **TIME HORIZON: SHORT-TERM**

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES AFFECTED OUR BUSINESS THIS YEAR

Meridian experienced upward cost pressures on solar and wind equipment, but these were largely driven by geopolitical risk, inflation, and broader market dynamics and could not be specifically attributed to climate-related demand changes.

CURRENT FINANCIAL IMPACT FY26

No material financial impact was identified, as management assessed potential impacts across operating costs, capital expenditure and revenue, and did not identify any amounts that were material or capable of reliable separate quantification.

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES COULD AFFECT OUR BUSINESS IN THE FUTURE

Over time, Meridian expects the installed capital cost of wind and solar generating technology to fall. However, in the short-term global demand may mean these savings are not realised. This demand surge introduces possible environmental and social standard risks requiring investments in supply-chain transparency, and possible cost premiums from sole sourcing where required to mitigate the risks.

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL IMPACT

Not quantified due to the absence of a detailed supply-chain assessment and the influence of multiple non-climate factors; however, increased global demand for low-emissions technologies may contribute to cost escalation and supply constraints over the short-to-medium term. Quantification will be considered following completion of a detailed supply-chain assessment.

TR14 Structural decline in electricity demand from large commercial and industrial customers

OVERALL RATING: HIGH **TIME HORIZON: MEDIUM-TERM**

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES AFFECTED OUR BUSINESS THIS YEAR

Meridian has not been impacted by permanent closure or relocation of its large C&I customers. Existing large customers continue to operate, even where demand response or flexibility has been exercised.

CURRENT FINANCIAL IMPACT FY26

No material financial impact was identified, as management assessed potential impacts across operating costs, capital expenditure, revenue, insurance, asset values, and did not identify any amounts that were material or capable of reliable separate quantification.

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES COULD AFFECT OUR BUSINESS IN THE FUTURE

Declines in large industrial demand may lead to reduced utilisation of Meridian's generation portfolio and require reprioritisation of capital investment decisions. Lower demand may also interact with system flexibility risks (see TR1 – Insufficient flexibility leading to supply shortages). This risk is most pronounced under a hothouse transition pathway, where industrial competitiveness declines and abrupt demand loss could depress wholesale revenues and erode returns on capital.

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL IMPACT

Estimated EBITDAF[6] impact of approximately ($49m) to ($148m) over the short-term horizon, comprising (i) reduced margins from lower C&I demand and (ii) wholesale price impacts applied to Meridian's net exposed generation, based on the Devolution (Hot House) scenario.

Impact is modelled as transitional; assumptions and methodology are set out in the Appendix D2.

HOW MERIDIAN IS RESPONDING TO THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

In FY26, Meridian launched a targeted origination programme to support domestic electrification and attract new large-scale demand and new business investment into New Zealand, with proposed commercial structures designed to reflect load flexibility and long-term partnership.

RELATED TARGETS

No quantitative target has been set at this stage, with metrics to be established as the programme matures.

6 EBITDAF stands for earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, unrealised changes in fair value of hedges and asset related adjustments.
7 Target revised in FY26. This reflects prioritisation decisions during the year, with further development and implementation planned for FY27.

Strategic Priority 2

Deliver cleaner, cheaper energy

CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS

PR2 Changing seasonal weather patterns increase hydro flow volatility

TR1 Insufficient flexibility for a fully-renewable electricity system leads to supply shortages

CLIMATE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

TO1 Growth in electricity demand through electrification, flexibility and new demand opportunities

TO1 is relevant to multiple strategy pillars. Detailed narrative is provided under Deliver cleaner, cheaper energy, where the principal customer and market benefits are realised.

PR2 Changing seasonal weather patterns increase hydro flow volatility

OVERALL RATING: **MEDIUM** TIME HORIZON: **LONG-TERM**

WHY THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ARE MATERIAL TO DELIVERING OUR STRATEGY (BUSINESS UNIT AND SECTOR SHOWN IN BOLD)

Meridian expects increased weather volatility across its **Hydro catchments**, including prolonged dry periods and larger inflow events, which could make lake management more challenging by increasing the need to balance spill risk with dry-season storage. This may reduce the reliability of its **Hydro generation portfolio** and affect earnings through increased reliance on hydro-firming products.

MEASURE OF ASSETS OR ACTIVITIES EXPOSED TO THIS RISK/ALIGNED WITH THE OPPORTUNITY

For all metrics in this section, see Appendix D, Table D1 for methodologies and assumptions.

Dry period volatility: FY26 6% (FY25: 13%, FY24: 12%)

Wet period volatility: FY26 12% (FY25: 6% FY24: 4%)

Metric trend: Hydro inflow volatility metrics show year-to-year variability, reflecting changing weather patterns. However, the short data history limits confidence in attributing these movements to climate change rather than normal variability.

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES AFFECTED OUR BUSINESS THIS YEAR

Well above-average inflows across key catchments, resulting in high lake storage and periods of controlled spilling, particularly in the Waitaki and Waiau systems.

FY26 inflows were 122% of historical average, the highest financial year inflows since 1998. While these conditions supported strong generation, they also led to suppressed wholesale prices during spill periods, affecting revenue timing. This reflects the inherent nature of hydro inflow volatility and is consistent with Meridian's existing medium-to-long term risk assessment.

TR1 Insufficient flexibility for a fully-renewable electricity system leads to supply shortages

OVERALL RATING: **MEDIUM** TIME HORIZON: **SHORT-TERM**

WHY THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ARE MATERIAL TO DELIVERING OUR STRATEGY (BUSINESS UNIT AND SECTOR SHOWN IN BOLD)

Fuels critical to reliable Electricity supply and the energy transition in **New Zealand's electricity market** may become constrained due to policy settings and/or declining reserves. Gas shortages can drive costly hedge arrangements and higher electricity prices, impacting Meridian's **Wholesale and Generation** business units reducing earnings and slowing customer uptake of renewable electricity.

MEASURE OF ASSETS OR ACTIVITIES EXPOSED TO THIS RISK/ALIGNED WITH THE OPPORTUNITY

Contracted Flexibility Cover and Consumption

Available cover: FY26: 1,478GWh (FY25: 926GWh FY24: 607GWh)

Consumption: FY26: 16GWh (FY25: 647GWh FY24: 132GWh)

Available Cover represents energy contracted by Meridian to cover short-term or seasonal flexibility, while Consumption represents the quantity of cover exercised. Together, these measures provide an indication of Meridian's resilience to gas constraints, dry year conditions and associated wholesale market volatility.[8]

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES AFFECTED OUR BUSINESS THIS YEAR

While periods of tight electricity supply (hydro lakes below mean levels) occurred during winter 2025, Meridian managed these conditions within existing market, hedging and operational arrangements, and no material incremental expenditure was incurred to maintain system flexibility. The granting of long-term operating consents for the Waitaki Power Scheme (June 2026) improved regulatory certainty over a key source of flexible generation, supporting Meridian's ability to manage supply variability. However, this did not result in a material change to flexibility outcomes or costs in FY26.

TO1 Growth in electricity demand through electrification, flexibility and new demand opportunities

OVERALL RATING: **HIGH** TIME HORIZON: MEDIUM-TERM

WHY THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ARE MATERIAL TO DELIVERING OUR STRATEGY (BUSINESS UNIT AND SECTOR SHOWN IN BOLD)

The convergence of distributed energy technologies (solar, battery storage and EVs) with advanced digital capabilities creates opportunities for new **Retail products** and services in **New Zealand's electricity market**, supporting customer electrification, demand flexibility and growth in electricity demand.

MEASURE OF ASSETS OR ACTIVITIES EXPOSED TO THIS RISK/ALIGNED WITH THE OPPORTUNITY

Meridian considers its Retail business to be aligned with climate-related opportunities through the delivery of cleaner electricity, customer electrification, and demand-side flexibility. The Retail business represented approximately 42% of Meridian Group operating revenue in FY26. Retail operations are a core pathway through which Meridian enables customer decarbonisation and captures value from the energy transition. The proportion of Retail contracted sales to total Group operating revenue has risen over the period (FY25 30%, FY24 28%), reflecting both the uptake of customer electrification and wider operating conditions.[9]

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES AFFECTED OUR BUSINESS THIS YEAR

Retail digital capability improved, enabling delivery and scaling of customer products aligned with energy system pricing and flexibility signals.

Changes to the Retail operating model are expected to improve Meridian's ability to design, deploy and manage retail products at scale, including the introduction of cross-functional agile teams.

Meridian's public EV charging network continued to expand, increasing customer access to charging infrastructure and supporting transport electrification.

8 Metric revised in FY26 to improve its relevance to the underlying climate-related risk. Reporting cover and consumption measures provides a more balanced assessment of Meridian's resilience to supply shortages and changing market conditions.

9 As at FY26 Retail contracted sales amounted to $1.65bn, total Group operating revenue amounted to $3.88bn as per Meridian's Integrated Annual Report Note A1 Segment performance. Metric refreshed in FY26 to provide an indication of the scale of climate-related opportunities captured through Meridian's Retail business.

Strategic Priority 2 continued

PR2 Changing seasonal weather patterns increase hydro flow volatility

OVERALL RATING: MEDIUM **TIME HORIZON: LONG-TERM**

CURRENT FINANCIAL IMPACT FY26

No material financial impact was attributable to this risk in FY26. Hydro-inflow variability observed during the year was within anticipated ranges and managed through existing portfolio and risk management settings, and therefore cannot be reliably isolated from broader market conditions.

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES COULD AFFECT OUR BUSINESS IN THE FUTURE

Hydro inflow volatility may increase over time as climate change alters precipitation patterns, including changes in variability, timing and the frequency of extreme events. As the electricity system transitions toward a higher proportion of weather-dependent generation, the operational and financial impacts of hydro inflow variability are expected to become more pronounced.

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL IMPACT

($120M) – ($284M) annualised in the short term to 2030, ($76M) – ($201M) annualised in the period 2031 – 2050. This represents an exposure of 5%-19% of Energy Margin. Impact not quantified beyond 2050. (FY26 reported Energy Margin)*

HOW MERIDIAN IS RESPONDING TO THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Hydro inflow volatility is managed through Meridian's core operating and risk management framework. In FY26, Meridian received approval under the Fast-track Approvals Act to increase access to contingent storage within the operational range of Lake Pūkaki, providing additional short-term storage flexibility during dry conditions. Meridian is also updating inflow modelling to reflect temperature and rainfall behaviour as the buffering role of snowpack declines. Meridian has established and is advancing its Hydro Development Strategy to increase storage, water diversion, and generation flexibility.[10, 11]

RELATED TARGETS

Refer to the Metrics and Targets section for details of progress against set targets.

200MW of returned operating capacity and 300MW growth in dispatchable MW of existing assets by FY28 from a base year of FY23.

TR1 Insufficient flexibility for a fully-renewable electricity system leads to supply shortages

OVERALL RATING: MEDIUM **TIME HORIZON: SHORT-TERM**

CURRENT FINANCIAL IMPACT FY26

$81M

Annual spend on energy-flexibility financial products (swaptions and demand-response agreements). These instruments support broader energy risk management and are not solely attributable to this transition risk.

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES COULD AFFECT OUR BUSINESS IN THE FUTURE

In the short-to-medium term, Meridian expects increased expenditure on financial instruments to mitigate exposure to volatile spot electricity prices. This transitional period may coincide with inadequate fuel supply, increasing the risk of government intervention or regulatory change, including LNG-backed supply, which may alter the value of flexibility solutions and affect the timing, scale and returns of Meridian's firming investments.

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL IMPACT

($35M) – ($300M) annualised over the short-term (to 2030). This represents the full cost of flexibility. There is an additional ($5M) – ($48M) representing the required premium cost across this period. This represents an exposure of 0.5%-17% of Energy Margin.*

HOW MERIDIAN IS RESPONDING TO THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Meridian limits spot price exposure through its Electricity Hedging Policy, supported by a contract portfolio and demand-response options. It's investing in large-scale batteries and virtual power plant initiatives to boost demand-side flexibility, while increasing generation capacity and using asset management and outage planning to maximise market availability.

RELATED TARGETS

Seven new renewable generation projects underway by 2030.

TO1 Growth in electricity demand through electrification, flexibility and new demand opportunities

OVERALL RATING: HIGH **TIME HORIZON: MEDIUM-TERM**

CURRENT FINANCIAL IMPACT FY26

Not material, the net financial impacts associated with new products and experiences (such as Meridian's electric vehicle charging network and commercial solar power purchase agreement (PPA) systems) are currently immaterial for Meridian; both are still in relatively early stages. With scale the anticipated financial impacts may be significant.

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES COULD AFFECT OUR BUSINESS IN THE FUTURE

Electrification is expected to lift electricity demand, supporting customer growth, revenue and demand response, aligned with Meridian's renewable growth strategy to 2050.

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL IMPACT

$9M – $69M** increase to revenue annualised over the short-term: $40M – $200M increase to revenue annualised over the medium-term to 2050. Represents an opportunity that is approximately 1-14% of Energy Margin.*

HOW MERIDIAN IS RESPONDING TO THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Meridian is focused on delivering cleaner, cheaper energy while growing its retail business by unlocking new value for customers. Key initiatives include expanding time-varying energy plans and demand-flexibility offerings, Meridian's EV charging network, accelerating commercial solar solutions, and growing Certified Renewable Energy to support business and community decarbonisation.

RELATED TARGETS

1,300 Meridian EV charge*** points (including 1038 high capacity DC charge points) installed by the end of FY30.[12]

Grow retail customer base to 600,000 connections by FY30.

See Appendix D, Table D2 for methodologies, assumptions, and sources used in the calculation of anticipated financial impacts.

10 Risk management framework includes portfolio diversification and system flexibility through wind and solar generation, grid-scale batteries, virtual power plant initiatives, industrial demand response, optimisation of hydro operations, a flexible retail portfolio, and contract book management.
11 As of June 2026 the independent Fast-track expert consenting panel established under New Zealand's fast-track regime issued the draft decision proposing to relax restrictions on access to contingent hydro storage for a three-year period.
12 In FY26 we have updated our target date from FY28 to FY30 to reflect updated forecasts for charger deployment and EV adoption, incorporating experience gained from programme delivery, evolving market conditions and infrastructure deployment constraints. Meridian continues to invest in charging infrastructure and views transport electrification as an important enabler of New Zealand's low-emissions transition.
* Energy margin provides a measure of revenues received from sales to customers net of distribution costs (fees to distribution network companies that cover the costs of distribution of electricity to customers), sales to large industrial customers and fixed price revenues from financial contracts sold (contract sales revenue) and provides an indicator of profitability. Meridian's reported Energy Margin for FY26 was $1,471 million.
** Incorrectly stated as $9M-$90M in FY25, numbers should have been $9M-$18M.
*** Prior target of 1,000GWh of process heat under contract by 2030 removed in FY26 as target de-prioritised due to unfavourable economic conditions.

Strategic Priority 3

Deliver operational excellence

CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS

PR3 Increased severe weather events could damage assets and infrastructure

CLIMATE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

TO1 Growth in electricity demand through electrification, flexibility and new demand opportunities

TO1 is relevant to multiple strategy pillars. Detailed narrative is provided under Deliver cleaner, cheaper energy, where the principal customer and market benefits are realised.

PR3 Increased severe weather events could damage assets and infrastructure

OVERALL RATING: **MEDIUM**	TIME HORIZON: **LONG-TERM**

WHY THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ARE MATERIAL TO DELIVERING OUR STRATEGY (BUSINESS UNIT AND SECTOR SHOWN IN BOLD)

Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of storms including extreme rainfall, posing risks to Meridian's Generation Assets and Critical infrastructure, with potential financial impacts from reduced generation, repair costs, and higher insurance premiums. Exposure and vulnerability vary across the portfolio and are subject to uncertainty, particularly where reliance on third-party infrastructure may constrain generation delivery. These factors remain a key operational risk requiring ongoing resilience planning.[13]

MEASURE OF ASSETS OR ACTIVITIES EXPOSED TO THIS RISK/ALIGNED WITH THE OPPORTUNITY

FY26: 13%-53% of Meridian's generation is potentially vulnerable to this risk (FY25: 100%, FY24: 100%).

Metric trend: Meridian is progressing from high-level exposure assumptions to a more granular approach that links regional asset distribution (exposure), disruption pathways (vulnerability), and modelled financial impacts (metrics). This includes overlaying asset location and generation weighting data with scenario-based severe weather footprints to estimate the proportion of the portfolio affected under different scenarios. The revised metric reflects an increase in maturity of modelling the exposure of our generation assets. The metric is a desktop estimate based on high-level assumptions and subject to uncertainty, and will be refined through site-level climate risk assessments as completed.

For all metrics in this section, see Appendix D, Table D1 for methodologies and assumptions.

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES AFFECTED OUR BUSINESS THIS YEAR

No material weather impacts occurred during the year that affected the performance of our generation assets or supporting infrastructure.

CURRENT FINANCIAL IMPACT FY26

No material financial impact was identified, as management assessed potential impacts across operating costs, capital expenditure, revenue, insurance, asset values, and did not identify any amounts that were material or capable of reliable separate quantification.

ABOVE: Manapōuri Power Station, Fiordland.

13 Risk rephrased in FY25 to combine the impact of PR1,- An increase in intense, extreme rainfall events impact hydro catchment flood risk.

Strategic Priority 3 continued

PR3 Increased severe weather events could damage assets and infrastructure

OVERALL RATING: **MEDIUM**	TIME HORIZON: **LONG-TERM**

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES COULD AFFECT OUR BUSINESS IN THE FUTURE

Increasing frequency of extreme weather poses operational and financial risks across Meridian's generation and storage assets, including higher resilience costs for future projects. Broader impacts such as reputational risk, workforce disruption, and vulnerabilities to third-party infrastructure, like Transpower's HVDC link, could also disrupt the network. Sector-wide resilience and adaptation initiatives undertaken by Transpower and lines companies are expected to reduce outage likelihood and restoration times. However, Meridian remains exposed to severe weather risk where disruption to connecting infrastructure may constrain generation delivery, particularly under higher physical risk scenarios where the effectiveness of these measures is uncertain.

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL IMPACT

Meridian has modelled the anticipated financial impact of lost generation from severe weather under a hothouse scenario at an annualised range of $5m–$35m per year over the long-term, based on a scenario-based expected-loss approach (see Appendix D for methodology and key uncertainties). Direct impacts on assets including damage, higher operating and capital costs have not been quantified due to the diversity of asset types, locations and impact pathways. These impacts will be considered through ongoing site-level climate risk assessments.

HOW MERIDIAN IS RESPONDING TO THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Meridian is strengthening resilience to storm and flood risk through operational, technical and financial measures, including collaboration with local authorities and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), implementation of its Natural Hazards Framework, and participation in industry initiatives to improve flood and precipitation modelling. Key actions include updated flood design rules, regular review of probable maximum precipitation (PMP) and probable maximum flood (PMF) assumptions, and ongoing dam safety programmes. In parallel, Meridian's DigiGEN project is supporting the management of acute storm risk at wind sites by improving visibility of turbine condition and enabling more data-informed operational decision-making ahead of severe weather events.[14]

RELATED TARGETS

Refer to the Metrics and Targets section for details of progress against set targets.

Complete climate risk assessments (using Climate and Natural Hazards Framework tool) and develop climate adaptation plans for all key operational and new development sites by FY30.

Implement the next 10-yearly PMP/PMF review cycles for all hydro catchments by FY28, using the new tool/methodology that considers climate change scenarios.

ABOVE: Loading the barge at West Arm, Lake Manapōuri.

14 DigiGEN is Meridian's data-enabled programme to strengthen generation asset resilience and risk management through improved visibility of asset condition and data-informed operational decision-making.

Strategic Priority 4

Grow capability and culture

CLIMATE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

TO2 Sustainability leadership and environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance

TO2 Sustainability leadership and environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance

OVERALL RATING: MEDIUM[15] **TIME HORIZON: LONG-TERM**

WHY THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES ARE MATERIAL TO DELIVERING OUR STRATEGY (BUSINESS UNIT AND SECTOR SHOWN IN BOLD)

Within Meridian's **Grow capability and culture** priority area, leadership in sustainability and ESG performance positions the business to enhance long-term value through strengthened investor confidence and competitive differentiation. As expectations for credible ESG performance continue to rise, Meridian's relative maturity supports access to **ESG aligned capital and responsible investor mandates** that increasingly consider climate performance in investment decisions.

MEASURE OF ASSETS OR ACTIVITIES EXPOSED TO THIS RISK/ALIGNED WITH THE OPPORTUNITY

ESG capability and improvement programme spend.

FY26: $1M (FY25: $1M; FY24: $1M).

