Contact Energy

International investor roadshow

October / November 2026

Image: Tauhara Geothermal Power Station

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Contact Energy is one of New Zealand's most significant companies

CEN:NZX/ASX

4th Largest NZX Company[1]

Contact Energy is dual-listed on NZX and the ASX

S&P Global and MSCI

Continued representation within key DJ BIC Asia Pacific and MSCI indices

Shareholder returns

Annual total shareholder return of 13% over the last 10 years[2]

Resilient, highly renewable generation portfolio

- Generation 98% renewable in FY26 (up from 81% in FY21).
- Diversified geothermal, hydro, solar and battery portfolio.
- Gas and diesel peaking capacity adds resilience.
- Strong cash flow generation backed by operating performance and renewable geothermal baseload.

Positioned to capture NZ electricity market opportunity

- Deep relationships with industrial customers that are electrifying process heat.
- Partnered with CDC to explore 250MW data centre development option at Stratford.
- Proven specialist geothermal developer: 1.9TWh new geothermal online in last 2 years.
- 11TWh p.a. pipeline of wind, solar and geothermal development options.

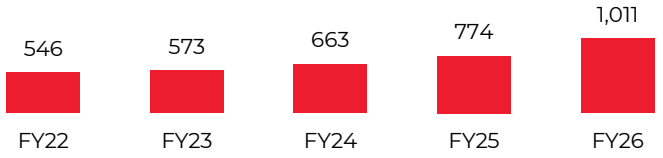
Strong, diversified balance sheet to support growth

S&P BBB

- Investment-grade rating and leverage discipline.
- 3 debt capital market jurisdictions.
- Sustainable finance leadership with green bonds and strong sustainability ratings.
- Existing hybrids, with further hybrid capacity available.

Track record of consistent earnings and dividend growth

Underlying EBITDAF, $M[3]



DPS	35cps	40cps	>50cps
	FY23	FY26	FY31e[4]

1. Based on free-float market capitalisation. | 2. Source Bloomberg. Assumes all dividends are reinvested on issue. | 3. Underlying EBITDAF excludes the impacts in FY23-FY25 from movements in an onerous contract provision relating to the Ahuroa Gas Storage facility (AGS). | 4. All future dividend decisions are at the discretion of the Board at the time.

We own operate and develop low-cost, long-life renewable generation and storage assets, meeting the evolving needs of our customers

12TWh
mean generation[1]
~98% renewable

7
geothermal stations
+ 1 under construction

26
hydro schemes

4
controlled storage lakes

1
solar farm
+1 under construction

1
battery
+ 1 under construction

3
thermal peaking stations

4
product verticals with electricity, gas, broadband and mobile

700k
total customer connections[2]

1,421
employees[3]

167
community organisations supported in FY26

59k
shareholders

3
debt capital market jurisdictions

Note: All figures, unless specified, as at 30 June 2026.
1. Mean generation volume from Contact's operational plant as well as wind and geothermal PPAs as at the date of this presentation i.e. excludes plant under construction. Volume is based on normal hydro and wind conditions and excludes any assumptions for planned maintenance outages or generation that may be acquired on-market. | 2. Customer connections include Simply Energy connections as at 30 June 2026. | 3. Includes Western Energy employees.

Leading New Zealand's renewable energy future

Strategic pillars

Extend our advantage as NZ's geothermal leader
Scale on high-quality existing fields, explore new options, and continue to improve our cost-leadership position

Lead on new flexibility in NZ
Accelerate batteries, build advantage in hydro flex and maintain gas flex, optimising our portfolio in real time

Build into new demand with wind and solar
Deliver lowest-cost diversified wind and rapidly deploy solar, anchored on long-term industrial partnerships

Lead the energy transition at home
Empower our customers to shift energy use, while making every interaction easy and personal

Enablers

Empowered people and leaders
Unite our people behind Contact31+ and develop NZ's best energy leaders

Relationships with our stakeholders
Maintain enduring trust with stakeholders, investing for secure, affordable renewable energy while upholding our environmental commitment

Tech advantage
Establish a distinctive edge in data and AI on a simplified and secure technology platform

Productivity
Drive disciplined growth by simplifying processes and deploying automation

Underpinned by continued operational excellence across our diverse and resilient portfolio

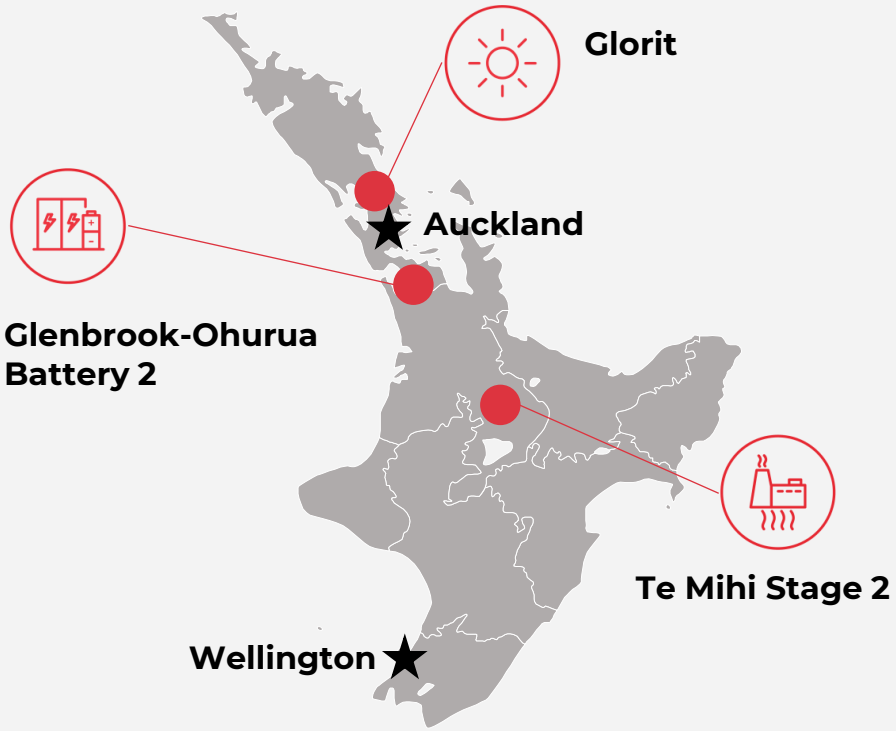
Values

- Own the future
- Brave humility
- Performance edge

Our renewable investment programme continues

Current projects under construction represent ~$1.3b of investment[1], ~0.5TWh of net new generation

Under construction:



Glorit Solar

150MWac / 287GWh p.a.

Target online Q4 CY28

Target IRR >12% at FID[2]

- Financial close reached in June 2026.
- Early works underway.
- Notice to proceed issued to EPC contractor.

Glenbrook-Ohurua Battery 2

200MW / 400MWh

Target online Q1 CY28

Target IRR >10% at FID[3]

- Construction underway. Earthworks began March 2026.
- Battery packs under construction with lithium price locked in second half 2025.

Te Mihi Stage 2 Geothermal

101MW / ~840GWh p.a.

(~200GWh net uplift)[4]

Target online Q3 CY27

Target IRR ~10% at FID[3]

- Steamfield separator, heat exchangers and turbines for the first unit installed. Cooling tower near complete.
- Delays being incurred in equipment delivery, in part due to global shipping constraints.
- Target online remains Q3 CY27.

Recent projects – Continuous build programme since 2021:

Tauhara
Online May 2024
+1,450GWh p.a.

Te Huka 3
Online Dec 2024
+430GWh p.a.

