



17 February 2025

Delivering new renewables while supporting security of supply

	Six months ended 31 December 2024 1H25	Six months ended 31 December 2023 1H24	
	Reported	Against reported	
EBITDA ⁱ	\$404m	↑	12% from \$362m
Profit	\$142m	↓	7% from \$153m
Profit per share	17.9 c	↓	8% from 19.5 c
Operating free cash flow ⁱⁱ	\$138m	↓	21% from \$174m
Stay-in-business capital expenditure (cash)	\$65m	↓	24% from \$85m
Growth capital expenditure (cash)	\$179m	↓	16% from \$212m

Key strategic highlights

- Entered Scheme of Arrangement for the proposed acquisition of Manawa Energy.
- New long-term agreement to supply electricity to Fonterra, supporting electrification.
- Final commissioning activities completed on 174MW Tauhara geothermal station.
- Te Huka 3 geothermal station online December 2024. Final commissioning underway.
- Construction started on 100MW Glenbrook battery and 168MWp Kōwhai Park solar farm.
- Confirmed investment in Wairakei extension and Te Mihi Stage 2 geothermal projects.
- Supported the market in winter 2024 by securing Methanex gas and running TCC.

Financial performance

Contact Energy has reported net profit of \$142m in 1H25, down 7 per cent (\$11m) on the prior year, with market making and fair value movements in unhedged financial electricity contracts (\$21m) impacting the current period.ⁱⁱⁱ Operating earnings (EBITDAF) increased by \$42m to \$404m, up 12 per cent.

The improved operating result was driven by increased geothermal generation with Tauhara online, improved channel pricing from the commencement of long-term contracts and elevated Contracts for Difference (CFDs) in support of short-term supply conditions. This was partially offset by higher gas and acquired generation costs, losses on sale of excess gas and one-off costs of \$10m associated with the proposed acquisition of Manawa.

Extreme hydro volatility characterised operating conditions throughout the period, with flow-on impacts to wholesale pricing as demand response calls and the cost of thermal generation reflected fuel scarcity. Contact supported the market by facilitating access to ~3.5PJ of gas from Methanex and increased generation at the Taranaki Combined Cycle (TCC) power station, while also delivering new geothermal generation into the market.

“The result has been a demonstration of the agility of Contact and the market to respond to challenging market conditions when unable to rely on the cheap and plentiful natural gas of the past.”

“Contact’s renewable generation profile has now expanded, with its two new geothermal plants online and already contributing generation in the first half,” says Chief Executive Mike Fuge. “We expect to deliver EBITDAF of \$790m in FY25 (previously \$770m) excluding the costs associated with the proposed acquisition of Manawa.”

Operating free cash flow of \$138m was down 21% on the prior year with the improved operating result offset by relatively higher levels of working capital (due to higher value and levels of stored gas) together with higher interest paid following the completion of Tauhara and the related reduction in interest capitalisation.

The Board declared an interim dividend of 16 cents per share, up 2 cents per share or 14% on 1H24. Shareholders will have the opportunity to participate in Contact’s dividend reinvestment plan at a 2% discount.

Demand

Contact’s new long-term supply agreement with the New Zealand Aluminium Smelter (NZAS) began on 1 July 2024 on improved pricing. Demand response was immediately activated by Meridian in response to dry market conditions at the start of 1H25.

In February 2025, Contact entered a new 10-year agreement with Fonterra to supply ~415 GWh of electricity a year to its Whareroa dairy site. Approximately two thirds of the volume will be new demand from planned electrification in the dairy sector. This new demand will step up between August 2026 and 2028 as transmission upgrades are completed.

“New summer-weighted demand aligns with Contact’s portfolio of renewable generation and is a great fit for the solar projects Contact is developing with Lightsource bp. The deal is an example of how electricity will play a key role supporting industry as it transitions from reliance on traditional fuels like natural gas,” says Mr Fuge.

Renewable development

Contact is building renewable energy projects at pace to meet the needs of the energy transition. In 1H25, construction started on the 100MW battery at Glenbrook and on the 168MWp Kōwhai Park solar farm in Christchurch. In November 2024, Contact confirmed its investment in the Wairakei station extension and Te Mihi Stage 2 geothermal projects.

Contact’s new 51MW geothermal plant, Te Huka 3, came online in December 2024. Together with the new 174MW Tauhara geothermal plant, Contact will be delivering ~1.9TWh a year of new geothermal electricity to the New Zealand market. Renewable electricity generated by geothermal power plants represented over 20% of New Zealand’s total electricity generation in 1H25, up from 17% in 1H24, with Contact being the largest contributor to this uplift.

“Contact is investing to increase renewable generation capacity, across a range of technologies, contributing both to energy market security and towards keeping wholesale electricity prices as low as possible,” says Mr Fuge.

Decarbonising our portfolio

Contact had planned to close its remaining baseload gas generation plant, TCC, at the end of last year. In response to public concern over security of supply in winter 2024, the plant will remain available to be recalled over 2025, subject to a number of operational conditions.

“Ultimately, continuing to develop and build out our renewable energy pipeline is the key to the continued decarbonisation of our portfolio,” said Mr Fuge.

In January 2025, Contact acquired an additional ~8% interest in Forest Partners, increasing its investment in long-term sustainable forestry investment partnerships.

Retail

In 1H25 Contact's total retail connections were up ~39,000 on 1H24, with a focus on multi-product customer growth.

Supporting our customers, we continue to see growth in our Time of Use 'Good' plans, with ~133,500 households now taking advantage of free off-peak energy, a 17 per cent increase in the past six months. Since launching in August 2021, our customers have enjoyed 215 million hours of free power. Contact also expanded its Hot Water Sorter programme to around 7,000 customers, supporting the shift of more than 2MW of electricity load away from peak demand periods each day.

Contact is increasingly focused on supporting its customers in energy hardship and has removed disconnection and reconnection fees under its Energy Wellbeing programme. The company has also extended its partnership with Women's Refuge covering the costs of power and broadband at its refuges and safe houses nationwide.

Outlook

Looking ahead, Mr Fuge said the next six months would see Contact preparing for its proposed combination with Manawa while continuing to deliver key milestones under its strategy to lead the decarbonisation of New Zealand.

"We will continue to deliver the new renewable electricity projects and innovative supply arrangements that are needed to support the energy transition in New Zealand. We have a strong track record in both regards and an experienced team standing ready to deliver. This is all underpinned by the strong performance of our underlying business, a range of capital options available and the ongoing support of our shareholders," said Mr Fuge.

1/ MORE INFORMATION

Investor enquiries

Shelley Hollingsworth
Investor Relations and Strategy Manager
+64 27 227 2429
investor.centre@contactenergy.co.nz

Media enquiries

Louise Wright
Head of Communications and Reputation
+64 21 840 313
media@contactenergy.co.nz

2/ WEBCAST

A webcast to support the interim results announcement will be held at 11am, NZ (New Zealand) time on 17 February 2025. If you would like to attend the live presentation, please see the details below to view the webcast off your chosen device:

Click here to register for the webcast: [Contact Energy 1H25 Results webcast registration](#)

Or access this link via our website: <https://contact.co.nz/aboutus/investor-centre>

ⁱ Refer to slide 43 of the 2025 interim results presentation for a definition and reconciliation between statutory profit and the non-GAAP profit measure earnings before net interest expense, tax, depreciation, amortisation, change in fair value of financial instruments (EBITDAF). From FY24 Contact no longer reports impairments and write-offs within EBITDAF. These are now reported separately to better reflect underlying performance. 1H24 figures restated accordingly.

ⁱⁱ Refer to Note A3 of the interim financial statements for a definition and reconciliation between cash flow from operating activities and the non-GAAP measure operating free cash flow. Operating free cash flow represents cash available to repay debt, to fund distributions to shareholders and growth capital expenditure.

ⁱⁱⁱ Refer to slide 44 of the 2025 interim results presentation for a reconciliation of the change in fair value of financial instruments.



2025
Interim Financial
Statements

About these financial statements

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

These condensed interim financial statements are for Contact, a group made up of Contact Energy Limited, its subsidiaries and its interests in associates and joint arrangements.

Contact Energy Limited is registered in New Zealand under the Companies Act 1993. It is listed on the New Zealand stock exchange (NZX) and the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and has bonds listed on the NZX debt market. Contact is an FMC reporting entity under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

Contact's interim financial statements for the six months ended 31 December 2024 provide a summary of Contact's performance for the period and outline any significant changes to information reported in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 (2024 Integrated Report). The interim financial statements should be read with the [2024 Integrated Report](#).

Contact's interim financial statements are prepared:

- in accordance with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP) and comply with NZ IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* and IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.
- in millions of New Zealand dollars (NZD) unless otherwise noted.
- using the same accounting policies and significant estimates and critical judgments disclosed in the 2024 Integrated Report unless otherwise noted.
- with certain comparative amounts reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

The interim financial statements were authorised on behalf of the Contact Energy Limited Board of Directors on 14 February 2025:



Robert McDonald
Chair



Sandra Dodds
Chair, Audit & Risk Committee

Statement of comprehensive income

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

\$m	Note	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
		6 months ended 31 Dec 2024	6 months ended 31 Dec 2023	Year ended 30 June 2024
Revenue	A1	1,707	1,306	2,863
Operating expenses	A1	(1,263)	(942)	(2,188)
Net interest	B4	(52)	(20)	(40)
Depreciation and amortisation	C1	(130)	(126)	(255)
Asset impairment and write offs		-	(8)	(50)
Change in fair value of financial instruments	D4	(61)	3	8
Profit/(loss) before tax		201	213	338
Tax expense		(59)	(60)	(103)
Profit/(loss)		142	153	235
Items that may be reclassified to profit/(loss):				
Change in hedge reserves (net of tax)	D3	(5)	(125)	(176)
Comprehensive income		137	28	59
Profit/(loss) per share (cents) - basic and diluted		17.9	19.5	29.9

Statement of cash flows

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

\$m	Note	Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2024	Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2023	Audited Year ended 30 June 2024
Receipts from customers		1,776	1,353	2,863
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,456)	(1,027)	(2,165)
Interest paid		(43)	(9)	(21)
Tax paid		(74)	(66)	(97)
Operating cash flows		203	251	580
Purchase and construction of assets		(234)	(262)	(506)
Capitalised interest		(10)	(35)	(74)
Realised gains/losses on market derivatives		(13)	(2)	(6)
Investment in associates		(2)	(2)	(10)
Proceeds from sale of assets		-	-	1
Investing cash flows		(259)	(301)	(595)
Dividends paid	B2	(114)	(150)	(248)
Proceeds from borrowings		427	526	592
Repayment of borrowings		(266)	(191)	(238)
Financing costs		(4)	(1)	(2)
Financing cash flows		43	184	104
Net cash flow		(13)	134	89
Add: cash at the beginning of the period		229	140	140
Cash at the end of the period		216	274	229

Statement of financial position

AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

\$m	Note	Unaudited 31 Dec 2024	Unaudited 31 Dec 2023	Audited 30 June 2024
Cash and cash equivalents		216	274	229
Trade and other receivables		213	219	275
Inventories		73	44	37
Intangible assets	C1	70	116	43
Derivative financial instruments	D1	110	40	68
Total current assets		682	692	652
Property, plant and equipment	C1	5,053	4,771	4,933
Intangible assets	C1	226	202	223
Inventories		65	37	40
Goodwill		214	214	214
Investment in associates		42	32	40
Derivative financial instruments	D1	101	111	106
Total non-current assets		5,701	5,367	5,556
Total assets		6,383	6,059	6,208
Trade and other payables		318	290	356
Tax payable		12	26	34
Borrowings	B3	482	356	359
Derivative financial instruments	D1	102	125	152
Provisions		12	5	18
Total current liabilities		926	802	919
Borrowings	B3	1,667	1,539	1,554
Derivative financial instruments	D1	283	191	253
Provisions		313	256	294
Deferred tax		523	542	524
Other non-current liabilities		26	45	45
Total non-current liabilities		2,812	2,573	2,670
Total liabilities		3,738	3,375	3,589
Net assets		2,645	2,684	2,619
Share capital	B1	2,092	2,008	2,021
Retained earnings		734	802	773
Hedge reserves		(190)	(134)	(185)
Share-based compensation reserve		9	8	10
Shareholders' equity		2,645	2,684	2,619

Statement of changes in equity

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

\$m	Note	Share-based				Shareholders' equity
		Share capital	Retained earnings	Hedge reserves	compensation reserves	
Balance at 1 July 2023		1,988	813	(9)	11	2,804
Profit/(loss)	A2	-	153	-	-	153
Change in hedge reserves (net of tax)		-	-	(125)	-	(125)
Change in share-based compensation reserve	B1	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
Change in share capital	B1	20	-	-	-	20
Dividends paid	B2	-	(165)	-	-	(165)
Unaudited balance at 31 December 2023		2,008	802	(134)	8	2,684
Profit/(loss)	A2	-	82	-	-	82
Change in hedge reserves (net of tax)		-	-	(51)	-	(51)
Change in share-based compensation reserve	B1	5	-	-	7	12
Change in share capital	B1	8	-	-	(5)	3
Dividends paid	B2	-	(110)	-	-	(110)
Audited balance at 30 June 2024		2,021	773	(185)	10	2,619
Profit/(loss)	A2	-	142	-	-	142
Change in hedge reserves (net of tax)		-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Change in share-based compensation reserve	B1	4	-	-	3	7
Change in share capital	B1	67	-	-	(4)	63
Dividends paid	B2	-	(181)	-	-	(181)
Unaudited balance at 31 December 2024		2,092	734	(190)	9	2,646

A. Our performance

Notes to the interim financial statements for the six months ended 31 December 2024

A1. SEGMENTS

Contact reports activities under the Wholesale segment and the Retail segment. There have been no significant changes to Contact's operating segments in the current period.

The Wholesale segment includes revenue from the sale of electricity to the wholesale electricity market, to Commercial & Industrial (C&I) customers, and to the Retail segment, less the cost to generate and/or purchase the electricity and costs to serve and distribute electricity to C&I customers.

The results of Western Energy Services Limited are included in the Wholesale segment. The results of Contact Energy Risk Limited have been allocated across the operating segments.

The Retail segment includes revenue from delivering electricity, natural gas, broadband, mobile and other products and services to mass market customers less the cost of purchasing those products and services, and the cost to serve and distribute electricity to customers. The Retail segment purchases electricity from the Wholesale segment at a fixed price in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

'Unallocated' includes corporate functions not directly allocated to the operating segments, including transaction costs.

Realised gains/(losses) relating to risk management derivatives not in a hedge relationship are included in 'Change in fair value of financial instruments' within the Statement of Comprehensive Income but not in the Segment results. In the Segment results they are included in wholesale electricity revenue or purchases within EBITDAF.

These derivatives are ineligible to be designated into a hedge relationship for accounting purposes, however they are commercial hedges and therefore are included within EBITDAF. Further information on hedge accounting is included in note D5.

The below table provides a reconciliation between the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Segment results.

\$m	Statement of Comprehensive Income	Realised gains/(losses) on risk management derivatives not in a hedge relationship	Segment results
6 months ended 31 December 2024			
Revenue	1,707	(34)	1,673
Operating expenses	(1,263)	(6)	(1,269)
Change in fair value of financial instruments	(61)	40	(21)
6 months ended 31 December 2023			
Revenue	1,306	3	1,309
Operating expenses	(942)	(5)	(947)
Change in fair value of financial instruments	3	2	5
Year ended 30 June 2024			
Revenue	2,863	4	2,867
Operating expenses	(2,188)	(4)	(2,192)
Change in fair value of financial instruments	8	-	8

A2. SEGMENT RESULTS

The table below provides a breakdown of Contact's revenue, expenses and earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation, asset impairment and write offs and changes in fair value of financial instruments (EBITDAF) by segment, and a reconciliation from EBITDAF to profit/(loss) reported under NZ GAAP. EBITDAF is used to monitor performance and is a non-GAAP profit measure.

The definition of EBITDAF was updated in the 2024 financial year to exclude assets impairment and write off expenses from EBITDAF. Previously included in operating expenditure, these are now presented separately as its own line item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Segment results (below EBITDAF). The change was made to provide greater focus on material asset impairment and write offs.

Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2024	Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2024					Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2023					Audited year ended 30 June 2024				
	Wholesale	Retail	Unallocated	Eliminations	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Unallocated	Eliminations	Total	Wholesale	Retail	Unallocated	Eliminations	Total
Mass market electricity	-	544	-	(1)	543	-	524	-	(1)	523	-	1,018	-	(1)	1,017
C&I electricity - fixed price	130	-	-	-	130	112	-	-	-	112	252	-	-	-	252
C&I electricity - pass through	22	-	-	-	22	18	-	-	-	18	47	-	-	-	47
Wholesale electricity, net of hedging	840	-	-	-	840	548	-	-	-	548	1,321	-	-	-	1,321
Electricity-related services revenue	4	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	7
Inter-segment electricity sales	304	-	-	(304)	-	280	-	-	(280)	-	561	-	-	(561)	-
Gas	16	52	-	-	68	7	51	-	-	58	8	96	-	-	104
Steam	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	3
Geothermal services	4	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	12
Telco	-	48	-	-	48	-	39	-	-	39	-	82	-	-	82
Other income	8	4	-	-	12	-	4	-	-	4	12	10	-	-	22
Total revenue	1,330	648	-	(305)	1,673	972	618	-	(281)	1,309	2,223	1,206	-	(562)	2,867
Electricity purchases, net of hedging	(581)	(1)	-	-	(583)	(380)	-	-	-	(380)	(990)	(1)	-	-	(991)
Electricity purchases - pass through	(18)	-	-	-	(18)	(13)	-	-	-	(13)	(37)	-	-	-	(37)
Electricity related services cost	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	(7)	-	-	-	(7)
Inter-segment electricity purchases	-	(304)	-	304	-	-	(280)	-	280	-	-	(561)	-	561	-
Gas and diesel expenses	(95)	(13)	-	-	(108)	(60)	(13)	-	-	(74)	(118)	(23)	-	-	(141)
Gas storage costs	(7)	-	-	-	(7)	15	-	-	-	15	(15)	-	-	-	(15)
Carbon emissions costs	(33)	(5)	-	-	(38)	(29)	(4)	-	-	(33)	(62)	(7)	-	-	(69)
Generation transmission & levies	(16)	-	-	-	(16)	(14)	-	-	-	(14)	(29)	-	-	-	(29)
Electricity networks, levies & meter costs - fixed price	(32)	(243)	-	-	(275)	(28)	(225)	-	-	(253)	(60)	(449)	-	-	(509)
Electricity networks, levies & meter costs - pass through	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	(4)	-	-	-	(4)	(7)	-	-	-	(7)
Gas networks, transmission, meter & service costs	(3)	(28)	-	-	(31)	(3)	(26)	-	-	(29)	(5)	(51)	-	-	(56)
Geothermal service costs	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	(6)	-	-	-	(6)
Telco costs	-	(43)	-	-	(43)	-	(34)	-	-	(34)	-	(72)	-	-	(72)
Other operating expenses	(71)	(36)	(37)	1	(143)	(64)	(37)	(23)	1	(123)	(129)	(74)	(51)	1	(253)
Total operating expenses	(864)	(673)	(37)	305	(1,269)	(585)	(619)	(23)	281	(947)	(1,465)	(1,238)	(51)	562	(2,192)
EBITDAF	466	(25)	(37)	-	404	387	(1)	(23)	-	362	758	(32)	(51)	-	675
Depreciation and amortisation					(130)					(126)					(255)
Net interest expense					(52)					(20)					(40)
Asset impairment and write offs					-					(8)					(50)
Change in fair value of financial instruments					(21)					5					8
Tax expense					(59)					(60)					(103)
Profit/(loss)					142					153					235

A3. FREE CASH FLOW

Free cash flow is a non-GAAP cash measure that shows the amount of cash Contact has available to distribute to shareholders, reduce debt or reinvest in growing the business. A reconciliation from EBITDAF to NZ GAAP operating cash flows and to free cash flow is provided below.

	Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2024	Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2023	Audited Year ended 30 June 2024
\$m			
EBITDAF	404	362	675
Tax paid	(74)	(66)	(97)
Change in working capital, net of investing and financing activities	(80)	(10)	31
Non-cash items included in EBITDAF	(4)	(18)	(8)
Net interest paid, excluding capitalised interest	(43)	(9)	(21)
Operating cash flows	203	259	580
Stay-in-business capital expenditure	(65)	(85)	(156)
Operating free cash flow	138	174	424
Proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	1
Free cash flow	138	174	425
Operating free cash flow per share (cents)	17.4	22.1	53.9

There has been a reclassification between stay-in-business and growth capital expenditure to ensure that the spend is classified according to which assets receive the most benefits under a revised scope of the Te Mihi Stage 2 project. For the six months ended 31 December 2023 and the year ended 30 June 2024 stay-in-business capital expenditure has been reclassified, increasing by \$21 million and \$46 million respectively, and therefore also decreasing operating free cash flow by the same amounts. There is no impact to total capital expenditure.

A4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Contact's related parties include the Directors, the Leadership Team (LT), Drylandcarbon One Limited Partnership, Forest Partners Limited Partnership, Kowhai Park and Glorit Solar entities.

	Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2024	Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2023	Audited Year ended 30 June 2024
\$m			
Forest Partners Limited Partnership			
Capital contributions	(2)	(2)	(9)
Key management personnel			
Directors' fees	(1)	(1)	(1)
LT - salary and other short-term benefits	(5)	(4)	(7)
LT - share-based compensation expense	(1)	(1)	(2)

LT salary and other short-term benefits are the cash amount paid in the year. Directors and LT may purchase goods and services from Contact for domestic purposes. For the LT this includes the staff discount available to all eligible employees.

A5. AGS ONEROUS CONTRACT PROVISION

Contact recognises an onerous contract provision relating to the Ahuroa Gas Storage (AGS) contract with Flex gas as the value of the contract is expected to be less than total contract payments. There are ongoing discussions with Flexgas in relation to improving the capacity and operations of the AGS facility.

The provision is calculated as the difference between the contract payments and the estimated value received from access to available storage over the remaining term of contract, discounted to present value using a discount rate of 4.7% (31 December 2023: 4.4%, 30 June 2024: 4.7%).

The provision assumes that Contact has available storage of 2.1PJs (31 December 2023: 2.1 PJs, 30 June 2024: 2.1PJs) based on studies from the Technical Working Group in the prior year and actual performance of the facility. The available storage assumption for the provision considers a range of possible scenarios over the remaining term of the contract and is not an indication of Contact's storage as at 31 December 2024.

The estimated value received from access to AGS storage is based on the ability for Contact to store gas in AGS, and extract this for generating electricity when favourable to Contact.

	Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2024	Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2023	Audited Year ended 30 June 2024
\$m			
Opening provision balance	(109)	(116)	(116)
Reassessment (impacts EBITDAF)	-	35	35
Utilised/(increased) (impacts EBITDAF)	7	(7)	(23)
Unwind of discount (impacts Interest)	(2)	(3)	(5)
Closing balance	(104)	(90)	(109)

A6. CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, Contact is subject to inquiries, claims and investigations. There are no material matters to disclose at 31 December 2024.

A7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Contact acquired an additional 8% interest in Forest Partners Limited Partnership for \$23 million on 31 January 2025, bringing total interests to 22%.

This is a non-adjusting event that is not reflected in the 31 December 2024 financial statements. The additional interest will be recognised as an investment in associate on the balance sheet in the next reporting period.

B. Our funding

Notes to the interim financial statements for the six months ended 31 December 2024

B1. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number	\$m
Balance at 1 July 2023	784,963,454	1,988
Share capital issued	2,542,748	20
Balance at 31 December 2023	787,506,202	2,008
Share capital issued	1,611,006	13
Balance at 30 June 2024	789,117,208	2,021
Share capital issued	8,829,329	71
Balance at 31 December 2024	797,946,537	2,092

B2. DIVIDENDS PAID

	Cents per share	Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2024	Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2023	Audited Year ended 30 June 2024
\$m				
2023 Final dividend	21	-	165	165
2024 Interim dividend	14	-	-	110
2024 Final dividend	23	181	-	-
		181	165	275
Comprising:				
Cash dividends		114	150	248
Dividend reinvestment plan		67	15	27

On 14 February 2025 the Board declared an interim dividend of 16 cents per share to be paid on 18 March 2025.

B3. BORROWINGS

	Unaudited 31 Dec 2024	Unaudited 31 Dec 2023	Audited 30 June 2024
\$m			
Lease obligations	50	46	47
Drawn bank facilities	-	-	26
Commercial paper	295	250	250
Retail bonds	550	650	650
Capital bonds	475	225	225
Export credit agency facility	22	29	25
USPP notes	224	224	224
Australian medium-term notes	434	434	434
Face value of borrowings	2,050	1,858	1,881
Deferred financing costs	(13)	(10)	(9)
Total borrowings at amortised cost	2,037	1,848	1,872
Fair value adjustment on hedged borrowings	112	47	41
Carrying value of borrowings	2,149	1,895	1,913
Current	482	356	359
Non-current	1,667	1,539	1,554

All borrowings other than leases are Green Debt Instruments under Contact's Green Borrowing Programme, which has been certified by the Climate Bonds Initiative. At 31 December 2024 Contact remains compliant with the requirements of the programme. Further information is available on the [Sustainability](#) section of Contact's website.

B4. NET INTEREST EXPENSE

	Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2024	Unaudited 6 months ended 31 Dec 2023	Audited Year ended 30 June 2024
\$m			
Interest expense on borrowings	(58)	(50)	(105)
Interest expense on finance leases	(1)	(1)	(3)
Unwind of discount on provisions	(8)	(7)	(14)
Unwind of deferred financing costs	(1)	(1)	(2)
Other interest	-	(1)	(1)
Capitalised interest	10	35	74
Interest income	6	5	11
Net interest expense	(52)	(20)	(40)

C. Our assets

Notes to the interim financial statements for the six months ended 31 December 2024

C1. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment	Unaudited 31 Dec 2024	Unaudited 31 Dec 2023	Audited 30 June 2024
\$m			
Opening balance	4,933	4,615	4,615
Additions	234	273	587
Disposals	-	(4)	(44)
Depreciation charge	(114)	(113)	(226)
Closing balance	5,053	4,771	4,933

Included within additions is capitalised interest of \$10 million (31 December 2023: \$35 million, 30 June 2024: \$74 million) in relation to, Tauhara, Te Huka Unit 3, Te Mihi Stage 2 project and associated steamfields, and the Glenbrook Battery.

Intangibles	Unaudited 31 Dec 2024	Unaudited 31 Dec 2023	Audited 30 June 2024
\$m			
Opening balance	266	235	235
Additions	46	102	125
Disposals	-	(6)	(65)
Amortisation charge	(16)	(13)	(29)
Closing balance	296	318	266
Current	70	116	43
Non-current	226	202	223

Contracted capital commitments	Unaudited 31 Dec 2024	Unaudited 31 Dec 2023	Audited 30 June 2024
\$m			
Contracted capital expenditure	442	252	209
Carbon forward contracts	97	89	120
Closing balance	539	341	329
Due within 12 months	283	257	195
Due beyond 12 months	256	84	134

D. Financial risks

Notes to the interim financial statements for the six months ended 31 December 2024

D1. SUMMARY OF DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A summary of derivatives and the impact on Contact's financial position is provided below grouped by type of hedge relationship. There were no changes in the valuation processes, valuation techniques, or types of inputs used in the fair value measurements during the period. Refer to the [2024 Integrated Report](#) for information about fair value hierarchy of our inputs. In the two tables below, 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 numbers are unaudited, whereas 30 June 2024 numbers are audited.

	Fair value hedge			Cash flow and fair value hedge			Cash flow hedge									No hedge relationship		
	IRS			CCIRS			IRS			Electricity derivatives			Foreign exchange contracts			Electricity derivatives		
	31 Dec 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24
\$m																		
Financial year of maturity	2025-30	2025-29	2025-29	2026-31	2026-31	2026-31	2025-31	2024-31	2025-31	2025-39	2024-39	2025-39	2025-28	2024-26	2025-26	2025-45	2024-28	2025-28
										GWh	GWh	GWh				GWh	GWh	GWh
Notional amount of derivatives	1,025	875	875	658	658	658	2,000	1,835	1,885	13,932	15,253	14,644	247	137	74	26,016	1,799	1,614 h
Carrying amount of hedged borrowings	(1,042)	(871)	(862)	(753)	(709)	(712)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustments to borrowings	(17)	4	13	(95)	(51)	(54)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value of derivatives - asset	21	15	6	95	58	61	15	37	44	32	17	22	13	-	1	35	24	40
Fair value of derivatives - liability	(5)	(20)	(20)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(45)	(27)	(11)	(288)	(218)	(317)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(44)	(37)	(44)

D2. CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVES IN THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - UNREALISED

	Note	Fair value hedge			Cash flow and fair value hedge			Cash flow hedge									No hedge relationship		
		IRS			CCIRS			IRS			Electricity derivatives			Foreign exchange contracts			Electricity derivatives		
		31 Dec 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24	31 Dec 24	31 Dec 23	30 Jun 24
\$m																			
Change in fair values recognised in:																			
- Change in fair value of financial instruments (Profit/(loss))	D4	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	4	6
- Hedge effectiveness recognised in OCI	D3	-	-	-	1	(2)	(2)	(61)	(44)	(14)	(13)	(98)	(189)	12	(4)	(2)	-	-	-
- Amounts reclassified to profit/(loss) or balance sheet	D3	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(10)	52	(29)	(32)	2	1	1	-	-	-
- Premiums derecognised in receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	10
Total unrealised movement		-	-	-	1	(1)	(1)	(63)	(42)	(20)	39	(127)	(221)	14	(3)	(1)	(5)	7	16

Change in fair value of financial instruments recognised in profit/(loss) also includes realised gains/(losses). Cash flow hedge reserves and the total change in fair value recognised in profit/(loss) and has been reconciled in notes D3 and D4.

D3. MOVEMENT IN HEDGE RESERVE

\$m	Note	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
		31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	30 June 2024
Opening balance		(185)	(9)	(9)
Effective portion of cash flow hedges	D2	(61)	(148)	(207)
Transferred to profit/loss or balance sheet	D2	50	(28)	(41)
Transferred to deferred tax		7	48	69
Amortisation of hedge reserve		(1)	3	3
Closing balance		(190)	(134)	(185)

D4. CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN PROFIT/(LOSS)

\$m	Note	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
		31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	30 June 2024
Within EBITDAF:				
Realised gains/(losses) on risk management derivatives	A1	(40)	(2)	-
Below EBITDAF:				
Realised gains/(losses) on market derivatives		(14)	(2)	(3)
Unrealised gains/(losses) on unhedged derivatives	D1	(8)	4	6
Unrealised gains/(losses) - hedge ineffectiveness	D1	2	3	5
Total below EBITDAF per segment results	A1	(21)	5	8
Change in fair value of financial instruments		(61)	3	8

Realised gains/(losses) on risk management derivatives are higher for the 6 months period 31 December 2024 compared to prior reporting periods due to the recognition of realised losses of the new long term electricity derivative with New Zealand Aluminium Smelter (NZAS).

The new long term electricity derivative with NZAS is not eligible for hedge accounting, therefore in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, realised gains/(losses) relating to the derivative are required to be recognised in Change in fair value of financial instruments instead of Revenue. Further information on hedge accounting is discussed in D5.

The Realised gain/(loss) lines in the table above are unfavourable because overall, the fixed contract price for the electricity derivatives have been lower than wholesale electricity prices during the reporting period.

D5. ELECTRICITY DERIVATIVES

Contact uses a range of derivatives contracts to manage interest rate risks, foreign exchange risks and commodity price risks, including electricity prices. Where possible, hedge accounting is applied under NZ IFRS 9 and the derivatives are designated into fair value or cash flow hedge relationships.

Hedge accounting

Where eligible, Contact designates electricity derivatives into a cash flow hedge against forecast electricity sales and purchases. Unrealised gains or losses that are hedge effective are recognised in cash flow hedge reserves until the derivatives are settled and at such time, the unrealised gains or losses are reclassified to profit/(loss).

Not in a hedge relationship

Some electricity derivatives may not be eligible for hedge accounting, including when they include termination options, have variable volume structures (e.g solar power purchase agreements), or they have been entered into for market making or trading. Unrealised gains or losses relating to these derivatives are recognised in profit/loss within "Change in fair value of financial instruments" below EBITDAF.

Contact uses discounted cash flow valuations to fair value the electricity derivatives at each reporting period. A key variable used in these valuations are future wholesale electricity prices. Therefore, the fair value of the electricity price derivatives will change depending on changes to future wholesale electricity prices, which may cause significant volatility to profit/(loss) where these derivatives are not in a hedge relationship.

The table below summarises the impact on profit/(loss) from possible changes in fair value of these derivative (unrealised gains/(losses) due to change in forward wholesale electricity prices. This analysis assumes a flat percentage change of forward wholesale electricity prices across the remaining term of the contracts and all other variables were held constant.

Favourable/(unfavourable) impact on profit/(loss) (post tax)	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
	6 months ended 31 Dec 2024	6 months ended 31 Dec 2023	Year ended 30 June 2024
+10% forward wholesale electricity prices	(48)	3	2
-10% forward wholesale electricity prices	44	(3)	(3)

Profit/(loss) is subject to more volatility for the 6 months ended 31 December 2024 and in future periods, due to the recognition of the new long term electricity derivative with NZAS. Although the contract is a commercial hedge providing a fixed price in real terms on future generation revenue, it is ineligible to be designated into a hedge relationship for accounting purposes under NZ IFRS 9 due to the ability for NZAS to terminate the contract after 10 years.

Independent Auditor's review report



Corporate directory

To the shareholders of Contact Energy Limited Report on the review of the interim financial statements

Conclusion

We have reviewed the condensed interim financial statements of Contact Energy Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") on pages 2 to 19 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the six month period ended on that date, and explanatory notes. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements on pages 2 to 19 of the Group do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the six month period ended on that date, in accordance with New Zealand Equivalent to International Accounting Standard 34: *Interim Financial Reporting (NZ IAS 34)* and International Accounting Standard 34: *Interim Financial Reporting (IAS 34)*.

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body. Our review has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in a review report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders as a body, for our review procedures, for this report, or for the conclusion we have formed.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with NZ SRE 2410 (Revised) *Review of Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*. Our responsibilities are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements in New Zealand relating to the audit of the annual financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these ethical requirements.

Ernst & Young provides services to the Group in relation to trustee reporting, market remuneration surveys, due diligence in relation to proposed Manawa acquisition and

other assurance services relating to the Company's Global Reporting Initiative disclosures, greenhouse gas emissions reporting and Green Borrowings Programme reporting. Partners and employees of our firm may deal with the Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Group. We have no other relationship with, or interest in, the Group.

Directors' responsibility for the interim financial statements

The directors are responsible, on behalf of the Company, for the preparation and fair presentation of the interim financial statements in accordance with NZ IAS 34 and IAS 34 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the interim financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the interim financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the interim financial statements based on our review. NZ SRE 2410 (Revised) requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared in all material respects, in accordance with NZ IAS 34 and IAS 34.

A review of interim financial statements in accordance with NZ SRE 2410 (Revised) is a limited assurance engagement. We perform procedures, consisting of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) and consequently do not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on those interim financial statements.

The engagement partner on the review resulting in this independent auditor's review report is Lianne Austin.

Chartered Accountants
Wellington
14 February 2025

Board of Directors

Robert McDonald (Chair)
Sandra Dodds
David Gibson
Jon Macdonald
David Smol
Rukumoana Schaaflhausen
Elena Trout

Leadership team

Mike Fuge
Chief Executive Officer
Chris Abbott
Chief Corporate Affairs Officer
Jack Ariel
Major Projects Director
Jan Bibby
Chief People Experience Officer
Matt Bolton
Transition Director
John Clark
Chief Generation Officer
Dorian Devers
Chief Development and Major Projects Officer
Matthew Forbes
Chief Financial Officer (Acting)
Michael Robertson
Chief Retail Officer (Acting)
Tighe Wall
Chief Digital Officer

Registered office

Contact Energy Limited
Harbour City Tower
29 Brandon Street
Wellington 6011
New Zealand

T +64 4 499 4001
Find us on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [LinkedIn](#) and [Youtube](#) by searching for Contact Energy

Company numbers

NZ Incorporation 660760
ABN 68 080 480 477

Auditor

Ernst & Young
PO Box 490
Wellington 6011

Registry

Change of address, payment instructions and investment portfolios can be viewed and updated online:

investorcentre.linkmarketservices.co.nz
investorcentre.linkmarketservices.com.au

New Zealand Registry
MUGF Corporate Markets (formerly Link Market Services)
PO Box 91976, Auckland 1142

Level 30, PWC Tower
15 Custom Street West, Auckland 1010
contactenergy@linkmarketservices.co.nz
T +64 9 375 5998

Australian Registry
MUGF Corporate Markets (formerly Link Market Services)
Locked Bag A14, Sydney South, NSW 1235
680 George Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

contactenergy@linkmarketservices.com.au
T +61 2 8280 7111

Company secretary

Kirsten Clayton
General Counsel and Company Secretary

Investor relation enquiries

Shelley Hollingsworth
Head of Corporate Finance (Acting)
investor.centre@contactenergy.co.nz

Sustainability enquiries

Taria Tahana
Head of Sustainability
sustainability@contactenergy.co.nz



NEW ZEALAND'S EXCHANGE
TE PAEHOKO O AOTEAROA

Results announcement



Results for announcement to the market		
Name of issuer	Contact Energy Limited	
Reporting Period	6 months to 31 December 2024	
Previous Reporting Period	6 months to 31 December 2023	
Currency	NZD	
	Amount (000s)	Percentage change
Revenue from continuing operations	\$1,707,116	+30.7%
Total Revenue	\$1,707,116	+30.7%
Net profit/(loss) from continuing operations	\$142,392	-7.2%
Total net profit/(loss)	\$142,392	-7.2%
Interim/Final Dividend		
Amount per Quoted Equity Security	\$0.16000000	
Imputed amount per Quoted Equity Security	\$0.05444444	
Record Date	25/02/2025	
Dividend Payment Date	18/03/2025	
	Current period	Prior comparable period
Net tangible assets per Quoted Equity Security	\$2.68	\$2.74
A brief explanation of any of the figures above necessary to enable the figures to be understood		
Authority for this announcement		
Name of person authorised to make this announcement	Kirsten Clayton, General Counsel & Company Secretary	
Contact person for this announcement	Shelley Hollingsworth, Investor Relations & Strategy Manager	
Contact phone number	+64 27 227 2429	
Contact email address	shelley.hollingsworth@contactenergy.co.nz	
Date of release through MAP	17/02/2025	

Audited financial statements accompany this announcement.



NEW ZEALAND'S EXCHANGE
TE PAEHOKO O AOTEAROA

Distribution Notice



Section 1: Issuer information				
Name of issuer	Contact Energy Limited			
Financial product name/description	Ordinary shares			
NZX ticker code	CEN			
ISIN (If unknown, check on NZX website)	NZCENE0001S6			
Type of distribution (Please mark with an X in the relevant box/es)	Full Year		Quarterly	
	Half Year	X	Special	
	DRP applies	X		
Record date	25/02/2025			
Ex-Date (one business day before the Record Date)	24/02/2025			
Payment date (and allotment date for DRP)	18/03/2025			
Total monies associated with the distribution	\$127,671,446 (797,946,537 shares @ \$0.16 / share)			
Source of distribution (for example, retained earnings)	Operating Free Cash Flow			
Currency	NZD			
Section 2: Distribution amounts per financial product				
Gross distribution	\$0.21444444			
Gross taxable amount	\$0.21444444			
Total cash distribution	\$0.16000000			
Excluded amount (applicable to listed PIEs)	N/A			
Supplementary distribution amount	\$0.02470588			
Section 3: Imputation credits and Resident Withholding Tax				
Is the distribution imputed	Fully imputed			
	Partial imputation			
	No imputation			
If fully or partially imputed, please state imputation rate as % applied	25%			
Imputation tax credits per financial product	\$0.05444444			
Resident Withholding Tax per financial product	\$0.01632222			
Section 4: Distribution re-investment plan (if applicable)				
DRP % discount (if any)	2%			

Start date and end date for determining market price for DRP	24/02/2025	28/02/2025
Date strike price to be announced (if not available at this time)	06/03/2025	
Specify source of financial products to be issued under DRP programme (new issue or to be bought on market)	New issue	
DRP strike price per financial product	Not available at this time	
Last date to submit a participation notice for this distribution in accordance with DRP participation terms	26/02/2025	
Section 5: Authority for this announcement		
Name of person authorised to make this announcement	Kirsten Clayton, General Counsel & Company Secretary	
Contact person for this announcement	Shelley Hollingsworth, Investor Relations & Strategy Manager	
Contact phone number	+64 27 227 2429	
Contact email address	shelley.hollingsworth@contactenergy.co.nz	
Date of release through MAP	17/02/2025	



2025 interim results presentation

Six months ended 31 December 2024

17 February 2025



Disclaimer and important information

This presentation contains summary information and statements about Contact and its businesses and activities as at the date of this presentation. The information is not held out as being complete or exhaustive, nor does it contain all the information which a prospective investor may require in evaluating a possible investment in Contact.

While all reasonable care has been taken in compiling this presentation, neither Contact nor any of its directors, employees, shareholders nor any other person gives any representation as to the accuracy or completeness of this information or accepts any liability for any errors or omissions.

Contact recommends that you read this presentation in conjunction with its market announcements and the materials attached to those announcements, and in particular the market announcements and materials it released on the date of this presentation. These are available on the NZX website (at www.nzx.com), the ASX website (at www.asx.com.au) and on Contact's website (at www.contact.co.nz).

This presentation may contain certain forward-looking statements with respect to a variety of matters. All such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, significant uncertainties, assumptions, contingencies, and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Contact, which may cause the actual results or performance of Contact to be materially different from any future results or performance expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this presentation. Except as required by law or regulation (including the NZX Listing Rules and the ASX Listing Rules), Contact undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements for events or circumstances that occur subsequent to the date of this presentation or to update or keep current any of the information contained herein. Any estimates or projections as to events that may occur in the future (including projections of revenue, expense, net income and performance) are based upon the best judgement of Contact from the information available as of the date of this presentation.

EBITDAF, free cash flow and operating free cash flow are financial measures that are “non-GAAP (generally accepted accounting practice) financial information” under Guidance Note 2017: ‘Disclosing non-GAAP financial information’ published by the New Zealand Financial Markets Authority, “non-IFRS financial information” under ASIC Regulatory Guide 230: ‘Disclosing non-IFRS financial information’ and “non-GAAP financial measures” within the meaning of Regulation G under the U.S. Exchange Act of 1934.