Metric trend: expenditure has remained stable, reflecting the scale and structure of the central ESG programme. The metric captures direct ESG-related spend only and does not reflect broader business activities that contribute to ESG performance.

External ESG benchmark inclusion.

FY26 Meridian achieved inclusion in S&P Global Dow Jones Best in Class World Index (DJBICI); FY25 (Meridian achieved inclusion in S&P Dow Jones Sustainability Asia Pacific Index) FY24 (Meridian achieved inclusion in S&P Dow Jones Sustainability Asia Pacific Index). Index inclusion is used as an observable indicator of external assessment of ESG performance. Together, these metrics provide a balanced view of ESG capability and performance, combining internal investment indicators with independent external validation. Metric Trend; increasing momentum in ESG index inclusion.

For all metrics in this section, see Appendix D, Table D1 for methodologies and assumptions.

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES AFFECTED OUR BUSINESS THIS YEAR

In FY26 Meridian achieved a score of 83/100 in its Dow Jones corporate sustainability assessment, this represents a new high for Meridian and an uplift of three percentage points on FY25. Meridian has subsequently been included in the S&P Global 'Dow Jones Best-in-Class World Index', meeting our target. In Forsyth Barr's 2025 C&ESG Ratings, Meridian retained the top overall ranking for the fourth consecutive year and achieved A+ ratings across Carbon, Environmental, Social and Governance categories.

No direct financial impact attributable to this opportunity has been identified in the current reporting period. Any potential influence on investor engagement or financing conditions cannot be reliably isolated from broader market drivers.[16, 17]

ABOVE: Manapōuri Power Station.

15 The opportunity rating has been revised downward from High to Medium in FY26 to reflect that, while ESG and climate performance may support access to capital and investor mandates, there is limited evidence of material or directly attributable financial uplift. Any impacts are typically indirect, modest in scale and supportive of strategic positioning rather than a core driver of financial performance.
16 Meridian's DJBICI score is assessed annually by S&P Global based on publicly available disclosures and performance information from the preceding financial year. Accordingly, the FY26 DJBICI outcome reflects Meridian's FY25 data.
17 Forsyth Barr, Carbon & ESG Ratings of NZ Companies 2025, December 2025, available at: Carbon & ESG Ratings of NZ Companies 2025.

Strategic Priority 4 continued

TO2 Sustainability leadership and environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance

OVERALL RATING: MEDIUM[15] **TIME HORIZON: LONG-TERM**

CURRENT FINANCIAL IMPACT FY26

With significant uncertainty associated with any quantification method, Meridian has not quantified the current impacts of this opportunity.

HOW THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES COULD AFFECT OUR BUSINESS IN THE FUTURE

Meridian expects that continued leadership in sustainability and strong environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance may support long-term value by strengthening trust with customers, communities, employees, regulators and other stakeholders, helping to maintain its social licence to operate. Over time, this may reinforce Meridian's reputation and customer preference for renewable electricity, supporting organisational resilience through the energy transition. The extent and timing of these impacts are uncertain and influenced by evolving stakeholder expectations and external developments, and do not guarantee specific financial outcomes.

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL IMPACT

Not quantified due to the indirect and multi-factor nature of the financial impacts; however, continued ESG leadership may support long-term value through investor demand, access to capital and brand strength. Quantification is not currently considered reliable given the influence of external market factors. Meridian continues to explore indicators to support the quantification of this opportunity.

HOW MERIDIAN IS RESPONDING TO THESE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Meridian is maintaining and improving ESG performance through its established governance and disclosure frameworks, including:

- Ongoing delivery of the ESG improvement programme
- Alignment of financing activities with Meridian's Green Finance Framework
- Continued participation in recognised ESG benchmarks and assessments

These actions are intended to maintain alignment with evolving investor expectations and support transparent communication of climate-related risks and opportunities.

RELATED TARGETS

Refer to the Metrics and Targets section for details of progress against set targets.

Maintain S&P Global Dow Jones World Sustainability Index position (ongoing).

GHG Emissions targets

Internal Emissions Price target

ABOVE: Transformer vault, Manapōuri Power Station.

Metrics and targets

Meridian has established climate-related metrics and targets to track progress against its decarbonisation strategy, manage material climate risks, and demonstrate accountability to investors and stakeholders. These metrics guide operational decision-making and performance management across the business, ensuring actions remain aligned with the Group's long-term transition plan objectives.[18] The Board reviews progress against all climate-related targets annually to provide oversight, assess performance, and reinforce organisational accountability.

Greenhouse gas emissions

Meridian prepares an annual GHG Inventory, including Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. A summary of these emissions is provided in the table below, with the comprehensive inventory and all technical details set out in Appendix A – GHG Inventory.

Meridian's GHG Inventory is stated in accordance with the requirements of:

- ISO 14064- 1:2018: Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organisation level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.
- the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition).
- the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011).

FY26 GHG emissions (including industry-based emissions metrics)

BUSINESS ACTIVITY	SCOPE	FY21 TCO_2E (BASE YEAR)	FY24 TCO_2E	FY25 TCO_2E	FY26 TCO_2E
Operational	Scope 1	1,020	982	654	673
	Scope 2 (location-based)	2,353	1,314	2,430	1,744
	Scope 3 operational	34,553	39,465	47,192	50,457
	Subtotal	**37,926**	**41,761**	**50,276**	**52,874**
Energy purchased and on-sold	New Zealand electricity*	–	–	–	
One-time construction	Scope 3 one-time	285	75,289	3,048	62,711
Investments	Scope 3 investments	–	14	21	48,356†
Total Group value chain emissions (S1,2 and 3)**		**38,211**	**117,064**	**53,345**	**163,941**

ADDITIONAL INDICATORS	FY24	FY25	FY26
Electricity generation (GWh) Meridian NZ	13,565	12,752	14,476
Emissions from fuel used to generate electricity (tCO_2e)	–	–	–
Generation emissions intensity (tCO_2e/GWh of generation)***	–	–	–

Note: These emissions disclosures are within Deloitte's assurance scope; the level of assurance differs by emissions category, as described in the Assurance section.

* Emissions of Meridian's retailed electricity using the market-based methodology. In New Zealand we use the annual netting off methodology. Energy purchased and on-sold represents Scope 3 emissions associated with electricity purchased for resale to customers and is reported separately from operational emissions. An explanation of the annual netting off methodology is available in Appendix A – GHG Inventory, section 9, of this report.

** Total emissions shown in table above differs from that shown in the GHG Inventory in Appendix A, as the table above uses the location-based methodology for Scope 2 emissions. Note that Meridian offsets its total market-based Scope 2 emissions ($2tCO_2e$ for FY26) but not its total location-based Scope 2 emissions (1,744 tCO_2e for FY26). All emissions exclude historical Meridian Australia emissions (business sold end January 2022). Comparative numbers have been restated in the table above where required.

*** Meridian's generation emissions intensity is calculated using an industry-accepted metric. The GHG emissions included are those from the fuel used in generation. As Meridian uses only renewable energy to generate electricity, this is 0%.

† Emissions from investments were previously reported as part of Scope 3 operational emissions. These emissions are now reported in Scope 3 investments, as Meridian does not have operational control of these emissions. Totals include minor rounding adjustments.

18 See Strategy section pages 8-18 for details of Meridian's plan including transition actions.

Metrics and targets continued

GHG emissions consolidation approach

For information on Meridian's consolidation approach refer to Appendix A – GHG Inventory, section 5.1.

Source of emissions factors and the global warming potential (GWP) rates used

For information on the source of emissions factors refer to Appendix A – GHG Inventory, sections 7 and 9.

Summary of specific exclusions of sources and uncertainties

For information on; calculation methodology and estimation uncertainties refer to Appendix A – GHG Inventory, section 7; source exclusions refer to Appendix A – GHG Inventory, section 8.

GHG emissions trends

Total operational emissions (excluding energy purchased and on-sold and one-time construction emissions (location-based)) trended upward between FY24 and FY25 with an increase of 8,515tCO_2e. This trend has continued between FY25 and FY26 with an increase of 2,599tCO_2e.

Total value chain emissions (including all Scope 1, Scope 2 and location-based Scope 3 emissions) have fluctuated between FY24 and FY26, largely reflecting the timing and scale of Meridian's construction activities. Emissions were elevated in FY24 due to construction and development work associated with the Harapaki Wind Farm and the Ruakākā Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). Construction-related emissions reduced in FY25 as these one-off activities subsided. In FY26, value chain emissions increased again as construction progressed on the Ruakākā Solar Farm and work commenced on the Te Rahui Solar Project through Meridian's joint venture with Nova. These capital projects contributed significantly to Meridian's overall emissions inventory and were the primary drivers of the increase in total emissions during the year.

Meridian's total electricity generation (GWh) has remained relatively steady between FY24 and FY26 with some year-to-year fluctuations. The emissions from fuel used to generate electricity (tCO_2e) and generation emissions intensity (tCO_2e/GWh of generation) have remained at 0 between FY24 and FY26, as Meridian uses only renewable energy to generate electricity.

Restatements

The total restated Group operational emissions in the FY21 base year were 35,587tCO_2e. The base-year inventory was recalculated during FY26 to correct the omission of Ruakākā Farm from the FY21 inventory. A reconstructed FY21 emissions estimate of 358tCO_2-e was added to the base year to improve inventory completeness and comparability over time.

FY24-26 emissions had already factored in the methodology change. This was not an omission or error but due to use of a more robust methodology (that factors in more accurate inputs), that was not available at the time.

During FY26, Meridian identified and corrected a limited number of historical calculation and configuration issues in relation to the assignment of emissions factors, within its emissions inventory management system relating to certain Scope 3 emission sources. The affected comparative emissions data was subsequently recalculated to ensure consistency across reporting periods. Meridian assessed the resulting variances and concluded that they were not material to the reported greenhouse gas inventory.

Assurance

Deloitte Limited, on behalf of the Auditor-General, has been appointed as the third-party independent assurance provider for this 2026 GHG Emissions Inventory and selected GHG Disclosures in Group Climate-related Disclosures (pages 19-20, 29-47). A reasonable level of assurance has been obtained over Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and a limited level of assurance has been obtained over Scope 3 emissions disclosed in this report. The assurance report can be found on pages 63-66.

ABOVE: West Arm, Lake Manapōuri.

Metrics and targets continued

Greenhouse gas reduction targets and performance

Reducing our emissions remains a priority and an important step towards achieving our longer-term Net Zero targets. A summary of our targets and progress towards achieving them is presented below.

COVERAGE	TARGET	DETAILS	PERFORMANCE	COMMENTARY	KEY INITIATIVES
Near-term Scope 1 and 2	Reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions 50% by FY30 from a FY21 baseline	Science-based targets initiative (SBTi) verified as aligned to a 1.5 °C pathway. Does not rely on offsets to deliver target.	Baseline (FY21): 1034tCO_2e FY24: 984tCO_2e (-5% decrease vs FY21) FY25: 655tCO_2e (-37% decrease vs FY21) FY26: 677tCO_2e (-35% decrease vs FY21)	Meridian is currently on track to meet this emissions reduction target. The primary driver of the reduction relative to FY21 is reduced fugitive emissions (SF_6 and HFC) and fleet emissions, which increased by 22tCO_2e (3%) due to new fleet emissions in our operations from NZWF acquisition. Note fuel associated with rental cars was reallocated to Scope 3 in FY26.	Fleet electrification (by FY29), and ferry electrification (now expected post-2030). SF_6 reduction roadmap and remote monitoring pilot, and Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) monitoring programme. Asset-level Sustainability Management Plans (SMPs) to improve ESG outcomes, including reducing operational emissions.
Near-term Scope 3* **	Reduce Scope 3 emissions 51.6% per MW of installed generation capacity by FY30 from a FY21 baseline (excluding one-off construction emissions, investments and transmission and distribution company Scope 3 emissions).	Intensity target. SBTi verified as aligned with limiting global temperature to well-below 2.0 °C. Does not rely on offsets to deliver target.	Baseline (FY21): 9.98 tCO_2e/MW installed FY24: 9.07tCO_2e/MW installed FY25: 11.28tCO_2e/MW installed FY26: 12.02tCO_2e/MW installed	Meridian did not meet our projected performance of 10.25tCO_2e/MW installed for FY26. Achievement for our FY30 target is still possible with dedicated effort. The FY30 target of 51.6% reduction equates to 4.83tCO_2e/MW based on current baseline and installed capacity. Emissions have increased 9,237tCO_2e (33%) relative to FY21 driven by increased spend on purchased goods and services and higher threshold for reporting. MW installed has increased by 230 (8%).	Supplier engagement and assessment through the Good Energy Programme (GEP) to improve data quality and drive reductions. Sector engagement to support reductions in upstream transmission and distribution emissions (including Transmission and Distribution company decarbonisation efforts). Farm emissions reduction through portfoliowide action plans and monitoring. Air travel demand management (budget controls and reduction targets).
Near-term Scope 3	Supplier engagement target for 80% of one-off emissions from construction will have science based targets by FY29.	SBTi verified as aligned to well-below 2.0 °C. Does not rely on offsets to deliver target.	Baseline (FY21) 0%	This is the first year of reporting against this target. Performance is expected to fluctuate with construction activity sequencing and timeframes.	Embed emissions requirements into supplier onboarding and procurement processes.
Long-term scope 1 and 2	Reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 (market based) emissions 90% by FY40 from a FY21 baseline.	Verified as aligning with SBTi Corporate Net Zero standard, and 1.5 degrees aligned. Does not rely on offsets to deliver target.	As per near-term Scope 1 and 2 performance above.	As per near-term Scope 1 and 2 commentary above.	Long-term targets will be delivered through continued implementation and scaling of Meridian's current emissions reduction initiatives, aligned to its Emissions Reduction Plan.
Long-term scope 3	Reduce absolute scope 3 emissions 90% by FY50 from FY21 baseline.	SBTi verified as aligning with SBTi Corporate Net Zero standard, to reach net zero by 2050. Does not rely on offsets to deliver target.	As per near-term Scope 3 performance above.	As per near-term Scope 3 commentary above.	Long-term targets will be delivered through continued implementation and scaling of Meridian's current emissions reduction initiatives, aligned to its Emissions Reduction Plan.
Reduction of emissions for one-off renewable energy projects	Ruakākā Solar renewable generation project Waste: > 85% waste diverted from landfill at site Plant and heavy machinery diesel of < 2L/M³ of material moved.	Aligned to climate opportunity TO2 – ESG performance supporting access to climate-aligned capital and investor mandates.	FY26: Waste diversion (99%) Diesel use (L/m³): 0.82L/M³****	Diesel use: Using standard diesel emission factors, use corresponds to approximately 2.20kgCO_2e/m³ versus a target-equivalent of 5.40kgCO_2e/m³. Actual diesel consumption was 298,557 litres and earthworks volume was 366,303m³. Waste: 99% of project waste was diverted from landfill, significantly exceeding the project target of greater than 85%. This outcome reflects effective waste segregation, reuse and recycling practises implemented throughout construction.	KPIs are enabled through contractor SMP requirements (segregation at source; idling/ efficiency controls), on-site procedures and facilities, and GHG reporting supported by routine audits (contractor monthly; Meridian monthly/ quarterly; annual independent audit).
Forever Forests initiative	Create a supply of high-quality emission removals corresponding to circa 15,000tCO_2e of Meridian's operational emissions from FY30, also optimising other benefits such as biodiversity and social outcomes.	Aligned to climate opportunity TO2 – ESG performance supporting access to climate-aligned capital and investor mandates.	Baseline: FY21 FY24 credit balance of 3,617tCO_2e FY25 credit balance of 7,462tCO_2e FY26 credit balance of 14,753tCO_2e	FY26 marked completion of the final major Forever Forest planting (96ha at Kanes Road, Northern Otago), alongside ongoing blanking activities (replanting gaps where trees have failed to establish) to maintain ETS eligibility and full establishment of pest control programmes. 676ha is registered in the ETS.	Forever Forest 1.0: Ongoing establishment of recent plantings, including enhanced pest control and site infrastructure; Ruatapu and other sites used as pilot locations to test biodiversity strategy implementation. Forever Forest 2.0: Development of a new native seeding programme to increase NZU holdings and support delivery of emissions and biodiversity objectives (~800ha targeted).

*** See Appendix E – Climate-related targets, assumptions and uncertainties table E3 for details of the Intensity target calculation.
**** Note this is a new target set to align with the commencement of the Ruakākā Solar construction project as such there is no prior years comparable.
See Appendix E – Climate-related targets, assumptions and uncertainties table E2 for details underpinning these targets.

Metrics and targets continued

Internal emissions price

Meridian has established an internal emissions price (IEP) to support lower-emissions decision-making by incorporating a shadow cost of carbon into material investment and procurement decisions. The IEP is informed by emissions trading scheme (ETS) price pathways.

The objective of the IEP is to support cost benefit analysis, drive low carbon investments, identify and seize low-carbon opportunities, reduce scope 3 upstream value-chain emissions and support the achievement of climate-related targets.

During FY25, Meridian tested broader application of the IEP through business unit budgeting and determined that a targeted approach would be a more effective use of the tool than its application at a business unit level.

In FY26, Meridian progressed the application of the IEP within major capital projects, including exploration of its use in project design, business cases, and sustainability requirements communicated to suppliers through procurement processes (e.g. Waitaki upgrade). Formal integration into procurement decision-making frameworks is ongoing. This reflects a shift from business unit-level budget application to targeted use in large capital projects, where emissions trade-offs are clearer and potential influence is greatest.

The IEP is one lever to support Meridian's emissions reduction transition and complements its supplier 'Good Energy' programme. Its effectiveness across scopes 1 and 3 depends on the availability of viable lower-emissions alternatives and is therefore most relevant in procurement decisions where lower-emissions options exist.

METRIC (NZD/tCO_2E)	TARGET[19]	DETAIL AND ASSUMPTIONS
FY26:$78.90	Short-term target: $123/$tCO_2e$ by FY30	The target represents a shadow carbon price applied to material procurement decisions to reflect emissions impacts alongside financial cost. IEP has been derived using WMO23 evolution model, that draws on Climate Change Commission data and adjusted for current New Zealand emissions unit (NZU) pricing.
FY25 $78.90	Interim target: $96.70/$tCO_2e$ by FY27	
FY24:$78.90		

Industry-based metrics

Meridian has considered the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) sector metrics for Electric Utilities & Power Generators[20] to identify industry-based metrics. The ISSB industry-based metrics for the Greenhouse Gas Emissions & Energy Resource Planning topic are presented in the Metrics and Targets section. Other ISSB industry-based metrics relevant to and monitored by Meridian are provided in the table below.

Industry-based metrics

METRIC	ANALYSIS OF TRENDS
(1) Total fresh surface water withdrawn, (2) total net fresh water consumed. FY26: (1) 80,898Mm^3, (2) 11,749Mm^3 FY25: (1) 68,318Mm^3, (2) 10,025Mm^3 FY24: (1) 73,374Mm^3, (2) 11,534Mm^3	Water consumption is inherently variable, reflecting prevailing hydrological conditions and climatic trends, as evidenced by fluctuations between FY24 and FY26.
Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quantity and/or quality permits, standards and regulations. FY26: 0 significant incidents; 3 minor incidents FY25: 0 significant incidents; 4 minor incidents FY24: 0 significant incidents; 2 minor incidents	FY24-26 an average of three minor incidents per year. These incidents did not result in penalties for Meridian. No significant incidents occurred during this period. FY24-25 minor incidents included breaches of consent and one discharge. FY26, minor incidents included two breaches of consent and one discharge.
Number of: (1) residential and (2) commercial/industrial/ agricultural customers served: measured as number of Installation Control Point (ICP) connections served. FY26: (1) 293,880, (2) 161,027 FY25: (1) 252,200, (2) 152,900 FY24: (1) 225,000, (2) 145,000	Total customer connections increased by approximately 12% in FY26 compared to FY25, reflecting growth across all customer segments. Within the residential segment, Powershop New Zealand (PSNZ) accounts for approximately 139k ICP connections and Meridian for 155k. In the commercial, industrial and agricultural segments, Meridian serves approximately 149k connections, while PSNZ accounts for 13k. Note: Figures represent the number of ICP connections served.
Percentage of electric load served by smart grid technology: measured as percentage (%) of customer connections with smart meters. FY26: 91% FY25: 91% FY24: 89%	The percentage of customer connections with smart meters increased from 89% in FY24 to 91% in FY26. Performance has remained stable over the last two years, reflecting the high level of smart meter deployment already achieved.

19 The target represents a goal to apply an elevated price of carbon to large capital project procurement decision-making.

20 IFRS Foundation (2023), IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures: Industry-based Guidance on Implementing Climate-related Disclosures. International Sustainability Standards Board. Net freshwater consumption reported in the NZ IFRS 2 Climate-related Disclosures (NZ IFRS S2) is not directly comparable to net freshwater consumption reported in the ESG Datapack (GRI 303). Under GRI 303, freshwater discharged to Deep Cove is reported as discharge, whereas under NZ IFRS S2 it is considered consumptive because it is discharged to the sea rather than returned to the originating freshwater catchment.