Glenbrook-Ohurua Battery 1
Online Mar 2026
+100MW / 200MWh

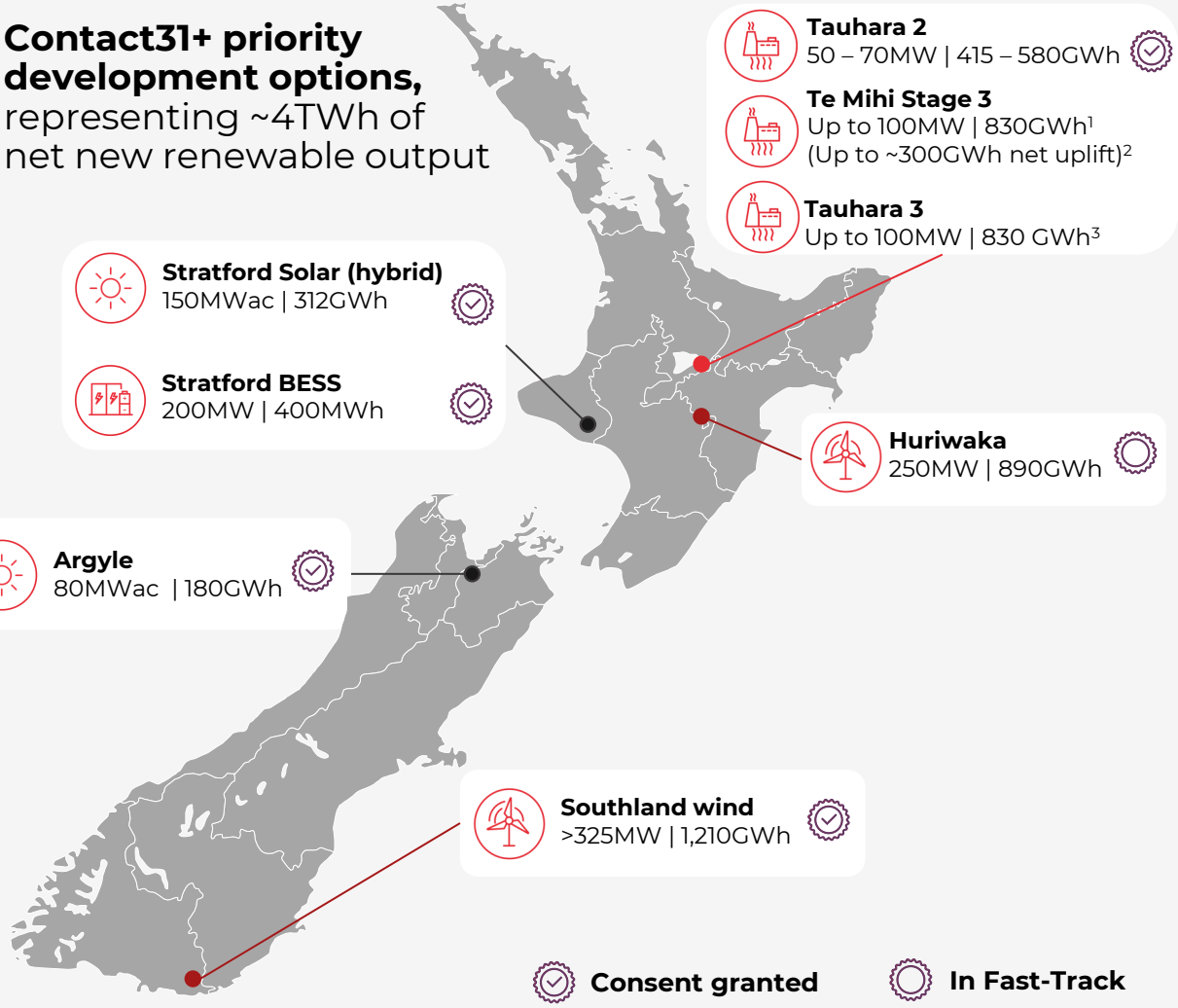
Kōwhai Park
Online Sep 2026
+275GWh p.a.

1. Total construction cost over the life of the projects including joint venture and project financing (solar). | 2. Target Contact IRR includes joint venture returns and margin on acquired generation. Return on acquired generation will ultimately depend on sales channel and market conditions. | 3. Representing target ungeared project IRRs. | 4. Indicative average uplift from new generation accounting for the planned partial closure of Wairakei geothermal station.

We are advancing 4TWh+ of priority development options to meet new demand opportunities

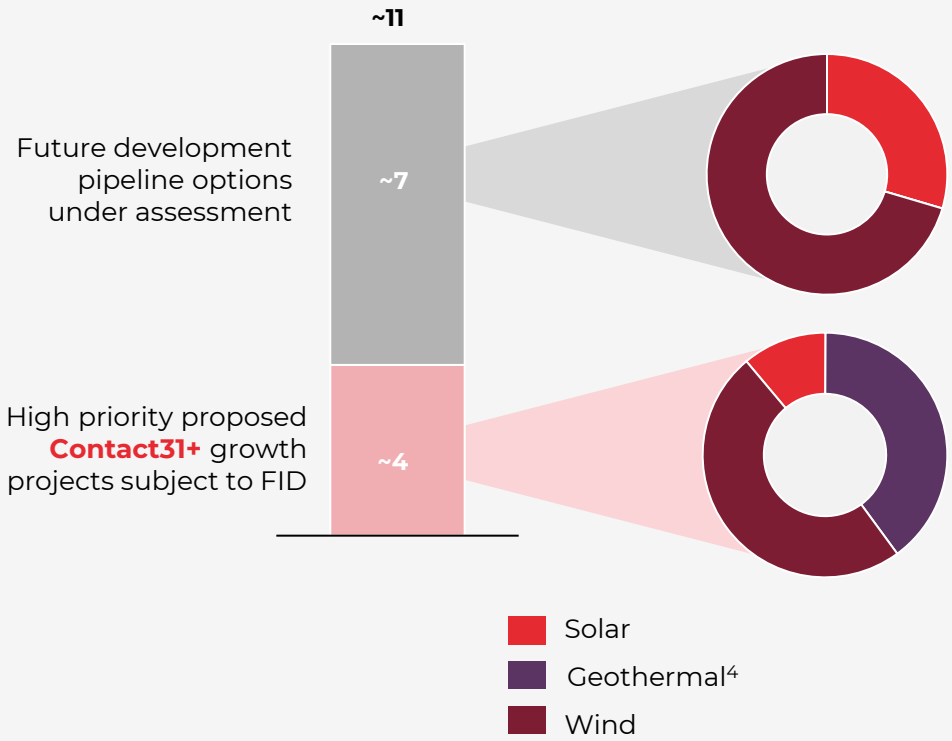
And can draw additional projects from our 11TWh+ total pipeline to meet acceleration in customer needs

Contact31+ priority development options, representing ~4TWh of net new renewable output



Total uncommitted generation pipeline of 11TWh+, provides optionality to accelerate with demand

Renewable generation development pipeline options, TWh



1. Ultimate size is subject to additional consented mass-take. | 2. Represents potential net uplift in output after accounting for the planned closure of the Wairakei geothermal station. | 3. Fluid take is partially consented. Ultimate size is dependent on additional land access and consented mass-take. | 4. Te Mihi Stage 3 is included on a net uplift basis.

A pathway is in place for NZAS to act as long-term customer underpinning our TTWh+ Southland Wind Farm

Contact is advancing strategic partner identification and targeting mid-2027 for Final Investment Decision

Electricity stats

Up to
55 Turbines

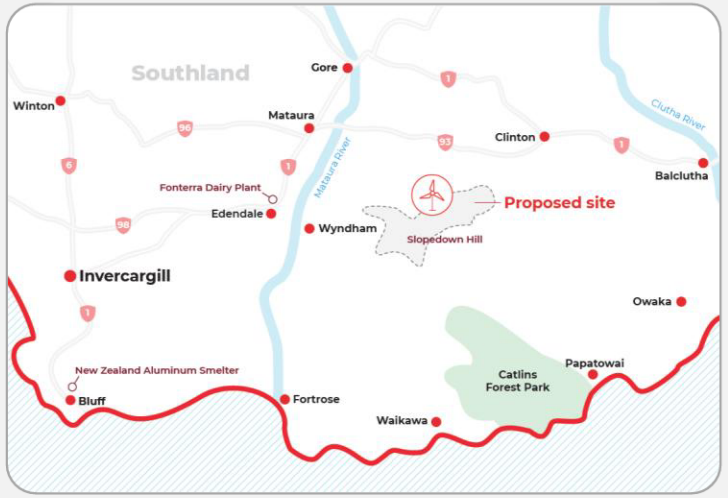
>325MW
total capacity

Average annual output expected to be
>1,210GWh

Project updates

Consent approved April 2026.

Specialised infrastructure advisor, Mafic, appointed to run identification and selection process for a strategic partner for Contact's extensive wind pipeline.



We have engaged a shortlist of **credible wind partners.**

Non-binding letter of intent (LOI) signed with Rio Tinto for a PPA to support the **potential restart of 50MW Line 4 potline at New Zealand Aluminium Smelter (NZAS).**

The impacts of the energy transition are apparent in the New Zealand electricity market

Gas supply is declining rapidly

Domestic **gas production has fallen 31%** since 2024 (17% CAGR reduction). Recent drilling campaigns have been unable to arrest this trend.