Such financial information and financial measures (including EBITDAF, free cash flow and operating free cash flow) do not have standardised meanings prescribed under New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (“NZ IFRS”), Australian Accounting Standards (“AAS”) or International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and therefore, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other entities, and should not be construed as an alternative to other financial measures determined in accordance with NZ IFRS, AAS or IFRS accounting practice) measures. Information regarding the usefulness, calculation and reconciliation of these measures is provided in the supporting material.

This presentation does not constitute legal, financial, tax, accounting, investment or other advice. Further, this presentation does not constitute a recommendation or offer of financial products for subscription, purchase or sale, or an invitation or solicitation for such offers, and may not be relied on in connection with any purchase of a Contact security. Any person who is considering an investment in Contact should obtain independent professional advice prior to making an investment decision, and should make their investment decision having regard to their own objectives, financial situation, circumstances and needs.

Numbers in the presentation have not all been rounded and might not appear to add.

All references to \$ are New Zealand dollar unless stated otherwise.

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Presenting today



Mike Fuge
Chief Executive Officer



Matt Forbes
Chief Financial Officer (Acting)

Agenda

- 1** **1H25 highlights** / Mike Fuge, CEO 5 - 13
- 2** **Market context** / Mike Fuge, CEO 15 - 18
- 3** **Financial results and outlook** / Matt Forbes, Acting CFO 20 - 32
- 4** **Supporting materials** 35 - 47

FY25 highlights to date



Glenbrook BESS

Construction underway on 100MW grid-scale battery



Te Huka III

51MW geothermal power station online



Investment confirmed
Te Mihi Stage 2
101MW geothermal power station and Wairakei extension



Taranaki Combined Cycle

gas plant made available for 2025



Entered **Manawa** Scheme of Arrangement



Construction underway on 168MWp **Kōwhai Park Solar farm** in joint venture with **lightsourcebp**



~415 GWh supply agreement supporting **electrification**



Continued representation within **Dow Jones Sustainability Asia Pacific Index**



Annual dividend uplift of 4cps (+2cps August 2024 FY24 final, +2cps today – FY25 interim)



Supported the market by facilitating access to ~3.5PJ **Methanex** gas in winter 2024



Hot Water Sorter programme expanded, shifting ~2MW load from peak demand periods



Contact included in **MSCI Global Standard Index** in February rebalance

Executive team changes

Contact Energy has announced several key executive changes



Mike Fuge
Chief Executive Officer



Chris Abbott
Chief Corporate Affairs
Officer



Jack Ariel
Major Projects Director
(Retiring February 2025)



Jan Bibby
Chief People Experience
Officer



Matt Bolton
Transition Director



John Clark
Chief Generation Officer



Dorian Devers
Chief Development and
Major Projects Officer



Tighe Wall
Chief Technology Officer

key



Executive positions unchanged



Consolidation and/or newly established

Key Updates

- Development and Major Projects roles consolidated.
- Digital and Information Technology roles consolidated.
- Integration Office established led by Transition Director – preparing for potential acquisition of Manawa.
- Recruitment process underway for Chief Financial Officer and Chief Retail Officer.

Delivering renewable investment while supporting security of supply



	Six months ended 31 December 2024 (1H25)	Six months ended 31 December 2023 (1H24)	
	Reported		Against reported
EBITDAF	\$404m	↑	12% from \$362m
Profit	\$142m	↓	7% from \$153m
Profit per share	17.9 c	↓	8% from 19.5c
Operating free cash flow ¹	\$138m	↓	21% from \$174m
Operating free cash flow per share ¹	17.4 c	↓	21% from 22.1c
Dividend declared (interim)	\$128m	↑	16% from \$110m
Dividend declared per share (interim)	16.0 c	↑	14% from 14.0 c
Stay-in-business (SIB) capital expenditure (cash)	\$65m	↓	24% from \$85m
Growth capital expenditure (cash) ²	\$179m	↓	16% from \$212m

Market

1H25 was characterised by hydro inflow and wholesale electricity price volatility with the market swinging between dry and wet hydro conditions. The market observed:

- Historically low hydro inflows in July and early August (following a dry 2H24) resulting in a rapid reduction in hydro storage (reaching the 3rd lowest national storage level in 80 years).
- Continued contraction in gas availability (gas production was ~30PJ lower in CY24 compared to CY23).
- Spot and forward wholesale electricity prices responded to fuel scarcity conditions, peaking at historic highs in early August.
- Rapid unwind of conditions in the second quarter with several large inflow events from mid-August and the signing of major gas supply contracts between Contact and Genesis with Methanex.
- Resultant rapid decline in spot prices and increased hydro storage volumes which finished the period well above average.

Contact took a range of proactive steps to support security of supply through the first quarter including:

- Entered new contract with NZAS starting 1 July 2024 alongside a demand response agreement with a mechanism to reduce load by up to 46MW (activated July 2024).
- Entered gas purchase agreement with Methanex in August 2024 that saw Contact buy ~3.5PJ of gas.
- Tauhara brought online in May 2024, providing consistent baseload generation improving supply / demand dynamics.
- Increased use of TCC to maximise the efficient use of Contact's gas supplies.

As market conditions changed in the second quarter, Contact:

- Utilised AGS to store gas, maximising its future utility and avoiding uneconomic thermal generation.
- Brought Te Huka 3 online in December 2024.

Orderly build-out of renewable generation with multiple projects committed and commissioned in 1H25:

- Committed to Wairakei redevelopment and extension projects, securing the long-term future of geothermal on the Wairakei field.
- Committed to build Kōwhai Park solar (168MWp).
- Committed to Glenbrook BESS (100MW / 200MWh).
- Completed Tauhara commissioning and brought Te Huka 3 online, representing ~1.9TWh p.a. new geothermal output on a full year basis.
- TCC made available for 2025 if needed by the market.

Lines cost increases to take effect from 1 April 2025.

Gas supplies / production are expected to continue to reduce as major domestic fields reach end of life.

Rising fixed costs at ageing thermal plants (which need to be recovered over less generation) and the rapid build out of intermittent renewable plant mean risk management costs and price volatility continue to rise.

Increases to wind construction costs appear to be structural.

Contact's view of long-term wholesale prices is **\$115 to125/MWh**.³

¹ Refer to slide 28 for a reconciliation of operating free cash flow.

² Includes capitalised interest.

³ This is a through-the-cycle measure in a balanced market and is shown on a 2025 real basis. Prices actually achieved are a function of the market at a point in time.

Contact 26 > Key strategic highlights from 1H25



Grow demand



Grow renewable development



Decarbonise our portfolio



Create outstanding customer experiences

Objective

Attract new industrial demand with globally competitive renewables

Build renewable generation and flexibility on the back of new demand

Lead an orderly transition to renewables

Create New Zealand's leading energy and services brand to meet more of our customers' needs

1H25 highlights

Tauhara-backed PPAs and new long-term NZAS contract commenced.

Progress continues towards a final investment decision on food grade CO₂ project at Ohaaki.

Signed a summer-weighted 10-year electricity supply agreement with Fonterra for ~415 GWh p.a.¹

Underlying demand showing signs of structural growth.

New geothermal station – Te Huka 3 – online from December 2024 (51 MW)

Construction underway on Glenbrook BESS (100MW / 200MWh).

Construction underway on Kōwhai Park solar farm in Christchurch (168MWp).

Investment confirmed in new 101MW Te Mihi Stage 2 geothermal plant and Wairakei extension, securing the long-term future of geothermal production on the Wairakei field.

Invited interest in market-wide, intra-day storage service for a potential 100MW BESS² at Stratford (a consented site).

TCC to be kept available in 2025, if required by the market, to support New Zealand's security of supply.

Purchased additional ~8% interest (taking total to 22%) in Forest Partners (January 2025), increasing investment in long-term sustainable forestry.

Total Retail closing connections +39k on 1H24, with a focus on multiproduct customer growth (+16k) while maintaining targeted retail channel sales volume.

Scaled time of use 'Good' plans (+54k) and Telco connections up (+23k) on 1H24.

Expansion of Hot Water Sorter programme to ~7k customers, shifting ~2MW per day out of peak demand periods.

Removed disconnection and reconnection fees under Contact's Energy Wellbeing programme.

Energy Retailer of the Year finalist (for the third consecutive year).

¹ Approximately two thirds of this volume represents new demand for electricity in the dairy sector. This new demand will step up between August 2026 and 2028 as transmission upgrades are completed.

² Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).

Contact 26 > 1H25 delivery supported by enablers



Our ESG commitment



Operational excellence



Transformative ways of working

Objective

Create long-term value through our strong performance across a broad set of environmental, social and governance factors

Continuously improving our operations through innovation and digitisation

Create a flexible and high-performing environment for NZ's top talent

1H25 highlights

Included in Dow Jones Sustainability (DJSI) Asia Pacific Index for the third consecutive year.
Rated "A – Leader" and ranked second out of 61 New Zealand companies in Forsyth Barr's Carbon & ESG Ratings for 2024.
Extended partnership with Women's Refuge for a further three years.
Issued \$250m of Green Capital bonds.

Commissioning completed in December 2024 on the first of four replacement turbines at Roxburgh hydro dam.
Process safety upgrade completed at Te Mihi during its four yearly statutory outage in October 2024.
Launched Contact's new Trading and Risk Management platform (Trade Deal Capture).
Launched new versions of Contact's customer mobile app and online self-service experiences for Retail (85% of all service interactions are now through these channels).

Wellbeing Award winner, NZ Energy Excellence Awards, for Contact's Skin Checks Wellbeing initiative.
Launched Leadership Programme (Mau Taniwha Mauri Ora) for both existing and emerging leaders.
Received continued Wellbeing Tick Accreditation.
Enhanced KiwiSaver and broad-based Contact share scheme (Contact Share) benefits for employees.

Demand: Industrial process heat electrifies

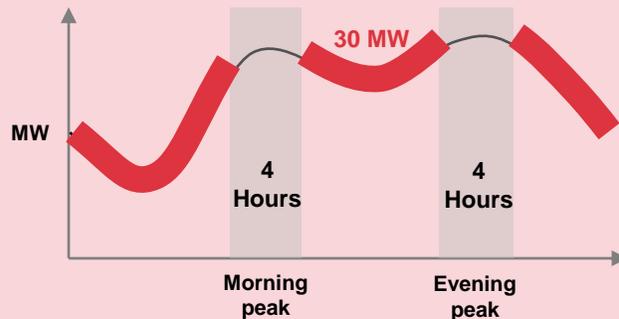
Uncertainty about fuel availability is accelerating the transition for customers currently using natural gas. Existing industrial customers are also adopting demand response as a means of lowering energy costs.

Contact is helping to lead the charge with several major, innovative, supply agreements



Industrial decarbonisation: NZ Steel – Electric Arc Furnace

- Expected online early CY2026. Contact supplying 30MW.



- In light of rising peak price volatility, the off-peak winter structure helped unlock electrification.



Dairy / primary sector decarbonisation: Fonterra – Electrode boiler replacement

- Fonterra is undertaking a staged energy transformation that includes the installation of electrode boilers at selected sites.
- Contact has entered a new 10-year agreement to supply ~415GWh p.a. to Fonterra's Whareroa dairy site.
- Agreement begins August 2026 at ~140GWh p.a. to cover existing demand. Steps up over time to reach ~415GWh p.a. in 2028 to support the electrification of the site.
- The shape of the supply agreement is weighted to summer, well aligned to Contact's renewable generation portfolio.



Industrial / primary sector (existing load): Innovative, economic contract structures

- Existing industrial customers across a range of sectors are now actively exploring demand response and other contract shaping mechanisms.
- Contact is engaged in developing a number of bespoke solutions to meet the changing needs of customers.
- **The shared benefits of demand response, between supplier and customer, have the potential to support the retention of significant existing industrial demand.**

Renewable builds: Online and underway

Projects Online



Tauhara

~200,000 Equivalent homes powered

May 2024 Online date	\$924m¹ Total Investment
174MW Installed Capacity	1,450GWh Estimated Annual Output



Te Huka 3

~60,000 Equivalent homes powered

Dec 2024 Online date	\$300m¹ Total Investment
51MW Installed Capacity	430GWh Estimated Annual Output

¹Total under current approvals.

Projects Under Construction



Announcement Date

1 July 2024



Glenbrook BESS²

Installed capacity /
Estimated annual output

100MW

Expected online
date

On track
Q1 CY2026

16 Aug 2024



Kōwhai Park Solar

168MWp | 275GWh

On track
Q2 CY2026

13 Nov 2024



Te Mihi Stage 2 Geothermal

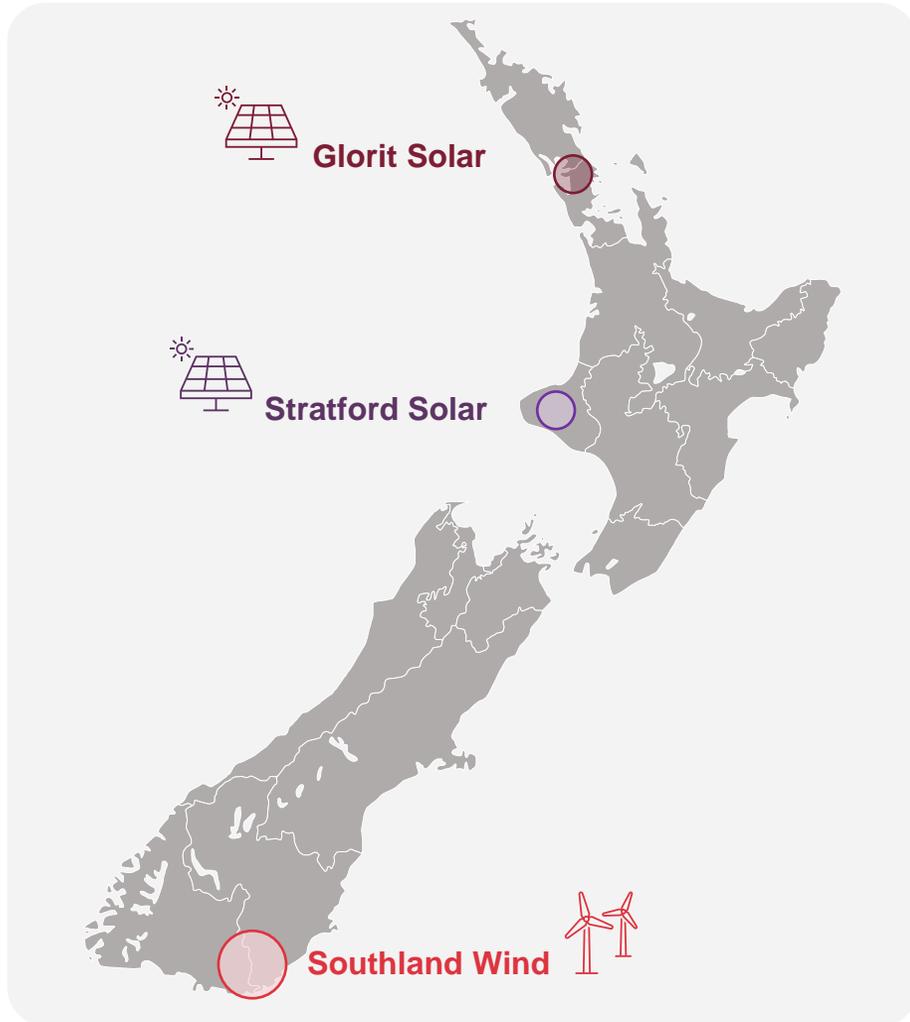
101MW | 830GWh

On track
Q3 CY2027

² Battery Energy Storage System.

Renewable builds: Next in line priority sites

Focusing on advancing next development options



Upper North Island generation benefits GWAP

Strong fit with portfolio

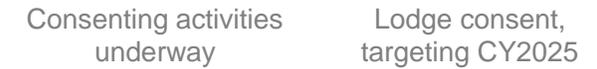


FY26 Expected FID date	180MWp Estimated Capacity	300GWh Estimated Annual Output
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Existing substation

Potential for BESS¹ co-location (100MW consented)

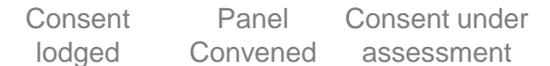


FY26 Earliest expected FID date	180MWp Estimated Capacity	300GWh Estimated Annual Output
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Ease of Grid access

Most advanced wind project



FY26 Earliest expected FID date	330MW Estimated Capacity	1,200GWh Estimated Annual Output
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Note: Additional North Island BESS¹ options under consideration are not shown in the diagram above.
¹ Battery Energy Storage System.

Regulatory focus: Transition to Net Zero 2050

Contact's focus on accelerating new renewable generation, flexible storage and customer-focused demand response solutions aligns with the political and societal imperative for the market to deliver a secure, low emissions, and renewable electricity market

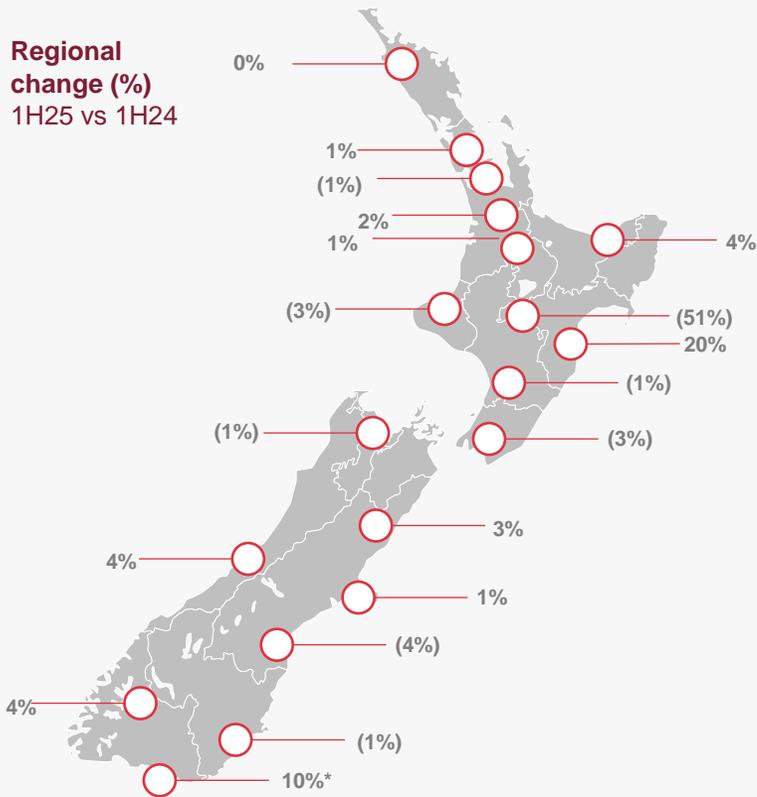
	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Contact Approach</i>	<i>Timing</i>
 <p>Fuel security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining performance of NZ's natural gas fields with recent drilling campaigns underperforming expectations. Indigenous gas capacity and production flexibility limited. While the oil and gas exploration ban has been reversed, short-term supply remains tight. Industry and government together investigating Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import options. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact transitioning from gas reliance and investing in renewable flex e.g., batteries. Making Taranaki Combined Cycle gas plant available for 2025 (if supported by the market). Entered into heads of agreement to investigate the potential for using Huntly to manage dry year risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bill to repeal oil and gas ban is underway. Decisions regarding LNG import or other fuel security options expected in early 2025. Huntly dry year cover arrangement could be in place for 2026.
 <p>Supporting the evolution of the market</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The continued expansion of renewable technology may require some market adjustments to ensure they are integrated efficiently, and resulting volatility is manageable. Government has initiated reviews of both the market settings and the regulatory framework to consider what (if any) changes are necessary. Two reviews are underway: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EA and ComCom Energy Competition Task Force Review of Electricity Market Performance, led by Frontier Economics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact's focus is on ensuring the regulatory settings support our continued advancement of the investment pipeline. Contact is engaging closely with government reviews currently underway, including providing expert input to support good decision making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Task Force consulting on proposals over 1H CY2025. Review of Electricity Market Performance expected to be completed by the end of June 2025.
 <p>Resource management reform</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wide ranging resource management reforms underway, including Fast Track Approvals Act, amendments to the Resource Management Act (RMA), and work to strengthen the National Policy Statement on Renewable Energy Generation (NPS-REG). Will play a crucial role to meet infrastructure challenges of decarbonising NZ economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact will seek to utilise fast-track consenting to enhance flexibility in the Clutha scheme. Community engagement remains central to Contact's approach. Engaging with officials and Ministers on wider RMA reforms for alignment with our decarbonisation strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast Track Approvals Act was passed into law at the end of 2024. Second RMA Amendment has been introduced and is expected to be passed into law by mid-2025. Work on NPS-REG ongoing.