Metrics and targets continued

Metrics and targets to manage climate-related risks and opportunities

Meridian's climate-related risks and opportunities, and the metrics used to monitor them, are outlined on pages 8-18. Outside the metrics disclosed in this report, Meridian does not use additional key performance indicators to manage climate-related risks and opportunities. Meridian uses a combination of entity-level metrics and risk-specific operational targets to monitor performance and progress. Further information, including assumptions and uncertainties, is provided in Appendix E (table E1). Metrics and Targets are presented alongside the relevant risks and opportunities and form part of Meridian's transition plan, supporting delivery of its strategic priorities (refer Strategy section – page 8).

METRIC	BASE YEAR	FY24 PERFORMANCE	FY25 PERFORMANCE	FY26 PERFORMANCE	TARGET	RISK/OPPORTUNITY	COMMENTARY/ANALYSIS OF TRENDS
Hydro catchment PMP/PMF reviews[21]	FY24	Modelling complete; reviews Not yet started (NYS)	Modelling complete; reviews NYS	Modelling complete; reviews Work in Progress	All catchments by FY28	PR3	The Waitaki PMF reassessment is underway and targeted for completion by the end of FY27, subject to the complexity of the climate impact assessment. The Waiau reassessment will follow in FY28.
Climate risk assessments for key operational and development sites (Number of assessments)	FY24	NYS	2 (Development sites at Te Rere Hau Wind Farm and Ruakākā Solar)	–	All key sites by FY30	PR3	Two wind farm sites assessed in FY26 and under GM review. The process requires GM approval before being recorded against the target. A targeted resource has been identified to support added traction towards meeting the target by FY30.
Supplier Relationship Management framework (SRM), established and embedded	FY24	Design underway	Policy updated; rollout delayed	Work in progress	SRM incl. climate risk FY27[22]	PR4, TR3	During FY26, Meridian enhanced its understanding of supply chain climate-related risks through supplier engagement and data collection activities, providing a foundation for further development of supply chain risk assessment processes in FY27.
MW growth and returned operating capacity from existing assets – Note performance is shown as cumulative	FY23	21	190	198[23]	200MW of returned operating capacity by FY28	PR2, TR1, TO1	In FY26 8MW of returned capacity relates to partial restoration of Ōhau A Unit 6 (2MW still to be returned).
		61 (28)	73 (28)	111 (36)[24]	300MW growth in dispatchable MW (upratings/flex/margin reductions) on existing assets by FY28[25]	PR2, TR1, TO1	In FY26 – 8MW of Flex gains (Availability Improvement) plus 30MW of Plant Upratings (Benmore, Ōhau B and Ōhau C).
Renewable projects underway	FY23	Harapaki; Ruakākā BESS	Ruakākā BESS; Ruakākā Solar; 4 consented	Ruakākā BESS; Ruakākā Solar; 5 consented	7 projects by 2030	PR2, TR1, TO1	3 Projects completed or under construction to date against Meridian's target. Consented projects include 2 wind projects, 2 solar projects and a BESS.
Retail customer growth (connections)	FY24	370k	405k	455k	600k by FY30[26]	TO1, TR14	Strong growth achieved in FY26 with the acquisition of Flick and continued organic growth across Meridian and Powershop.
Public EV charging points	FY25	328 (50DC)	388	519	1,300 by FY30	TO1	Continued investment in our national high-capacity charging network saw deployment momentum building, which we will carry into FY27.
Demand flexibility customers	FY24	–	16.4k	30.9K	30k by FY26 Achieved.	TO1, TR14	Customer participation increased materially, highlighting the appeal of the product, which creates value for customers with minimal effort or impact. Ambition for further growth but no target.
S&P ESG index inclusion	FY24	Asia Pacific (APAC) inclusion	APAC top quartile	Achieved	Inclusion in S&P Global's Dow Jones Best-in-Class World Index (DJBICI) by FY26	TO2	In FY26 Meridian achieved inclusion into (DJBICI).

Note – Process heat electrification target of 1000 GWh installed by 2030 removed in FY26 due to changes in policy settings and the broader economic environment, which reduced the commercial viability of projects.

21 PMP: Probable Maximum Precipitation – the theoretical maximum rainfall physically possible for a given duration and location: PMF PMF: Probable Maximum Flood – the most severe reasonably possible flood flow at a given location, used for dam safety assessment.
22 Target date revised from FY26 to FY27 as project delayed due to Oracle implementation, and include the introduction of Climate Risk in the FY27 Supplier ESG programme update.
23 Performance is shown as cumulative.
24 Performance is shown as cumulative.
25 MW Growth values reflect gains made in term of Flex (Availability based), reduced constraints and unit upratings. Performance (MW Growth) has been updated in FY26 to include Flex (Availability) gains – cumulative shown in brackets above.
26 Updated in FY26 from previous metric of 500k by FY28.

Metrics and targets continued

Capital deployment

The table below summarises Meridian's capital expenditure on climate-related risks and opportunities. In FY26, investment in renewable generation, storage, energy-solutions, and emissions-reduction projects made up 57% of total capital spend (FY25 60% FY24: 59%), with this share expected to rise in FY27.

Meridian does not set long-term capital-spend targets beyond FY28; instead, targets focus on delivering specific climate actions. Planned capital deployment to FY28, including major development projects, is shown in the table below.

CATEGORY	METRIC	METHODS/ASSUMPTIONS	POTENTIAL SPEND	POTENTIAL SPEND DETAIL	LINK TO CLIMATE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES
Increasing renewable development/ storage capacity projects	FY26:$136M (FY25: $96M, FY24 $215M)	This metric tracks capital investment in new renewable generation development. Business-as-usual operating expenditure, asset replacement capital expenditure, and capitalised interest are excluded. FY26 expenditure was primarily driven by construction of the Ruakākā Solar project, which accounted for 70% of total spend, alongside smaller renewable generation and capacity-enhancing projects. Capital deployment remains below FY24 levels following completion of the Harapaki Wind Farm and Ruakākā BESS projects but increased in FY26 as planned projects progressed. Key projects percentage of spend reported in prior years; FY25: 80%, FY24: 91%.	$1B-$1.1B capital deployed towards renewable/storage projects by FY28 (80% of total planned spend, excluding equity contributions to JV's and land purchases) and $200M-$220M of capital investment in the maintenance of existing assets. Further $2.0B –$3.0B capital to be deployed by FY30 to deliver on remaining projects relating to '7 new renewable generation projects underway by 2030'. Further capital investment of $300M-$350M in the maintenance of existing assets by FY30.	Interim planned spend to FY27 reflects Meridian's business plan and includes $200–$300 million for the Waitaki upgrade, completion of the Ruakākā Solar project, and works at Te Rere Hau Wind Farm. Sources of uncertainty: Planned spend is based on current project assumptions and may change as projects progress. It also includes development pipeline expenditure, which is inherently uncertain.	This spend supports Meridian to increase its renewable generation capacity and increase flexibility in the power system. This supports climate-related risks and opportunities: PR2, TR1, and TO1.
Investment in energy solutions projects	FY26: $14M (FY25: $8M FY24:$1M)	This metric primarily reflects capital investment in the roll-out of the EV charging network and commercial solar delivered by the retail business unit. Business-as-usual operating spend and EV charging components treated as inventory are excluded. Capital spend increased from FY24 as the EV charging network ramped up, with higher spend in FY26 reflecting Meridian's strategy to expand its public EV charging network, supporting customer electrification, retail growth, and increased electricity demand from transport.	$65M – $70M capital deployed towards retail energy solutions projects by FY28 (4% of total planned spend).	Meridian plans to invest a further $15M–$25M in FY27 to continue expanding its public EV charging network, including new charging infrastructure across Mid-Canterbury. Sources of uncertainty: The intended capital spend is a 'best estimate' based on forecasted timelines. The timing of expenditure is likely to change as projects progress.	This spend supports Meridian in helping its customers to decarbonise. This supports climate-related risks and opportunities: TO1, TR1.
Investment in emissions reduction or offsets	FY26: $3M (FY25: $5M, FY24: $7M)	This metric includes capital spend on initiatives to reduce or offset Meridian's emissions, excluding Voluntary Emission Reduction credits. Operational emissions-reduction spend is not included. Spend on Forever Forests fluctuates with the timing of land purchases and declined in FY26. Spend also included investment in a low-emissions vehicle fleet aligned with Meridian's transition plan.	$12M – $15M capital deployed towards emission reduction capital projects by FY28 (<1% of total planned spend).	The planned spend to FY27 is based on Meridian's business plan, which sets out budgeted emission reduction/offsets capital project spend in the two upcoming years. Sources of uncertainty: The intended capital spend is a 'best estimate' based on forecasted timelines.	This spend supports Meridian in pursuit of its targets in reducing and offsetting emissions. This supports climate-related risks and opportunities: TO2.
Community decarbonisation funding – from Renewable Energy Certificates	FY26: $2M (FY25: $1M, FY24 $1M)	This metric reflects distributions for community decarbonisation initiatives funded from ring-fenced profits from Meridian's certified Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs). While this spend does not create capital assets for Meridian, it is disclosed to show broader climate-related financing and for year-on-year comparability. The metric trend has increased over the past three years as REC uptake and community demand have grown.	$4M – $6M funding spend on community decarbonisation initiatives by FY28.	The planned spend is to distribute $3M by the end of FY27 and a further $2M by the end of 2028 to support community decarbonisation initiatives. Sources of uncertainty: Meridian sets this planned spend annually as the available spend is dependent on the volume of RECs sold and the profits associated with these certificates.	This spend supports Meridian in helping its customers decarbonise, and in showing performance in ESG initiatives. This supports climate-related risks and opportunities: TO1, TO2.

Governance

Board oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities

Meridian's Board oversees all risks and opportunities, including those related to climate change.

As outlined in the Board Charter[27], its responsibilities include:

- Providing leadership and setting strategic objectives, including climate-related goals.
- Ensuring appropriate and effective risk practices, including in relation to climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Overseeing and monitoring progress on climate-related metrics and targets.
- Approving the annual Climate-related Disclosure and Climate Action Plan.

Two Board Committees support this oversight:

The Audit and Financial Risk Committee (AFRC)

Assesses, monitors and manages climate-related risks and opportunities.

Reviews climate-related risks and opportunities and progress against climate-related metrics and targets semi-annually.

Recommends the Climate-related Disclosures for Board approval

Conducts six-monthly enterprise risk reviews and quarterly emerging risk reviews, which may incorporate climate-related risks.

The Safety, Sustainability and Operational Risk Committee (SSORC)

Oversees safety, sustainability, ESG performance and operational risk.

Reviews the Climate Action Plan, Environment Policy, and emissions reduction initiatives quarterly.

Strategy and Climate-related risks and opportunities

The Board approves strategic objectives annually through its business plan and strategy map. Meridian considers climate-related risks and opportunities as part of its strategy development and Board oversight, reflecting the central role climate change plays in the business. These considerations are embedded within the business plan and annual strategy map, rather than addressed through a separate, standalone Board process. Meridian's Transition Plan represents a consolidated view of climate-related strategy, targets and actions, integrating elements of underlying plans, including the Climate Action Plan, and is overseen through Board approval of its key components rather than as a standalone plan. Further information on how Meridian's overarching strategy takes climate change into account is set out on page 8 along with business context on page 5. The Board oversees and holds management accountable for delivery of key priorities and initiatives in the annual strategy map via:

- Annual policy reviews (Risk Management, Remuneration, Environment).
- Short and long-term strategic objectives and performance incentives.
- Ongoing oversight of key risks and opportunities.

Board skills and competence

The Board ensures it has appropriate skills and capabilities to oversee climate-related risks and opportunities through director appointments, professional development, and a skills matrix. The Audit and Financial Risk Committee Charter requires at least one member to have relevant climate-related capability and/or experience. Meridian's FY26 Corporate Governance Statement shows that five Directors, including two AFRC members, have climate-related risk and opportunity management capabilities.

The Board undertakes climate-related upskilling as needed in response to changes in risks, regulation, or Board composition. Several Directors participate in Chapter Zero New Zealand, supporting ongoing capability development.

In FY26, the Board received a climate science briefing from Earth Sciences New Zealand[28] on climate modelling inputs, datasets and methods used to assess climate change impacts on Meridian's generation and assets. This supported Board capability and oversight of climate-related risks by improving understanding of key modelling assumptions, data limitations, uncertainties and areas for future improvement.

Monitoring progress against metrics and targets

Meridian manages climate-related risks and opportunities through Board-approved metrics and targets, set during annual and strategic planning, with oversight through Committee reporting and annual Climate-related Disclosure approval.

The AFRC reviews performance semi-annually, the SSORC oversees the emissions reduction plan, targets, and quarterly ESG progress, and delivery is embedded in the Executive Scorecard, which links climate-related performance to executive remuneration and is reviewed twice yearly by the People, Remuneration and Culture Committee (see Metrics and Targets, page 27).

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

The Board assigns climate-related responsibilities to management through Board-approved policies and the Executive Scorecard. The Executive Team is accountable for identifying and managing climate-related risks and opportunities, supported by the Strategy and Portfolio and Enterprise Services teams[29] which contribute to related risk assessment, monitoring and reporting. Management reviews climate-related risks and opportunities at least annually through Meridian's formal climate risk and opportunity assessment process, monitors emerging issues throughout the year, and reports semi-annually to Board Committees on progress against established climate-related metrics and targets. Climate considerations are also embedded in investment decision-making through the Executive-led Investment Committee. An outline of key climate-related responsibilities and processes at Board and management level is provided on page 26 below.

27 Meridian Energy Board Charter.
28 From 1 July 2025, the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) merged with GNS Science to form a new Public Research Organisation, Earth Sciences New Zealand.
29 Established two teams and renamed in FY26 from the Strategy and Finance Team.

Governance continued

Governance and management of climate-related issues at Meridian

ULTIMATE ACCOUNTABILITY

Meridian Board
(meets monthly*)

MERIDIAN BOARD

- Has oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities and monitoring of progress against achieving climate-related metrics and targets.
- Ensures Meridian has appropriate and effective risk and opportunity-management practices in place, including for climate-related issues.
- Ensures Board skills, size, and composition are fit for purpose.
- Assigns climate-related strategic objectives to management annually via the setting of an Executive Scorecard.
- Approves the Executive Scorecard, Risk Management Policy and annual Climate-related Disclosures, including the Greenhouse gas (GHG) Inventory.

ULTIMATE ACCOUNTABILITY

BOARD OVERSIGHT

Audit and Financial Risk Committee
(meets quarterly*)

Safety, Sustainabilty and Operational Risk Committee
(meets quarterly*)

AUDIT AND FINANCIAL RISK COMMITTEE (AFRC)

- Ensures risks are managed in accordance with Meridian's Risk Management Policy. Reviews top risk reports twice a year, and new and escalating risk reports from management quarterly, as well as the annual review of climate risks and opportunities.
- Reviews and updates Meridian's Risk Management Policy (International Standard ISO 31000) annually.
- Is responsible for reviewing progress against climate-related metrics and targets annually (starting from FY24).
- Reviews and recommends to the Board for approval annually, Meridian's external climate related disclosures, including climate-related risk and opportunities.

SAFETY, SUSTAINABILTY AND OPERATIONAL RISK COMMITTEE (SSORC)

- Ensures Meridian has an effective sustainability strategy and reporting and supporting processes, and monitors management's execution of that strategy.
- Reviews Meridian's annual GHG Inventory, emissions reduction initiatives, and Meridian's Climate Action Plan.
- Reviews Meridian's Environment Policy annually (new Environment Policy introduced in May 2024).
- Reviews significant climate-related risks raised for inclusion in the Committee's agenda by the AFRC.
- Is responsible for reviewing progress against sustainability initiatives and outcomes.

BOARD OVERSIGHT

MANAGEMENT

Executive Team
(meets monthly)

- Chief Executive
- Chief Financial Officer
- Investment Committee*
- GM Strategy and Portfolio
- GM Corporate Affairs and Sustainability
- (other Exec members)
- Investor Relations Manager
- Group Risk and Performance Manager
- Head of Sustainability
- Commercial Support Manager

EXECUTIVE TEAM

- Responsible for ensuring business units are identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring climate-related risks and opportunities in accordance with Meridian's Risk Management Policy, and other relevant targets set in the annual Executive Scorecard.
- Implements appropriate risk-mitigation strategies as approved by the AFRC.
- Implements sustainability initiatives aligned with performance targets and agreed strategic initiatives.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

- Is responsible for day-to-day management of Meridian, and is ultimately accountable to the Board for the identification, assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities.

GM CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND SUSTAINABILITY

- Owns the setting and annual review of the Environment Policy (which incorporates some climate-related matters) and ensures that resourcing and capability exists to effect it.
- Reports to the SSORC on a quarterly basis.
- Is accountable for the preparation of the annual Integrated Report and Climate Action Plan on an annual basis.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

- Owns the implementation of the Risk Management Policy and associated processes.
- Facilitates the annual business planning processes and ensures climate-related opportunities and risks are considered where required.
- Is responsible for ensuring that financial decisions give appropriate consideration to climate resilience.
- Reports to the AFRC on a quarterly basis.
- Is responsible for the preparation of the annual GHG Inventory and Climate-related Disclosure (including annual climate-related risk and opportunities update).

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

- Acts as the approval body for significant investment expenditure (operating and capital) and acts as an advisory group to the Chief Executive for investment decisions.
- The Committee will ensure appropriate issues have been considered as part of the investment evaluation process, including sustainable procurement considerations such as carbon emissions.

GM STRATEGY AND PORTFOLIO

- Accountable for ensuring the Board is engaged on strategic planning and choices, including climate-related issues, and Group scenario analysis and modelling – via the Modelling Team.

Key management roles reporting to Executive Team

- **Head of Sustainability** – responsible for quarterly reporting to SSORC on Meridian's sustainability initiatives, and associated metrics and targets; and the annual review of and update on Meridian's Climate Action Plan.
- **Group Risk and Performance Manager** – responsible for the Group Risk Management Policy and oversight and alignment of climate-specific risk processes to the Group Risk Management Policy.
- **Investor Relations Manager** – manages climate-related disclosures process, and quarterly assurance reporting.
- **Commercial Support Manager** – owns budget setting and internal financial decision-making, including ensuring the appropriate level of climate consideration is included.

MANAGEMENT

* While the Board and Committees typically convene on a monthly and quarterly basis respectively, the actual frequency of meetings may vary from time to time as required.

During FY26, Meridian refreshed elements of its governance and management structure to reflect current accountabilities. This included the renaming of the Audit and Risk Committee to the Audit and Financial Risk Committee, the Safety and Sustainability Committee to the Safety, Sustainability and Operational Risk Committee, and updates to management roles and reporting lines relevant to financial decision-making and climate-related disclosures. The governance structure presented reflects arrangements in place at the reporting date.

Governance continued

Remuneration

Meridian's executive remuneration framework includes a Short-term Incentive (STI) scheme with a target opportunity of 25% of salary as cash STI and a 12% of salary as deferred equity STI (FY25 and FY24: 30% cash, no deferred equity). For the Chief Executive, the target STI opportunity is 50% of salary as cash STI and 20% of salary as deferred equity STI (FY25 60% cash, no deferred equity, FY24: 50% cash, no deferred equity).

The deferred equity STI was introduced in FY26 and aligns executive remuneration more closely with shareholder interests and vests two years after the performance year, subject to continued employment.

In FY26, 40% of the STI was based on performance against the Executive Scorecard, with the remaining 60% linked to company financial performance (EBITDAF less a capital charge), unchanged from FY25 and FY24. While the overall scorecard weighting remained unchanged, the underlying measures and weightings are reviewed annually to reflect Meridian's strategic priorities and business objectives. Climate-related performance is incorporated into executive remuneration through the Executive Scorecard, which includes performance areas and targets aligned to Meridian's climate-related risks, opportunities, and transition plan. Not all Executive Scorecard performance areas are climate-related. However, selected objectives are directly aligned to the management of climate-related risks and opportunities, and no standalone climate weighting is applied within the STI. The Executive Scorecard sets out performance areas aligned to Meridian's strategic priorities for the financial year.

Meridian has assessed the extent to which climate-related risks and opportunities are reflected within Executive Scorecard performance areas, based on whether those areas address identified climate-related risks or enable delivery of identified climate-related opportunities. This assessment provides transparency on the linkage between executive remuneration and climate-related risks and opportunities for the FY26 period. Refer to the table to the right for a summary of the mapping.