New demand is emerging

Since 2021 (last 5 years) demand growth has averaged 0.3% p.a. **Large-scale committed and prospective new industrial demand** is largely yet to come online.

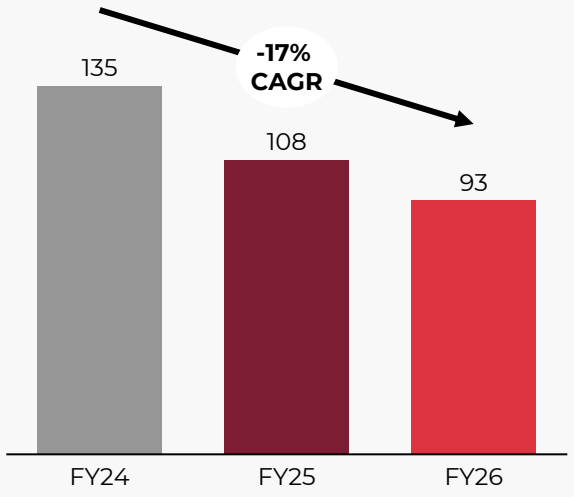
The electricity market is increasingly renewable

Thermal share of generation ~7%[1] in FY26, the lowest since the market was introduced. This reflected high hydro inflows and wind conditions during the period and renewable investment in recent years.

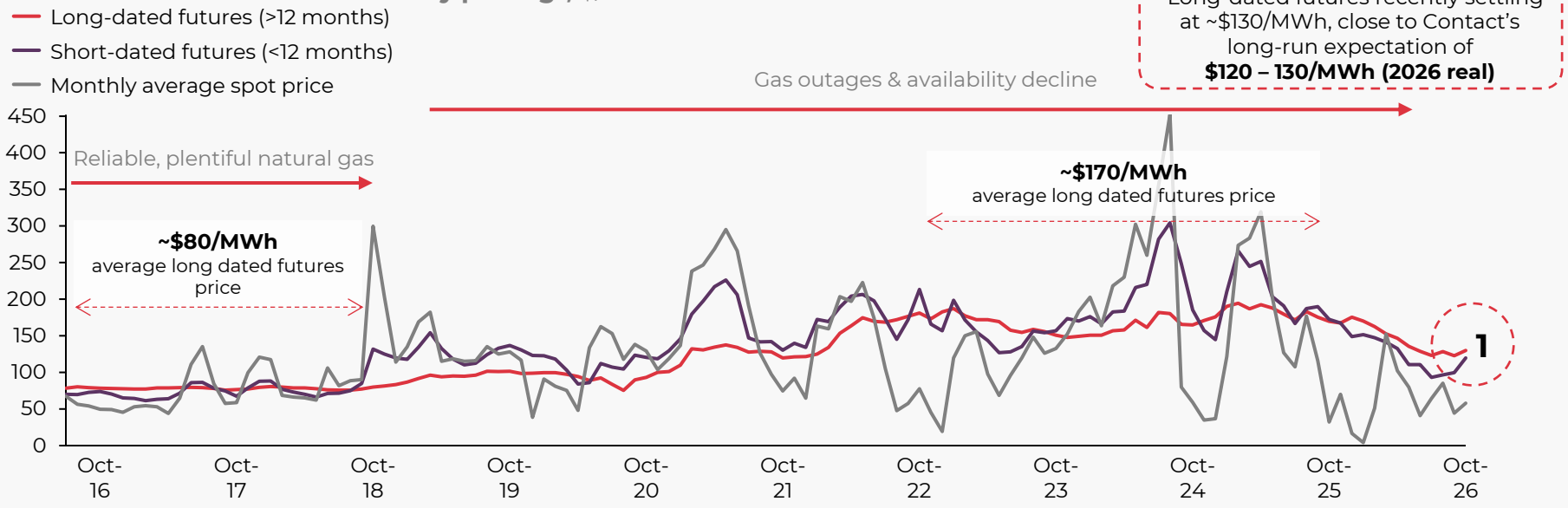
Pricing volatility and seasonal spread have increased

Higher renewable generation is leading to **wider seasonal pricing spreads** as thermal (often the marginal price setter when operational) shifts to operating in winter.

Annual gas production, PJ



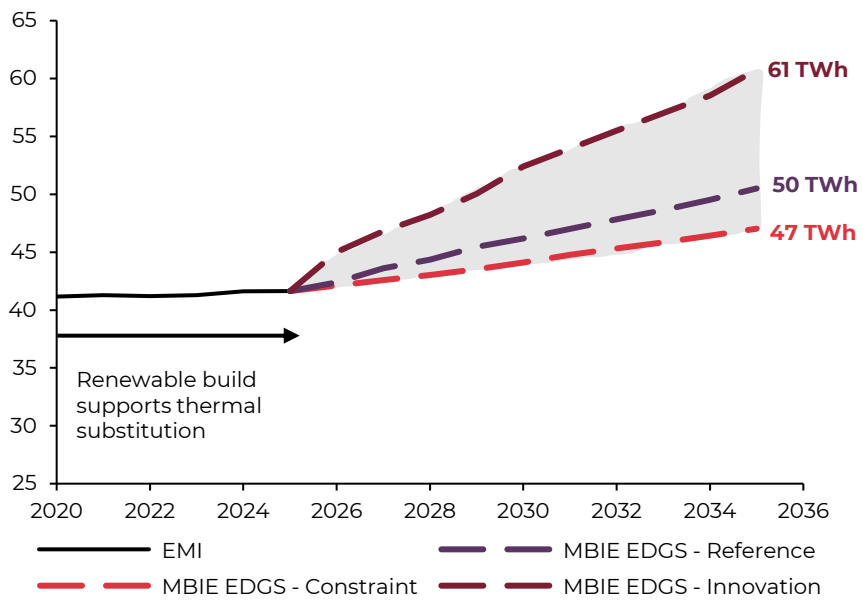
Wholesale and futures electricity pricing[2], $/MWh



Sources: EMI wholesale price data (OTA node), EMI demand data, EMI Generation output by plant, MBIE electricity & gas statistics.
1. Thermal share of generation is calculated using EMI generation output by plant, excluding non-identified generation of 2.9TWh (non-grid generation and losses). For FY26, the calculation is based on 2.8 TWh of thermal generation (including gas and coal) and total grid-connected generation of 41.2 TWh. | 2. October 2026 represents month to date pricing up to 16 October 2026.

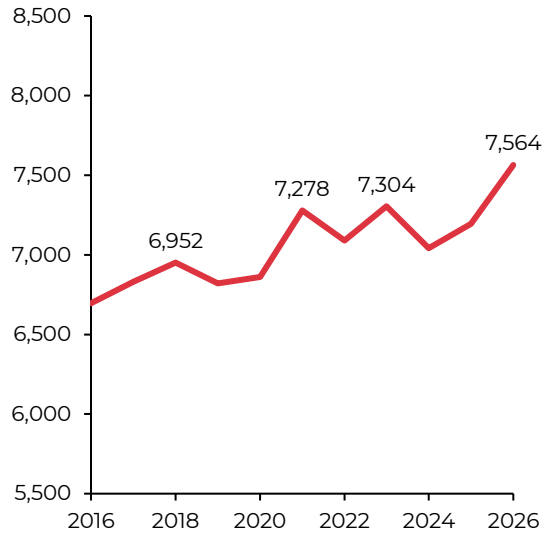
Demand for new electricity is expected to be driven by electrification and digitalisation

Electricity demand scenarios, TWh



MBIE's scenarios range from 47–61 TWh by 2035, reflecting different potential pathways for electrification, economic growth, EV adoption, industrial demand, and large new loads such as data centres.

Peak electricity demand, MW, annual peak half hour



Growth in peak electricity demand has been driven primarily by residential usage, broadly in line with population growth.

Why it matters?

- System capacity must meet peak demand (not average).
- Higher peaks require investment in generation, storage and networks.
- Increases the value of flexible capacity (hydro, batteries, demand response).

Key drivers across various market scenarios

Data centres represent a significant demand opportunity, with ~1GW of proposed load currently progressing through Transpower's pipeline.

Metals: Contact has signed a LOI with Rio Tinto for a PPA to support the potential restart of idle ~50 MW Line 4 potline at the NZ Aluminium Smelter.