Market context



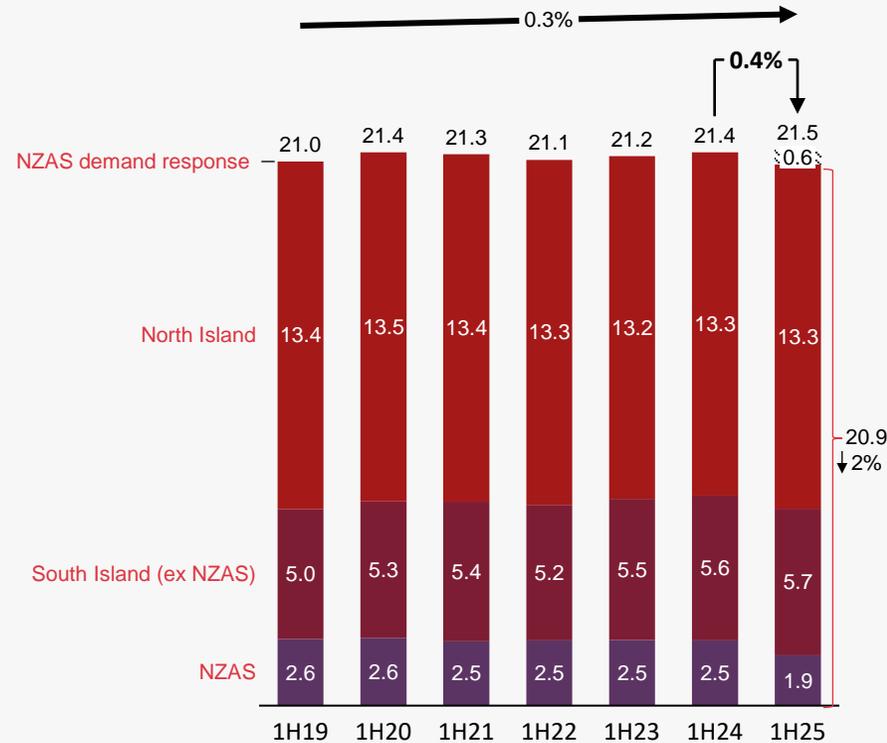
National electricity demand

NZAS demand response was called on to support dry market conditions, contributing to a reduction in national New Zealand electricity demand of ~2% on 1H24 (up ~0.4% normalised for NZAS)



Source: EMI, Contact.
*Does not include NZAS

National electricity demand (TWh)



Source: EMI, Contact. EMI demand data is grossed up to account for losses in distribution networks.

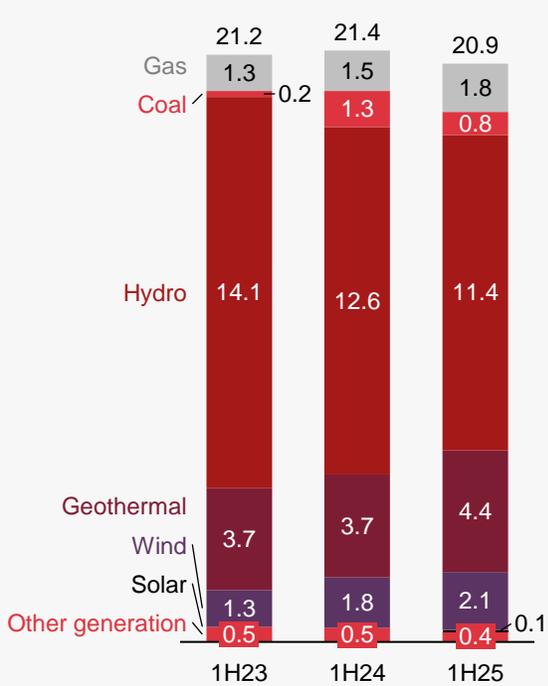
Total national electricity demand decreased by 0.5 TWh (2% from 1H24).

- Central North Island demand was down 51% on the prior comparable period on the back of operational pauses and closures at the Tangiwai / Karioi pulp and paper mills in August.
- East Coast regional demand was up 20% with Pan Pac's Whirinaki site reopening after temporary closures last year as a result of impacts from Cyclone Gabrielle.
- Normalising for NZAS demand response (activated at the beginning of the half year) demand was up ~0.4%.

Hydrology significantly impacted generation mix

Hydro volatility highlights the role of thermal generation for security of supply; geothermal powers up

Generation by type (TWh)¹



Hydro generation was down 9.2% on 1H24, as a result of historically low inflow volumes at the beginning of 1H25 and below average storage volumes at the end of FY24.

Impacts included:

- Volatile spot wholesale prices.
- Need for thermal generation.
- Higher industry carbon emissions.

Diesel generation was significantly higher than 1H24 as Whirinaki was brought on in July / August³.

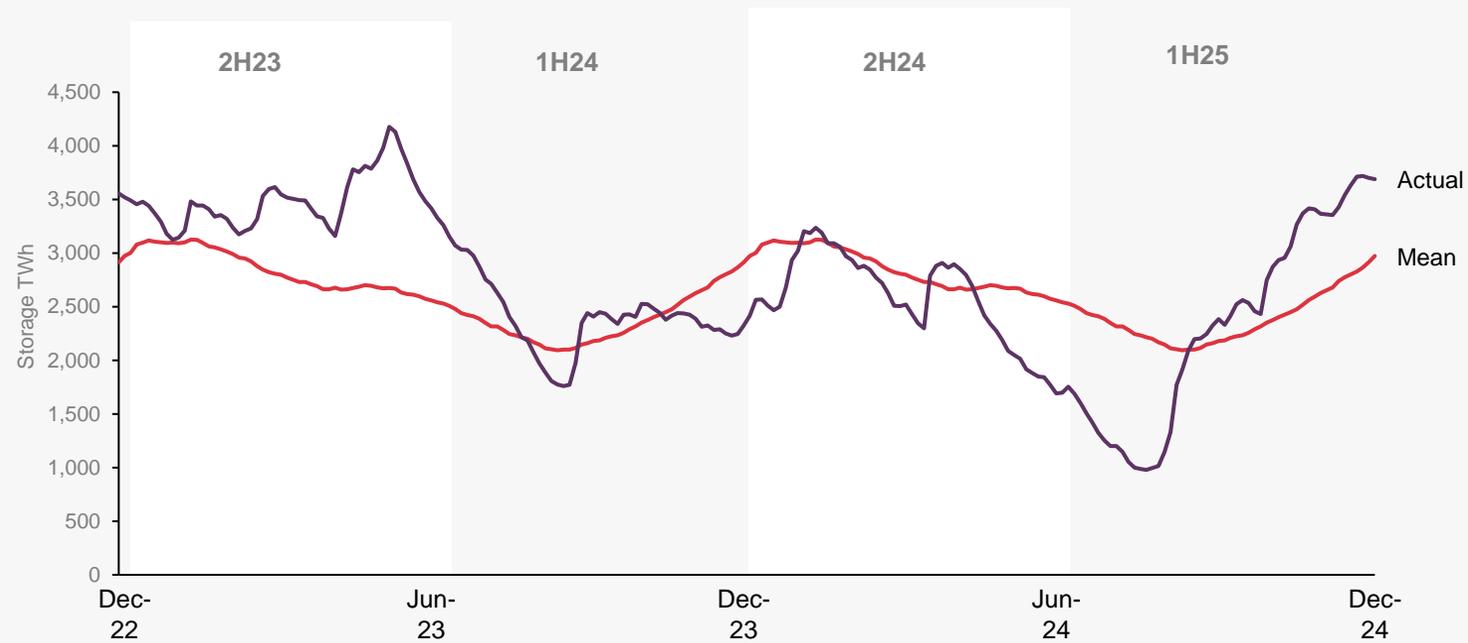
Geothermal generation volumes increased materially in 1H25 with Tauhara operational and Te Huka 3 entering commissioning during the period.



Carbon emissions remained elevated in 1H25 due to diesel and gas generation in 1Q25.

Source: EMI & MBIE

National hydro storage



Hydro storage levels started 1H25 significantly lower than the historical mean following a very dry end to FY24. Storage continued to be drawn down quickly as dry conditions persisted through July and into the beginning of August. Conditions eased from August following several heavy rainfall events starting in late August and storage recovered quickly before ending the period well above mean. This hydro storage and inflow variability lead to spot price volatility in the first quarter and highlighted the market's continued reliance on thermal generation to maintain supply.

Source: NZX – mean represents post-market mean storage volumes.

¹ Generation by type has been restated for prior periods due an adjustment in methodology.

² Carbon emissions for 1H25 Oct-Dec quarter has been estimated using historic conversion rates with actual generation data.

³ Diesel generation volume (17.6GWh) is included in other generation figures.

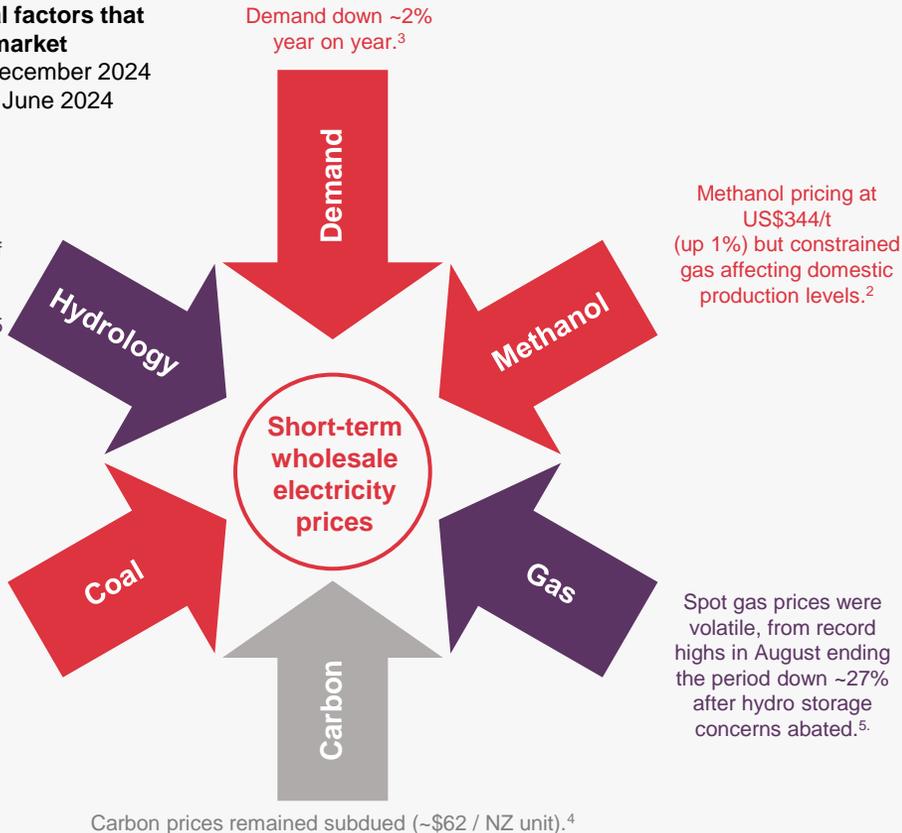
Forward wholesale pricing reflects gas cost and increasing cost of new-build renewables

Short-term external factors that can influence the market

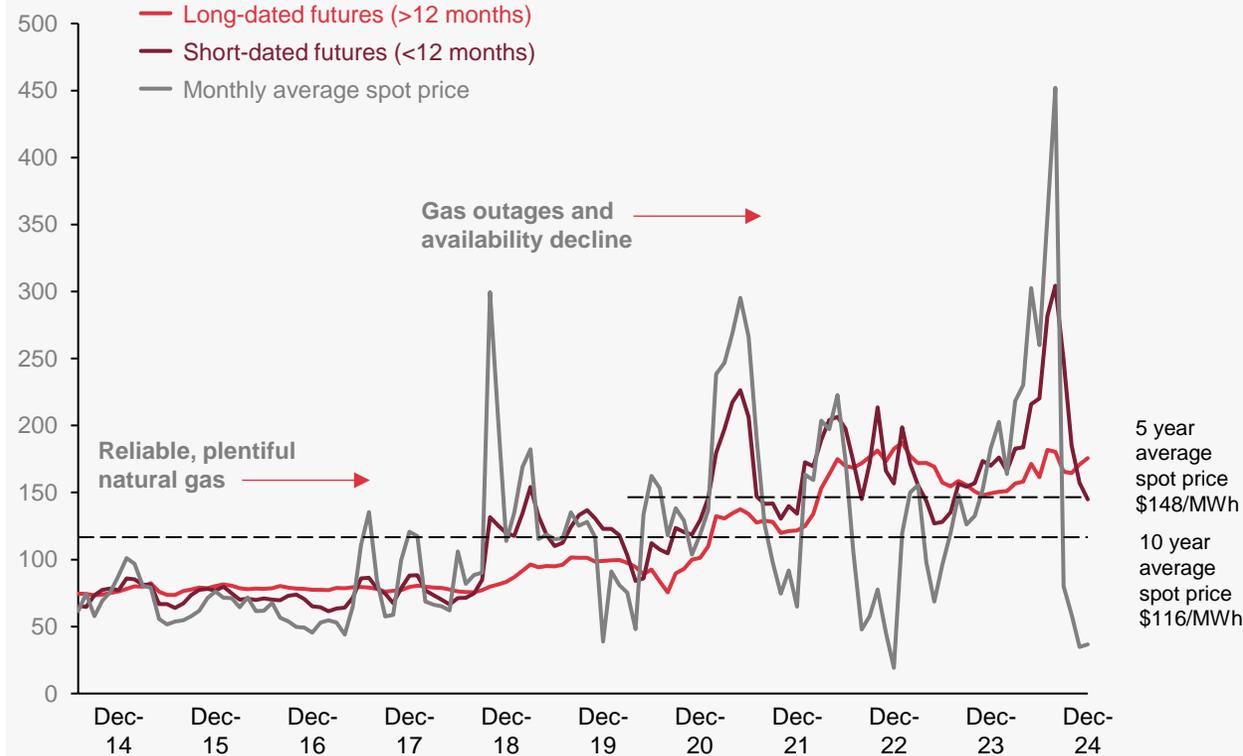
Changes as at 31 December 2024 in comparison to 30 June 2024

Hydro storage has been volatile over the period. Controlled storage swung between ~43% of mean (~1,278 GWh below mean) in Aug 24 to ~115% of mean (~995 GWh above mean) in November 2024.

Thermal coal prices lower² (US\$129/t, down ~3%).



Wholesale and futures electricity pricing (\$/MWh)



Source: EMI wholesale pricing

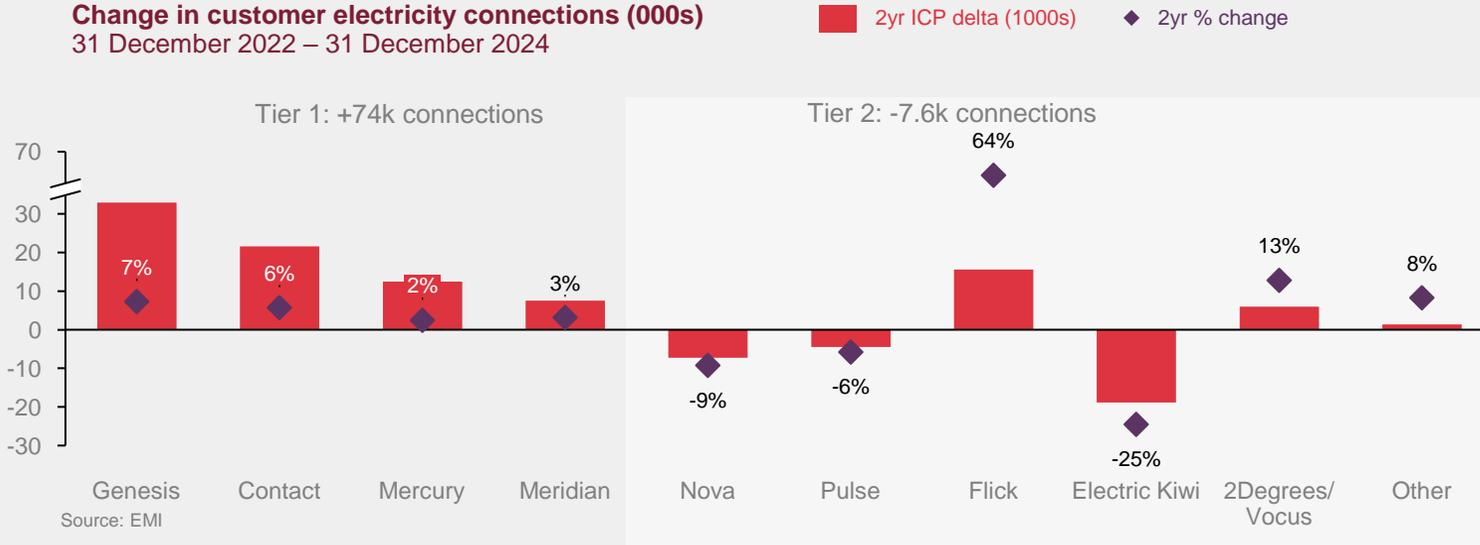
Dry hydrology conditions at the end of FY24 and beginning of 1H25, and increasing scarcity and cost of gas, dramatically increased spot price volatility and pushed both the spot and near-term futures prices to all time highs. These prices quickly reversed when dry conditions eased and the Methanex deals with Genesis and Contact were announced (average monthly spot prices dropped 92% from their peak). However, long-dated futures have remained elevated reflecting market expectations of structurally higher gas prices and lower availability and the increasing long-run costs of new-build renewables.

¹NZX hydro information; ² Bloomberg; ³ EMI; ⁴ As at 20 December 2025; ⁵ Energy Market Services

Differences in retail strategies apparent

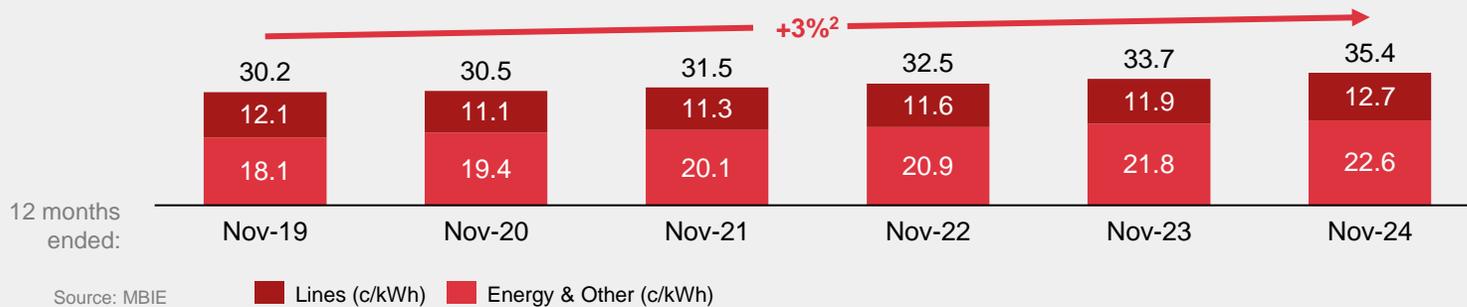
Electricity and lines costs continue to rise; pass-through cost increases to continue

Change in customer electricity connections (000s)
31 December 2022 – 31 December 2024



- Competition remains intense despite sustained high wholesale futures prices. Market churn continues to reflect this with residential switching at ~20%.
- New buildings contributed to a continued ~1.4% p.a. growth in total residential ICPs on the prior year.
- Tier 1 retailers have seen a 1% increase in market share to ~84% in December 2024 (~83% December 2022).
- Tier 2 retailer growth rates have been mixed as they have repriced to rising input costs (energy and networks), resulting in a collective decline in market share to ~16% (~17% December 2022). Flick and 2Degrees continue to grow strongly.
- Since 31 December 2022, 2Degrees has grown connections by 6k (+12.7%) while Flick Electric has seen a 16k increase in connections (+64%)
- Contact electricity connections are up +22k from December 2022 to December 2024, resulting in a ~20% market share.

Retail electricity tariff changes¹ (c/ kWh)



- Increasing wholesale energy and, more recently, network costs have resulted in a lift in residential electricity tariffs with the compound annual growth rate of 3% across the last five years to November 2024.
- Average tariff increases for the year to November 2024 of 5% were above consumer price inflation (~2.2%)³, with residential price increases rising to cover both increasing lines costs and continue the partial recovery of energy costs.
- Input cost pressure for retailers is expected to continue with ongoing elevated wholesale prices and significant network cost increases starting from 1 April 2025. Residential price increases are expected to remain above the level of inflation to recover these rising input costs.