Meridian's strategic priorities, which underpin the Executive Scorecard, are informed by the Company's assessment of material climate-related risks and opportunities, as described in the Strategy and Risk Management sections of this disclosure. While some climate-related risks and opportunities are reflected in Executive Scorecard performance areas where focused executive action is required, not all climate-related risks and opportunities are represented as discrete Scorecard initiatives in a given year.

The Executive Scorecard is a selective incentive mechanism, designed to drive delivery of the most material strategic priorities for the financial year. It does not seek to capture all risks, controls or mitigation activities relevant to delivering Meridian's strategy. Climate-related risks that threaten strategic objectives but are not explicitly reflected in Executive Scorecard initiatives – such as climate-related supply-chain risks – are managed through Meridian's broader risk management and operational control frameworks, including the climate risk and opportunity assessment process, enterprise risk management, and business-as-usual management accountabilities. Where climate-related risks or opportunities require targeted executive focus, behavioural change, or transformational action, they may be elevated and reflected in Executive Scorecard priorities in future periods.

In FY26, Meridian refined its remuneration disclosure to focus on governance-based linkage to climate-related risks and opportunities, discontinuing a previously used quantitative indicator that was sensitive to annual changes in Executive Scorecard design. Meridian does not apply a standalone remuneration target specifically for climate-related performance in FY26.

Mapping of the Executive Scorecard to climate-related risks and opportunities

OBJECTIVE	INITIATIVES ***	LINK TO RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES	WEIGHTING
Grow renewable generation to speed our path to a resilient, net zero future	**Deliver scale energy projects at pace** **Grow system flexibility** **Accelerate the electrification of transport and process heat**	Performance area contributes to executive remuneration outcomes and is aligned to climate risks and opportunities: TR1, PR2 and TO1.	25%
Deliver cleaner, cheaper energy through innovation that unlocks value for customers	**Create more value for customers** **Continued investment in energy hardship and community programmes to promote equitable access for the energy transition** **Policy advocacy that promotes climate action and supports Kiwis through the energy transition**	Performance area contributes to executive remuneration outcomes and is aligned to climate risks and opportunities: TR1, TO1 and PR2.	20%
Deliver operational excellence so everything we do aligns to deliver our goals	**Build operational flexibility and agility while sustaining excellent asset productivity** **Integrate advanced technology to drive improved business outcomes**	Performance area contributes to executive remuneration outcomes and is aligned to climate risks and opportunities: TR1 and PR3.	20%
Grow capability and culture because how we do the mahi is what will make the real difference	Grow a diverse, inclusive and skilled workforce that reflects the country we live in Develop our understanding of the Māori world view to help build long-term relationships with tangata whenua **Build a sustainability culture that benefits people and planet, inspires climate action and attracts investors**	Performance area contributes to executive remuneration outcomes and is aligned to climate risks and opportunities TO2.	20%
	Safety leadership that grows in maturity as we build into the energy transition		15%

*** bolded initiatives in the FY26 Executive Scorecard are explicitly aligned to climate-related risks and opportunities

Appendix

ABOVE: Benmore Power Station.

Appendix A – Greenhouse gas emissions inventory

This section sets out Meridian's FY26 greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, covering Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions, with prior year and base year comparatives where available, and supported by supplementary disclosures on boundaries, methodologies, assumptions and assurance.

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.2 (F)

Total greenhouse gas emissions for the Meridian group by business activity and scope

BUSINESS ACTIVITY	SCOPE	EMISSIONS TCO_2E	OFFSETS**	RESIDUAL TCO_2E
Operational	Scope 1	673	673	–
	Scope 2 (market-based)	2	2	–
	Scope 3 operational	50,457	50,457	–
	Subtotal	**51,132**	**51,132**	**–**
Energy purchased and on-sold*	New Zealand electricity	–	–	–
One-time construction	Scope 3 one-time construction	62,711	62,711	–
Investments[30]	Scope 3 investments	48,356	48,356	–
Total Group value chain emissions (S1, 2 and 3)* **		**162,199**	**162,199**	**–**

*Emissions of our retailed electricity using the market-based methodology. In New Zealand we use the annual netting off methodology (see Section 9). Energy purchased and on-sold represents Scope 3 emissions associated with electricity purchased for resale to customers and is reported separately from operational emissions.
**Offsets include credits cancelled by suppliers against their own emissions, and Gold Standard Voluntary Emission Reductions (GS VERs) for the balance. For details on offsets see Section 14.
***Total emissions are calculated using the market-based methodology for Scope 2 emissions. See Section 9 for more detail.

30 Emissions from investments were previously reported as part of Scope 3 operational emissions. These emissions are now reported in Scope 3 investments, as Meridian does not have operational control of these emissions.

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (J)

Greenhouse gas emissions for the Meridian group by ISO category

ISO CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	2025/26 TCO_2E
Direct emissions		
Total direct emissions		**673**
Indirect emissions from imported energy	Electricity consumption (location-based)*	**1,744**
	Electricity consumption (market-based)**	**2**
	Subtotal (market-based)*(A)**	**2**
Indirect emissions from transportation	**Subtotal (B)**	**6,056**
Indirect emissions from use of products and services purchased	Purchased goods and services	**19,370**
	Capital goods	**59,515**
	Transmission and lines services	**20,605**
	Other indirect emissions	**182**
	Subtotal (C)	**99,672**
Indirect emissions from use of products and services sold	Electricity purchased and on-sold	**–**
	Subtotal (D)	**–**
Indirect emissions from other sources	Downstream leased assets (farms)	**7,441**
	Investments	**48,356**
	Subtotal (E)	**55,797**
Total indirect emissions* (A+B+C+D+E)**		**161,527**

*Location-based emissions are calculated using the average emissions intensity of the grids on which energy consumption occurs (using grid-average emission factor data).
**Market-based emissions are calculated using the low-carbon attributes associated with consumed electricity. For Meridian NZ, market-based Scope 2 emissions reflect the renewable electricity attributes associated with its electricity consumption and therefore are reported as 100% renewable electricity.
***Total indirect emissions are calculated using the market-based methodology for Scope 2 emissions. See Section 9 for more detail.

Appendix A continued

Greenhouse gas emissions by business activity and scope

BUSINESS ACTIVITY	CATEGORY	2025/26 TCO_2E
Operational direct emissions (Scope 1)		
Stationary combustion (A)		25
Mobile combustion (B)		621
Fugitive emissions (C)		
	HFCs	1
	SF_6	26
	Subtotal (C)	**27**
	Subtotal Scope 1 (A+B+C)	**673**
Operational indirect emissions (Scope 2)		
Electricity consumption (location-based)		1,744
Electricity consumption (market-based)		2
	Subtotal Scope 2 (market-based)[31]	**2**
Operational indirect emissions (Scope 3)		
Purchased goods and services (A)		
	IT services	3,201
	Maintenance services	6,857
	Office services	383
	Professional services	8,929
	Subtotal (A)	**19,370**
Fuel and energy-related activities (B)		1,093
Upstream transportation and distribution (C)		
	Couriers and postage	487
	Lines operational	13,147
	Transmission operational	7,457
	Subtotal (C)	**21,091**
Waste generated in operations (D)		101
Business travel (E)		1,077
Employee commuting (F)		284
Downstream leased assets (farms) (G)		7,441
	Subtotal Scope 3 operational (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	**50,457**
Total operational emissions (S1, 2 and 3) (market-based)		**51,132**
Energy purchased and on-sold** indirect emissions (Scope 3)		
	Fuel and energy related activities	–
	Electricity purchased and on-sold	–
	Subtotal Scope 3 energy on-sold	**–**
One-time construction indirect emissions (Scope 3)[32]		
Capital goods (H)		59,515
Construction services (I)		3,196
	Subtotal Scope 3 one-time construction (H+I)	**62,711**
Investments (Scope 3)		
	Investments	48,356
Total emissions (S1, 2 and 3) (market-based)		**162,199**
Total emissions (S1, 2 and 3) (location-based)		**163,941**

31 Total emissions are calculated using the market-based methodology for Scope 2 emissions. See Section 9 for more detail.
32 Emissions of our retailed electricity using the market-based methodology. In New Zealand we use the annual netting off methodology (see Section 9).

Appendix A continued

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (F)

Total greenhouse gas emissions by greenhouse gas

GREENHOUSE GAS	GHG EMISSIONS IN TONNES	GHG EMISSIONS IN TCO_2E
	MERIDIAN GROUP	MERIDIAN GROUP
Scope 1		
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	634	634
Methane (CH_4)	0.07	2
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	0.04	10
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	–	1
Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF_6)	–	26
Subtotal		**673**
Scope 2 (location-based)		
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	1,689	1,688
Methane (CH_4)	2	53
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	0.01	3
Subtotal		**1,744**
Scope 3		
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	4,973	4,973
Methane (CH_4)	196	5,492
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	5	1,401
Tonnes Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (tCO_2e)*	149,659	149,658
Subtotal		**161,524**
Total (location-based)		**163,941**

* Gas is reported as tCO_2e where no breakdown of the emission factor by gas is available.

ABOVE: Te Āpiti Wind Farm.

Appendix A continued

1. Introduction

The authenticity of the sustainability positioning of Meridian Energy Limited (Meridian), its subsidiaries, controlled entities and joint arrangements (Group) is dependent on credible climate action, including measuring and managing our emissions and reducing the greenhouse gas emissions of our operations.

Our emission measurement and reduction guidelines support our Environment Policy and our desire to take climate action in line with the 13th UN Sustainable Development Goal.

This report is the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions[33] inventory report for the Group. The inventory is a complete and accurate quantification of the amount of GHG emissions that can be directly attributed to the organisation's operations within the declared boundary and scope for the specified reporting period.

Our reporting processes and emissions classifications are consistent with international protocols and standards. This report has been written in accordance with Part 9.3.1 of the requirements of International Standards Organisation ISO 14064-1.[34]

The inventory has also been prepared in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) (the GHG Protocol) and the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011) (the Corporate Value Chain Standard).

Meridian has calculated its own "GHG emissions footprint" since 2006.

For the purposes of this report "Meridian" and "Meridian Energy Limited" refer to the organisation with no accounting or legal inference.

2. Description of Meridian

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (A)

Meridian generates approximately 30 percent of New Zealand's electricity through our eight wind farms, including acquisition of NZ Windfarms Limited on 30 July 2025, seven hydro power stations, and commercial solar arrays. Meridian sells electricity to our customers through two brands in New Zealand, Meridian and Powershop.

The Group is made up of:

- Meridian Energy Limited (the "Parent");
- our subsidiaries (together the "Group"); and
- our investments (together the "Group").

The Group undertakes a variety of activities in the energy sector. Its primary activity is the renewable generation and retail of electricity. Other activities include:

- professional services relating to the upkeep of dams;
- development of software used by electricity retailers; and
- captive self-insurance services.

For further information about the organisation, refer to the Meridian Energy Integrated Report 2026.

3. Persons responsible

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (B)

This GHG inventory is ultimately the responsibility of the Board of Directors.

The person responsible for this GHG inventory is Mandy Binnie, Chief Financial Officer.

In addition, the GHG accounting and reporting team have provided background and supporting information. The key members are:

- Owen Hackston, Investor Relations Manager;
- Judy Ryan, Carbon Consultant;
- Michael Stanton, Sustainability Reporting Manager;
- Jacqueline King, Sustainability Reporting Analyst; and
- Criggy Haas, Sustainability Partner.

4. Reporting period covered

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (C)

This GHG inventory report covers the financial year for the year ended 30 June 2026.

5. Organisational boundaries

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (D)

The organisational boundary determines the parameters for GHG reporting in the Group GHG inventory. The boundaries were set with reference to the methodology described in the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1 standards. The boundary encompasses the operations owned or controlled by Meridian, its subsidiaries, associate companies and joint ventures in the Group.

5.1 Consolidation approach

Meridian applies the operational control consolidation approach to the Group emissions inventory. This consolidation approach allows us to focus on those emissions sources over which we have control and can therefore implement management actions.

NZ Windfarms Limited was acquired in FY26 and is included within Meridian's organisational boundary under the operational control consolidation approach, with emissions recognised within Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 categories as applicable.[35] NZ Windfarms Ltd emissions were not included in Meridian's FY21 inventory due to a lack of adequate data.

The table in Appendix 1 sets out how each entity in the Group is treated. Appendix 2 contains a diagram of the Group corporate structure as at 30 June 2026.

For further information about the organisation please refer to the Meridian Energy Integrated Report 2026 which is available on our website.

33 Throughout this document "emissions" means "GHG emissions"
34 International Standards Organisation Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, Reference number ISO 14064-1:2018(E).
35 Prior to FY26, NZ Windfarms Limited was treated as a Scope 3 category 15 investments.

Appendix A continued

6. Operational boundaries

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (E)

GHG emissions sources from the Group value chain were identified with reference to the methodology described in the GHG Protocol Corporate and the Corporate Value Chain Standard and, ISO 14064-1, and classified into categories.

The following categories are used:

- Direct GHG emissions (Scope 1): GHG emissions that are operationally controlled by the company.
- Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy (Scope 2): GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat or steam consumed by the company;
- Reported by both location and market-based emissions factor; and
- Total annual emissions are reported using the market-based approach.

Other indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3): all indirect emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. These have been further categorised using the Corporate Value Chain Standard categories:

- Purchased goods and services (category 1);
- Capital goods (category 2);
- Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2 (category 3);
- Upstream transportation and distribution (category 4);
- Waste generated in operations (category 5);
- Business travel (category 6);
- Employee commuting (category 7);
- Downstream leased assets (farms) (category 13); and
- Investments (category 15).

For clarity these emissions sources are reported in the following groups:

- Operational emissions:
  - Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions relating to the day-to-day operation of our businesses.
- Construction emissions – from major projects:
  - Capital goods (category 2) including major materials, construction services (this includes contractor fuel and electricity use, freight, waste and travel).
- Emissions from energy purchased and on-sold to customers:
  - Scope 3 emissions from fuel, and energy-related activities (category 3).
- Investments (category 15).

Additional Corporate Value Chain Standard categories are not reported because they are not relevant to our business, with the exception of category 11 (Use of Sold Products) which is captured in our reporting of energy purchased and on-sold under category 3.

ABOVE: Grove Mill Winery, Marlborough.

Appendix A continued

7. Summary of emission source inclusions

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (G, M)

This table details the emissions sources included in the GHG inventory, along with the associated methodologies, assumptions and uncertainties.

SCOPE	CATEGORY	GHG EMISSIONS SOURCE	DATA SOURCE	UNCERTAINTIES	DATA FROM SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT	METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS
SCOPE 1	**Stationary combustion**	Fuel used for electricity generation	No fossil fuel consumed	Low	N/A	There were no emissions from the 14,476GWh of electricity generated in the reporting period, as the fuel used to generate this electricity was water and wind.
		Testing of back-up generators	Fuel deliveries to sites from McKeown (Waitaki) and RD Petroleum	Low	100%	Assumed fuel deliveries are equivalent to consumption each year.
	Mobile combustion	Car travel (owned, leased)	GPS generated odometer readings, fuel card purchase data	Low	100%	Owned vehicles are calculated from litres of fuel purchased on fuel cards.
		Boat travel (tug and staff transport boat at Lake Manapōuri)	Fuel storage readings	Low	100%	Accurate records of litres used from operator.
	Fugitive emissions	Fugitive emissions from SF_6	Maintenance records	Low	100%	Records of storage cylinder weights and top-ups.
		Fugitive emissions from air-conditioning systems	Maintenance records	Low	100%	Records from service providers who maintain and top up units.
SCOPE 2	**Electricity**	Electricity consumed in offices	Records from billing system	Low	100%	Accurate records from the billing system.
		Electricity consumed by vehicles	Fuel card purchase data	Low	100%	Owned vehicles are calculated from kWh of electricity purchased on fuel cards.
		Electricity consumed in facilities	The electricity market reconciled consumption files	Low	100%	Accurate records of electricity consumed by Meridian NZ facilities.

Appendix A continued

SCOPE	CATEGORY	GHG EMISSIONS SOURCE	DATA SOURCE	UNCERTAINTIES	DATA FROM SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT	METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS
SCOPE 3 OPERATIONAL	**Purchased goods and services (category 1)**	Goods and services provided not otherwise included in categories below	Emissions information provided by suppliers where available. Where not available $ spend used.	High level of uncertainty given the majority of emissions in this category are calculated using spend-based emissions factors. The spend-based approach is applied where suppliers have been unable to provide activity data (80%). While activity level data for spend-based calculations can easily be verified, the emissions factors associated with spend categories is considered to have greater uncertainty (and potentially overstate emissions) by suppliers.	20%	All major suppliers (spend >$500k in year) contacted for information on portion of their footprint attributable to activity performed on behalf of Meridian. Generally this information relates to fuel use, electricity in office and travel. Service types: IT services, professional services, maintenance services, office services and commercial office rental. For certain professional services suppliers, emissions are allocated to Meridian using time-spend-based methodologies. Meridian relies on suppliers to accurately record and report the underlying time-spend data. Where no supplier information available, $ spend by service type x emission factor sourced from Thinkstep. In FY26 20% of purchased goods and services emissions data has been provided from suppliers directly via surveys undertaken in June 2026. Data was provided from the suppliers most recent reporting period. The quality of supplier provided data was assessed for reasonableness, with judgement based on emissions reported, spend and comparison to prior years' provided data where available. Refer to Section 10 for more detail.
	Fuel and energy-related activities (not Scope 1 or 2) (category 3)	Production and distribution of fuel	Fuel invoices	Low	100%	Calculated from amount of fuel purchased (and consumed) using emissions factors sourced from the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).
		Transmission and distribution losses from electricity consumed in offices	Records from billing system	Low	100%	Accurate records from the billing system.
		Contractor fuel (operational maintenance and construction)	Contractor records	Medium – Uncertainty arises due to reliance on supplier estimates.	10%	Estimates of the amount of fuel used. Some information is provided by suppliers.
		Contractor fuel for retail meter reading and maintenance	Records of distance travelled or fuel consumed by supplier	Medium – Uncertainty arises where kilometres travelled are estimated using average distances for urban, rural, and remote job types.	100%	Information provided by suppliers includes litres of fuel and KM travelled. Emissions are calculated using MfE emissions factor for litres provided and where KM's only are provided a KM factor is taken from the MfE. All data is collected direct from the supplier.

Appendix A continued

SCOPE	CATEGORY	GHG EMISSIONS SOURCE	DATA SOURCE	UNCERTAINTIES	DATA FROM SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT	METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS
SCOPE 3 OPERATIONAL	**Upstream transportation and distribution (category 4)**	Lines company operational emissions	Emissions information provided by suppliers where available	Medium – Some uncertainty exists in relation to emissions data from lines companies, as not all entities measure or report their emissions. Where data is unavailable, a proxy methodology is applied using observed data provided by reporting lines companies to estimate emissions for those that do not.	77%	Companies contacted for information on portion of their footprint attributable to activity performed on behalf of Meridian (Scope 1, 2 but excluding T&D losses, and Scope 3 field services). Company reporting periods may not match Meridian's reporting period, no adjustments are made to account for this. Where no supplier information available, volume x emission factor used as proxy.
		Transmission company operational emissions	Emissions information provided by supplier	Low	100%	Company contacted for information on portion of their footprint attributable to activity performed on behalf of Meridian (Scope 1, 2 excluding T&D losses, and Scope 3 maintenance).
		Couriers and postage	Emissions information provided by suppliers where available. Where not available $ spend used.	Medium – Uncertainty arises due to partial reliance on spend-based emission factors, which may overstate emissions.	–%	Calculated by collating quantity of each service used then carbon emission value assigned for that service. Where no supplier information available, $ spend x emission factor sourced from thinkstep.
	Waste generated in operations (category 5)	Waste to landfill and recycling from offices and facilities	Actual weight of waste bins. Supplier records.	Medium – Uncertainty arises where waste in the Auckland office is estimated using a per-person proxy derived from observable Meridian Group data. Additional uncertainty exists where waste volumes are estimated based on bin or container sizes.	99%	Waste bins weighed on a monthly basis from some site suppliers. If weight unavailable, full bins are assumed each time they are emptied. Estimation for sites where Meridian does not control the waste disposal based per person extrapolation of data available.
	Business travel (category 6)	Air travel (domestic and international)	Purchase records (supplier data, internal purchasing systems)	Low	100%	Supplier records of flights ticketed (and not cancelled but excludes 'no shows') calculated by our suppliers integrated financial data warehouse and mid-office travel management systems. Outputs are calculated using the distances travelled by sector split into domestic, short-haul and long-haul Domestic emissions determined by size of plane whilst short and long-haul emissions based on class of travel. Directly booked travel determined via Pcard system reporting.
		Car travel (taxis, rideshare and rental cars)	Purchase records (supplier data, internal expense management system)	Medium given some reliance on spend-based factors which are known to overstate emissions.	97%	Records of expenditure for taxis and rideshare except Uber. For Uber rideshare this is estimated based on distance travelled x average fuel efficiency of vehicle class (assumed to be hybrid vehicle). Mevo emissions are quantified by multiplying spend by the appropriate emission factor. Rental car companies provide detailed kilometres travelled. Start/end odometer data for distance travelled x average emissions factor for vehicle/fuel type.