Dairy electrification: Fonterra plans to phase out coal by 2037. It is replacing gas-fired heat at Whareroa and Edgecumbe and installing new electric boilers at Waitoa.

Residential: Stats NZ forecasts population grow of over 1% p.a. over the next 20 years.

EVs expected to reach >40% of New Zealand's light passenger vehicle fleet over the same period (3.7% in 2026).[2]

Sources: EMI demand data, MBIE - Electricity Demand and Generation Scenarios, Tanspower Load and other projects data. Transpower Te Kanapu Future Scenarios (June 2026). Fonterra decarbonisation press release. NZ Stats National population projections.

1. MBIE scenarios are defined as: **Reference** - Current trends continue with anticipated changes. **Innovation -** Current economic trends continue, alongside accelerated technological uptake and learning rates. **Constraint -** International trends leave little room for domestic growth or innovation. I 2. Transpower Te Kanapu Future Scenarios (June 2026). Median EV share of the light passenger vehicle (LPV) fleet across the five scenarios in 2046.

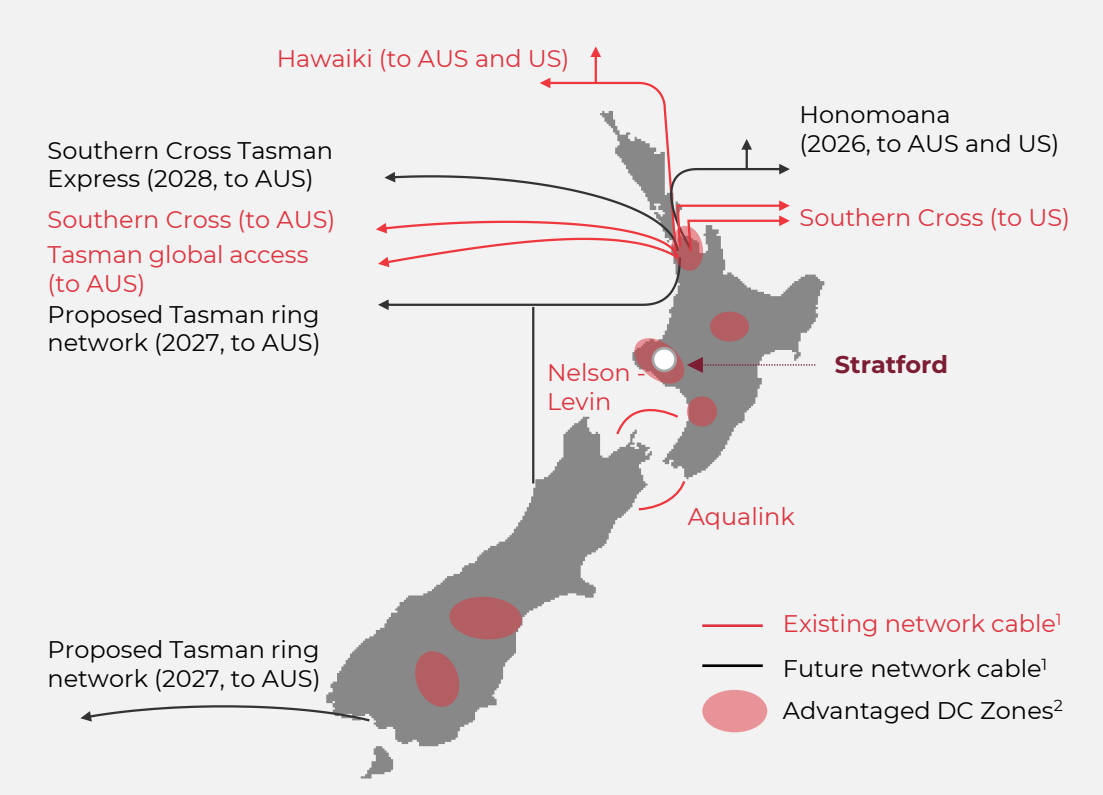
The nature of the data centre growth opportunity in New Zealand has evolved

With lower sensitivity to latency for AI workloads, and a growing fibre network, New Zealand is well positioned to capture a share of global data centre growth

AI is changing the scale, location and scope of data centres

	Workloads	Location	Scale	NZ example
From small 10-20MW domestic cloud centres … **(What we have today)**	Domestic enterprise and cloud for local business	Built in major cities close to users to minimise latency	**10–20MW facilities**	CDC Silverdale 20MW:
… to >100MW centres for global AI workloads **(Where we're going)**	Global AI workloads growing rapidly, creating export opportunity, powered by renewables	Built in regional hubs connecting directly to transmission for latency tolerant compute	**Scaled facilities up to 1,000MW**	CDC's 250MW proposal at Stratford: Datagrid's 280MW proposal in Southland

New Zealand offers six strategically advantaged zones for data centre development, and has a growing sub-sea fibre-optic network



Sources: BCG report "New Zealand: A Destination for Data" (2026); BCG report "Data Centres as Strategic Infrastructure" (2026).
1. Destinations listed are the first main location the cable connects to, before connecting into wider global network. Some cables also connect to small island states before listed destinations | 2. Illustrative only. Zone advantages include sites with rural farmland parcels (not sensitive or conservation land), neighbouring sub-stations where there is grid capacity to serve new load and viable pathways to fibre connectivity.

New Zealand is an internationally competitive location for large-scale data centres hosting AI workloads

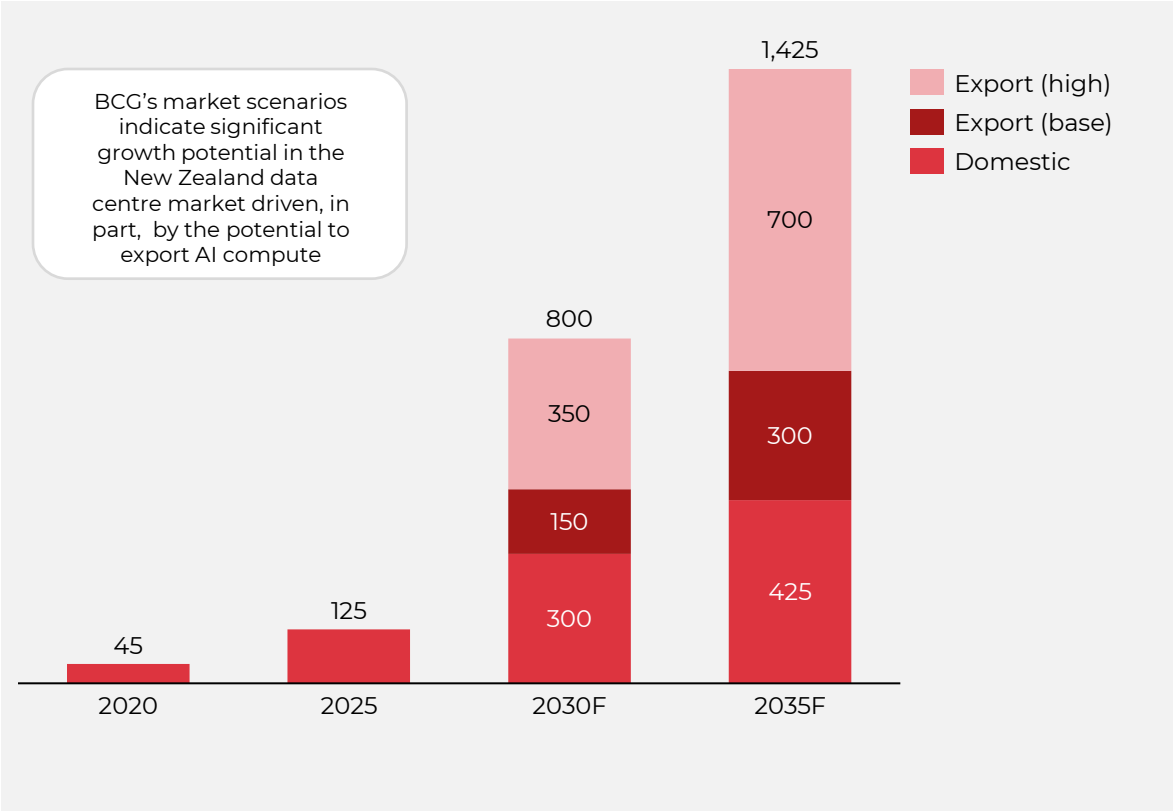
Investment drivers	Key components	New Zealand's competitive position (BCG analysis)
Rapid speed	Grid connection	**1–3 years for grid connection** vs 2–5+ years for other developed countries
	Permitting	**Fast track permitting programmes** for infrastructure, including data centres
	Generation supply	**Generation to power ~1GW DC equivalent under construction / shovel-ready**
Competitive cost	Energy	**Cost competitive 100% firmed** energy contracts
	Land	**Abundant land**; 10% larger than UK & only 5m people; **cost on par with peers**
	Construction	**Construction cost on par with peers**
Advantaged sites	Transmission availability	**>1GW of grid capacity available within 1-2 years** across 6 advantaged zones[1]
	Connectivity	**4 existing subsea cables; 4 new cables** under development, including by Google
	Climate, water & resources	**Abundant water;** mild climate enables **cooling efficiency**
Supportive policy	Taxes, duties & tariffs	**Low/zero tariff**; 20% immediate CAPEX depreciation; favorable thin cap
	Business environment	**8th out of 82 countries** in the EIU's 2024 Business Environment Rankings
Sustainable & secure	Energy sustainability	**95%+ renewable electricity supply by 2027** – 1 of 3 developed countries
	Data security	**1 of only 7 non-EU countries recognised by EU** for adequate data protection
	Political stability	**Very low risk; Moody's Aaa**; 2nd in EIU's Global Democracy Index