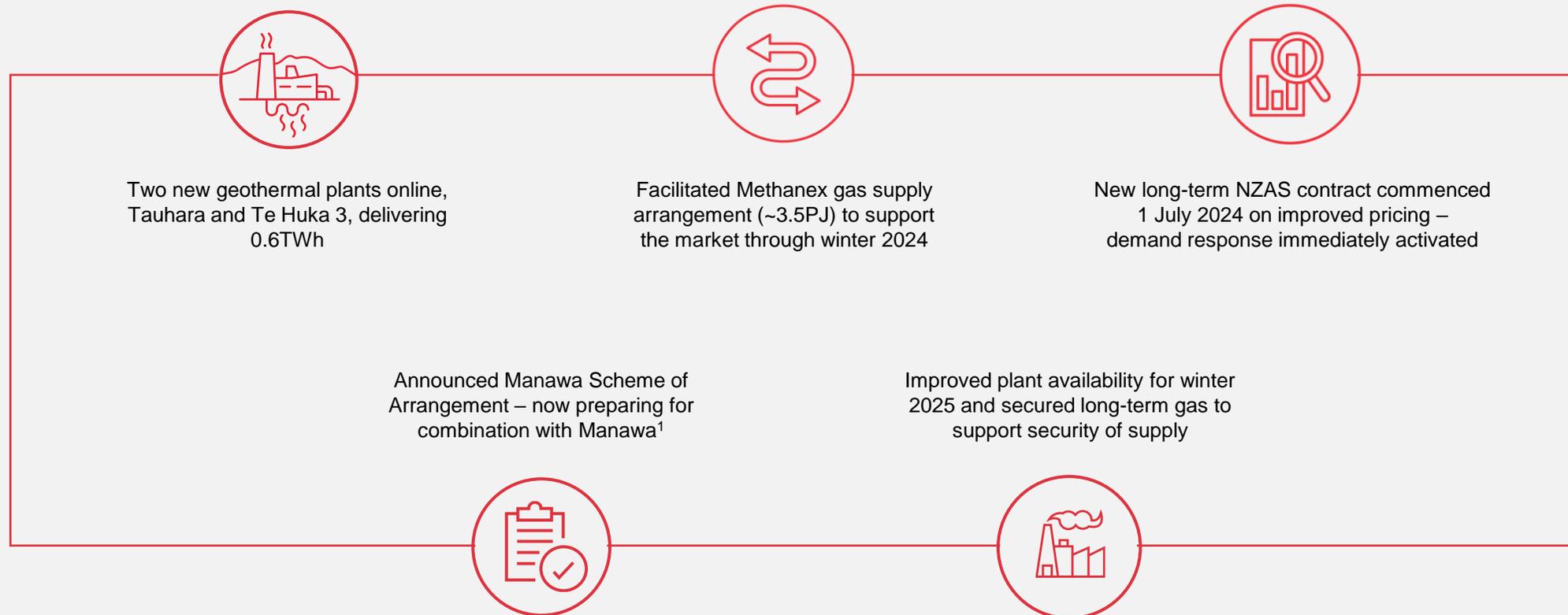
¹ Inclusive of GST
² Compound annual growth rate

³ Stats NZ CPI index increase in the 12 months to December 2024.

Financial results and outlook



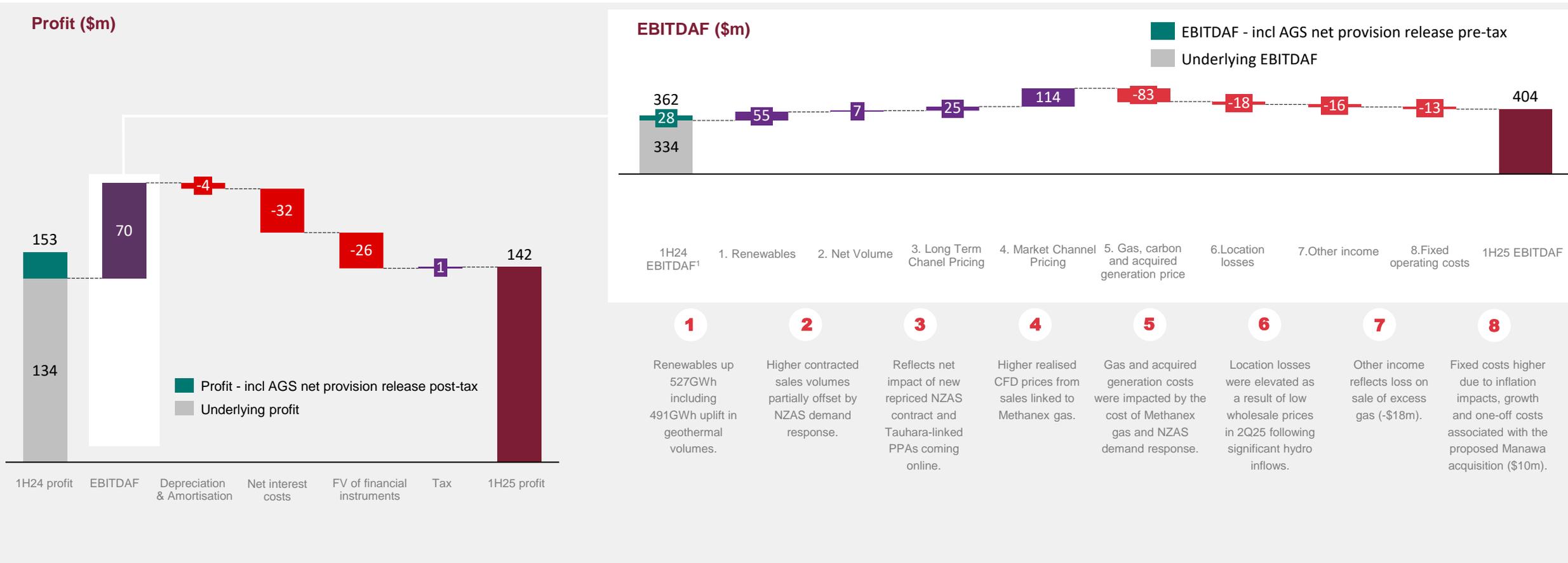
Key themes from the financial results



¹ The transaction (and proposed combination with Manawa) remains subject to conditions, including NZ Commerce Commission clearance, approval of the Scheme by the High Court and by Manawa shareholders by the requisite majorities. See slide 35.

Profit of \$142m for 1H25

EBITDAF up \$70m (21%) on 1H24 underlying, reflecting an increase in renewable generation from Tauhara and Te Huka 3 during the period, the net impact of gas-backed CFDs and long-term contracts commencing

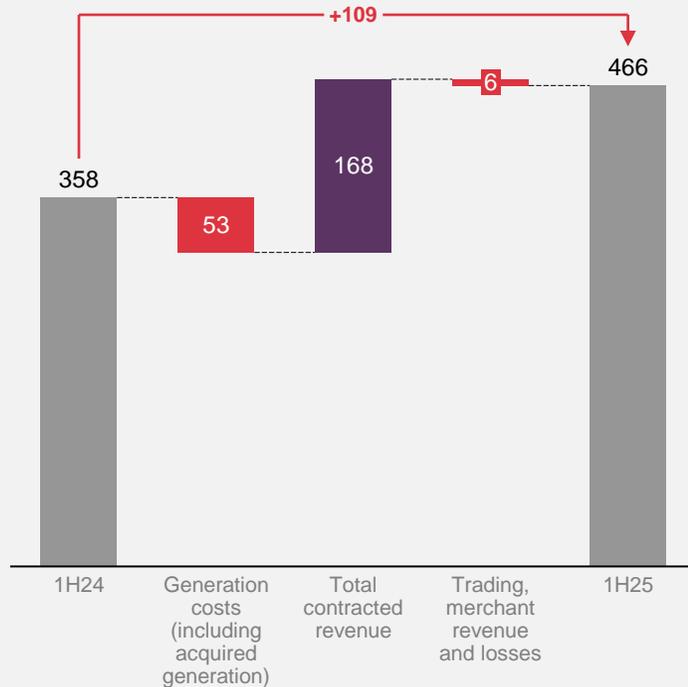


Note: All 1H24 figures are exclusive of the impacts of the onerous contract provision for AGS. Impacts of the onerous contract in 1H24 are as follows, EBITDAF (+\$29m), interest (-\$3m), tax (-\$7m), NOPAT (+\$19m). The provision has not been recalculated in 1H25, however, the monthly unwind and interest impacts of the provision are included in the reported 1H25 figures as follows, EBITDAF (+\$7m), interest (-\$2m), tax (-\$1m), NOPAT (+\$4m).

EBITDAF up by \$70m on underlying 1H24

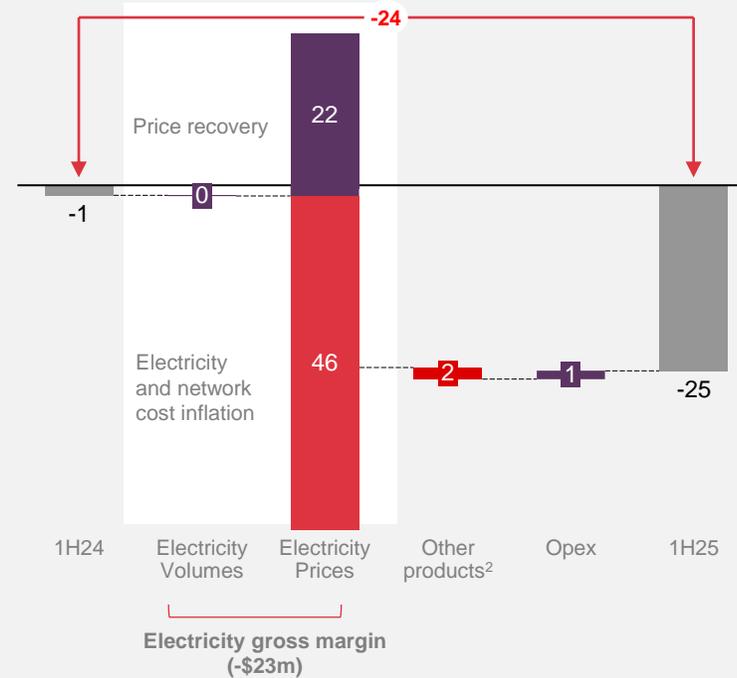
Business performance by segment

Wholesale EBITDAF¹ (\$m)



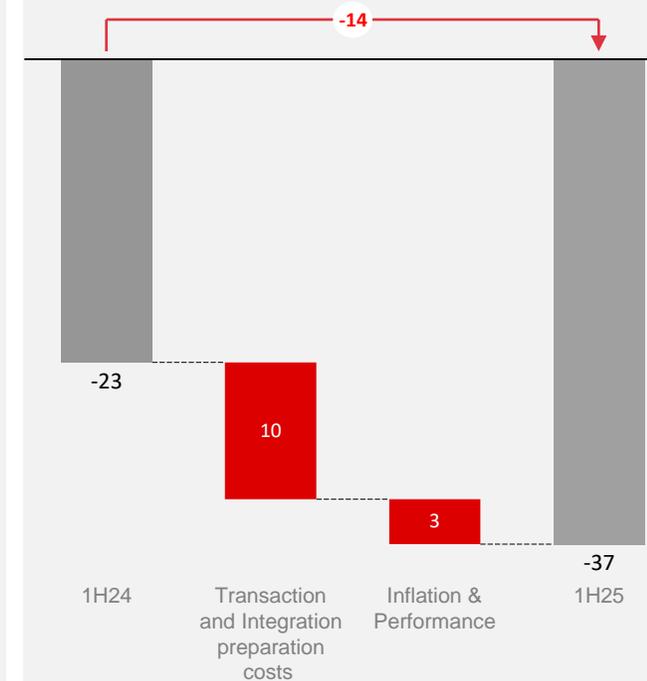
Refer to slides 23 - 25

Retail EBITDAF (\$m)



Refer to slide 26

Corporate / unallocated costs (\$m)



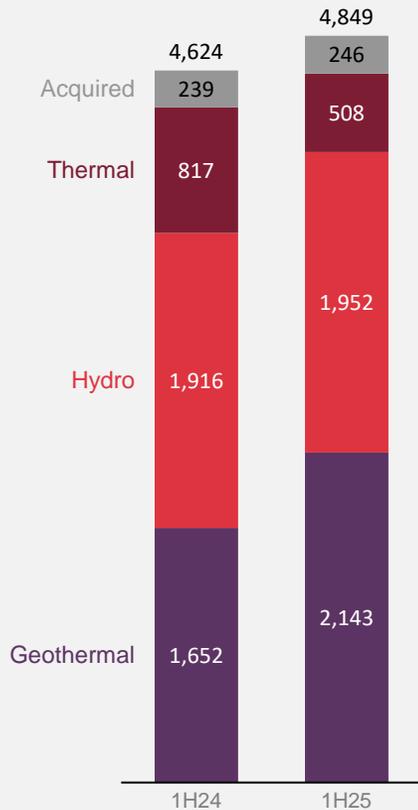
¹ Simply and Western included within Wholesale EBITDAF. 1H24 EBITDAF is shown as underlying, excluding \$29m net release of the onerous contract provision for AGS. 1H25 EBITDAF includes monthly unwind of +\$7m.

² Other products includes retail gas and telco gross margins and other revenue/costs.

Generation costs

Costs up \$53m driven by higher cost of thermal fuel and acquired generation plus Tauhara online

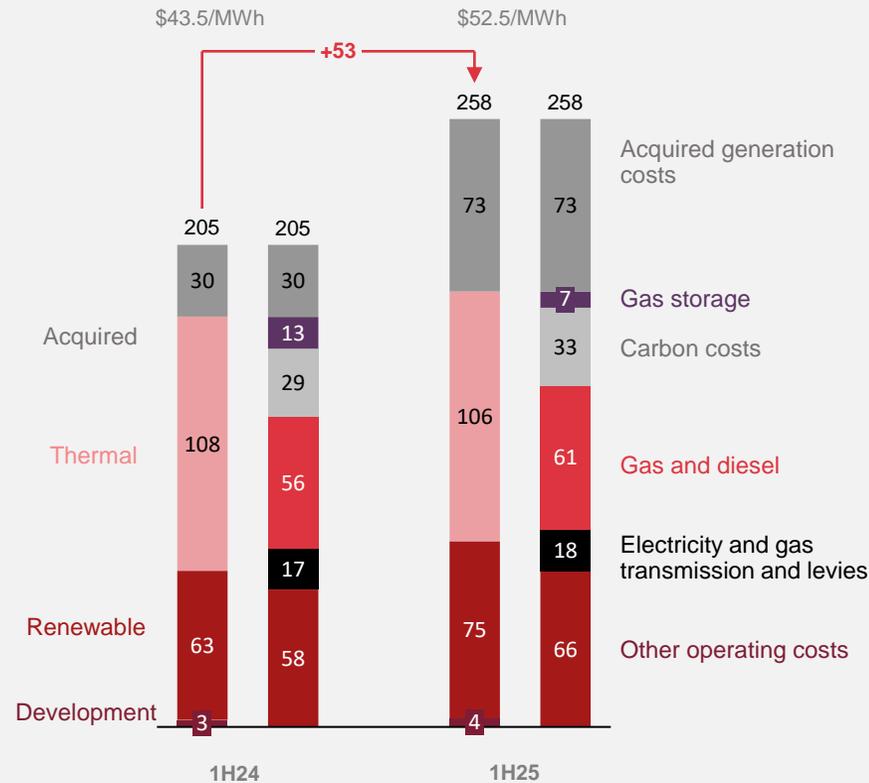
Electricity generated or acquired (GWh)



Renewable % of own generation

1H24	81%
1H25	89%

Electricity generated or acquired costs (\$m)



All 1H24 analysis in this section is presented on an underlying basis. As such, 1H24 gas storage costs exclude the \$29m net release within EBITDAF of the onerous contract provision for AGS. 1H25 gas storage costs include an AGS provision unwind benefit (+\$7m positive impact).

Generation volumes

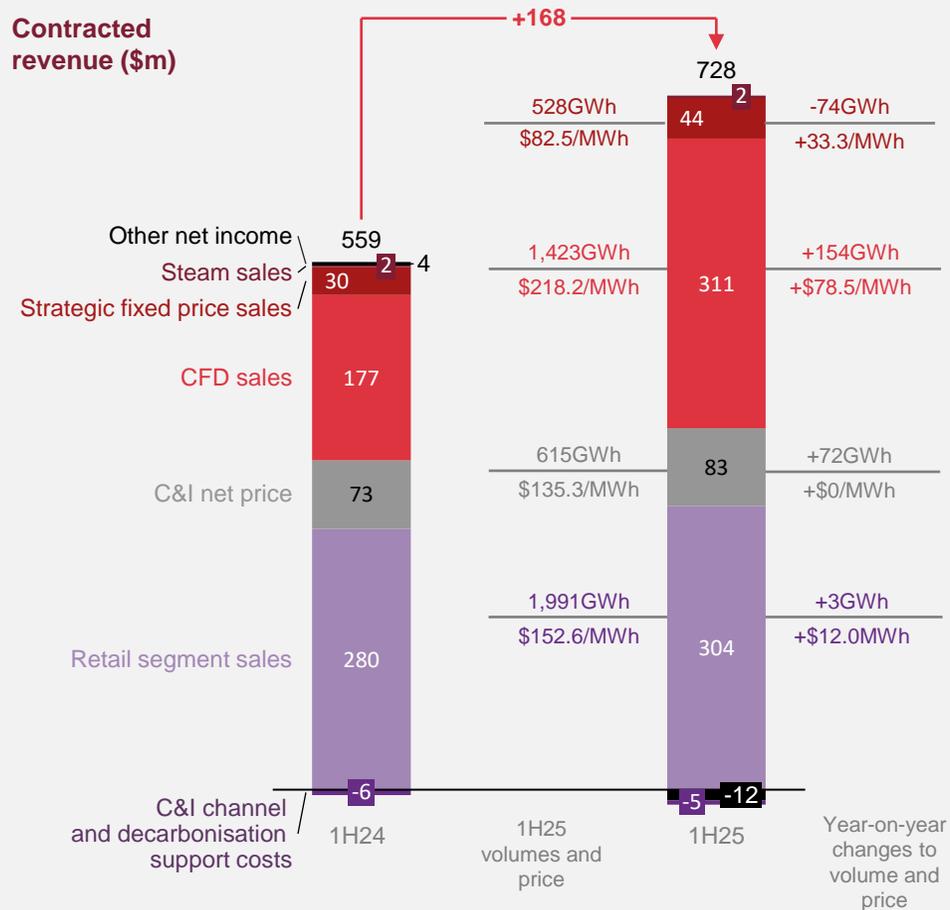
- Hydro generation of 1,952GWh was up on 1H24 (2%) owing to high inflows in the second quarter of 1H25.
- Geothermal generation was up 491GWh (30%) on 1H24, from Tauhara generation (584GWh) and Te Huka U3 generation during commissioning in December (40GWh). Additional volumes were partially offset by a planned outage at Te Mihi.
- Despite a dry start to the period, 1H25 thermal generation volumes were down 309GWh down (-38%) on 1H24. This is in part because;
 - 1H24 saw significant use of thermal to cover a delay to Tauhara's online date alongside some must-run winter 2024 gas contracts, and
 - The second quarter of 1H25 saw significant inflows which, when combined with new geothermal generation, offset thermal generation.

Costs

- Renewable generation costs were up \$12m (19%) as a result of higher geothermal carbon and operational costs associated with Tauhara.
- Thermal generation costs in 1H25 benefited from an unwind of the AGS provision (+\$7m). This was partially offset by higher thermal fuel and carbon costs (-\$5m).
- Thermal fuel costs increased to \$166.80/MWh (1H24: \$96.40/MWh) due to a higher cost of gas (1H24: \$8.3/GJ, 1H25: \$15.2/GJ), higher utilisation of Whirinaki (1H24: 0GWh, 1H25:18GWh) and a higher unit price of carbon (1H24 \$59/unit, 1H25 \$74/unit).
- Acquired generation costs were significantly higher in 1H25 (\$43m up on 1H24) as purchases were made ahead of winter 2025 and due to NZAS demand response payments. In comparison, in 1H24 gas was more readily available and Contact was able to use this to deliver similar cover.

Wholesale contracted revenue

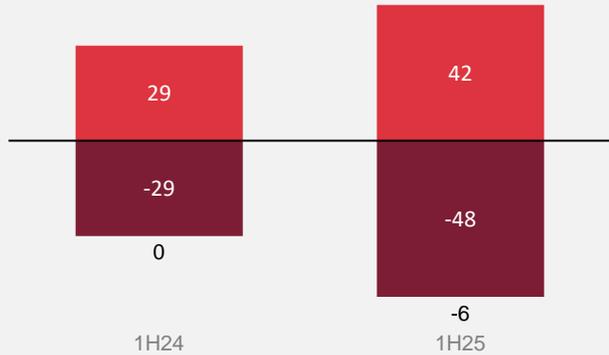
The Methanex gas deal at the beginning of 1H25 was backed by an electricity supply agreement with Meridian leading to a significant increase in CFD sales volumes



- Fixed price variable volume electricity sales to the Retail segment and C&I customers ended 75GWh higher than 1H24 (+\$34.2m). The volume shift is attributed to C&I as Retail volumes held largely steady.
 - Pricing to C&I was broadly in line with last year given short term channels (including CFDs) were prioritised over C&I re-contracting in response to uncertainty of gas supply contracts, geothermal plant commissioning and prior swaption supply contracts.
 - Transfer price to the Retail channel was up \$12/MWh to \$152.6/MWh reflecting higher wholesale prices over the three preceding years.
- Strategic fixed price sales were 74GWh lower than 1H24 but average pricing across the channel was up significantly resulting in a \$14m uplift in revenue. This movement in pricing and volume reflects:
 - Pricing: The signing of the long term deal with NZAS (in 2H24 – beginning 1H25) was at a higher price than the prior contract.
 - Volumes: Lower volumes reflect the implementation of demand response by NZAS at the beginning of the period in response to dry conditions.
- CFD sales volumes were up by 154GWh as a result of Tauhara being online for the whole period and a significant risk management contract sold to Meridian at the beginning of 1H25. Prices were up by \$78.5/MWh reflecting the market conditions at the end of FY24 and the beginning of 1H25.
- Steam sales were steady in both volume and revenue compared to 1H24.
- Other income was significantly lower (-\$14.6m) primarily as a result of losses on sale of gas that could not be stored or economically used for generation in the period.