Appendix A continued

SCOPE	CATEGORY	GHG EMISSIONS SOURCE	DATA SOURCE	UNCERTAINTIES	DATA FROM SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT	METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS
SCOPE 3 OPERATIONAL	**Business travel (category 6 continued)**	Hotel accommodation	Purchase records (supplier data, internal purchasing systems)	Medium level of uncertainty due to methodology used to estimate room nights.	64%	Hotel nights provided by travel provider, split by region (NZ, Australia and rest of world). Data is extrapolated to find an average room night cost, and then multiplied against total hotel spend from PCard system to determine total room nights, for bookings made outside of travel provider.
	Employee commuting (category 7)	Travel to and from work (in private vehicles and public transport)	Employee commuter survey	Medium level of uncertainty given methodology that extrapolates a sample of staff (38%) as representative of all staff for the year.	54%	Data sourced from staff throughout the year using an internally developed app. The tool enables staff to record commute modes on a weekly basis – this data is then used to develop an emissions value for all users of the app using MfE-sourced emissions factors. The data is then extrapolated for all Meridian staff.
		Working from home	Employee commuter survey	Medium as above.	54%	Data sourced from staff throughout the year using an internally developed app. The tool enables staff to record place of work on a weekly basis. This data is then used to develop an emissions value for all users of the app using MfE emissions factors. The data is then extrapolated for all Meridian staff.
	Downstream leased assets (farms) (category 13)	Farming activities	Leaseholder	Medium – The principal uncertainty arises from the completeness and precision of leaseholder records and from translating farm activity into annual OverseerFM inputs. Livestock numbers, animal class and time within the reporting boundary are the largest sources of sensitivity. Additional uncertainty arises where whole-farm fertiliser, supplement or harvested-feed information must be allocated to a Meridian lease area, or where an OverseerFM proxy classification is required.	100%	Gross farm emissions were modelled in OverseerFM using leaseholder and farm-operator information, including livestock classes and monthly numbers, grazing periods, fertiliser, supplements, crop activities, harvested and exported feed, effluent management and the applicable land boundary. Source information was reconciled against available farm records, correspondence, maps, invoices and production data. Where complete lease-specific records were unavailable, documented methods were used to time-weight livestock or allocate whole-farm inputs and outputs to the relevant lease area. Results are modelled estimates and do not represent direct measurement or a net carbon position. Uncertainty is greatest where livestock movements, grazing duration, lease boundaries, feed movements or input allocations rely on operator estimates, professional judgement or proxy classifications. Salmon farms: GHG data was collected for Mt Cook Alpine Salmon operations and reported for scopes 1 and 2 only. No data was received for High Country Salmon in FY26 as FY25 data was used as a proxy, noting the emissions were 31tCO_2e.
SCOPE 3 INVESTMENTS	**Investments (category 15)**	Investments	Nova Energy (Te Rahui Solar Farm JV)	Medium level of uncertainty given.	100%	Te Rahui Solar Farm construction emissions: Construction emissions are based on data provided by primary construction contractors through Nova, including spend-based emissions estimates and a product-specific emissions estimate derived from the Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) associated with the 356,428 solar panels procured for the project. Use of a product-specific EPD reduces uncertainty compared with generic emissions factors and provides a more representative estimate of embodied emissions associated with the solar panels.

Appendix A continued

SCOPE	CATEGORY	GHG EMISSIONS SOURCE	DATA SOURCE	UNCERTAINTIES	DATA FROM SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT	METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS
SCOPE 3 ONE-TIME CONSTRUCTION	**Capital goods (category 2)**	Major construction and plant upgrade materials	Project records from manufacturer or design specifications	Medium – Uncertainty arises where contractors apply estimation techniques to activity data. The risk of incomplete or inaccurate data is minimised through internal validation and supplier inquiry processes	100%	Construction emissions are quantified using supplier-specific EPDs or LCA data where available. BRANZ CO_2NSTRUCT, emission factors are used for construction materials where supplier-specific data is unavailable. Alternative reputable sources are used where neither is available.
		Contractor fuel used during construction and significant upgrades	Contractor records	Low	100%	Actual data represented by km's travelled and fuel usage is provided by contractors/suppliers.
		Contractor electricity use	Contractor records	Medium – some level of estimation by contractors	100%	Data provided by contractors based on invoices, some estimation required to determine Meridian's share.
		Contractor air travel	Contractor records	Low	100%	All data provided by contractors, distance travelled based upon airmiles between locations.
		Freight of major materials	Project records	Medium – level of uncertainty given some materials data is estimated by contractors	100%	Estimates of major materials used calculated from weight of materials x distance travelled provided by project managers. Some tCO_2e information is provided by suppliers.
	Capital goods (category 2)	Waste to landfill	Contractor records	Medium – some level of estimation is present in waste volumes	100%	All waste volumes and materials provided by contractors.
SCOPE 3 ENERGY PURCHASED AND ON-SOLD	**Fuel and energy-related activities (not Scope 1 or 2) (category 3)**	Electricity purchased and on-sold	From internal records	Low	–%	Emissions calculated using the annual netting off methodology. Under this methodology the difference between electricity generated by Meridian and the electricity supplied to its retail customers is calculated on an annual basis. This calculation includes an allowance for transmission losses in the national grid and is based on the amount purchased at the entry point for local network distribution thereby taking into account losses due to distribution. If, on an annual basis, the amount purchased is more than the amount supplied, Meridian reports the net difference as a source of Scope 3 emissions. The emission factor applied is calculated after removing Meridian generation from the mix.

7.1 Other emissions – PFCs and NF_3

No operations within the Meridian Group use perfluorocarbons (PFCs) or Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF_3) therefore no holdings of PFCs are reported and no emissions from these sources are included in this inventory.

7.2 Other emissions – CO_2 emissions from the combustion of biomass

There was no combustion of biomass in the operations of the Meridian Group during the reporting period.

Appendix A continued

8. GHG emissions source exclusions

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (l)

The following emissions sources have been identified and excluded from this GHG emissions inventory. These emissions sources are considered either not material to stakeholders, not material in the context of the inventory, and/or not technically feasible nor cost effective to be quantified at the present time.

SCOPE	CATEGORY	GHG EMISSIONS SOURCE	REASON FOR EXCLUSION	ESTIMATED SIZE OF EXCLUSION TCO_2E	% OF TOTAL SCOPE 1 AND 2 FY26 INVENTORY
SCOPE 1	**Fugitive emissions**	Fugitive emissions from fridges and vehicle AC systems	Difficult to obtain the data, estimated to be de minimis. Based on FY11 data.	–	–%
SCOPE 2	**Biogenic emissions**	Emissions relating to decomposition of organic material in our reservoirs	Difficult to obtain the data, estimated to be de minimis as most hydro lakes started operation at existing levels (prior to hydro-electric operations), so limited inundation of carbon-rich sources which may cause biogenic emissions.	de minimis	de minimis
			Total	**–**	**–%**

SCOPE	CATEGORY	GHG EMISSIONS SOURCE	REASON FOR EXCLUSION
SCOPE 3	**Purchased goods and services**	Contracts for differences for electricity	Meridian employs a range of risk management techniques to address transitional climate risks arising from the decarbonisation of the New Zealand economy, the transition to electrification, the intermittency of renewable energy sources and the volatility in the availability of flexible energy, including the unpredictability of hydro inflows. These techniques include: · Financial derivatives such as contracts for difference (CFDs), swaptions and other agreements to manage electricity price risk and energy supply. These derivatives do not represent physical energy transactions and may be linked to energy from non-renewable sources; · Seasonal flex energy agreements, including demand response options; and · Participation in strategic energy reserve frameworks, such as the Huntly Strategic Energy Reserve agreements. Emissions associated with these techniques are excluded from the GHG inventory due to the difficulty and complexity of accurately tracking and reporting of emissions. Meridian continues to monitor guidance from the International Sustainability Standards Board and GHG Protocol guidance to ensure ongoing alignment with global reporting standards.
	Investments	Emissions relating to investment in Te Arawaru o Te Waitaki Tapui Limited	No trading activity in the current financial year any emissions are assumed de minimis.

Appendix A continued

9. Data collection and quantification

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (M, N, O, T)

Section 7 provides an overview of how data was collected for each GHG emissions source, the source of the data, and methodologies used. Collection of information was centralised in the finance teams of each facility. Much of the information is sourced from the finance team, project teams, suppliers and relevant individuals throughout the business.

All emissions data was calculated using BraveGen CSR. This software uses a calculation methodology for quantifying the GHG emissions inventory using emissions source activity data multiplied by GHG emissions factors.

Except as stated, emission factors used were sourced from Ministry for the Environment (MfE, New Zealand)[36] (now MCERT, New Zealand) or Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ, United Kingdom)[37]. All calculations in this report are expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

- The emissions factors for purchased goods and services have been sourced from Thinkstep[38], the last reference year is 2023 (published July 2025), and the factors are adjusted for inflation;
- Air travel emission factors include radiative forcing[39];
- Construction emissions are quantified using supplier-specific EPDs or LCA data where available. BRANZ CO_2NSTRUCT[40], emission factors are used for construction materials where supplier-specific data is unavailable. Alternative reputable sources are used where neither is available;
- The annual netting off methodology is applied to electricity purchased and on-sold for the Meridian NZ facility. Under this methodology the difference between electricity generated by Meridian and the electricity supplied to its retail customers is calculated on an annual basis. This calculation includes an allowance for transmission losses in the national grid and is based on the amount purchased at the entry point for local network distribution thereby taking into account losses due to distribution. If, on an annual basis, the amount purchased is more than the amount supplied, Meridian reports the net difference as a source of Scope 3 emissions. The emission factor applied is calculated after removing Meridian generation from the mix;
- The market-based emission factor for electricity consumption in the Meridian NZ offices and facilities is based on the purchase of Meridian NZ's certified renewable energy product for its own use. Any electricity use which was not covered by this product has been disclosed at a residual factor provided by BraveTrace[41].

Quantities of each greenhouse gas are converted to tonnes CO_2e using the global warming potential from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report.

The time horizon is 100 years.

We report both market-based and location-based Scope 2 emissions. Total emissions are calculated using the market-based method. The market-based method reflects emissions associated with the contractual arrangements under which electricity is purchased, while the location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid where consumption occurs.

36 environment.govt.nz/publications/measuring-emissions-guide-2025/
37 www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2025
38 www.thinkstep-anz.com/software/emission-factors-for-new-zealand
39 Radiative forcing is associated with emissions at higher altitudes and results in a higher global warming potential. MfE apply a multiplier of 1.9%.
40 BRANZ CO_2NSTRUCT database no longer publicly available. Emission factors from v3 published in 2023.
41 bravetrace.co.nz/residual-supply-mix

ABOVE: Lake Pūkaki, Mackenzie Basin.

Appendix A continued

9.1 Changes to approaches used previously

There have been no material changes to the overall methodologies and approaches used to prepare Meridian's greenhouse gas inventory since FY21. Consistent with Meridian's process of continuous improvement, minor refinements are periodically made to improve data quality, accuracy and alignment with evolving guidance. During FY26, the methodology used to estimate emissions associated with Ruakākā Farm was refined using improved data inputs that were not previously available. These refinements have not materially affected total reported emissions or resulted in a base-year recalculation unless otherwise disclosed.

In FY26, Meridian reclassified emissions associated with fuel used in rental vehicles from Scope 1 (mobile combustion) to Scope 3 Category 6 (Business Travel) following a detailed review of GHG Protocol guidance. The change results in a reallocation of emissions between scopes only and does not affect total reported emissions. The impact on FY21 base-year Scope 1 emissions was 1.87tCO_2e (0.18 percent), which is below Meridian's 2.5 percent base-year recalculation threshold. No base-year recalculation or restatement was undertaken.

10. Impact of uncertainty

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (P, Q)

Uncertainties associated with GHG inventories can be broadly categorised into scientific uncertainty and estimation uncertainty. Scientific uncertainty arises when the science of the actual emission process is not sufficiently understood. Estimation uncertainty arises any time GHG emissions are quantified.

Emissions data presented are subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations in the nature and the methods used for determining such data. The selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques can result in a materially different measurement outcome.

To minimise this uncertainty source data has been selected from a verifiable source where possible and Meridian bases its estimates and methodologies on historical experience, available information and other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable. The data source, methodology and assumptions for each emissions source is described in Section 7. Section 9 describes the overall data collection process and sources of emission factors.

Where uncertainty exists in the data, a conservative estimation approach has been taken leading to over, rather than understating of emissions.

Uncertainty exists regarding supplier provided data in relation to Purchased Goods and Services. To meet business needs, Meridian has incorporated supplier provided emissions in its calculations, only a small portion of the data provided had been subject to external verification. Supplier provided data makes up approximately 20 percent of emissions under the Purchased Goods and Services category, the remainder is calculated using spend-based emission factors. Meridian considers that its internal control and review process for supplier provided data is sufficient to reduce uncertainty. While the activity level for spend-based calculations can easily be verified, the emissions factors associated with spend categories is considered by Meridian to have greater uncertainty than the data provided by suppliers. The collection of data from suppliers is a focus area for data improvement moving forward.

Uncertainty exists in relation to reported One-time construction emissions and Investments emissions, particularly where product-specific Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) are not available. In these instances, Meridian may use Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) studies or equivalent proxy data to estimate emissions. While Meridian considers these sources to represent the best available information, actual emissions may vary due to differences in product specifications, manufacturing processes and geographic production locations.

Uncertainty exists in emissions associated with electricity transmission and distribution services, where emissions reported by network operators are allocated based on share of network load. Meridian also relies on the completeness and accuracy of reported information which may be subject to estimation uncertainty.

11. Base year selected

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (K)

The base year is 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. This provides the most recent benchmark against which our absolute target of halving our operational greenhouse gas emissions across the Group by 2030 can be measured.

The total restated Group operational emissions in the base year were 35,587tCO_2e. The total restated Group operational emissions in the FY21 base year were 35,587 tCO_2e.

During FY26, the FY21 base-year inventory was recalculated to incorporate a revised estimate for the Ruakākā Farm using improved data inputs and a more robust methodology than was available at the time.

A reconstructed FY21 emissions estimate of 358 tCO_2e was added to the base year to improve completeness and comparability over time.

The revised methodology had already been applied from FY24 onwards, and the base-year recalculation ensures consistency across the reporting period.

12. Base year recalculation policy

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (L)

We recalculate our base year if any of the following apply:

- if we bought or sold a business;
- or if we significantly changed the scope of what we are measuring in the value chain.

Annual adjustments to the base year since the prior reported total

	BASE YEAR 2020/21 tCO_2e	2021/22 tCO_2e	2022/23 tCO_2e	2023/24 tCO_2e	2024/25 tCO_2e	2025/26 tCO_2e
Operational emissions*	32,475					
Details						
Removal of AU business		(2,969)				
Spend-based methodology update			1,084	2,256		
Farm lease updates					2,376	358
Adjusted Base Year Total	**32,475**	**29,506**	**30,590**	**32,846**	**35,222**	**35,587**

*Operational emissions refers to direct emissions Scope 1 and Indirect emissions Scopes 2 and 3.

Refer published GHG inventories for further details of base-year adjustments.

7tCO_2e rounding differences plus minor adjustment due to reallocation of rental cars to scope 3 in FY26.

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13. Removals

A greenhouse gas removal is defined by ISO 14064-1, 9.3.1 (h) as the "total mass of a greenhouse gas removed from the atmosphere over a specified period of time". There are no removals quantified for this reporting period.

Meridian has planted 900 hectares of land in forest as planned in 2025. Forever Forests is deliberately sized to absorb some operational emissions we cannot avoid from 2030 onwards.

Trees are a mix of natives and exotics. In a climate crisis, mixed planting is our chosen pathway because the exotics are a carbon 'engine' , pulling carbon down from the atmosphere in a hurry. They then create a canopy to protect the natives in their early days so they can flourish later in life. Long-term forest management plans ensure that the natives take over, leaving a lasting legacy for future generations.

13.1 Emission reductions/increases for the Group

The operational emissions in the base year for the Group were 35,587tCO_2e. These were restated in FY26. This is described in Section 11.

This year operational emissions for the Group are 51,130tCO_2e, a 44 percent increase on the base year and a 7 percent increase on FY25.

Emission reductions / increases

BUSINESS ACTIVITY	CATEGORY	BASE YEAR					% CHANGE FROM 2024/25	TCO_2E CHANGE FROM 2024/25	% CHANGE FROM 2020/21 BASE YEAR	TCO_2E CHANGE FROM 2020/21 BASE YEAR
		2020/21 TCO_2E	2022/23 TCO_2E	2023/24 TCO_2E	2024/25 TCO_2E	2025/26 TCO_2E				
OPERATIONAL DIRECT EMISSIONS (SCOPE 1)	Stationary combustion	29	45	23	39	25	(36%)	(14)	(14%)	(4)
	Mobile combustion	704	608	619	591	621	5%	30	(12%)	(83)
	Fugitive emissions	287	485	340	24	27	13%	3	(91%)	(260)
	Subtotal	**1,020**	**1,138**	**982**	**654**	**673**	**3%**	**19**	**(34%)**	**(347)**
OPERATIONAL INDIRECT EMISSIONS (SCOPE 2)	Electricity consumption (market-based)	14	2	2	2	2	–%	–	(86%)	(12)
	Subtotal (market-based)	**14**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**–%**	**–**	**(86%)**	**(12)**
OPERATIONAL INDIRECT EMISSIONS (SCOPE 3)	Purchased goods and services	13,147	11,274	13,302	17,461	19,370	11%	1,909	47%	6,223
	Fuel and energy-related activities	555	649	670	1,010	1,093	8%	83	97%	538
	Upstream transportation and distribution	11,210	15,622	18,561	19,464	21,091	8%	1,627	88%	9,881
	Waste generated in operations	225	35	42	88	101	15%	13	(55%)	(124)
	Business travel	706	1,186	1,312	849	1,077	27%	228	53%	371
	Employee commuting	538	511	564	302	284	(6%)	(18)	(47%)	(254)
	Downstream leased assets (farms)	8,172	5,541	5,014	8,018	7,441	(7%)	(577)	(9%)	(731)
	Subtotal	**34,553**	**34,818**	**39,465**	**47,192**	**50,457**	**7%**	**3,265**	**46%**	**15,904**
TOTAL OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS (S1, 2 AND 3)		**35,587**	**35,958**	**40,449**	**47,848**	**51,132**	**7%**	**3,284**	**44%**	**15,545**

Emissions from investments were previously reported as part of Scope 3 operational emissions. These emissions are now reported in Scope 3 investments, as Meridian does not have operational control of these emissions. This means emissions from investments are not included in this table.

FY21 number has been restated and FY23 is the only one without comparative info (as the methodology was applied from FY24 onwards).

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14. GHG offsets

ISO 14064-1, 9.3.3

There have been, or will be, offsets applied to this inventory. The types of offsets applied are outlined below.

Offsets applied to this inventory

FY26 TOTAL OFFSETS (tCO_2E)	VENDOR CANCELLED	GOLD STANDARD VERS	TOTAL OFFSETS	NOT OFFSET
Group	86	162,113	162,199	–

The Group has an offsetting commitment to cover total business emissions. This includes Scope 1 emissions, Scope 2 (market-based) emissions, Scope 3 operational emissions, one-off construction emissions associated with renewable energy generation assets, and investment emissions reported within Scope 3 Category 15. Emissions already offset by vendors or through another programme are excluded.

14.1 Vendor cancelled

14.1.1 EKOS approved credits

Less than $1tCO_2e$ was offset by Mevo on behalf of Meridian NZ for all travel using Mevo vehicles in FY26. Mevo sources its offsets through Ekos. All Ekos carbon credits are sourced from their own indigenous forest carbon and conservation projects. These offsets are certified to international carbon standards. All credits sold by Ekos are cancelled on the New Zealand Emissions Trading Register (NZ) or Markit Environmental Registry (NY/London).

14.1.2 VERs

Russell McVeagh are net carboNZero certified. These were recorded in the inventory as $86tCO_2e$. Russell McVeagh offsets meet the requirements of the net carboNZero programme and were cancelled on the appropriate registries.

Anderson Lloyd are net carboNZero certified. These were recorded in the inventory as $0.23tCO_2e$. Anderson Lloyd offsets meet the requirements of carboNZero programme and were cancelled on the appropriate registries.