Source: BCG report "New Zealand: A Destination for Data" (2026).
[1] North Waikato, Taupo, Taranaki, Manawatu, South Canterbury, Central Otago.

The potential for data centre expansion in NZ would be underpinned by additionality and sustainable development

Large scale data centre demand would unlock new renewable development from extensive pipelines in the NZ market

New Zealand data centre market, with future export scenarios, 2020-2035
Data centre computing capacity, MW



Source: BCG report "New Zealand: A Destination for Data" (2026).

Key development principles expected to unlock export scenarios
Contact's view of the 'bottom lines' for data centre development

1. New data centre demand is matched by incremental renewable energy, built from extensive NZ pipelines
2. Data centres pay their share of transmission costs, uplifting utilisation and spreading costs over a wider base
3. Customers pay a fair price for power, reflecting the cost of building new firmed renewable electricity
4. Operations are environmentally sustainable, including through the use of closed loop cooling systems (limiting water use)
5. Local communities benefit, including through skilled job creation both in the construction phase and ongoing
6. Enduring value is created in the regions and for New Zealand

We have partnered with CDC to explore data centre development at our highly strategic Stratford site

Following the March 2026 closure of the TCC gas plant, we are taking steps to leverage the unique combination of grid capacity, scalable land, renewable development options and diverse fibre connectivity at our Stratford site

Contact and CDC will seek resource consent for a 250MW data centre[1]. It would be supported by co-located battery storage development and new generation from Contact's 11TWh development pipeline. The data centre would feature CDC's fully closed-loop cooling technology keeping operational water use exceptionally low. Current activities focus on consenting, site and infrastructure design, customer engagement and development planning.

Solar and battery development options

150MWac / 312GWh p.a. solar farm consented, with DC coupled batteries potentially providing up to 750MWh storage.[2]

500MW grid-scale battery capacity consented.

High-capacity fibre connection

Diverse high-capacity fibre, both terrestrial and subsea, provides connection to Auckland where New Zealand's international cables land.

Favourable environmental conditions

Site altitude lowers peak temperatures, supporting data centre PUE.[4]

Local climate supports rain harvesting opportunity enabling net-zero water consumption.

Available transmission capacity

350MW transmission capacity available within 1-2 years with minimal substation work.

600MW expected to be available within 2-3 years following planned upgrades.[3]

Land owned and under option

Existing site complemented by significant adjacent land options.

Able to support scalable renewable and load growth opportunities.

Long-term member of the community

50 years operating in the Stratford community.

Long-standing relationships with local stakeholders including councils and tangata whenua.

Note: The operation of Contact's existing 200MW fast-start gas peaking assets at Stratford is not impacted by the data centre concept.
1. IT / compute load of 250MW and approximately 350MW total load including ancillary load at peak times (subject to final design). | 2. Based on batteries with 5-hour duration. | 3. BCG analysis based on Transpower data and disclosures. | 4. Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE).

Our capital allocation framework is resilient and accretive

Capital allocation priorities

Fund core operations
BAU sustaining capex $110–120M p.a. average (2025 real)

Preserve financial strength
Maintain BBB credit rating; Net debt/EBITDAF target 2.6–2.8x (upper limit 3.0x).

Deliver dividends from cash flows
Payout 80–100% rolling four-year OFCF[1]; consider buybacks when leverage sustainably below target and if further dividends are unimputed

Invest for growth and transition
Allocate to projects exceeding target returns; prioritise renewables and flexibility + timebound enhancements

Growth investment commitments

Maintain investment discipline and flexibility
Investments **to exceed target return thresholds** and respond to **market signals** (including demand for PPAs and strong business performance)

Prioritise balance sheet
Strategic assets held **on balance sheet** to preserve control

Non-core assets financed **off balance sheet** to share risk and improve returns

Investor metrics

Hurdle rates
Project returns >10% (or WACC + 200–300bps+)

ROIC trajectory
+300bps uplift by **FY31**

Operating free cash flow
Maintain **55% - 60%** of **EBITDAF**

Sources of balance sheet capacity to fund growth

Grow **EBITDAF** for higher **debt market** capacity

Operating Free Cash Flow in excess of committed dividends

Hybrids for equity credit

Additional equity – **DRP**

Appendix 1

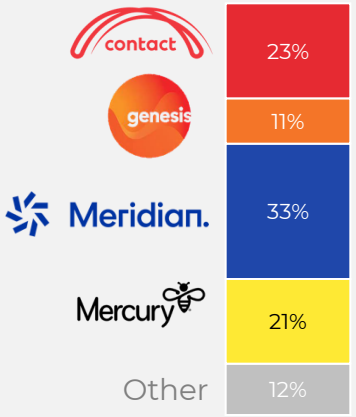
Supporting information, New Zealand electricity sector

NZ's electricity market comprises competitive generation and retailing supported by regulated distribution

Rising regulated pass-through costs for transmission and distribution make up a large portion of the customer bill

Competitive

4 Major generators[1]



Spot electricity pool

Regulated monopolies

1 National transmission grid operator

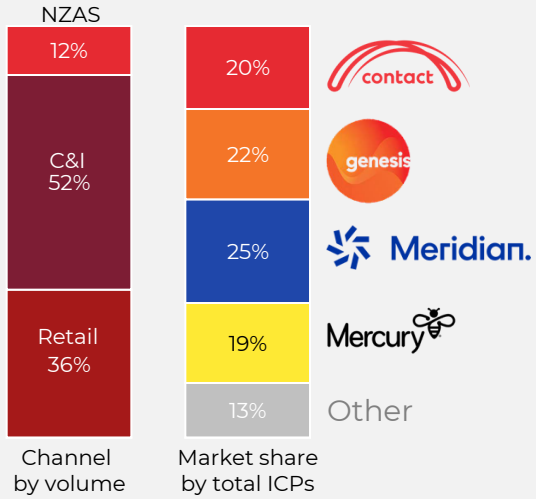
TRANSPOWER

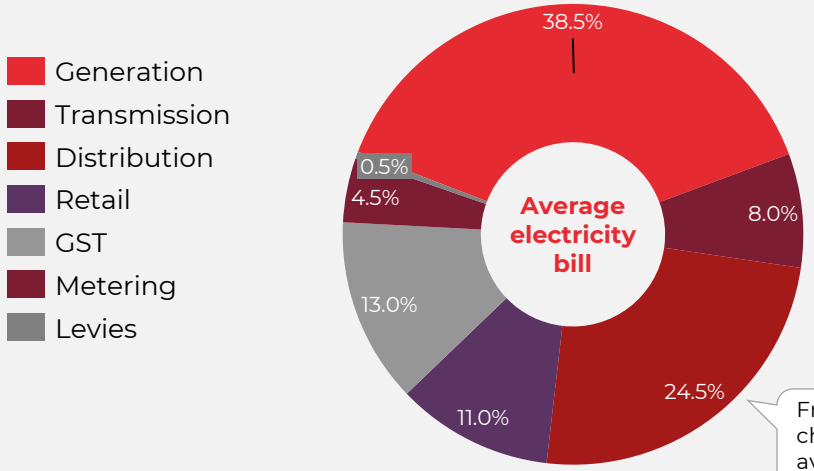
29 Distribution businesses

Competitive

8 Retailers over 50k connections

2.4 Million consumers





From 1 April 2025, Commerce-Commission-approved changes to network charges began to take effect, increasing household bills by $10-25 per month on average (depending on region and usage profile). Costs are increasing annually.