Wholesale trading and merchant revenue

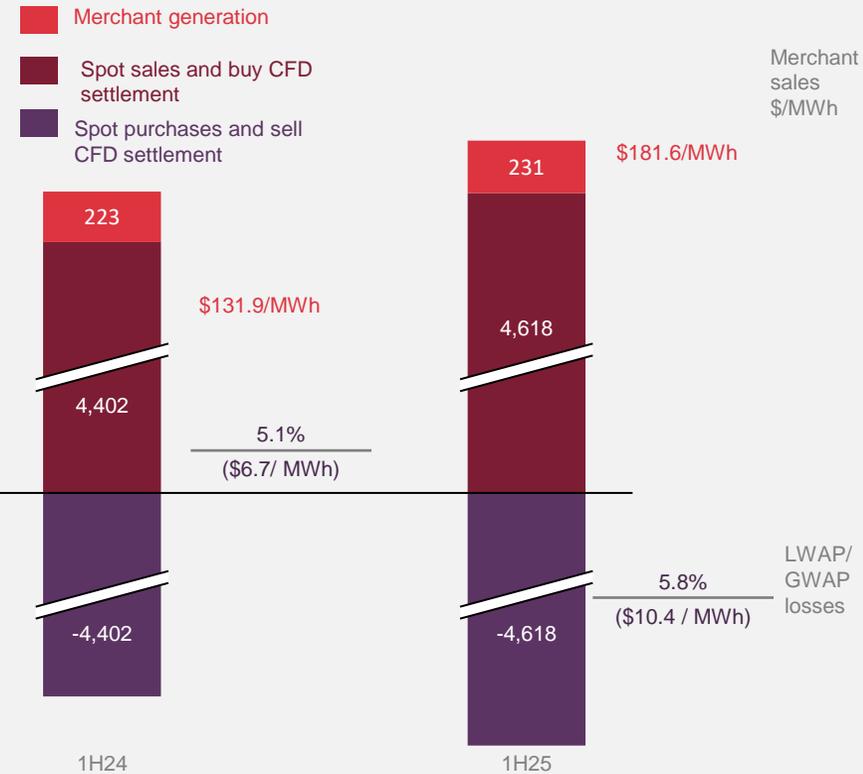
Trading EBITDAF (\$m)



Trading revenue

- Merchant sales:** short-term sales channel available when the spot prices exceed the opportunity cost of Contact generation.
- LWAP / GWAP losses:** locational price differences between where electricity is generated and purchased.

Long / short position (GWh)



Merchant generation revenue in 1H25 was characterised by two distinct periods –

- In Q1 Contact was broadly neutral on merchant sales volumes in a much higher priced spot market (much of our potential merchant revenue in this period was converted to short dated CFD's). Higher prices in Q1 meant Contact's LWAP / GWAP costs were largely covered.
- In Q2 the significant rainfall saw periods of spill in Contact's hydro dams, reducing hydro length and causing some LWAP/GWAP losses (at very low spot prices). The net result was that LWAP / GWAP losses outstripped merchant revenue over the quarter. This volatility also saw location risk management products (FTRs) out of the money.

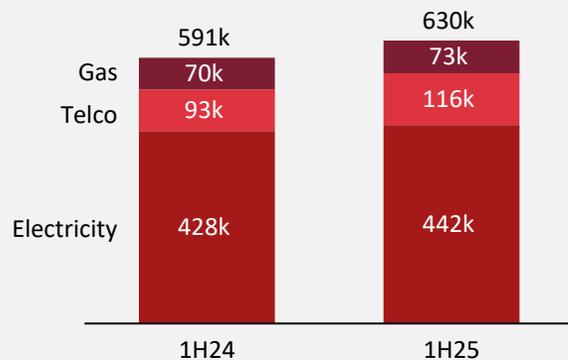
During 1H25 an accrual adjustment was made in relation to final settled electricity prices during the August 2021 UTS resulting in a \$1.6m expense relating to accruals from FY22.

Retail business performance

Margins contract as wholesale electricity and lines costs rise faster than tariff; Contact gaining connections via time of use and multi-product offerings

Revenue & Tariff ¹ (\$m)	1H24	1H25		Variance	
	\$m	\$m	Tariff ¹	\$m	Tariff
Electricity revenue	524	544	292	20	12
Gas revenue	51	52	43	1	6
Telco revenue	39	48	71	9	(1)
Other income	4	4		-	
Total revenue	618	648		30	
Contract Asset (closing)	4	5		1	
# of connections (closing) ²	591k	630k			
Cost to serve/connection ³	\$63	\$57			

Closing connections (k)²



EBITDAF (\$m)



Electricity transfer price ⁴	\$141/MWh	\$153/MWh
Networks, meters and levies ⁴	\$113/MWh	\$122/MWh

Retail margins have contracted, driven by sustained high wholesale electricity prices and rising lines costs.

- Retail EBITDAF decreased by \$24m on 1H24 largely driven by the \$46m increase in electricity input costs that were not fully passed through to customers.

Contact's average retail electricity tariff increased by 4.3% reflecting retail price rises to partially offset rising wholesale and lines cost increases.

- Around 90% of customers received a price increase in the last 12 months.

As the energy industry decarbonises, cost pressure for retailers is expected to remain, including:

- Significant investment in lines infrastructure.⁵
- Elevated wholesale futures prices over the medium term.

This will result in an increase in the cost that consumers will pay over the coming years.

Connections grew strongly since 2H24 particularly through telco and Time of Use (ToU) electricity 'Good' plans, with a focus on multi-product customers.

- Total connections +39k on 1H24 with telco up 23k and energy up 16k.
- Multi-product customers up 12% on 1H24, driven by telco products (including successful launch of new mobile product option) alongside ToU 'Good' plans growth.

Cost to serve – reduced by \$6/connection, largely driven by timing of the marketing spend and productivity improvements through continued growth in digitised interactions, partially offset by wage inflation.

¹Tariff is \$/MWh for electricity, \$/GJ for gas and \$ per month per customer connection for Telco.

²Retail connections only, excludes Simply Energy.

³Reflects total operating costs (direct and indirect) / average connections.

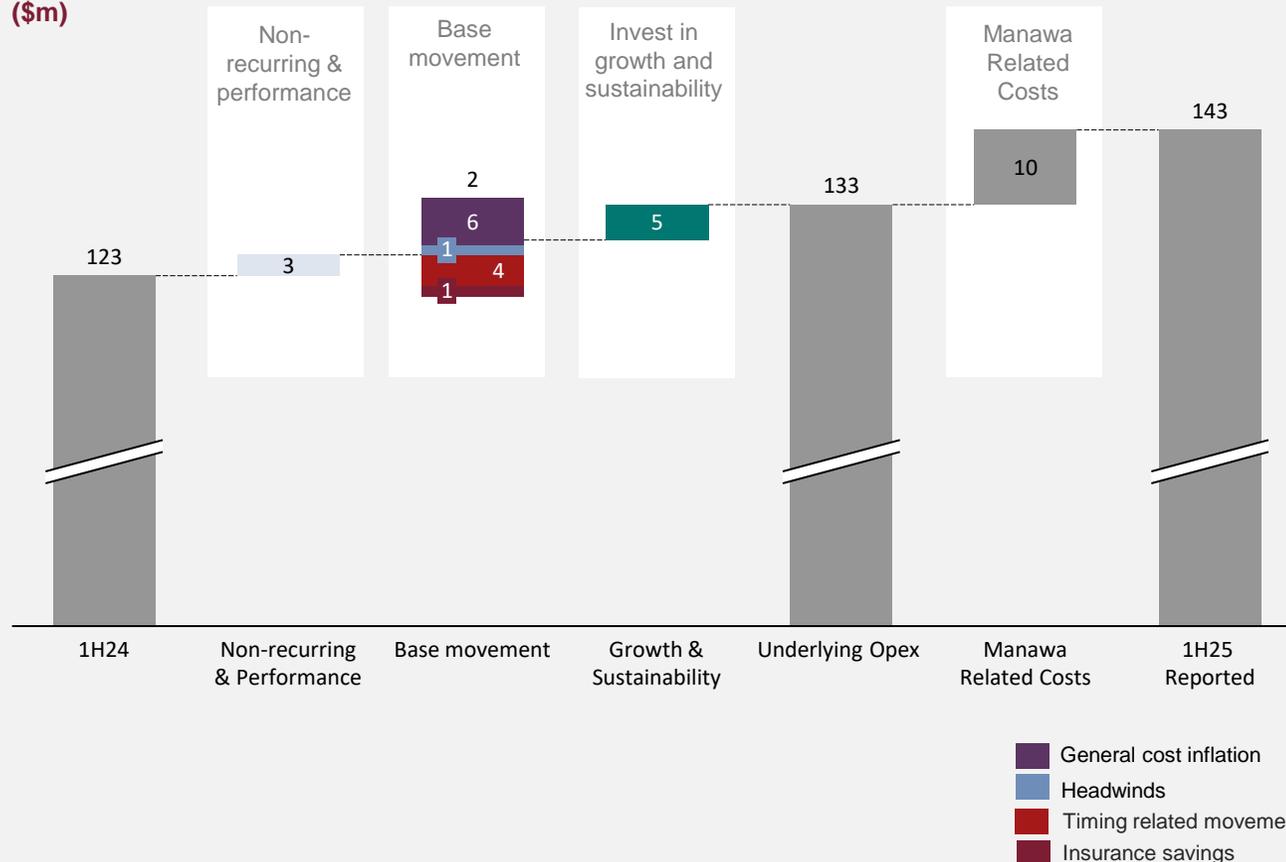
Gross Margin (GM) is Revenue less Cost of Goods (Networks, meters, levies, energy, carbon and telco)

⁴Input costs shown per MWh at the GXP.

⁵The Commerce Commission indicated that the transmission and distribution component of a household's electricity bill will increase on average, by \$10 to \$20 per month from 1 April 2025, for affected networks (varies across regions and customer profiles).

Operating costs increase on inflation and growth

Other operating cost movement (\$m)



Non-recurring & performance

- \$2m costs related to movement in performance-based accrued costs in line with year-to-date performance.
- \$1m nonrecurring costs relate to Wairakei extension feasibility.

Base movement

- \$6m general inflation of 2-4% impacting operating costs. These have been seen across the business, including labour cost and local body rates.
- \$1m headwinds related to premium increases for staff health insurance programmes and extra staffing required to support Retail call centres during a period of higher than normal price change activity.
- -\$4m timing movements largely driven by timing of Retail marketing and other activity.
- -\$1m insurance savings from change in insurance programme provider.

Growth and sustainability

- \$3m incremental costs with Tauhara online.
- \$1m incremental investment related to retail connection growth.
- \$1m increase in development projects which are in feasibility phase.

Manawa related costs

- \$10m of transaction and integration related costs incurred. Made up of \$8.6m of transaction related costs and \$1.6m of integration planning activity.

Note: 1H24 Opex is adjusted from that presented in the 1H24 results presentation due to an accounting treatment change relating to asset write-offs and impairments.

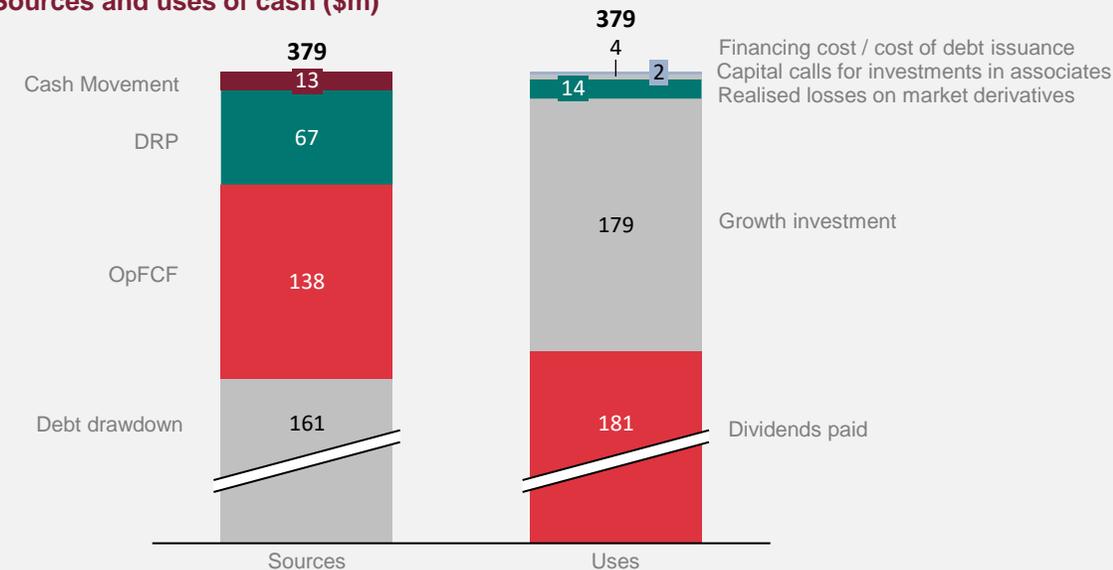
Cash flow and capital expenditure

Cash conversion for 1H25 impacted by higher EBITDAF, higher fuel inventory and higher interest payments

	6 months ended 31 December 2024 (1H25)	6 months ended 31 December 2023 (1H24)	Comparison against 1H24	
EBITDAF ¹	\$404m	\$334m	↑	\$70m
Working capital changes	(\$80m)	(\$10m)	↑	\$70m
Tax paid	(\$74m)	(\$66m)	↑	\$8m
Interest paid, net of interest capitalised	(\$43m)	(\$9m)	↑	\$34m
SIB capital expenditure	(\$65m)	(\$85m)	↓	\$20m
Non-cash items included in EBITDAF	(\$4m)	\$10m	↓	\$14m
Operating free cash flow	\$138m	\$174m	↓	\$36m
Operating free cash flow per share	17.4 c	22.1c	↓	4.7 c
Cash conversion (OpFCF / EBITDAF)	34%	52%	↓	18%

- Higher underlying EBITDAF on greater alignment of channel prices to the wholesale market.
- Working capital changes were \$70m greater than in the prior year due to higher value and levels of stored gas following the purchase of gas from Methanex.
- Interest paid, net of capitalised interest, was \$34m higher than 1H24, with the completion of Tauhara reducing the interest capitalised to the project.
- 1H25 stay-in-business (SIB) capital expenditure includes completion of the Peaker refurbishment and Te Mihi spare rotor acceleration projects. Te Mihi Stage 2 pre-FID costs have been reclassified as SIB capex in 1H25 (\$2m) and 1H24 (\$22m). These were previously allocated to growth capex.
- Non-cash items included within EBITDAF in 1H25 include the AGS onerous provision unwind (+7m).

Sources and uses of cash (\$m)



¹1H24 EBITDAF is shown as underlying, excluding \$29m net release of the onerous contract provision for AGS. 1HY25 EBITDAF includes monthly unwind of +\$7m.

Growth capital expenditure

Growth capital expenditure in 1H25 reflects Contact's continued commitment to renewable development

Growth capital expenditure – cash basis (\$m)¹

	Up to 30 June 2024	6 months ended 31 Dec 2024	Remaining under current approvals	Total ²
Tauhara	\$852m	\$46m	\$26m	\$924m
Te Huka 3	\$246m	\$24m	\$30m	\$300m
Te Mihi Stage 2 ³	\$57m	\$47m	\$608m	\$712m
Wind	\$13m	\$4m	\$3m	\$20m
Glenbrook battery	\$5m	\$37m	\$121m	\$163m
Capitalised interest	\$173m	\$10m	\$63m ⁴	\$246m
Total	\$1,346m	\$168m	\$851m	\$2,365m

- The Tauhara geothermal station has been generating since May 2024. Final commissioning activity was completed in 1H25. Construction of Te Huka 3 is substantially complete and final commissioning activity is underway.
- Investment in Te Mihi Stage 2 was confirmed in November 2024. The Wairakei extension project is classified as stay-in-business capex and is illustrated on slide 36 (excluded from this slide).
- Construction is underway on a 100MW grid-scale battery (BESS) at Glenbrook, with \$42m spent as at 31 December 2024. The BESS is expected to be completed in FY26 with remaining growth capex falling across both 2H25 and FY26.
- Remaining spend on wind projects reflects current pre-FID approval levels and will be updated after final investment decisions, as applicable.
- For major growth projects Contact capitalises interest from the time of final investment decision (FID) or significant pre-FID works through to commissioning, on a rate that reflects the average portfolio interest rate.
- Investment in Kōwhai Park solar was confirmed in August 2024. Contact's investment will not be captured within growth capex, rather it will be recognised within investment in joint ventures and associates.

¹ Excludes \$11m associated with Western Energy coil tube drilling and deployment of demand flex technology.

² Total under current Board approvals.

³ Growth capital expenditure for Te Mihi Stage 2 (previously GeoFuture) has been restated following the project reaching FID in November 2024. A portion of capital spent up to June 2024 (\$41m) was reclassified to stay in business capex as it related to spend on both existing plant within the Wairakei field and the extension of Wairakei power station. Stay in Business capital spent for the Wairakei extension in 1H25, and expected capital spend to the end of FY25, is broken down further on slide 36.

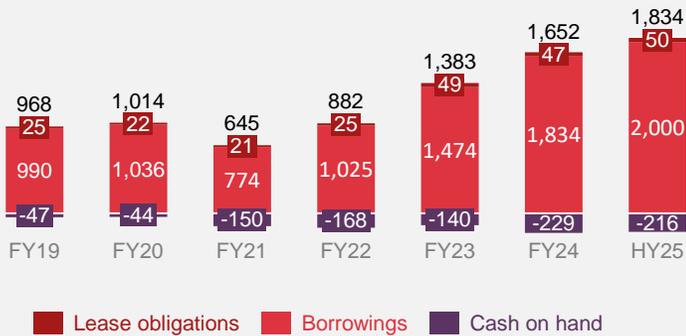
⁴ Relates to Te Huka 3 geothermal development (FY25 only), Te Mihi Stage 2, and Glenbrook battery development (life of project).

Strong balance sheet

Supporting Contact's growth with diverse sources of funding with strong green credentials

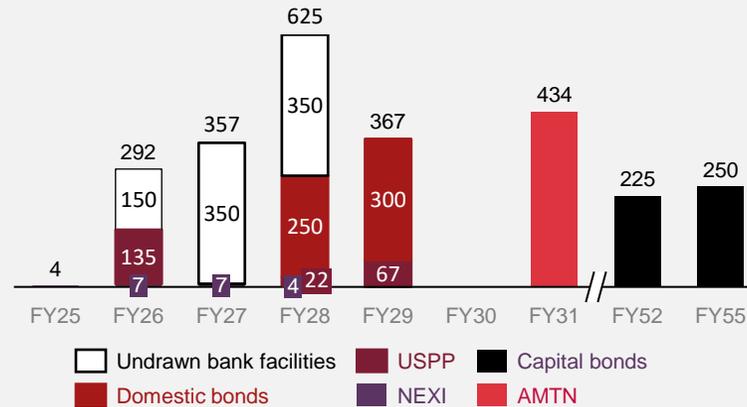
Closing net debt (\$m)

Face value of borrowings less cash



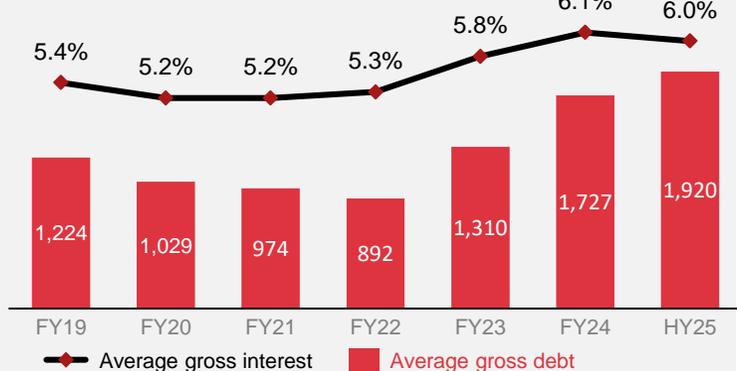
Borrowing maturities (\$m)

Average tenor of 8.3 years as at 31 December 2024



Interest rate (%)

Weighted average gross interest¹ on average borrowings



Net debt to EBITDAF (x)

Includes S&P adjustments (prior to FY20, AGS was treated as a lease)²



- Gross debt has increased in line with the continued build out of the capital investment programme. This is expected to continue to grow as projects are constructed.
- A \$100m Retail Bond matured in August 2024 and was replaced with a \$250m Capital Bond in October 2024. The hybrid structure of the new bond provides an equity credit for Contact's S&P rating (50%), reducing S&P net debt for the Net Debt / EBITDAF calculation.
- Contact targets a BBB investment grade credit rating with S&P. This requires net debt to EBITDAF to remain below 3.0x over a sustained period. Point estimate net debt to EBITDAF is currently 2.3x at the half year. Contact's EBITDAF outlook, DRP and capacity for further hybrid bonds allow this metric to be managed effectively.
- Contact continues to be at the forefront of sustainable finance and has extended its \$850m sustainably-linked loan³. This loan has KPIs with financing incentives or penalties relating to emissions reductions, renewable energy development and performance in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI).