14.2 Gold Standard VERs

Meridian has retired Gold Standard VERs for its group emissions for the FY26 year excluding any offsets which have been, or will be, surrendered as identified earlier. The $162,113tCO_2e$ remaining have been offset. These credits are from two wind farm projects in India and China, and a solar project in India. Details are available on the Gold Standard Registry.

An additional 358 VER's have been cancelled due to the increase in emissions following restatement of FY21 emissions of $358tCO_2e$.

14.3 NZ ETS

Meridian reports and surrenders credits for the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) for SF_6 emissions on a calendar year basis. Surrendering units as part of a legal requirement under the NZ ETS is not voluntary climate change mitigation.

15. Liabilities – GHG stocks held

Meridian has holdings of sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) gas. The bulk of the gas is held in 220kV circuit breakers and transformers with small amounts being held in 110kV, 33KV and 22kV switchgear. No SF_6 is known to be held in fire extinguishing systems.

Meridian's current management practices in relation to SF_6 are well aligned with best practice as defined by the Cigré and IEC publications[42].

Greenhouse gas holdings at 30 June 2026

GHG HOLDINGS	2025/26 KG	2025/26 TCO_2E
HFC gas holdings (kg)	2,977	4,124
SF_6 holdings (kg)	2,727	64,083

42 SF_6 Recycling Guide Re-Use of SF_6 Gas in Electrical Power Equipment and Final Disposal' Cigré Task Force 23.10.01 G Mauthe et al, August 1997, IEC 622271-4:2013 High-voltage switchgear and controlgear – Part 4: Handling procedures for sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and its mixtures, August 2013, IEC 60480:2019 Specifications for the re-use of sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and its mixtures in electrical equipment, April 2019.

Appendix A continued

16. Information management procedures

GHG Measurement Guidelines have been developed to support the calculation of the GHG inventory and these were last approved in June 2022. This documents the measurement and reporting requirements for individual facilities and the Group with the objective of understanding, transparently disclosing and reducing the emission intensity of operations.

The Group has, for each facility, developed and maintained GHG information management processes that: ensure conformance with the principles of ISO 14064-1, 9.3.2 (i) and the GHG Protocol; ensure consistency with the intended use of the GHG inventory; provide routine and consistent checks to ensure completeness and accuracy; identify and address errors and omissions; and manage and store documentation in a safe and accessible manner.

The key GHG information management procedures are as follows:

- Source data is collected directly from third party suppliers or from the Meridian financial system;
- The data is stored in the BraveGen CSR software database and reviewed by the GHG accounting team;
- Emissions factors and conversion factors in BraveGen CSR are maintained by Meridian and BraveGen CSR;
- The GHG inventory is compiled using activity data and emission factors;
- The report is independently assured by Deloitte Limited on behalf of the Auditor-General;
- The report is generated using the Workiva software platform. The platform has enabled improved information workflow tracking and reduced operational risks associated with manual spreadsheet based reporting;
- The report is internally reviewed to identify opportunities to reduce emissions and improve the information management process; and
- Senior management are informed of emissions reduction progress.

ABOVE: Manapōuri Power Station.

Appendix A continued

Appendix A1. Group treatment of emissions

Meridian's treatment of emissions from subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and investments as at 30 June 2026.

COMPANY NAME	EMISSIONS SOURCE	LEGAL STRUCTURE AND PARTNERS	ECONOMIC INTEREST HELD BY MEL	COUNTRY	OPERATIONAL CONTROL	COMMENT
Meridian Energy Limited[43]	Yes	Parent company	100%	NZ	Yes	Included in Meridian Group
Meridian Energy Captive Insurance Limited	No	Group companies / subsidiaries	100%	NZ	Yes	No activity, therefore no emissions
Meridian Energy International Limited	No (non-trading entity)	Group companies / subsidiaries	100%	NZ	Yes	No activity, therefore no emissions
Powershop New Zealand Limited	No (non-trading entity)	Group companies / subsidiaries	100%	NZ	Yes	No activity, therefore no emissions
Meridian Limited	No (non-trading entity)	Group companies / subsidiaries	100%	NZ	Yes	No activity, therefore no emissions
Dam Safety Intelligence Limited	Yes	Group companies / subsidiaries	100%	NZ	Yes	Included in Meridian Group
Flux Federation Limited	Yes	Group companies / subsidiaries	100%	NZ	Yes	Included in Meridian Group
Flux-UK Limited	Yes	Group companies / subsidiaries	100%	UK	Yes	Included in Meridian Group
Te Arawaru o Te Waitaki Tapui Limited	Yes	Investment	20%	NZ	No	Included in Meridian Group, S3 cat 15 investments
NZ Windfarms Limited (NZWF)	Yes	Group companies / subsidiaries	100%	NZ	Yes	Included within Meridian Group
Whetu SPV Limited	No (non-trading entity)	Group companies / subsidiaries	100%	NZ	Yes	No activity, therefore no emissions
TM Solar Holdings Limited	No (holding company)	Joint venture holding company (Meridian/Nova)	50%	NZ	No	Holding co for Te Rahui Solar JV. No direct operational activities
TM Solar Limited	Yes	Joint venture operating company (Meridian/Nova)	50% via TM Solar Holdings Ltd	NZ	No	Operating entity for the Te Rahui Solar project. S3 Cat 15 investments
TM Solar Stage 2 Holdings Limited	No (holding company)	Joint venture holding company (Meridian/Nova)	50%	NZ	No	Holding co for Te Rahui Solar Stage 2 JV. No direct operational activities
TM Solar Stage 2 Limited	Yes	Joint venture operating company (Meridian/Nova)	50% via TM Solar Stage 2 Holdings Ltd	NZ	No	Operating entity for the Te Rahui Solar project. S3 Cat 15 investments

On 30 July 2025, Meridian acquired the remaining shares in NZWF, increasing its ownership from 19.99% to 100% and obtaining control. As a result, the Group obtained control over NZWF and its subsidiaries, including NZWF's interests in the Te Rere Hau joint venture, which was previously operated as a 50-50 arrangement between Meridian and NZWF.

Following the acquisition, Te Rere Hau Holdings Limited, Te Rere Hau Limited, NZWF SPV GP Limited, NZWL-TRH Limited, and TRH Services Limited were amalgamated into NZWF. In addition, Meridian's subsidiary, Kōkako SPV Limited (which previously held Meridian's interests in the Te Rere Hau joint venture entities), was amalgamated into NZWF. These amalgamations represented internal reorganisations and did not result in a change in control of the Group.

The Te Rere Hau joint venture entities also included two limited partnerships, being Te Rere Hau Holdings (2023) LP and Te Rere Hau Project LP. NZWF also held interests in NZWF SPV LP, through which it previously held its interests in the Te Rere Hau joint venture entities. These limited partnerships were deregistered following the acquisition.

As a result of the acquisition and subsequent internal reorganisation, all emissions associated with NZWF, its subsidiaries, and the Te Rere Hau operations are included within the Meridian Group's consolidated emissions reporting from the date control was obtained.

43 EV Infrastructure Partners Limited was amalgamated into Meridian Energy Limited on 30 June 2026 and therefore is not presented as a separate entity at reporting date. Any emissions associated with EV Infrastructure Partners Limited remain included within Meridian's FY26 greenhouse gas inventory. In FY26 there was no activity.

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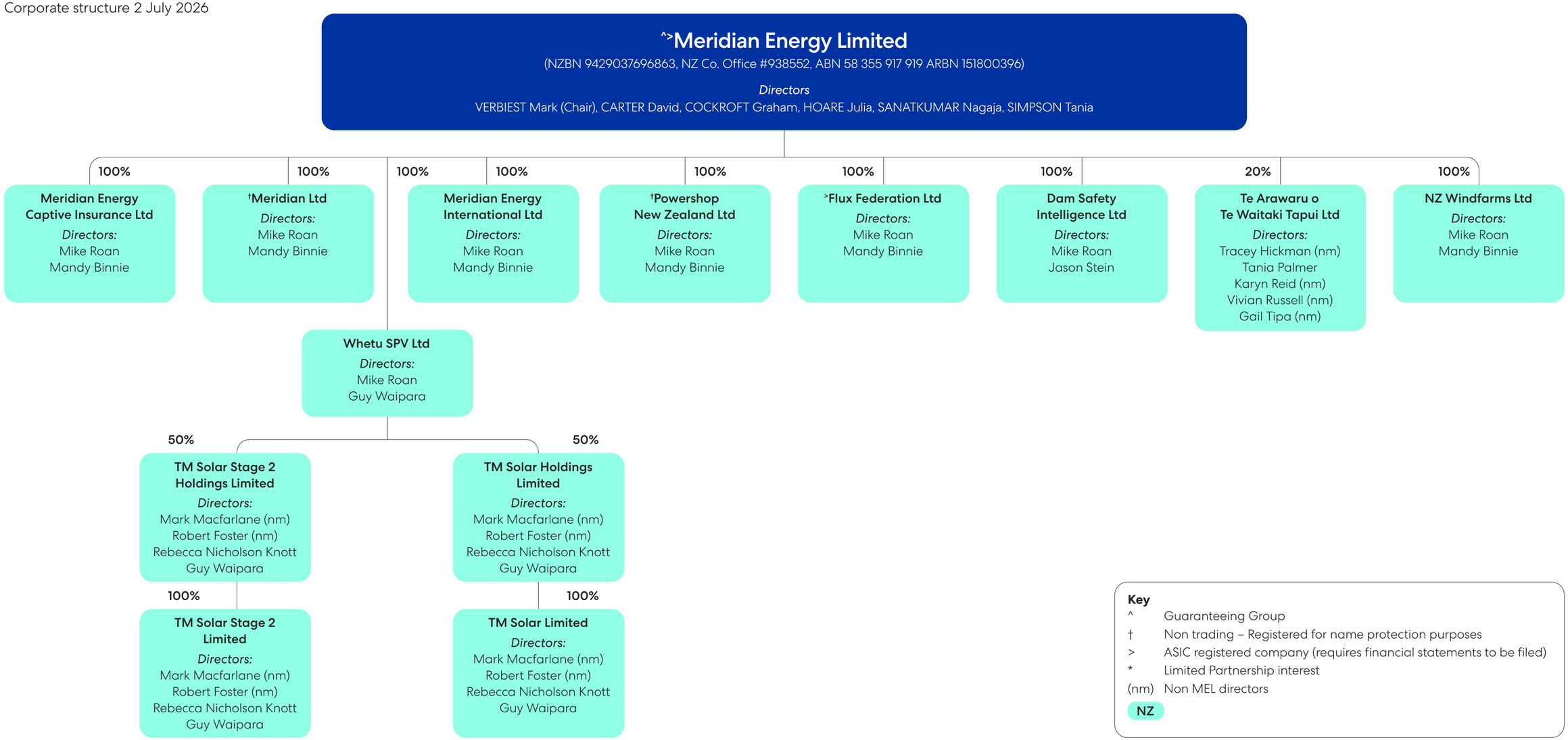
Appendix A2. Group structure

Meridian Energy Limited

Corporate structure 2 July 2026



Key

^	Guaranteeing Group
†	Non trading – Registered for name protection purposes
>	ASIC registered company (requires financial statements to be filed)
*	Limited Partnership interest
(nm)	Non MEL directors

NZ

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Appendix A3. ISO 14064-1 reporting index

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ABOVE: Twizel Office.

Appendix B – Climate scenarios

Climate scenario focal question

The focal question defined for Meridian's climate-related scenarios is: "What could potential futures look like for Meridian, following plausible adaptive or transformative pathways, given biophysical changes to our climate?"

Climate scenario boundaries

Our climate scenarios cover the electricity sector, both globally (to the extent global trends and emissions pathways are relevant to Meridian) and in New Zealand. Our climate scenarios also cover things entering or exiting the electricity sector (e.g. transport modes entering the electricity sector, such as EVs). We have also expanded the boundaries of our climate scenarios to include afforestation, nature-based solutions, and carbon capture and storage in New Zealand, with a particular interest in the way these drivers interact with the electricity system.

Driving forces

Driving forces underlying climate scenarios associated scenario analysis assumptions and data sources

DRIVER	NET ZERO REVOLUTION	ADAPTIVE EVOLUTION	HOTHOUSE
Increasing temperatures and hot days	Temperatures trend up. A few severe heat events occur during the decade. Demand for cooling load (particularly in northern regions and central South Island) increases slightly by 2050.	Temperatures noticeably higher than present day, but largely manageable. Demand for cooling load (particularly in northern regions and central South Island) increases moderately by 2050.	Temperatures noticeably higher than present day, with some regions beginning to experience severe effects. Demand for cooling load (particularly in northern regions and central South Island) increases significantly by 2050.
Extreme rainfall and storm events	Trending up, slight annual increases in hydro catchments; dryer on east coasts. One or two extreme rainfall events on the scale of Cyclone Gabrielle occur over a decade.	Moderate annual increases in hydro catchments, some decreases in eastern parts of the North Island. One or two extreme rainfall events on the scale of Cyclone Gabrielle occur over a decade.	Significant annual increases in hydro catchments, some decreases in eastern parts of the North Island. Two or four extreme rainfall events on the scale of Cyclone Gabrielle occur over a decade.
Dry years and drought	Trending up. Demand for agricultural irrigation (especially in Canterbury) increases slightly by 2050.	Moderately worse than present. Demand for agricultural irrigation (especially in Canterbury) increases moderately by 2050.	Significantly worse than present. Dry years significantly drier (in duration or inflow-anomaly). Demand for agricultural irrigation (especially in Canterbury) increases significantly, especially prominently during dry periods in those regions by 2050.
Seasonality	Increasing variability; less snow but more rain.	Significantly more variable than present. Much less snow but more rain in catchments.	Variability significantly increases, and weather is less predictable – i.e. sudden unseasonable cold snaps, longer periods of low wind conditions.
New Zealand policy and regulation changes	A policy of adapting to change is key to New Zealand's wellbeing. Adaptation and mitigation are needed to protect its international reputation and fulfil its moral obligations.	New Zealand lags behind global efforts; adaptation is incremental and usually reactive, influenced by short-term economic needs and vested interests.	In response to increasing severe weather events, policy for adaptation is reactive and poorly managed. Maladaptation increases severe cost burdens on local and central government.
Policy incentives for decarbonisation	The Government provides financial incentives and subsidies to promote the rapid adoption of renewable energy sources.	There are no subsidies; however, falling costs and industry are the main drivers of decarbonisation.	There are few incentives for decarbonisation, and technology costs and access remain restrictive. Government policy is sporadic, leading to periods of strong policy responses that are removed or delayed soon after. This affects confidence and industry certainty.
Consenting process	Fast-track consenting is supported by a strong partnership model with the electricity sector and the Government.	Consenting processes look similar to those of today in time and complexity. A range of consenting routes remain open, with different trade-offs.	Consenting policies are highly contested; rules and frameworks are often halted or repealed, leading to disruption and uncertainty.
Industrial competitiveness and retention of large electricity loads[44]	Coordinated policy and investment support industrial competitiveness, with some load substitution and transformation over time.	Rising costs and delayed policy alignment gradually weaken competitiveness for some large industrial customers.	Severe physical impacts and high costs drive loss of industrial competitiveness and structural demand decline.
Wholesale electricity prices	Prices decrease in real terms from today, as technology costs fall rapidly after a period of stress.	Prices decrease in real terms from today, as technology costs fall moderately.	Prices stay relatively stable as the effects of climate change are ignored and fossil fuels continue to be used.
Insurance	Insurance costs increase as the effects of climate change intensify. Investments in nature-based solutions pay dividends in terms of co-benefits to help decrease exposures to risk.	Insurance costs increase as acute weather events and chronic climate changes become more prevalent.	Insurance costs increase as acute and chronic events become more prevalent. More self-insurance.

44 In FY26, Meridian refined its STEEP driving forces following Executive and Board engagement, including the explicit addition of industrial competitiveness and retention of large electricity loads as a priority driver to reflect structural uncertainty in long-term electricity demand across scenarios.

Appendix B continued

Climate scenarios: assumptions underlying emission reduction pathways

Assumptions underlying emission reduction pathways

ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING EMISSION REDUCTION PATHWAYS	NET ZERO REVOLUTION	ADAPTIVE EVOLUTION	HOTHOUSE
Global emissions reduction pathway	Aligns with the global emissions reduction pathway for IPCC SSP1-1.9 out to 2100.	Aligns with the global emissions reduction pathway for IPCC SSP2-4.5 out to 2100.	Aligns with the global emissions reduction pathway for IPCC SSP3-7.0 out to 2100.
Scope of operations covered	Refer to 'Climate scenario boundaries' described above in Appendix B, page 48.		
Policy and socioeconomic assumptions: global	Align with NGFS 'Net Zero 2050' where not otherwise explicitly covered in the scenario narratives or 'STEEP' analysis.	Align with NGFS 'Nationally Determined Contributions' where not otherwise explicitly covered in the scenario narratives or 'STEEP' analysis.	Align with NGFS 'Current Policies' where not otherwise explicitly covered in the scenario narratives or 'STEEP' analysis.
Policy and socioeconomic assumptions and macroeconomic trends: New Zealand	Align with NGFS 'Net Zero 2050' where not otherwise explicitly covered in the scenario narratives or 'STEEP' analysis.	Align with NGFS 'Nationally Determined Contributions' where not otherwise explicitly covered in the scenario narratives or 'STEEP' analysis.	Align with NGFS 'Current Policies' where not otherwise explicitly covered in the scenario narratives or 'STEEP' analysis.
Energy pathways	Align with Meridian's in-house WMO Revolution model. Wholesale Market Outlook (WMO) Revolution has the highest forecast electricity demand due to higher rates of electrification.	Align with Meridian's in-house WMO Evolution model. WMO Evolution has a moderate forecast electricity demand compared to the other two models.	Align with Meridian's in-house Devolution model. WMO Devolution has the lowest forecast electricity demand of the three models due to lower rates of electrification.
Carbon sequestration from afforestation and nature-based solutions	Narrative consistent with CCC 'Headwinds'.	Narrative consistent with CCC 'Current Policies'.	Narrative consistent with CCC 'Current Policies'.
Technology assumptions including negative emissions technology	Short-to-medium term: consistent with CCC (2021). Supporting Evidence for the Draft Advice for Consultation. Chapter 9: Removing carbon from our atmosphere. Long-term: consistent with NGFS 'Net Zero 2050'.	Short-to-medium term: consistent with CCC (2021). Supporting Evidence for the Draft Advice for Consultation. Chapter 9: Removing carbon from our atmosphere. Long-term: consistent with NGFS 'Nationally Determined Contributions'.	Short-to-medium term: consistent with CCC (2021). Supporting Evidence for the Draft Advice for Consultation. Chapter 9: Removing carbon from our atmosphere. Long-term: consistent with NGFS 'Current Policies'.

Appendix B continued

Climate scenarios data sources

NET ZERO REVOLUTION	ADAPTIVE EVOLUTION	HOTHOUSE
NIWA Our Future Climate New Zealand – available on NIWA website.	NIWA Our Future Climate New Zealand – available on NIWA website.	NIWA Our Future Climate New Zealand – available on NIWA website.
Global – to 2050 – NGFS Net Zero 2050.	Global – to 2050 – NGFS Nationally Determined Contributions.	Global – to 2050 – NGFS Current Policies.
Global – to 2100 – IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathway SSP1-1.9.	Global – to 2100 – IPCC SSP2-4.5.	Global – to 2100 – IPCC SSP3-7.0.
New Zealand – to 2050 – CCC Headwinds.	NZ – to 2050 –CCC Current Policies.	NZ – to 2050 – CCC Current Policies.
New Zealand – to 2100 – NIWA Representative Concentration Pathway RCP2.6.	NZ – to 2100 –NIWA RCP4.5.	NZ – to 2100 –NIWA RCP8.5.
Meridian's Revolution model (WMO 26 Revo).	Meridian's Evolution model (WMO 26 Evo).	Meridian's Devolution Model (WMO 26 Devo).
NIWA SSP1-2.6 has been used where data is available. RCP2.6 is used where newer data is not yet available for scenarios that NIWA has down scaled for New Zealand. NIWA has not down scaled data for RCP1.9 or SSP1-1.9.	NIWA SSP2-4.5 was used where available, and RCP4.5 used when SSP2-4.5 is not yet available.	NIWA SSP3-7.0 has been used where available, and RCP8.5 when newer data is not available.

Net Zero Revolution

Emissions are consistent with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C by the end of the century, with no or low overshoot (<0.1°C) in earlier years. This pathway is characterised by elevated transition risks but materially lower physical climate risks.