Sources: Major generators' FY26 Annual and Operating Reports, Electricity Authority, EMI and Commerce Commission.
1. Excludes PPA purchases and market acquired generation.

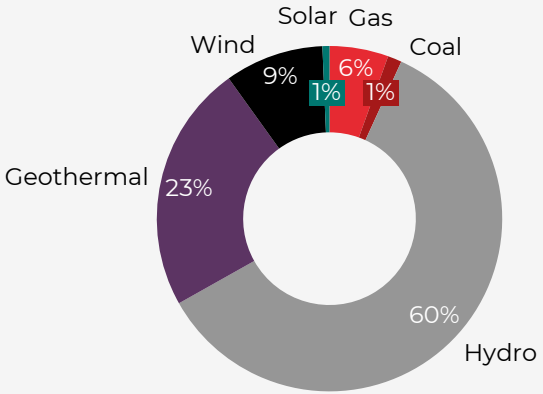
New Zealand's electricity supply is highly renewable

Stored energy reserves, including gas and coal, remain important sources of system resilience in dry periods

Generation share by technology[1], %

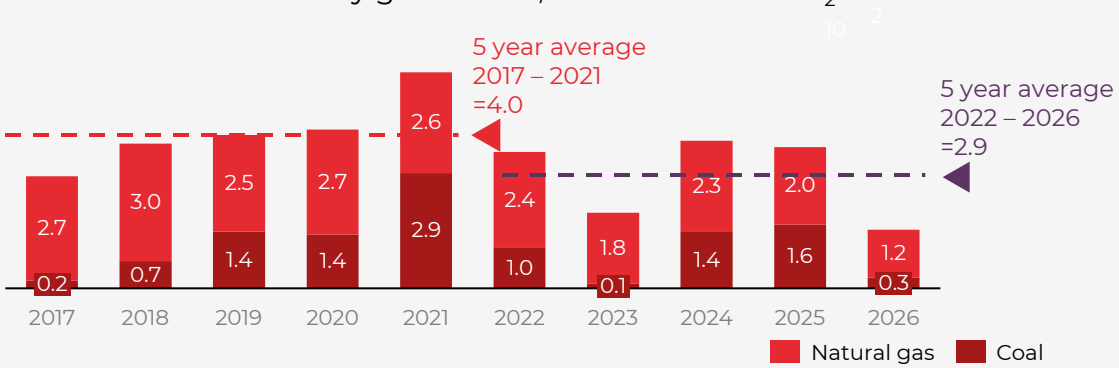
41.2 TWh

Total national electricity generation FY26 [1]

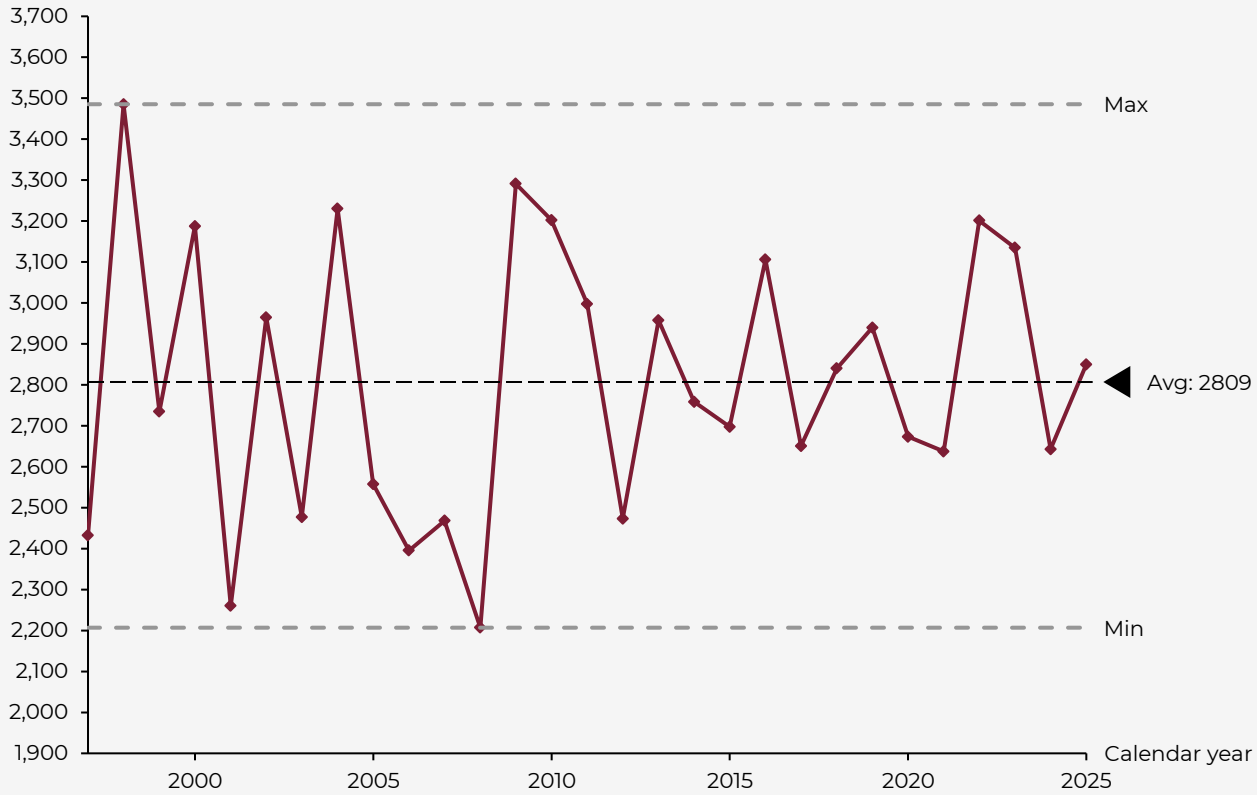


Market emissions have fallen

Emissions for electricity generation, million units of CO_2e



Average controlled hydro lake storage volumes, GWh



Sources: EMI demand data, EMI Generation output by plant, MBIE quarterly energy sector greenhouse gas emissions, NZX Hydro (post-market formation) 1997 – 2025.

1. FY26 total electricity generation is based on EMI generation output by plant, excluding non-identified generation of 2.9TWh (non-grid generation and losses).

The market has adapted for the energy transition

Sector investment, customer innovation and market settings have all advanced as New Zealand has progressed through the energy transition

	Investing at pace in renewable energy	Managing fuel security and dry year risk	Enhancing market settings	Innovating for industrial and commercial customers	Supporting energy wellbeing
Delivered	▪ Fast Track consenting regime now operating. ▪ New renewable generation added 4TWh over the last five years (BCG).[1] ▪ Electricity market reached 93% renewable in FY26.	▪ New Zealand Aluminium Smelter (NZAS) demand response mechanisms in place for dry year support. ▪ Huntly Firming Options signed to support dry year capacity. ▪ Strategic coal reserve and stored gas and hydro.	▪ Market and regulatory settings have evolved alongside the energy transition. ○ Non-discrimination obligations and super-peak market making have been implemented.	▪ NZAS now operating on long-term supply contracts coupled with demand response. ▪ 1TWh of committed dairy electrification projects to be supported by summer-weighted generation. ▪ NZ Steel's Electric Arc Furnace backed by shaped supply contract.	▪ Industry-wide focus on energy wellbeing consumer care and reducing barriers to access. ▪ Disconnections viewed as last resort. ▪ No disconnection or reconnection fees (Contact). ▪ In FY26 Contact Good Initiative provided ~$5M of customer and community support.
Looking ahead	▪ RMA Reform: Planning and Environment Acts passed in 2026 with transition to occur progressively to ~2030. ▪ ~3TWh of generation either committed or under construction and expected to come online by 2027.[2]	▪ Consultation has closed on MBIE's proposed Winter Reliability Obligation framework. Next steps yet to be confirmed. ▪ Potential to extend HFO for further dry year support. ▪ Potential for fit-for-purpose LNG import terminal to enhance fuel diversity. ▪ Potential for diesel storage as an additional strategic reserve. ▪ Legislation expected in 2027 to enhance EA enforcement and regulatory powers.		▪ Potential reopening of NZAS Line 4 potline at Tiwai Point. ▪ Continued dairy electrification, aligned to summer load. ▪ Estimated New Zealand data centre capacity of up to ~725MW by 2035 (Invest NZ).[3]	▪ Contact advocating for a market-wide obligation to connect to further lift energy wellbeing outcomes. ▪ $7.5M committed through Contact Good Initiative in FY27 to support customers and communities.