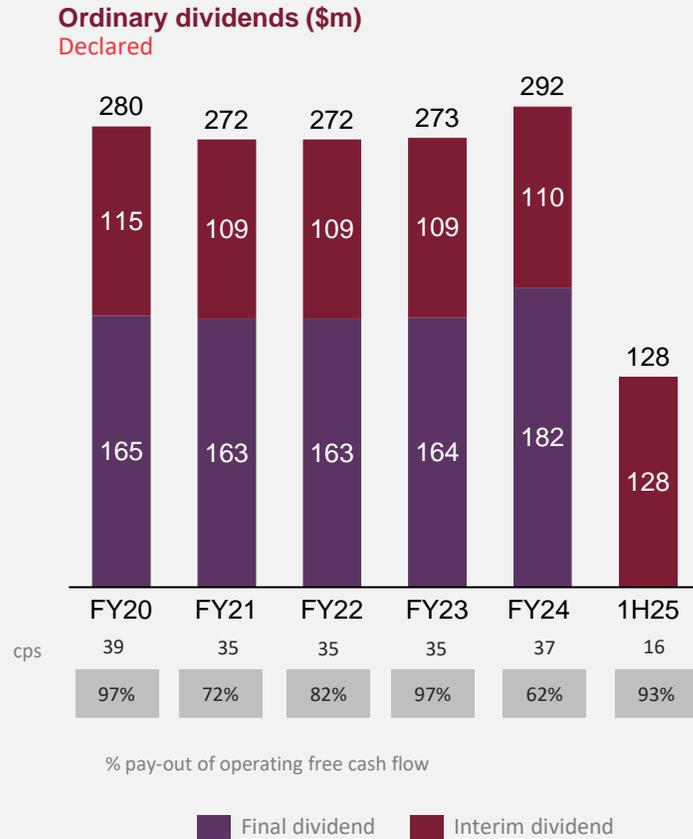
¹ Gross interest includes all interest on borrowings, bank commitment fees and deferred financing costs. Unwind of leases, provisions and capitalised interest not included.

² Illustrated here on a point basis based on expected S&P adjustments. FY25 is based on a normalised EBITDAF of \$770m.

³ Term extended by 12 months.

Dividend for 1H25

Uplift of 2 cents per share on 1H24, in line with 39 cents per share guidance for FY25



Interim dividend for 1H25 of 16 cents per share

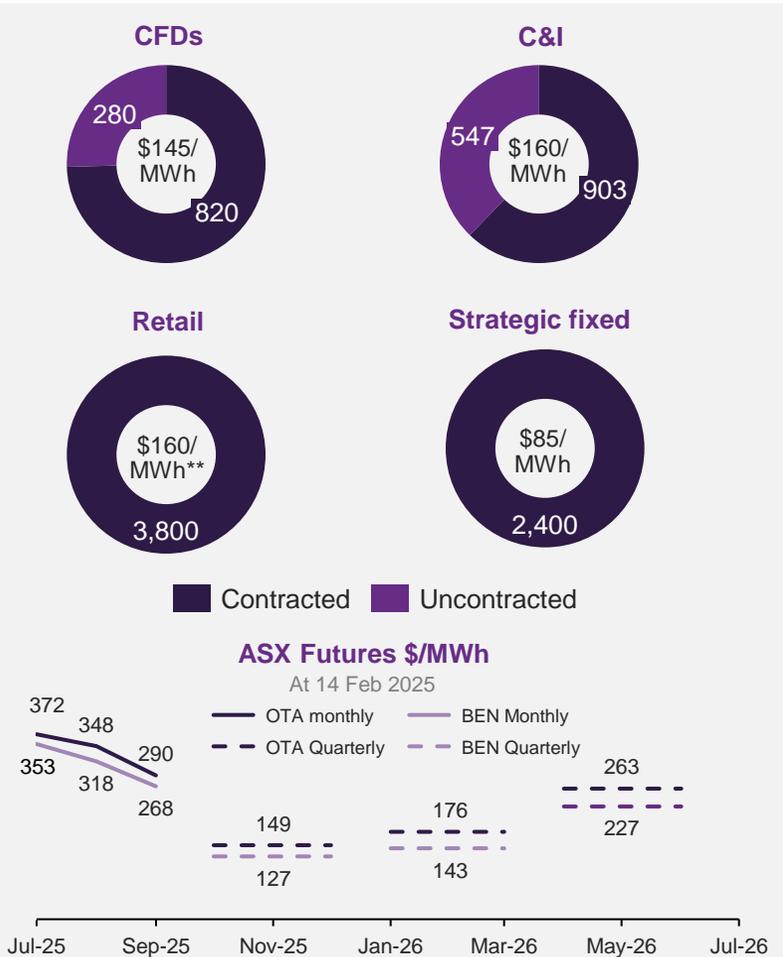
- Interim dividend of 16 cents per share is imputed to 88% or 14 cents per share for qualifying shareholders.
- Record date of 25 February 2025; payment date of 18 March 2025.
- The NZD/AUD exchange rate used for the payment of Australian dollar dividends will be set on 6 March 2025.

Dividend reinvestment plan (DRP)

- Shareholders will have the option of full, partial or no participation. If a shareholder elects to participate, they will remain in the plan at the same participation level until they elect to terminate or amend their participation level.
- A 2% discount will be offered for the FY25 interim dividend and Contact will have the right to terminate or suspend the plan at any time.
- Dividend reinvestment plan application forms must be in by 26 February 2025 to confirm participation in the plan.
- Trading period for setting the price for the DRP is 24 February 2025 to 28 February 2025. DRP strike price will be announced: 6 March 2025.

Normalised and expected FY26 EBITDAF

Assumes mean hydrology conditions

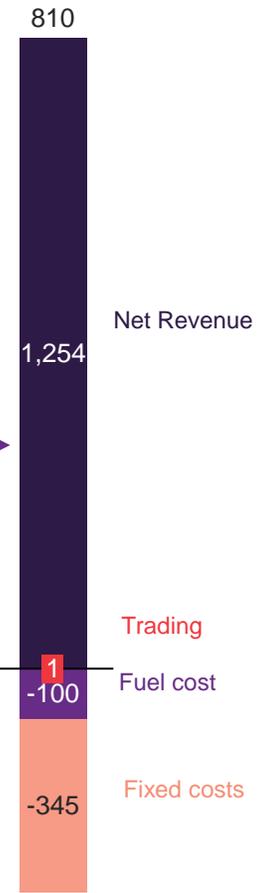


FY assumptions that deliver expected & normalised EBITDAF for FY26

1 Channel choices maximise long term value ¹		X	2 Net price ² driven by best commercial practices		=	Total
Strategic fixed price	2,400GWh	x	\$85/MWh	=		\$204m
CFDs	1,100GWh	x	\$145/MWh	=		\$160m
C&I	1,450GWh	x	\$160/MWh	=		\$232m
Retail	3,800GWh	x	\$160/MWh	=		\$608m
Other income ³						\$50m
						\$1,254m

3 Hydrology & Asset availability optimise generation		X	4 Access to and price of fuel* drives financials & risk position		=	Total
Hydro mean	3,940GWh	x	\$0/MWh	=		-\$0m
Geothermal average	4,970GWh	x	\$4/MWh	=		-\$20m
Thermal	250GWh	x	\$200/MWh*	=		-\$50m
Acquired	100GWh	x	\$300/MWh	=		-\$30m
						-\$100m

5 Trading delivers value to more than offset locational losses		6 Digitalisation & continuous improvement optimise fixed costs	
Length ⁵	\$102m	Transmission/Storage	-\$65m
Location losses ⁶	-\$101m	Operating expenses	-\$280m
Total	\$1m	Total	-\$345m



1. All volumes are at the Grid Exit Point (GXP)
2. Net price is equal to tariff less pass-through costs (network, meters and levies) /MWh

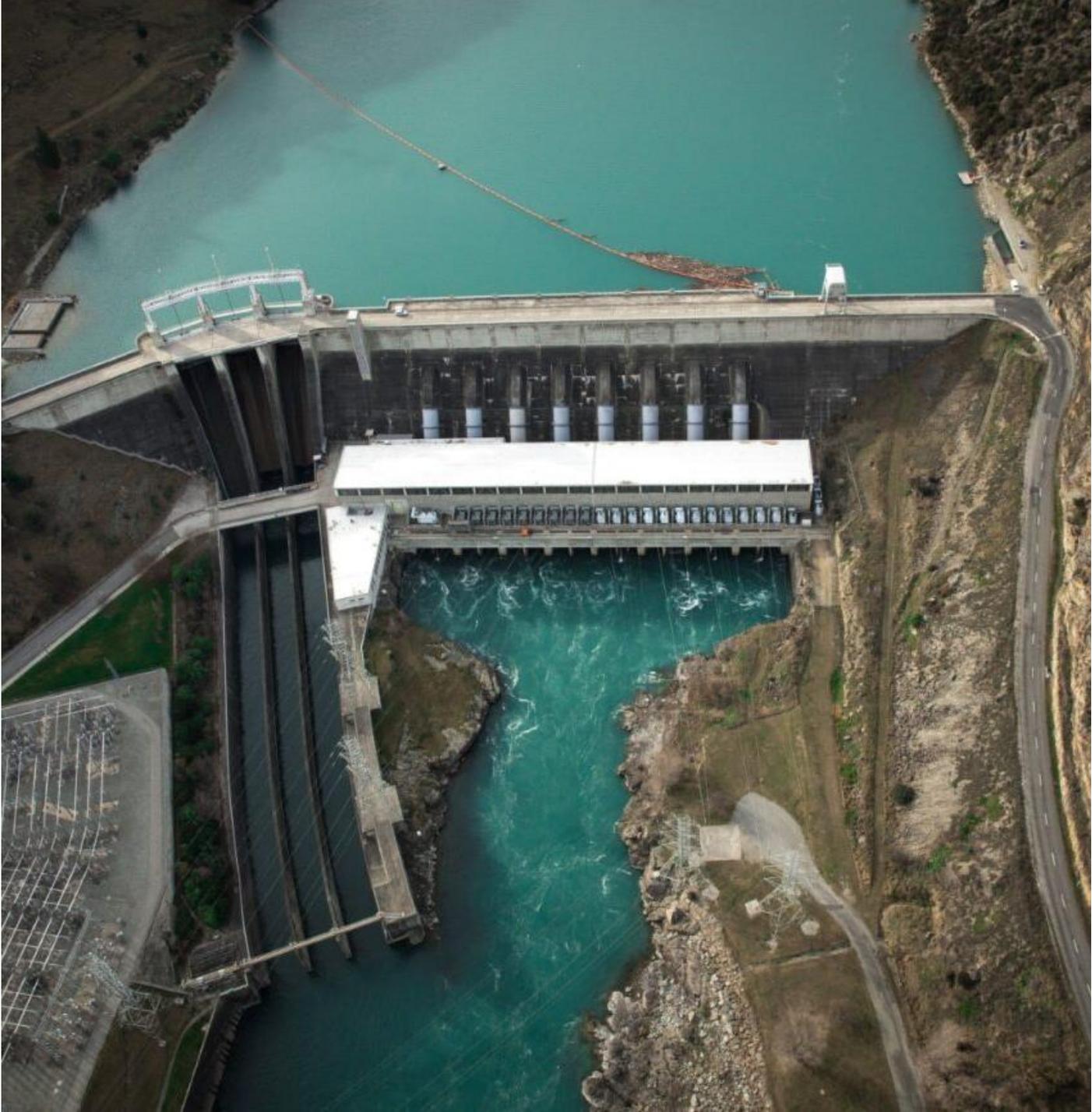
3. Steam sales, retail gas gross margin, telco gross margin and other income
4. Gas price of \$15.0/GJ, carbon price of \$76/unit and thermal portfolio heat rate (10.5GJ/MWh)

5. Length of 510GWh p.a. assumed
6. Locational losses of 5.8% on spot purchases and settlement of CFDs sold at a wholesale price of \$145/MWh

Note, all figures are subject to rounding.

* Fuel is natural gas and carbon costs.
** Retail volume contracted. Competitive risk remains on pricing achieved.

Questions



Supporting materials



Preparing for Contact's combination with Manawa

Targeting completion around the end of the first half of 2025

- On 11th September 2024, Contact entered into a Scheme Implementation Agreement (SIA) to acquire 100% of Manawa via a mixture of Contact shares and cash.
- The proposed combination is expected to create a more diversified, resilient and efficient Contact business, which will be positioned to better manage dry year risk, execute on renewable development opportunities and support New Zealand's energy transition.¹
- The transaction is subject to various conditions, each as set out in detail in the SIA, including NZ Commerce Commission (NZCC) clearance, approval of the Scheme by the High Court and by Manawa shareholders by the requisite majorities.
- Contact is preparing for the combination with Manawa to ensure that the strategic, financial and energy transition benefits are fully delivered.
 - Integration Director appointed and Integration Management Office established October 2024.



Indicative transaction timeline²

Key event	Indicative date
Entry in Scheme Implementation Agreement	11 September 2024
NZ Commerce Commission (NZCC) application registered	30 September 2024
Receipt of initial Court orders	13 February 2025
NZCC decision	31 March 2025 (<i>current schedule</i>)
Issuance of Scheme Booklet to Manawa shareholders	As soon as practicable following NZCC approval
Manawa Scheme Meeting	Four weeks post issuance of Scheme Booklet
Second Court hearing	Approximately two weeks post Scheme Meeting
Target for implementation of the Scheme	End of first half CY2025

NZ Commerce Commission update

- Statement of Issues (Sol) released on 5th February 2025 with submissions due by 21st February 2025.
- Contact and Manawa have each provided substantive supporting evidence to the NZCC as part of its ongoing assessment process and will continue to assist the NZCC in its understanding of the matters noted in the Sol.

¹ For a full description of transaction rationale and benefits, see Contact's announcement and presentation released on the NZX on 11th September 2024, linked [here](#)

² All dates are indicative only and subject to change. The dates assume there are no delays or complications, including with respect to court and regulatory approvals, and will depend on the timing of each other step and satisfaction of the conditions precedent.

Guidance confirmation

	Updated FY25 guidance	1H25 result	Change to prior guidance	
Stay in Business Capex	\$120m - \$130m	\$65m	+\$4 - 5m	
Stay in business accelerated programme (cash)	~\$40m	\$25m	-	
Stay in business capital expenditure (cash) BAU	\$77m - \$87m	\$40m	+\$2m	Ohaaki statutory outage brought forward into FY25.
Stay in business capital expenditure (cash) Wairakei	\$2m - \$3m	\$1m	+\$2 - 3m	Wairakei extension costs reclassified from growth capex (\$1m) and project costs brought forward.
Growth capital expenditure (cash) ¹	\$450m - \$550m	\$179m	-	
Depreciation and amortisation	\$275m - \$285m	\$130m	-	
Net interest (accounting)	\$105m - \$115m	\$52m	-\$10m	Reduction in interest rates from initial guidance setting.
Cash interest (in operating cash flow)	\$85m - \$95m	\$43m		
Cash taxation	\$105m - \$115m	\$74m	-\$5m	Reduction in final FY24 tax cash payment due to utilisation of prior period tax credits
Realised (gains) / losses on market derivatives not in a hedge relationship	\$15m - \$20m	\$14m	+\$5m	Higher 1H25 result due to volatility in the market August/September 2024 (realised).
Corporate costs (ex Manawa)	\$54m	\$27m	+\$2m	Movement in performance-based costs in line with YTD performance.
Corporate costs (Manawa transaction and integration)	\$20m	\$10m	n/a	Excludes costs linked to a successful transaction completion outcome.
Target ordinary dividend per share	39 cps	16cps	-	In line with target payout of 39 cps – Interim dividend 41% of the expected total.

¹ Growth capital expenditure includes capitalised interest and is based on current Board-approved capital spend.

Normalised and expected EBITDAF assumptions

With reconciliation to actual performance

EBITDAF reconciliation to 1H25 (\$m)

1H25 assumptions that deliver expected & normalised EBITDAF of \$770m over a financial year

1 Channel choices maximise long term value ¹	X	2 Net price ² driven by best commercial practices	=	Total	
Strategic fixed price	700GWh	x	\$80/MWh	=	\$56m
CFDs	885GWh	x	\$154/MWh	=	\$136m
C&I	650GWh	x	\$150/MWh	=	\$98m
Retail	2,050GWh	x	\$154/MWh	=	\$315m
Other income ³				=	\$24m
					\$629m
3 Hydrology & Asset availability optimise generation	X	4 Access to and price of fuel* drives financials & risk position	=	Total	
Hydro	2,030GWh	x	\$0/MWh	=	-\$0m
Geothermal	2,100GWh	x	\$4/MWh	=	-\$8m
Thermal ⁴	130GWh	x	\$200/MWh	=	-\$26m
Acquired	175GWh	x	\$215/MWh	=	-\$38m
					-\$72m
5 Trading delivers value to more than offset locational losses		6 Digitalisation & continuous improvement optimise fixed costs			
Length ⁵	\$42m	Transmission/Storage		-\$36m	
Location losses ⁶	-\$42m	Operating expenses		-\$136m	
Total	\$0m	Total		-\$172m	

→ **Normalised & Expected**

Lower renewables
Renewable generation below mean (-35GWh) at expected thermal SRMC

Increased long-term channel price
Strategic fixed price sales price of \$83/MWh in 1H25 higher than full year expectation

Higher market channel price
CFD net price of \$218/MWh in 1H25 higher than full year expectation due to CFD sales backed by Methanex gas

Gas, carbon, acquired generation price
Uplift driven by Methanex gas and NZAS demand response

Net volume impact
Higher sales volumes were offset by increased cost of acquired generation and SRMC of thermal generation

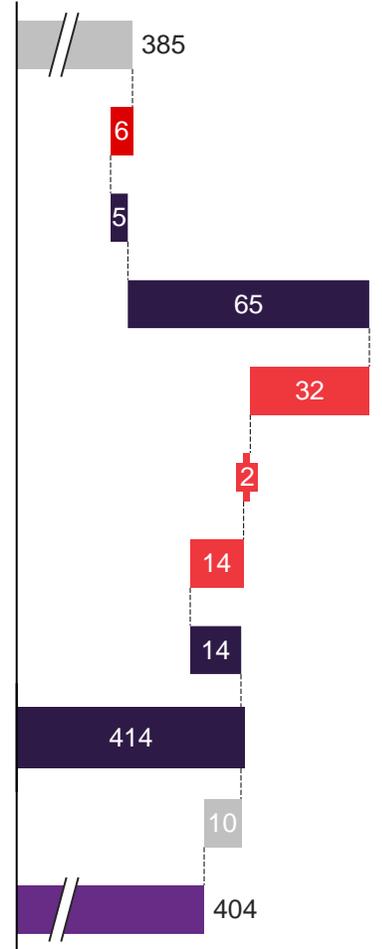
Other income
Losses from sale of excess gas (-\$18m) partly offset by income associated with hedge products

Fixed costs
Driven by AGS provision unwind (+\$7m non-cash) and LCE rebates

EBITDAF pre-Manawa related costs

Manawa related costs
Transaction and integration preparation costs associated with the proposed Manawa acquisition (-\$10m)

Reported

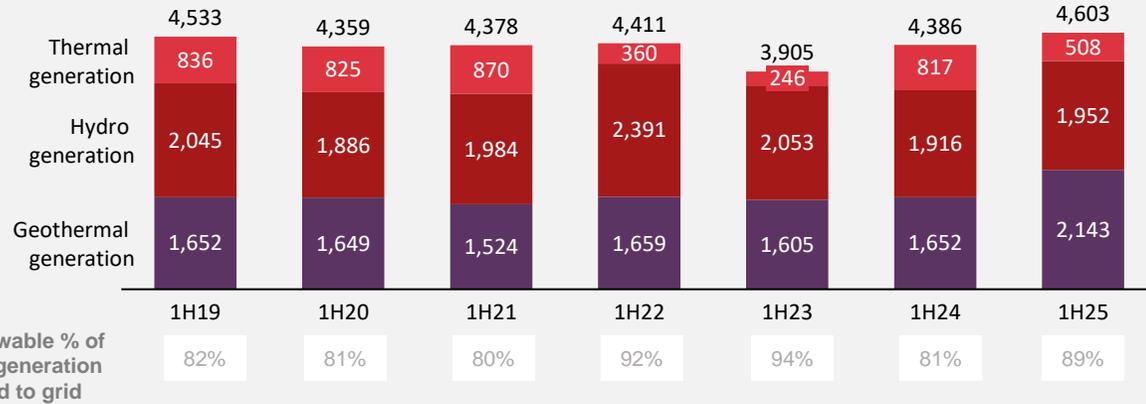


- 1. All volumes are at the Grid Exit Point (GXP)
- 2. Net price is equal to tariff less pass-through costs (network, meters and levies) /MWh
- 3. Steam sales, retail gas gross margin, broadband gross margin and other income
- 4. Gas price of \$8.2GJ, carbon price of \$80/unit and thermal portfolio heat rate (10GJ/MWh)
- 5. Length of 223GWh for 1H25 assumed
- 6. Locational losses of 5.4% on spot purchases and settlement of CFDs sold at a wholesale price of \$155/MWh

* Fuel is natural gas and carbon costs

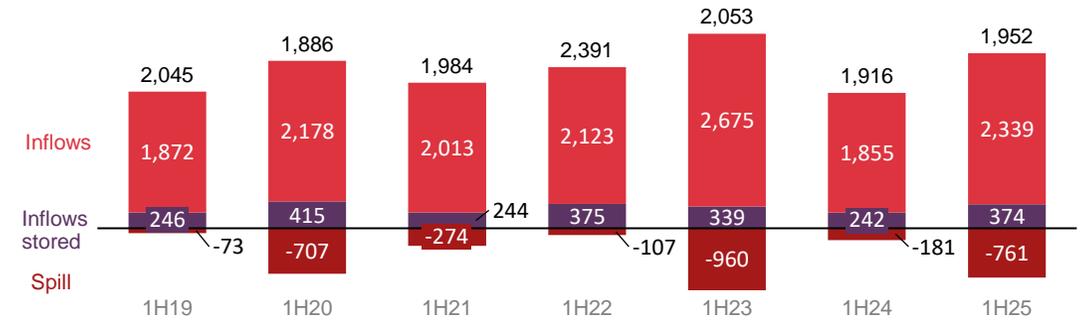
Generation and sales position

Contact generation output sold to the national grid (GWh)