Globally, progress toward net zero is uneven, with some countries and sectors decarbonising faster than others. In New Zealand, policy and cost pressures differ across sectors, reshaping industrial competitiveness over time. Rapid, broad and well-supported electrification and industrial decarbonisation occur across the economy, supported by strong technology progress and deployment readiness across electrification, grid and renewable technologies. While overall electrification accelerates, electricity demand from large industrial customers moderates over time as industrial activity, consumption patterns and competitiveness evolve. Rising demand for low-emissions products is met by increased investment in generation, networks and system-enabling infrastructure, reducing costs and shortening lead times as manufacturing capacity scales.

New investment in renewable electricity generation, storage and system flexibility accelerates, enabling the rapid phase-out of fossil fuels. The pace and breadth of electrification materially reduce gross emissions, limiting reliance on large-scale engineered carbon removal. Carbon capture and storage is explored but remains technically or economically constrained in the short-to-medium term, with potential to play a more material role longer-term. As a result, decarbonisation is achieved primarily through mature and near-commercial technologies, reducing the need for mass exotic afforestation and prioritising indigenous reforestation and nature-based solutions.

Hydro inflows are favourable in the medium-term. The number of hot days (>25°C) across New Zealand increases by around 40% by 2040 and then plateaus toward 2090. This has minimal impact on solar yields, as output derating occurs at higher temperatures (>35°C), and is reflected in the modelled regional solar yields within Meridian's Wholesale Market Outlook (WMO) model.

For details regarding the assumptions, drivers and key data sources underlying the scenarios, refer to pages 40 – 41.

Global response

POLICY AMBITION	POLICY REACTION	TECHNOLOGY CHANGE	CO_2 REMOVAL APPROACHES	REGIONAL POLICY VARIATION
1.5°C	Immediate but divergent	Fast change	Low-medium use	Medium variation

NZ Response and Physical Risk

RISKS TO ASSETS	RISKS TO GENERATION	EASE OF DEVELOPMENT	GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION	MARKET RESPONSE
Small increase	Small increase	Easier	Medium	High demand; High competition

Key WMO model variables[45]

DEMAND GWH	NEW SEASONAL FLEX(GWH)	NEW GRID BUILD (GWH)	DISTRIBUTED PV#	TECH COST DECLINE
74TWh	2,668	12,185	1.7m	2.5%- 5.6% p.a.

Carbon emissions

0.9MT

Meridian implications

SHORT-TO-MEDIUM TERM (NOW-2050):

- Winter snow replaced by rain will boost winter hydro inflows.
- Less snow reduces spring and summer spill risk for hydro dams.
- Flood, drought, and other extreme weather event risk rises.
- Falling levelised cost of electricity for wind and solar.
- Increased investment in wind and solar generation.
- Technology advances increase flexibility and hydro efficiency.

LONG-TERM (2050-2100):

- Winter rains increase by 0-5%, while summer rains decrease by 0-10% in our hydro catchments.
- Warmer summers increase demand (2% per degree abnormality).
- Technology and automation improve system resilience and reduce operational volatility.

45 All WMO model variables are represented as at 2050

Adaptive Evolution

There is a lack of international coordination on the climate response, with regions operating independently. Emissions decline but remain inconsistent with a 1.5°C pathway, resulting in around 2.7°C of warming by 2100, moderate to severe physical climate risks, and low to moderate transition risks.

Globally, climate policy action is delayed, with few new measures introduced before 2030. Reliance on coal, oil and gas persists to support energy security and economic recovery, delaying emissions reductions. Delayed and fragmented policy support slows investment in manufacturing capacity and system-enabling infrastructure, limiting near-term technology cost reductions and deployment efficiency.

In New Zealand, the winding back of existing subsidies weakens incentives for electrification and decarbonisation. Progress continues but is incremental. Industrial electricity demand is sustained in the near-term but moderates over time as cost pressures, competitiveness challenges and deferred transition risks emerge. Uptake of low-emissions technologies is constrained by weaker demand signals and slower investment.

Carbon capture and storage remains constrained in the short-to-medium term, with a potential longer-term role. New Zealand relies more heavily on afforestation than under a Net Zero pathway, with CO_2 removal dominated by monoculture plantations and limited deployment of indigenous reforestation and broader nature-based solutions.

Hydro inflows are increasingly affected by drought. Rising hot days have minimal impact on solar yields, as reflected in Meridian's WMO model.

For details regarding the assumptions, drivers and key data sources underlying the scenarios, refer to pages 40 – 41.

Global response

POLICY AMBITION	POLICY REACTION	TECHNOLOGY CHANGE	CO_2 REMOVAL APPROACHES	REGIONAL POLICY VARIATION
2.7°C	Delayed and divergent	Slow change	Low-medium use	Medium variation

NZ Response and Physical Risk

RISKS TO ASSETS	RISKS TO GENERATION	EASE OF DEVELOPMENT	GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION	MARKET RESPONSE
Moderate increase	Moderate increase	Same	Low-medium	Medium demand; High competition

Key WMO model variables[46]

DEMAND GWH	NEW SEASONAL FLEX(GWH)	NEW GRID BUILD (GWH)	DISTRIBUTED PV#	TECH COST DECLINE
63TWh	1,884	10,355	0.6m	1%- 2.8% p.a.

Carbon emissions

1.2MT

Meridian implications

SHORT-TO-MEDIUM TERM (NOW-2050):

- Physical changes are similar to those in the Net Zero Revolution scenario.
- Electricity demand growth is slower (compared to Net Zero Revolution).
- Fossil fuel plants remain, and new thermal generation is installed in the 2020s.
- Peak electricity prices increase (relative to 2024).
- Less incentive to invest in new renewables.
- Costs of wind, solar, and batteries get cheaper.
- Low carbon prices slow development.
- Slower rollout of enabling technologies (storage, digital optimisation, demand flexibility), constraining use of variable renewables.

LONG-TERM (2050-2100):

- Climate changes and impacts will be more rapid than in the Net Zero Revolution scenario.
- Drought and flood risks increase.
- Inflow occasionally disrupted by dry weather (e.g. summer inflows 5-10% lower), especially in Waitaki chain.
- Technology enables adaptation, not transformation, limiting management of rising physical variability.

46 All WMO model variables are represented as at 2050

Hothouse Devolution[47]

Globally, only currently implemented policies are preserved, leading to elevated physical climate risks. Emissions increase until 2100, leading to 3°C+ of warming and severe physical risks.

The economic costs of climate impacts rise sharply, increasing the cost of capital and constraining investment in new renewable generation and system-enabling technologies. Demand growth is muted but persists, while national and global economies are increasingly disrupted by physical damage and supply-chain stress. Technology deployment focuses on maintaining ageing and increasingly fragile legacy systems rather than enabling system transformation.

In New Zealand, climate policy responses are delayed, fragmented or reversed, undermining investor confidence and increasing planning uncertainty. Government intervention is haphazard, with some maladaptive local responses wasting resources. Industrial electricity demand becomes increasingly exposed to physical disruption and economic stress, resulting in uneven and potentially permanent loss of large industrial loads over time. Due to limited emissions reductions, New Zealand relies more heavily on afforestation, with CO_2 removal dominated by monoculture plantations and limited deployment of nature-based solutions. Carbon capture and storage plays only a minor long-term role.

Physical impacts include severe drought affecting hydro generation, rising insurance costs, and increasing uninsured exposure. Hot days rise sharply, with minimal impact on solar yields, as reflected in Meridian's WMO model.

For details regarding the assumptions, drivers and key data sources underlying the scenarios, refer to pages 40 – 41.

Global response

POLICY AMBITION	POLICY REACTION	TECHNOLOGY CHANGE	$C0_2$ REMOVAL APPROACHES	REGIONAL POLICY VARIATION
3.0°C+	No change	Slow change	Low use	Low variation

NZ Response and Physical Risk

RISKS TO ASSETS	RISKS TO GENERATION	EASE OF DEVELOPMENT	GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION	MARKET RESPONSE
Large increase Harder Low	Large increase	Harder	Low	Low demand; High competition

Key WMO model variables[48]

DEMAND GWH	NEW SEASONAL FLEX(GWH)	NEW GRID BUILD (GWH)	DISTRIBUTED PV#	TECH COST DECLINE
57TWh	1,884	9,791	1.6m	1%- 2.8% p.a.

Carbon emissions

0.9MT

Meridian implications

SHORT-TO-MEDIUM TERM (NOW-2050):

- Physical changes are similar to those in the Net Zero Revolution scenario.
- Demand growth is sluggish; some industries close rather than decarbonise.
- The consumer home adoption of solar and batteries is slow due to high costs.
- The government subsidises thermal generation to support energy security, even when not commercially viable, which drives increased price volatility.
- Severe weather increases plant and line outage timeframes.
- Technology deployment focuses on maintaining existing assets, with constrained investment in system-enabling technologies due to capital and policy uncertainty.

LONG-TERM (2050-2100):

- Climate changes and impacts increase more rapidly compared to other scenarios.
- Drought and flood risks increase.
- Inflow often disrupted by dry weather in Waitaki chain (e.g. summer inflows 10-15% lower) and Manapōuri (e.g. summer inflows 5-10% lower).
- Limited deployment of system-enabling technologies reduces flexibility, increasing hydro-dominated system exposure to climate volatility.

47 Naming convention revised from Hothouse to Hothouse Devolution to align with internal WMO modelling naming convention in FY26
48 All WMO model variables are represented as at 2050

Appendix C – Risk management

Identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Meridian has Climate Risk and Opportunities Assessment Guidelines that define roles, responsibilities, and processes for identifying, assessing, managing and reporting climate-related risks and opportunities. The Guidelines are informed by IPCC analysis, Aotearoa New Zealand's National Climate Change Risk Assessment, and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework.

Meridian undertakes an annual assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities using scenario analysis first developed in FY23. Scenarios are subsequently reviewed and refined where required annually as described in the Strategy section on page 8.

Outside the annual review cycle, a full scenario refresh would be undertaken where material changes to strategy or significant new information arise. In parallel, climate-related risks and opportunities are identified through project-level assessments using Meridian's established natural hazards climate risk framework.

In FY26, Meridian undertook its annual climate risk and opportunity assessment to review and update its previously identified and disclosed climate-related risks and opportunities across its full value chain, including its own operations, upstream suppliers, and downstream activities. The process involved assessing whether there had been changes in relevance or impact due to new information, emerging events, or updated assumptions, including those arising from the targeted refresh of Meridian's climate scenarios. Any new risks identified through scenario analysis or broader strategic review processes were incorporated into the assessment. Workshops with relevant risk owners and subject matter experts supported the validation of assessments and associated management actions, which were updated or reconfirmed where appropriate. Data availability was considered where relevant to individual risks and opportunities; where material information gaps were identified, these were noted and reflect the maturity of information available from counterparties.

Time horizons

Meridian's annual climate risk and opportunity assessment is based on scenarios across three time horizons. Longer time horizons are helpful in considering the useful lives of assets (beyond a typical business case horizon). Meridian anticipates continuing to review these time horizons based on emerging and relevant contexts, including climate science. The time horizons are as follows:

- Short-term: from today through to 2030.
- Medium-term: from 2030 to 2050.
- Long-term: from 2050 to 2100.

Transition risks and opportunities

To ensure consistency, transition risks are assessed using the same likelihood and consequence framework applied to enterprise risks. Consequences are evaluated across people, financial, environmental and reputational dimensions, with the most material impact determining the overall consequence rating. For transition opportunities, an equivalent 'benefit' assessment is applied in place of consequence. Assessments focus on short-to-medium term time horizons, reflecting the high uncertainty associated with transition impacts beyond mid-century. Initial risk and opportunity assessments are performed for each relevant scenario and time horizon.

Physical risks and opportunities

Meridian has considered physical risks and opportunities for the three time horizons, including the long-term as its core business relies on assets that have useful lives over that period.

Meridian assesses physical risks using exposure and vulnerability. For physical opportunities, Meridian uses 'benefit' in place of vulnerability. Exposure refers to how much of an asset, business activity, or other element is exposed to a hazard when it eventuates. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt (adaptive capacity).

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

All identified physical and transition risks and opportunities are recorded in a climate risk and opportunities register. This includes their assessment across relevant scenarios and time horizons, and how each risk or opportunity is being managed, including any updated actions where changes to management are required.

An overall rating of Low, Medium, High or Extreme is assigned to indicate the relative significance of each climate-related risk or opportunity. This rating is determined by the risk or opportunity owner, applying judgement based on the information gathered through the assessment process, including consequences or benefits, urgency of action, and current and future impacts for Meridian. This judgement also considers prior ratings across relevant scenarios and time horizons.

The Guidelines set out a framework for the ownership, resourcing, reporting and monitoring of climate-related risks and opportunities based on their overall risk or benefit rating. Decisions to mitigate, transfer, accept or control risks and opportunities are made on a case-by-case basis at the time of identification and are informed by the viability of mitigation or control options, the most appropriate entity or individual to implement actions, and the materiality and likelihood of the risk or opportunity.

Inclusion of risks and opportunities in these Climate-related Disclosures is based on a materiality assessment undertaken in accordance with NZ CS 3, Information is considered material where omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users. The assessment considers potential impacts on Meridian's financial performance, strategy and operations across short, medium and long-term time horizons. Only those assessed as material are included in this report, with non-material items monitored internally. Refer to the Strategy section of this report for disclosed risks and opportunities, including a description of impacts.

Outside the annual review cycle, management actively monitors and responds to emerging climate-related issues, including changes in the regulatory landscape and their potential implications for Meridian. Climate-related risks and opportunities are also considered as part of strategy development, business planning, new initiatives and significant financial decisions. Some elements of these processes continue to evolve as practices are further refined.

Climate-related risks and integration with Group risk-management approach

Meridian's Risk Management Policy provides the overarching framework for the identification, assessment, monitoring and management of risks, including climate-related risks, and is aligned with ISO 31000:2018 Risk management – Guidelines. An overview of the policy is available on Meridian's website and outlines the key risk categories considered, including people, financial, environmental and reputational risks. Social impacts, including those arising from the transition to a low-emissions economy (such as supply chain risks and energy affordability), are identified through Meridian's broader risk identification and materiality processes and incorporated into enterprise risk management where relevant.

Appendix C continued

The process for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities is generally aligned with Meridian's enterprise risk management methodology, with specific differences to reflect the nature of climate risk. These include the explicit inclusion of opportunities, the assessment of physical risks and opportunities using exposure and vulnerability, and a focus on residual risk ratings across multiple time horizons and climate scenarios.

Climate-related risks are assessed using the same Low, Medium, High and Extreme ratings applied to other enterprise risks. Climate risks assessed as High or Extreme and requiring near-term action are included in the enterprise risk register reviewed by the Audit and Financial Risk Committee on behalf of the Board, enabling climate-related risks to be prioritised alongside other risks in a consistent way.

Meridian's climate scenarios, methodology and assumptions

Meridian uses three climate scenarios to test the resilience of its business model and strategy and to identify climate-related risks and opportunities. The scenarios reflect a range of plausible futures, including different global temperature pathways, regulatory responses, consumer preferences, and the potential for climate action in New Zealand to occur at a different pace from other jurisdictions.

The scenarios are not forecasts. They are designed to be sufficiently distinct and plausible to support strategic resilience testing and risk and opportunity assessment. They were developed by Meridian with expert independent peer review and climate science advice (Dr Jen Purdie, Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Sustainability, University of Otago), endorsed by the Executive Team and Board in May 2023, and further refined following the External Reporting Board's guidance. As described in the Strategy section, Meridian undertook a targeted review of its climate scenarios in FY26 to re-validate key driving forces and strengthen their relevance for strategic decision-making. Apart from the climate science input described above, Meridian did not undertake broader external stakeholder engagement as part of the FY26 scenario review process. The scenario analysis process is led by management and overseen by the Executive Team and Board. This oversight includes review and endorsement of the scenarios, related refinements, and the climate-related risks and opportunities identified through the process.

Relevance of scenarios

Meridian considers its climate scenarios to be appropriate for assessing the resilience of its business model and strategy, as they are grounded in internationally recognised NGFS and IPCC pathways and informed by reputable domestic inputs, including Climate Change Commission scenarios and NIWA physical climate data. The scenarios are designed to be sufficiently distinct and plausible to support decision-making under uncertainty. Meridian recognises that all scenario analysis is subject to inherent limitations, including evolving climate science and uncertainty around system tipping points. However, the selected scenarios are widely used for climate risk assessment and provide a robust basis for evaluating potential impacts and opportunities.

Meridian's modelling work

Meridian maintains long-term, forward-looking forecasts – its Wholesale Market Outlook (WMO) – to inform its view of the New Zealand power system. While the WMO models are distinct from Meridian's three climate change scenarios, they are used as key inputs to inform scenario development. The specific WMO model informing each climate scenario is shown in the climate scenarios data sources section for each scenario (page 50). WMO modelling also underpins financial quantification.

The WMO provides a quantitative, long-term analysis of the New Zealand wholesale electricity market fundamentals. It offers an analytical framework to explore and respond to strategic issues facing Meridian and the sector in a volatile future environment. The methodology seeks to balance cost, security, and sustainability considerations in meeting New Zealand's future energy needs.

WMO modelling uses historical weekly hydro inflow sequences – representing a distribution of possible inflow profiles for a given year – applied to future years and adjusted for climate change effects such as increased seasonality and volatility. Each model uses an average hydro inflow profile from the climate-adjusted distribution, with extreme sequences used for targeted analysis where relevant. The methodology also incorporates all other key system features required to meet demand, including wind and solar generation, transmission, reserves, and frequency management.

Meridian climate scenarios overview

NET ZERO REVOLUTION	Emissions are in line with the Paris Agreement climate goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C by the end of the century, with low overshoots (<0.1°C) of 1.5°C in earlier years. This leads to high transition risks, but lower physical climate risks.
ADAPTIVE EVOLUTION	There is a lack of international coordination on the climate response, with regions operating independently. Emissions decline but lead nonetheless to 2.7°C of warming by 2100, associated with moderate to severe physical risks. Transition risks are low-moderate.
HOTHOUSE	Globally, only currently implemented policies are preserved. Emissions increase until 2100, leading to 3°C+ of warming by 2100 and severe physical risks but lower transition risks.

ABOVE: Zero EV charger, Twizel.

Appendix C continued

Climate-related scenarios development process

In FY24, Meridian considered the External Reporting Board's (XRB) recommended six-step process for climate-related scenario development and undertook the following steps to update our three climate scenarios that had been initially developed in FY23:

XRB SIX STEPS	RELATED WORK UNDERTAKEN BY MERIDIAN IN 2024
1 **Engage stakeholders and prepare an effective group**	A group of relevant Meridian personnel was appointed to review and update the scenarios ahead of FY24 Climate-related Disclosures. The team included personnel from our modelling team, sustainability and strategy and risk functions. An externally contracted climate disclosures specialist was also involved in reviewing and updating the scenarios. No other external stakeholders were involved in updating the scenarios.
2 **Define the problem**	We defined a focal question and boundaries for our climate-related scenarios. These are provided in Appendix B – Climate Scenarios on page 48.
3 **Identify driving forces and critical uncertainties**	We conducted a 'STEEP' (Social, Technological, Economic, Environmental, and Political) analysis to determine driving forces of relevance to Meridian. A summary of the STEEP analysis and driving forces is provided in Appendix B – Climate Scenarios on page 48.
4 **Select temperature outcomes and pathways**	We reviewed the 'architecture' of each climate scenario. This resulted in some minor changes from FY23's scenario architectures. For example, we changed the alignment of our Net Zero Evolution scenario from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) 'Divergent Net Zero' scenario (in FY23) to the NGFS 'Net Zero Emissions' scenario (in FY24). This change reflected the removal of the 'Divergent Net Zero' scenario from the latest Phase 4 set of NGFS scenarios published in November 2023. We also updated our climate scenarios to explicitly include assumptions regarding carbon sequestration and negative emissions technology.
5 **Draft narratives and quantify**	The driving forces identified in the STEEP analysis were used to revise and expand the narrative component of each climate scenario. Building on the STEEP analysis, we added a section to each scenario covering implications specific to Meridian across short, medium, and long-term time horizons.
6 **Assess strategic resilience**	Strategic resilience was tested via our annual risk and opportunity assessment process, described in the Strategy section of this report starting on page 8.

In FY26, this process was not re-performed given Meridian's corporate strategy remains unchanged and Meridian's review of the key inputs to the climate scenarios concluded that a complete refresh of the scenarios was not required. Please refer to the Strategy Section on page 8 that outlines the process and changes to Meridian's scenarios in FY26.

ABOVE: Safety boom, Lake Ōhau.