1. BCG. Energy to Grow: Securing New Zealand's Future (2025). | 2. Company announcements and Contact's analysis. | 3. Invest New Zealand, Data and AI infrastructure Report (2026). Data based on base case export scenario. High case export scenario indicates data centre capacity of up to 1,425MW by 2035.

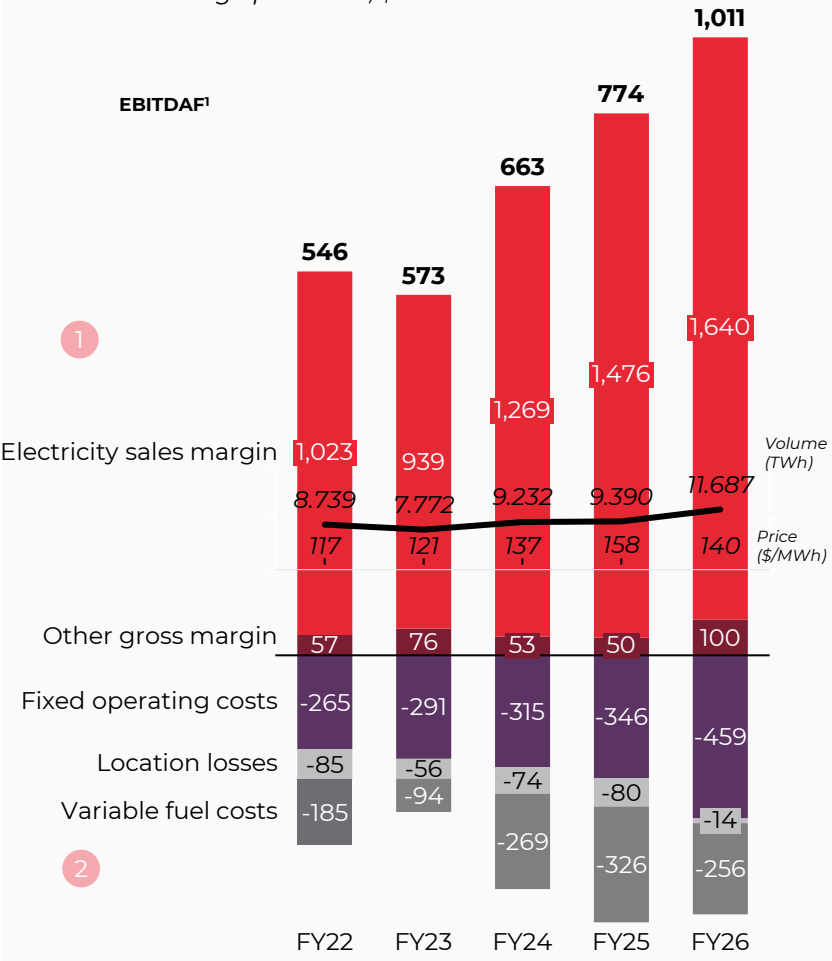
Appendix 2

Supporting information, Contact Energy

Our integrated portfolio performance is underpinned by long-term sales channels and low-cost renewables

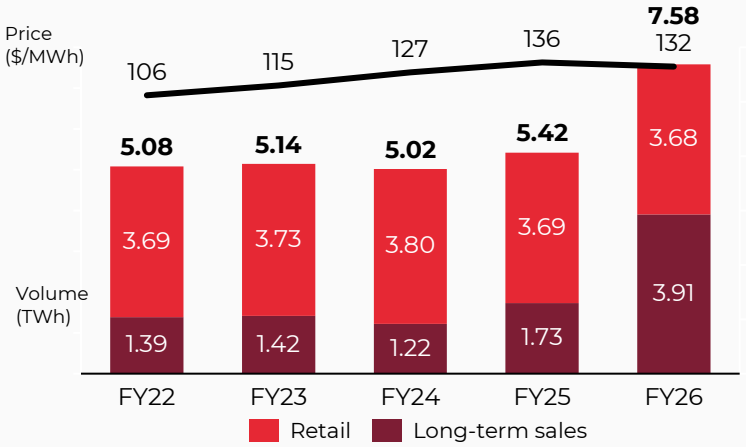
Operating earnings (EBITDAF)

Continuing operations, $M

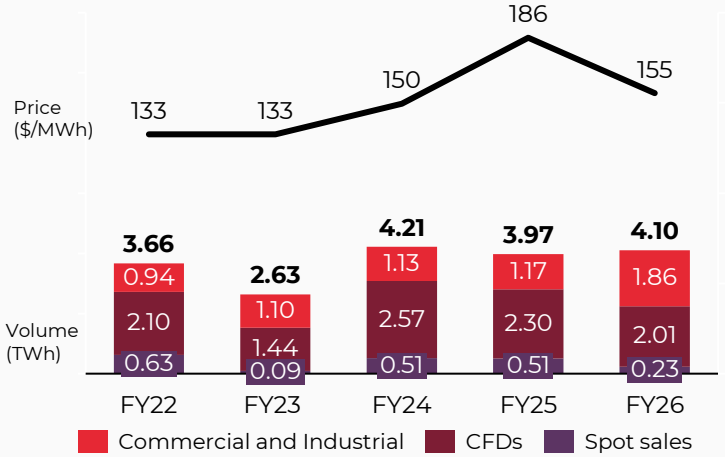


1 Electricity sales

(i) Long-term channels

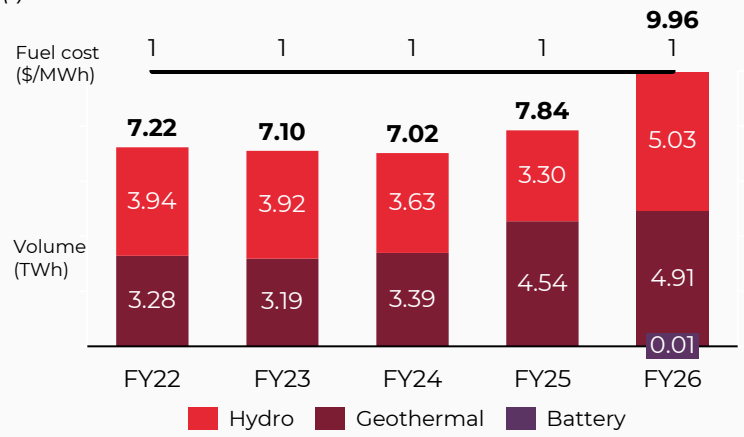


(ii) Market channels

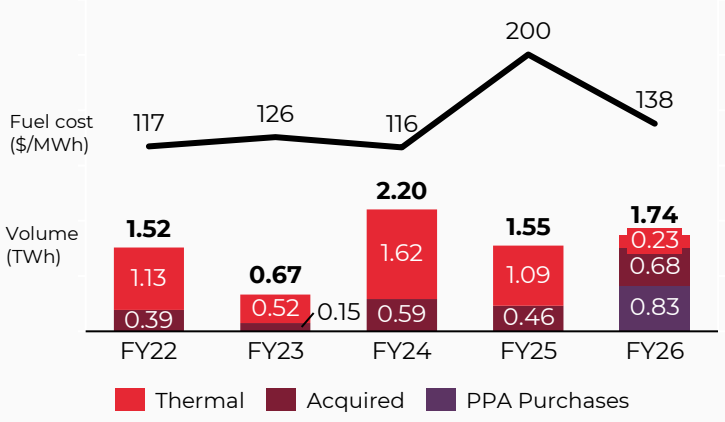


2 Variable fuel costs

(i) Renewables



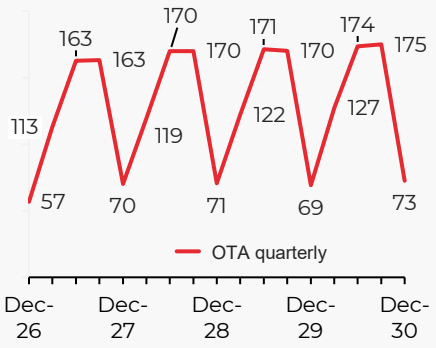
(ii) Thermal, acquired and PPAs



1. Refer to slide 46 of the FY26 Results presentation for a definition and reconciliation of EBITDAF. EBITDAF figures are underlying i.e. excluding the impacts of the ($113M) AGS onerous contract provision expense in FY23, a $12M net movement in the AGS provision in FY24, and a release of the AGS provision of $98M in FY25.