Appendix D – Key assumptions, methodologies, and uncertainties in our climate-related risks and opportunities disclosure

Table D1 – How we measure assets or activities exposed to the risk/aligned with the opportunity

RISK/OPPORTUNITY	METRIC	METHODOLOGY***
TR1 Insufficient flexibility for a fully-renewable electricity system leads to supply shortages	Meridian's share of total New Zealand flexible generation capacity	Available Cover represents the quantity of contracted flexibility available to support Meridian's customer demand during periods of constrained system flexibility, including low hydro inflows, gas constraints and elevated wholesale prices. Available Cover includes contracted demand response, swaptions and other flexibility products. Consumption represents the quantity of contracted flexibility exercised during the reporting period. Both measures are reported in GWh and are intended to indicate Meridian's resilience to system stress events rather than realised climate-related impacts. The metric is subject to estimation uncertainty associated with the classification and quantification of flexibility products and the determination of available cover. Available Cover represents contracted flexibility that may not ultimately be exercised, while Consumption reflects actual market conditions, including hydro inflows, gas availability and wholesale electricity prices. Accordingly, year-on-year movements may reflect changes in operating conditions and management decisions, as well as changes in underlying resilience. The metric should therefore be interpreted as an indicator of access to flexibility under stressed system conditions rather than a prediction of future supply shortages or financial impacts.
TR3 Global supply chain pressures may impact cost and access to goods and services	Supply chain exposure – Transitional Impact	Meridian has not yet undertaken a detailed assessment of its supply chain. Until an assessment is completed that breaks down supply categories and key suppliers, it is assumed the full supply chain is vulnerable to this risk.
TR14 Structural decline in electricity demand from large commercial and industrial customers	Demand from customers consuming >50 GWh as a percentage of Retail contracted sales volume plus NZAS sales volume	The metric is based on the FY26 population of customers consuming >50 GWh per annum. Customers are retained if they switch retailers and are only removed where demand is considered permanently lost due to structural changes in underlying business activity (e.g. industrial closure, production curtailment, offshore relocation, gas constraints or decarbonisation-driven process changes). NZAS sales volume is included in the denominator as NZAS's long-term contractual commitment makes its demand materially less likely to contribute to a demand shortfall scenario.
PR2 Changing seasonal weather patterns increase hydro flow volatility	Wet period volatility	The metric calculates the percentage of days in the year where total inflows are below the 10th percentile average inflow levels at Meridian hydro catchments (dry period) or above three times the median inflow levels (wet period). The metric is considered a proxy to represent the extent of Meridian's hydro inflows which are exposed to this risk.
PR3 Increased severe weather events could damage assets and infrastructure	Assets vulnerable to storms and extreme rainfall	Exposure is estimated using a scenario-based portfolio impact approach. Meridian's generation portfolio is grouped into regional correlation clusters reflecting shared weather exposure and system interdependencies, weighted by FY25 generation output. For each climate scenario, management applies disruption assumptions to the affected regions based on the expected geographic footprint and severity of severe weather events, and aggregates these to derive the proportion of the portfolio impacted.
PR4 Global climate change impacts on supply chain cost and reliability	Supply chain exposure – Physical Impact	Methods and assumptions: Meridian has not yet completed a detailed supply-chain climate risk assessment. Until supplier categories and key sourcing locations are assessed, the full supply chain is assumed to be potentially vulnerable to the physical impacts of climate change.
TO1 Growth in electricity demand through electrification, flexibility and new demand opportunities.	Retail segment as a percentage of Meridian Group operating revenue	Meridian considers the Retail segment of its operations to be 100% aligned with this opportunity due to its role in supplying renewable electricity and supporting customer electrification and demand-side flexibility. The metric is calculated as Retail contracted sales, measured net of distribution costs and hedging, as a proportion of total Meridian Group operating revenue. Retail contracted sales are used as a proxy for the scale of climate opportunity-aligned business activities within the Group. The methodology assumes that all activities undertaken within the Retail segment are aligned with the opportunity and that contracted sales provide a reasonable representation of the relative scale of those activities over time.
TO2 Sustainability leadership and environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance	ESG Capability and Improvement Programme Spend	This metric has been calculated using spend directly linked to Meridian's Sustainability team who managed the ESG improvement programme. Meridian notes across the business there are a wide range of initiatives which link to this opportunity. These have not been included in this calculation. Refer to Capital Deployment metric for capital spend on emissions reduction initiatives.

*** Estimated financial impacts are derived using scenario outputs from the WMO models under the Net Zero – Revolution/Adaptive – Evolution/Hothouse – Devolution scenarios.

Appendix D continued

Table D2 – How we have quantified the anticipated financial impacts of the risk/opportunity

RISK/OPPORTUNITY	METHODOLOGY***
PR2 Changing seasonal weather patterns increase hydro flow volatility	Method examined Meridian's modelled (WMO) physical water flows for 91 climate-adjusted historic inflow sequences, selecting 5th (representing a very dry outcome) and 50th (median inflow scenario) percentile inflows (P5 and P50) for each year, and matching with Meridian's anticipated net revenues for that sequence-year. While the physical gap between P5 and P50 inflows grows, the market impact is expected to diminish as other renewable energy sources grow, reducing hydro's role proportionally. Note there is some overlap with the financial impacts in TR1 in the 2026-2030 timeframe, however the 2031-50 period includes only the impact of the physical inflows, isolated from the whole portfolio. Due to the subjectivity of assumptions and limitations in data accuracy, the anticipated impacts should not be considered precise.
PR3 Increased severe weather events could damage assets and infrastructure.	Anticipated financial impact for PR3 was estimated using a scenario-based expected-loss model that annualises lost energy margin as event frequency × outage duration × portfolio impact × FY25 daily energy margin. Portfolio impact was derived by applying management-assumed disruption shares to FY25 generation weights across defined regional/correlation groups, calibrated to reflect increasing event severity, geographic footprint and system correlation across the scenarios. The estimate is subject to material estimation uncertainty, particularly in the assumed frequency and duration of economically damaging events and the share of the portfolio disrupted, as these inputs require management judgement and are not based on a direct empirical climate-damage dataset. The calculation is limited to lost energy margin and excludes repair costs, capex, insurance effects, secondary economic effects and dynamic wholesale price responses during events.
TR1 Insufficient flexibility for a fully-renewable electricity system leads to supply shortages	Quantification methodology: This calculation is based on high-level estimates of the future energy demand requirements in the power system. We have applied a discounted modelled price per gigawatt hour (GWh) to Meridian's assumed share of demand. There is high uncertainty in these values – demand and pricing forecasts vary in each scenario, The methodology reflects the anticipated uplift in energy revenue ONLY across key areas of focus for Meridian's retail business within the time horizons over the three scenarios – the calculation does not include value-add revenues beyond the additional energy load (i.e, excludes revenue streams beyond an uplift in energy load). Key assumptions and inputs: • Future New Zealand energy demand requirements, with input areas in industrial decarbonisation, EV load, irrigation load and heat pump load. • Meridian's WACC, assumptions around future electricity prices (using time-weighted average price per kilowatt hour), CPI, and Meridian's expected market share.
TR14 Structural decline in electricity demand from large commercial and industrial customers	Anticipated financial impact is derived as the combined effect of (i) reduced large industrial and commercial portfolio volumes (GWh × margin) and (ii) demand-driven wholesale price changes applied to net exposed generation. Demand reductions (5–20%) are based on WMO26 scenarios, with the demand–price relationship anchored to the Devo (Hothouse) scenario (–20% demand; –$61.9/MWh) and scaled proportionally. Volume impacts assume constant margins to isolate demand effects; price impacts are applied to unhedged exposure (5–15%). Results are presented on a short-term cumulative basis reflecting persistence of demand loss once realised. Key uncertainties include demand, price response, hedging levels and margin assumptions; other market drivers are held constant. The potential financial impacts associated with stranded assets have not been explicitly modelled. The analysis does not include asset impairment, write-downs, or changes in carrying values, and is limited to forecast cash flow impacts arising from demand reductions and wholesale price effects.
TO1 Growth in electricity demand through electrification, flexibility and new demand opportunities	Quantification methodology: This calculation is based on high-level estimates of the future energy demand requirements in the power system. We have applied a discounted modelled price per gigawatt hour (GWh) to Meridian's assumed share of demand. There is high uncertainty in these values – demand and pricing forecasts vary in each scenario, The methodology reflects the anticipated uplift in energy revenue ONLY across key areas of focus for Meridian's retail business within the time horizons over the three scenarios – the calculation does not include value-add revenues beyond the additional energy load (i.e, excludes revenue streams beyond an uplift in energy load). Key assumptions and inputs: • Future New Zealand energy demand requirements, with input areas in industrial decarbonisation, EV load, irrigation load and heat pump load. • Meridian's WACC, assumptions around future electricity prices (using time weighted average price per kilowatt hour), CPI, and Meridian's expected market share.

*** Estimated financial impacts are derived using scenario outputs from the WMO models under the Net Zero – Revolution/Adaptive – Evolution/Hothouse – Devolution scenarios.

Appendix E – Climate-related targets, assumptions and uncertainties

Table – E1 Assumptions and uncertainties, underpinning, our climate targets

TARGET/ METRIC	KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND SOURCES OF UNCERTAINTY
Hydro catchment PMP/PMF reviews	Assumes PMP/PMF reviews are undertaken on a 10-year cycle using the Dam Safety Hydrology Group (DSHG) tool. Timing assumes reviews occur in calendar year 2026 (Waitaki) and 2027 (Waiau). Uncertainty relates to modelling assumptions and future climate impacts on extreme rainfall estimates.
Climate risk assessments for key operational and development sites (Nos assessments)	Assumes availability of internal and external expertise to complete assessments. Assessments are only considered complete once reviewed and approved by the relevant business unit General Manager. Uncertainty relates to resourcing constraints and integration of adaptation actions into asset management planning.
Supplier Relationship Management framework (SRM), established and embedded.	Assumes staged rollout of the Supplier Relationship Management framework and suitability of systems for climate risk screening. Uncertainty relates to ERP system capability, sequencing of rollout phases, and dependency on system integration timelines.
MW Growth and returned generation operating capacity from existing assets (MW)	Assumes delivery through a mix of returned assets on extended outages, removal of generation constraints, and growth initiatives. Uncertainty relates to unexpected outages, project delivery timelines, and operational performance. Definitions of recommissioned and growth capacity are applied consistently from the FY23 baseline.
Renewable projects underway	Assumes projects are counted as underway once under construction or once Final Investment Decision (FID) is approved by the Board. Uncertainty relates to cost escalation, regulatory changes, consenting outcomes, transmission access, and climate-related disruptions to infrastructure outside Meridian's direct control.
Retail customer growth	Assumes Meridian's ability to attract and retain customers in competitive markets. Uncertainty relates to customer behaviour, market conditions, and uptake of distributed generation such as private solar.
Public EV charging rollout	Assumes availability of suitable sites, timely grid connections, and access to consenting and government support. Uncertainty relates to network capacity, consenting timelines, site complexity, cost, and changes in government policy affecting EV uptake.
Demand-flex product uptake	Assumes expansion of network and metering eligibility and development of digital capability to connect customers to flexibility value pools. Uncertainty relates to network company incentives, customer participation rates, and technology deployment.
S&P Dow Jones ESG index inclusion	Assumes continued improvement in relative ESG performance compared with global peers. Uncertainty relates to changes in index methodology, peer performance, and survey participation. No assumption is made that increased spend alone will drive improved outcomes.

Appendix E continued

Table E2 – Assumptions and uncertainties, underpinning project targets

TARGET	KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND SOURCES OF UNCERTAINTY
Forever Forests	Annual forestry-based carbon removal credits (tCO_2e). Sources of uncertainty include: The scope of potential future policy direction and guidance on voluntary carbon markets. Survival rate of plants. Any significant delays in delivery of seedlings. Method of calculation: Based on annual carbon credits issued to Meridian, measured relative to a FY21 baseline and assessed against stated target levels. Reported amounts reflect annual tranches of carbon credits issued to Meridian. Increases over time are driven by forest maturation and additional planting.
Ruakākā Solar renewable generation project	These targets form part of a wider suite of environmental and operational metrics defined in the Project's Sustainability Management Plan (SMP). The metrics presented have been selected as representative indicators of construction-phase resource efficiency and emissions-related performance. Emissions associated with construction are presented included within Scope 3 One-off Construction emissions in Meridian's GHG Inventory in Appendix A and in the Greenhouse gas emissions section under Metrics and Targets.
	Diesel intensity (L/m^3): Metric uses a static 2.70 $kgCO_2e$ per litre of diesel Based on contractor-reported fuel use and earthworks volumes. Reflects fuel-related construction emissions only. Subject to data accuracy, boundary definition, and operational variability.
	Waste: Based on contractor and waste provider reporting. Subject to classification and completeness; reflects resource efficiency and does not quantify emissions impacts.

Table – E3 Assumptions and methodology underpinning scope 3 intensity target

TARGET	METHODOLOGY AND UNCERTAINTIES
Reduce Scope 3 emissions 51.6% per MW of installed generation capacity by FY30 from a FY21 baseline (excluding one-off construction emissions, investments and Transmission and Distribution Scope 3 emissions).	Scope 3 emissions intensity is calculated annually as operational Scope 3 emissions (tCO_2e) divided by installed generation capacity (MW), using GHG inventory data adjusted to exclude construction, investments, and supplier Scope 3 (Transpower and Lines), with these suppliers' emissions reduced to Scope 1 and 2 only. Lines company adjustments rely on estimated Scope 1/2 proportions (40% for FY21–FY24, updated to 36% in FY25 based on improved data), while installed MW is sourced from assured ESG disclosures (GRI-aligned) and includes only operational generation assets. The methodology is subject to uncertainty from reliance on assumed Lines emissions splits, variability and completeness of supplier-reported data, and boundary exclusions that mean the metric does not align with total reported Scope 3 emissions, limiting comparability

Appendix F – New Zealand Climate Standards compliance

This index is provided as a navigational aid to identify where Meridian's disclosures address the relevant requirements of NZ CS 1, NZ CS 2 and NZ CS 3. It does not reproduce the full text of the standards and should be read together with the referenced sections of this Climate-related Disclosure.

NZCS1	DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT	LOCATION	PAGE(S)
Para 7-9	Governance oversight and management's role	Governance	25-27
Para 12	Current climate-related impacts and current financial impacts	Business Context; Managing our assets; Climate-related risks and opportunities	5-7, 10-18
Para 13	Scenario analysis undertaken	Strategy; Appendix B – Climate Scenarios	8, 48-56
Para 14	Climate-related risks and opportunities over short, medium and long-term	Strategy; Climate-related risks and opportunities	8-18
Para 15	Anticipated impacts and anticipated financial impacts	Climate-related risks and opportunities	8-18
Para 16	Transition plan aspects of strategy	Strategy; Capital deployment	8-10, 24
Para 18-19	Risk management processes	Appendix C – Risk Management	54-56
Para 22	Metric categories	Metrics and Targets; Climate-related risks and opportunities; Capital deployment; Governance	8-27
Para 23	Targets and performance	Metrics and Targets; Appendix E	19-24, 59-60
Para 24	GHG emissions methodology, consolidation approach, factors and exclusions	Metrics and Targets; Appendix A – GHG Inventory	19-20, 29-47
Para 25-26	Assurance of GHG emissions	Metrics and Targets; Appendix A – GHG Inventory	20, 44, 63-66

NZCS2	DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT	LOCATION	PAGE(S)
Para 23	Adoption provisions	About this report	3

NZCS3	DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT	LOCATION	PAGE(S)
Para 15-19	Location of disclosures and cross-referencing	About this report; Appendix F	3,61
Para 21-24	Reporting entity, value chain, currency and reporting period	About this report; Strategy; Appendix C	3, 8-18, 54-56
Para 40-45	Comparatives, trend analysis, changes and restatements	Metrics and Targets; Appendix A – GHG Inventory	19-25, 29-47
Para 49-50	Methods, assumptions and uncertainty	Appendix A; Appendix D; Appendix E	38, 54-55
Para 51 (a) (i)-(v)	Scenario narratives, time horizons, pathways, appropriateness and data sources	Appendix B – Climate Scenarios	48-53
Para 51 (b) (i)-(iv)	Scenario analysis process, governance, modelling and external involvement	Strategy; Appendix C – Risk Management	8, 54-56
Para 52-54	GHG methods, assumptions, uncertainty and base year restatements	Appendix A – GHG Inventory	29-47
Para 55-56	Statement of compliance	About this report	3

Appendix G – Additional decarbonisation initiatives

Sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) certificates (not applied to inventory)

SAF certificates are disclosed for information purposes only and do not alter reported Scope 3 Category 6 emissions.

SAF Certificates purchased at 30 June 2026

METRIC	UNIT	FY26
Scope 3 Category 6 – Business travel emissions	tCO_2e	1,075
Air Travel	tCO_2e	884
SAF certificates purchased / retired[52]	certificates (or tCO_2e equivalent)	44

Scope 3 Category 6 – Business travel emissions include both air travel and taxi related emissions, air travel is shown separately in the table for accuracy and comparability with SAF credits purchased.

SAF credits acquired via Air New Zealand using a book-and-claim approach represent a contractual claim to the lifecycle emissions benefits associated with sustainable aviation fuel used within the aviation system. These benefits are calculated using IATA well-to-wake (WTW) methodology (refer to the following document for details – IATA Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) Accounting & Reporting Methodology) and are attributed to Meridian. They are disclosed separately, with no adjustment made to reported Scope 3 emissions.

52. SAF claim independently retired through the SAFc Assure registry (Unique Retirement Reference: 38298012_1780959914053; Retirement Date: 9 June 2026).

Independent Assurance Report

The Audit Office
Te Mana Arotake

To the shareholders of Meridian Energy Limited on the GHG Emissions disclosed in its Group Climate Statements (also referred to as 'Climate-related Disclosures') 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 Meridian Energy Limited (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group'). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Anthony Smith, using the staff and resources of Deloitte Limited, to carry out an assurance engagement, on his behalf, on:

- the greenhouse gas emissions ('GHG emissions') disclosed in the Group Climate Statements 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 Emissions Inventory Report, included in Appendix A to the Group Climate Statements (the 'additional GHG disclosures') for the year ended 30 June 2026, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the International Standard ISO 14064-1 Greenhouse gases – *Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organisation level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)* (collectively the 'Applicable Criteria'). For Scope 3 GHG 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 19
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 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 sources of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (if applicable), including facilities, operations or assets with a justification for their exclusion.	Page 19 to 20, Appendix A (Pages 32 to 34, 39 to 40)
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.	Page 19 to 20, Appendix A (Pages 34, 40 to 41)
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.	Appendix A (Pages 29 to 47)

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 19
Additional requirements for the disclosures of gross GHG emissions per paragraph 24 (a) to (d) of NZ CS 1, being: • The statement describing that 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.	Page 19 to 20, Appendix A (Pages 32 to 33, 35 to 40)
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 19 to 20, Appendix A (Pages 35 to 41)
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.	Appendix A (Pages 29 to 47)

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 and FY21 on page 19 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 mandatory GHG disclosures for FY25 on page 19 was assured by Deloitte Limited on behalf of the Auditor-General.

The comparative additional GHG disclosures for FY25, FY24, FY23, and FY21 on page 42 was assured by Deloitte Limited in the firm's own capacity under International Standard on *Assurance Engagements (NZ) 3410: Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements* ('ISAE (NZ) 3410'). Deloitte Limited expressed unmodified reports dated 26 August 2025, 27 August 2024, 28 August 2023 and 24 August 2021 respectively.

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 Statements, 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 Statements 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 A to the Group Climate Statements 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 Statements 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 Statements 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 emissions mandatory disclosures, and limited assurance over the Scope 3 emissions mandatory 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 emissions 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 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.
- 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.
- The additional GHG disclosures included a deduction from the Group's emissions for the year of 162,199 tonnes of CO_2e relating to offsets. We have performed procedures to determine as to whether these offsets were acquired during the year, and whether the description of them in the additional GHG disclosures is a reasonable summary of the relevant contracts and related documentation. We have not, however, perform any procedures regarding the external practitioners of these offsets, and express no conclusion about whether the offsets have resulted, or will result, in a reduction of 162,199 tonnes of CO_2e.
- 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 20, pages 34 to 38, and page 41, 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 Statements contain 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 Statements on pages 1 to 18, 21 to 28, and 48 to 62, 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 other assignments for the Group in the areas of the interim review of the financial statements, supervisor reporting, equity securities register, fixed rate bonds registers, the sustainability content in the Integrated Report prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative Sustainability Reporting Standards, vesting of the executive long-term incentive plan, the solvency return of Meridian Energy Captive Insurance Limited and an agreed upon procedures engagement for Meridian Energy Captive Insurance Limited.

We also carried out non-assurance assignments for the Group relating to cyber security services, other training services and services to the Corporate Taxpayers Group of which Meridian Energy Limited is a member. These engagements and services are compatible with those independence requirements.

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. These engagements and services have not impaired our independence as assurance practitioner of the Group. Other than these engagements and services, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Group.

Anthony Smith

Partner
for Deloitte Limited
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand

25th August 2026