With the Stratford data centre online, volume and price of Contact's strategic fixed price channel would both increase

ASX futures prices, Otahuhu, FY27 to FY31[1]



Long-run view of wholesale price

$120-130/MWh[2]
2026 real terms

Base price at Otahuhu

Contracting accounts for many factors including load shape and location

Pricing linkage	Channel net price, FY26
CFDs Closely linked to ASX futures (short-term)	$155/MWh
C&I Closely linked to ASX futures (short-term)	$165/MWh
Strategic fixed price Based on long-run wholesale price expectations (when contracted), adjusted for shape and load. Inflation-index linked	$92/MWh
Retail Long-term channel generally tracking to inflation over time. Limited linkage to short-term futures	$174/MWh

Channels to market, TWh

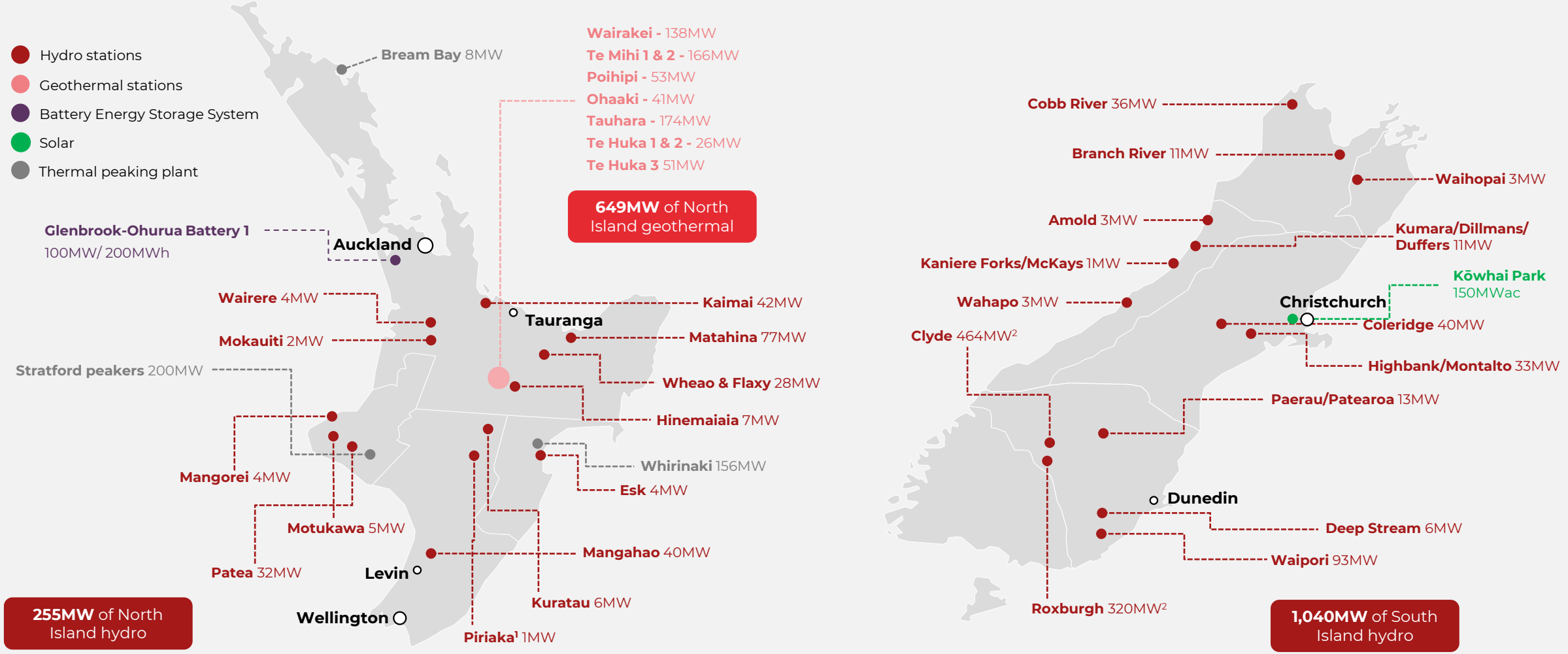
Contact31+ expectations by channel

Volume	Net price	
↗	→	Reversion to long-run wholesale price expectations. Volume mix adjusts based on load and fuel positions.
↗	→	Reversion to long-run wholesale price expectations. Volume mix adjusts based on load and fuel positions.
With Stratford data centre: ↗	↗	Excluding supply to the proposed Stratford data centre, volume expected to be steady, reflecting offsetting impacts from the step down in MCY and NZAS[3] volumes as Fonterra and NZSteel volumes commence.
Ex-Stratford data centre: →	↗	
→	↗	Energy price increases linked to inflation. Volumes steady, with potential uplift linked to retail gas penetration.

1. ASX prices as at 7 October 2026. | 2. This is a through-the-cycle measure in a balanced market. Prices achieved are a function of the market at a point in time. | 3. New Zealand Aluminium Smelter (NZAS).

Our operating assets are diversified both geographically and by technology

Operational generation assets across New Zealand, capacity, MW[1]

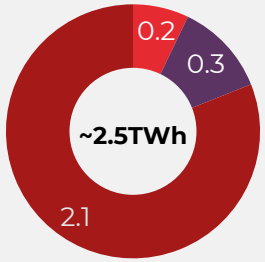


1. Capacity shown is the maximum rated capacity (MCR or nameplate capacity) for each plant, which may differ from the actual operational capacity in a range of circumstances. | 2. Clyde and Roxburgh power stations each form part of the Clutha hydro scheme.

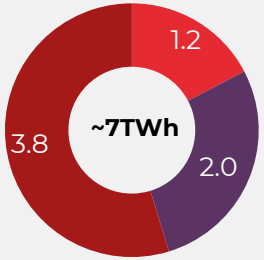
We have an attractive and diversified pipeline of development options

Combined solar and wind pipeline options of ~10TWh

Solar options



Wind options[1]



Land access secured
Consenting underway
Consented

	Project	Technology	Capacity (MW / MWac)[1,2]	Estimated output (GWh)	Expected online date	Project status: Land secured	Project status: Consent lodged	Project status: Consented	Project status: Under construction
Committed	Te Mihi Stage 2	Geothermal	101	840	Q3 CY2027				
Committed	Glorit	Solar	150	287	Q4 CY2028				
Committed	Glenbrook-Ohurua 2[3]	Battery	200[4]	n/a	Q1 CY2028				
High-priority Contact31+	Argyle	Solar	80	180					
High-priority Contact31+	Stratford[3]	Solar (hybrid)	150	312					
High-priority Contact31+	Southland	Wind	>325	1,210					
High-priority Contact31+	Huriwaka	Wind	250	890					
High-priority Contact31+	Stratford[3]	Battery	200	n/a					
High-priority Contact31+	Tauhara 2	Geothermal	50 - 70	415 - 580					
High-priority Contact31+	Te Mihi Stage 3[4]	Geothermal	Up to 100	Up to 830					
High-priority Contact31+	Tauhara 3[4]	Geothermal	Up to 100	Up to 830					
Assessing	Kaihiku (JV)[5]	Wind	300	1,060					
Assessing	Kaipara	Solar	100	190					
Assessing	Moa Creek	Solar	225	490					
Assessing	Pouto	Wind	>400	~1,500					
Assessing	Hapuakohe	Wind	250	710					
Assessing	Mackenzie Basin	Solar	250	540					
Assessing	Ototoka	Wind	150	530					
Assessing	Marlborough	Wind	100	330					
Assessing	Other solar	Solar	400	830					
Assessing	Other wind	Wind	250	750					

Fluid take partially consented. Consenting activity progressed to support lodgement.

1. Final size of wind projects to be confirmed.
2. Capacity for solar projects is shown as MWac.
3. Consent granted for 500MW of standalone BESS at each of Glenbrook and Stratford, including 300MW online or under construction at Glenbrook. Stratford solar consent includes an additional 150MW of DC coupled BESS.
4. Fluid take partially consented. Ultimate size is dependent on consented mass-take (and for Tauhara 3, additional land access).
5. Kaihiku is a 50:50 JV with 300MW total capacity.