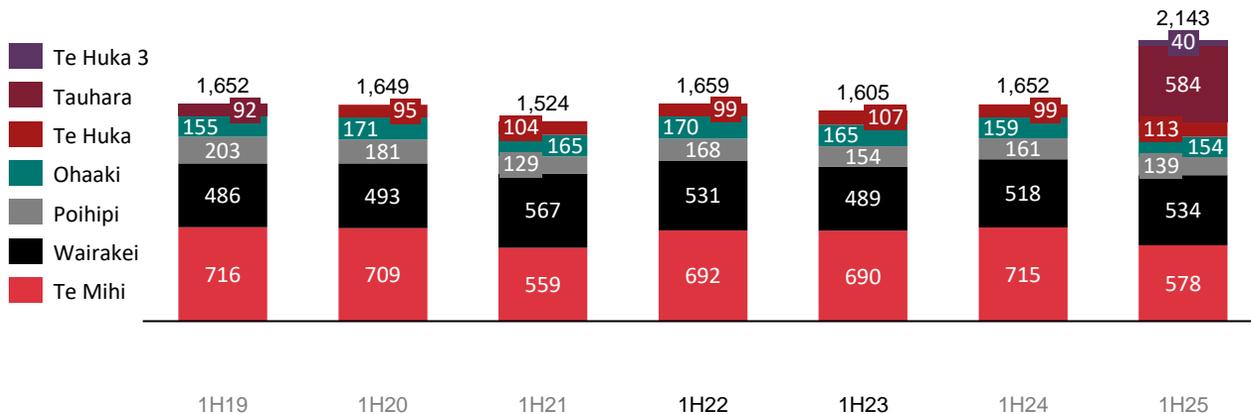
Hydro generation (GWh)

Inflows stored include uncontrolled storage lakes



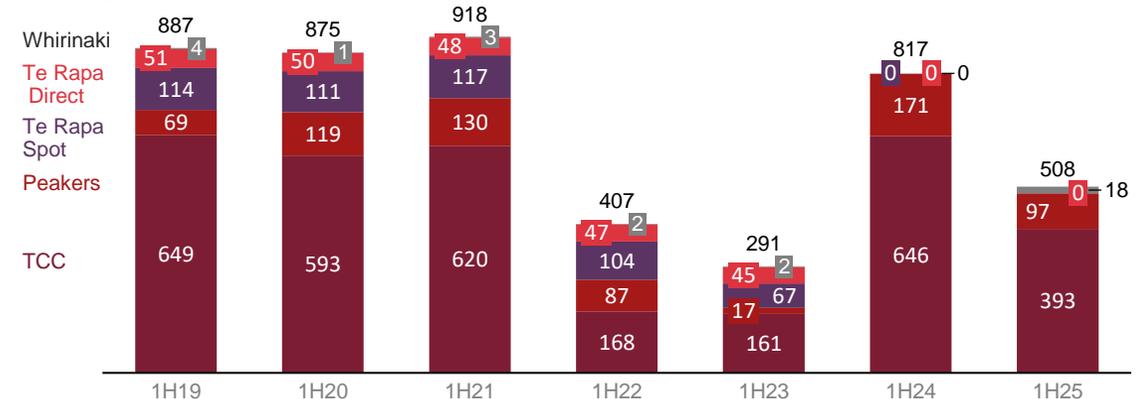
Highly concentrated inflows in the second quarter of 1H25, after a very dry end to 2H24, saw Hawea storage volumes increase significantly over the period. However, the highly correlated nature of the inflows also led to high levels of spill.

Geothermal generation (GWh)



Geothermal generation was up 491GWh (30%) on 1H24, the uplift is attributable to Tauhara being online for the period and Te Huka 3 entering commissioning and providing power to the grid in December. Partially offset by the planned Te Mihi outage.

Thermal generation (GWh)



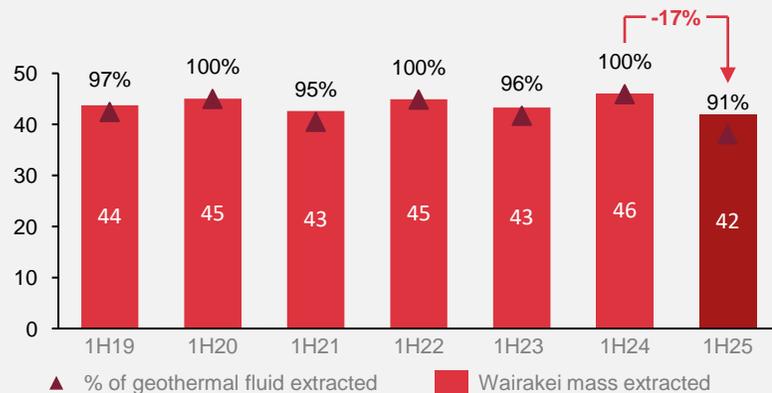
1H25 thermal generation volumes were 309GWh (38%) lower than 1H24 due to the following:

- Additional thermal generation was required to meet an increased sales position in light of the delay to Tauhara online in 1H24; and
- Significant hydro inflows in the second quarter of 1H25, in conjunction with new geothermal output, reduced reliance on thermal generation.

Plant and fuel performance

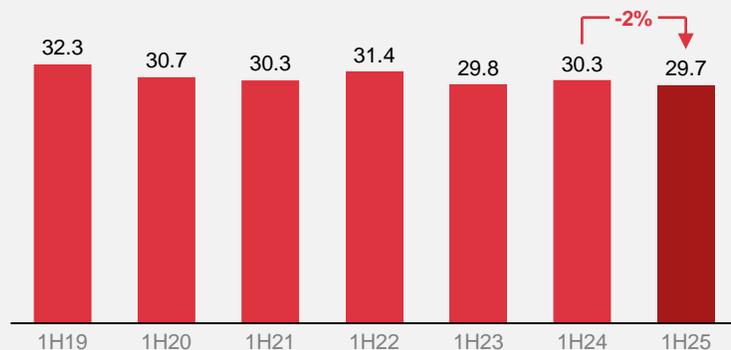
Geothermal fuel performance

Geothermal fuel extracted at Wairakei vs consented (mT)



Wairakei total mass extracted, and extracted volumes as a % of consented mass take, was significantly down on 1H24 as a result of a planned outage (25 days) at Te Mihi between September and October.

Wairakei, Poihipi and Te Mihi conversion effectiveness (MW per kT extracted)



Plant availability

Hydro

	Net capacity (MW)	Availability (%)	Capacity factor (%)	Electricity output (GWh)	Pool revenue (\$/MWh)	Pool revenue (\$m)
1H21	784	85%	57%	1,984	110	218
1H22	784	83%	69%	2,391	90	215
1H23	784	87%	59%	2,053	52	107
1H24	784	93%	55%	1,916	123	235
1H25	784	92%	57%	1,952	129	252

Taranaki combined cycle (TCC)

	Net capacity (MW)	Availability (%)	Capacity factor (%)	Electricity output (GWh)	Pool revenue (\$/MWh)	Pool revenue (\$m)
1H21	377	96%	37%	620	127	79
1H22	377	100%	10%	168	183	31
1H23	377	89%	10%	161	107	17
1H24	377	69%	39%	646	127	82
1H25	377	100%	23%	393	418	164

Whirinaki

	Net capacity (MW)	Availability (%)	Capacity factor (%)	Electricity output (GWh)	Pool revenue (\$/MWh)	Pool revenue (\$m)
1H21	158	91%	0%	3	305	0.8
1H22	158	98%	0%	2	783	1.8
1H23	158	97%	0%	2	274	0.4
1H24	158	100%	0%	0	0	0.0
1H25	158	95%	3%	18	667	12

Geothermal

	Net capacity (MW)	Availability (%)	Capacity factor (%)	Electricity output (GWh)	Pool revenue (\$/MWh)	Pool revenue (\$m)
1H21	425	86%	81%	1,524	118	180
1H22	410 ¹	96%	92%	1,659	105	175
1H23	410	94%	89%	1,605	56	89
1H24	410	95%	91%	1,652	134	221
1H25	584	90%	80%	2,143	167	357

Stratford Peakers

	Net capacity (MW)	Availability (%)	Capacity factor (%)	Electricity output (GWh)	Pool revenue (\$/MWh)	Pool revenue (\$m)
1H21	202	86%	14%	130	151	20
1H22	202	74%	10%	87	216	19
1H23	202	57%	2%	17	190	3
1H24	202	56%	19%	171	152	26
1H25	202	60%	11%	97	123	12

Upcoming geothermal statutory turnarounds (outages)²

Plant	Impact (GWh)	FY	Frequency & type
Te Mihi	90	25	4y Stat turnaround
Te Huka 1&2	8	25	4y Stat turnaround
Te Huka 3	28	25	One-off commissioning outage
Ohaaki	28	25	4y Stat turnaround
Tauhara	118	26	Y1 Stat turnaround
Te Huka 3	32	26	Y1 Stat turnaround
Wairakei	25	26	4y Stat turnaround
Wairakei	330	27	4y Stat turnaround + ext works
Poihipi	31	28	4y Stat turnaround
Tauhara	147	28	Y3 Stat turnaround

Availability Factor calculation includes all station outages (Planned, Maintenance, Forced) but does not consider plant deratings.

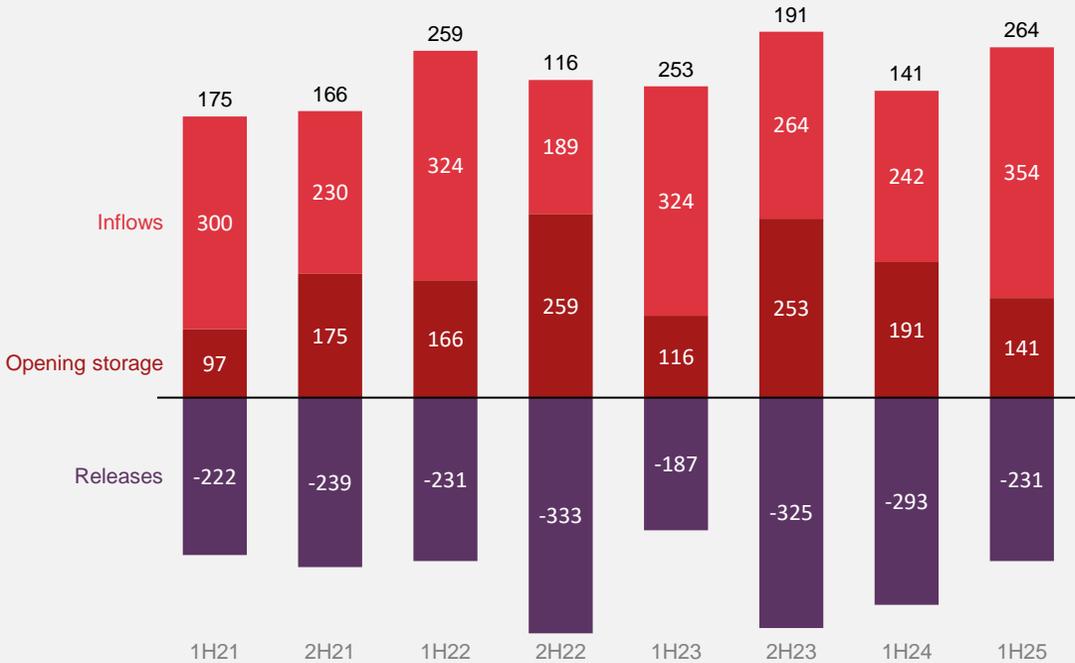
¹ Reduction in geothermal net capacity is a result of decommissioning of wells on the Wairakei steam field.

² Statutory turnarounds occur after the first operating year of a new plant, again in operating year 3, and every four years thereafter. The table shows which plant have a major statutory turnaround in the next 3 calendar years. The GWh impact is an estimate based on understood scope at the time of publishing. Turnarounds in FY27 and 28 are indicative.

Fuel storage movements

Hawea storage (GWh)

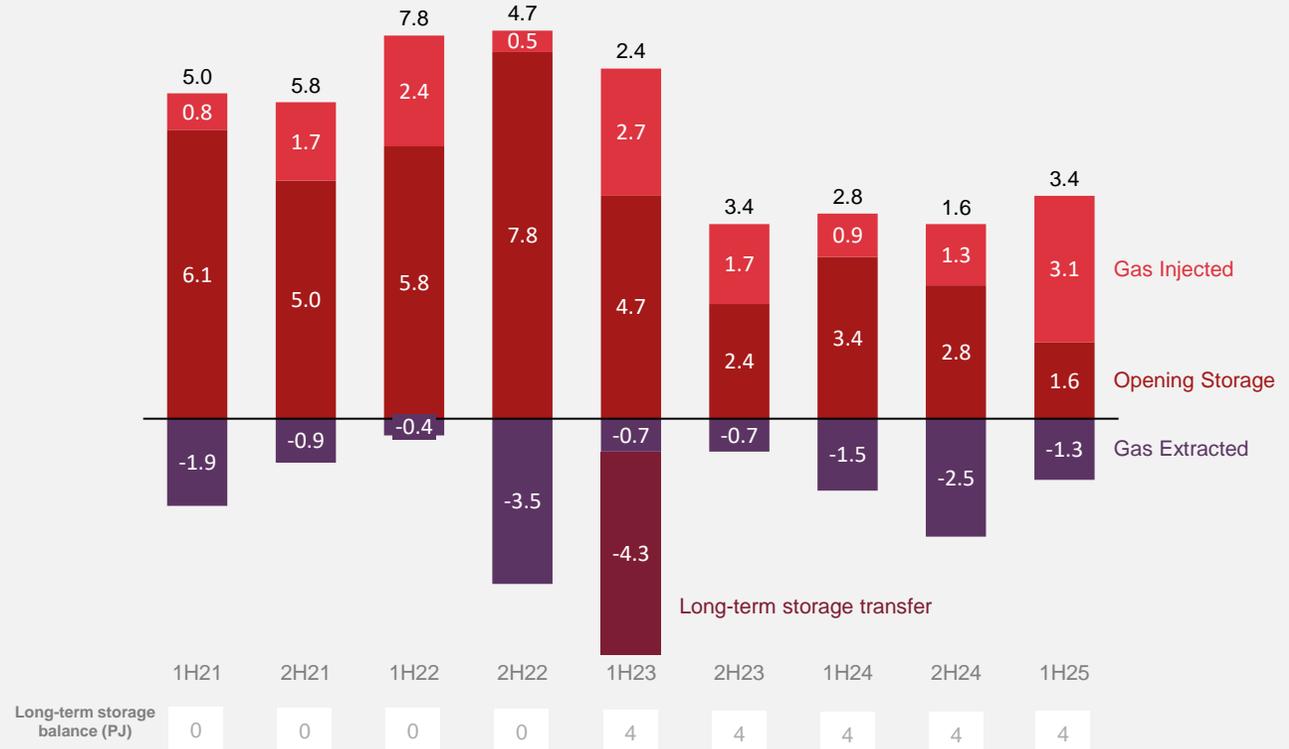
Closing storage



Source: NZX hydro

Gas storage (PJ)

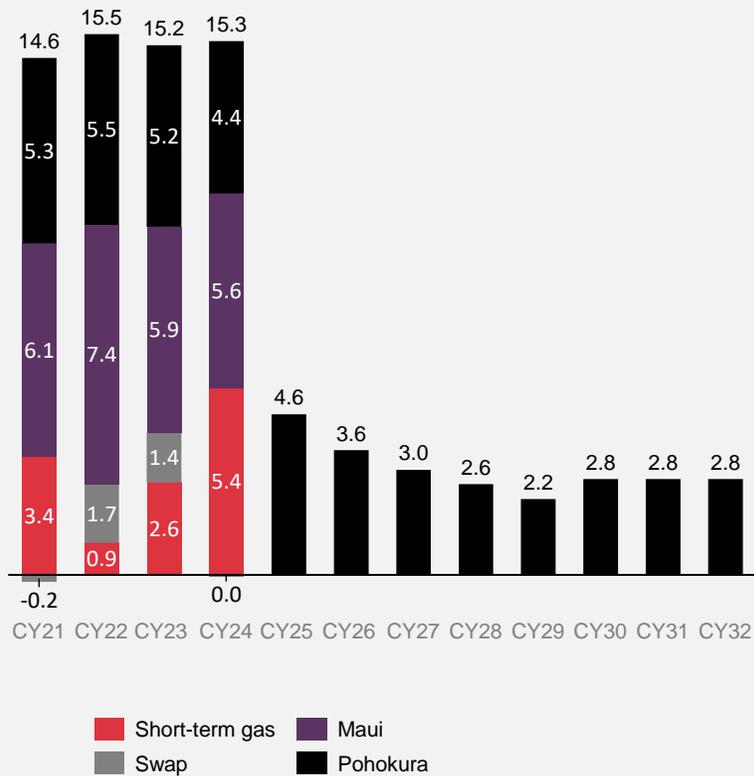
Closing storage (current)



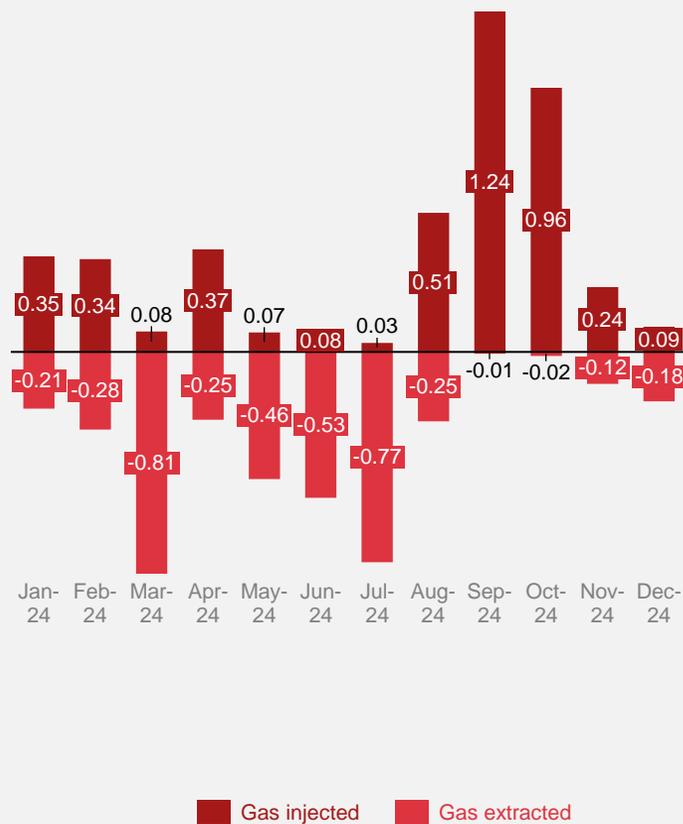
Following the completion of a joint technical working group, set up by Contact and the Ahuroa Gas Storage Facility (AGS) owner FlexGas, approximately 4.3PJ of gas owned by Contact and currently stored in AGS may only be available for extraction at the end of the contract in 2033.

Contracted and stored gas

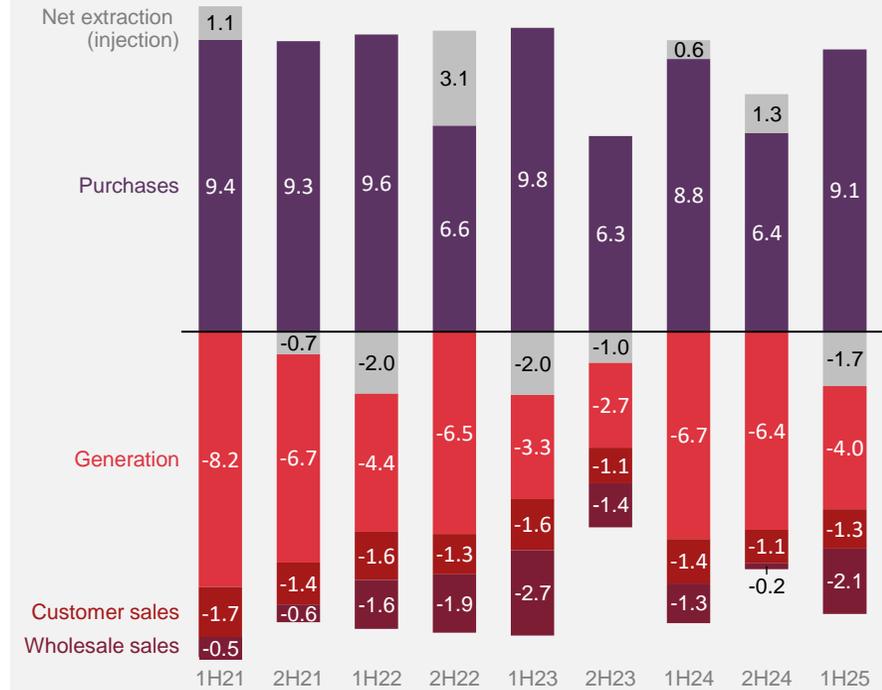
Contracted gas volumes (PJ)



Gas storage monthly injections and extractions (PJ)



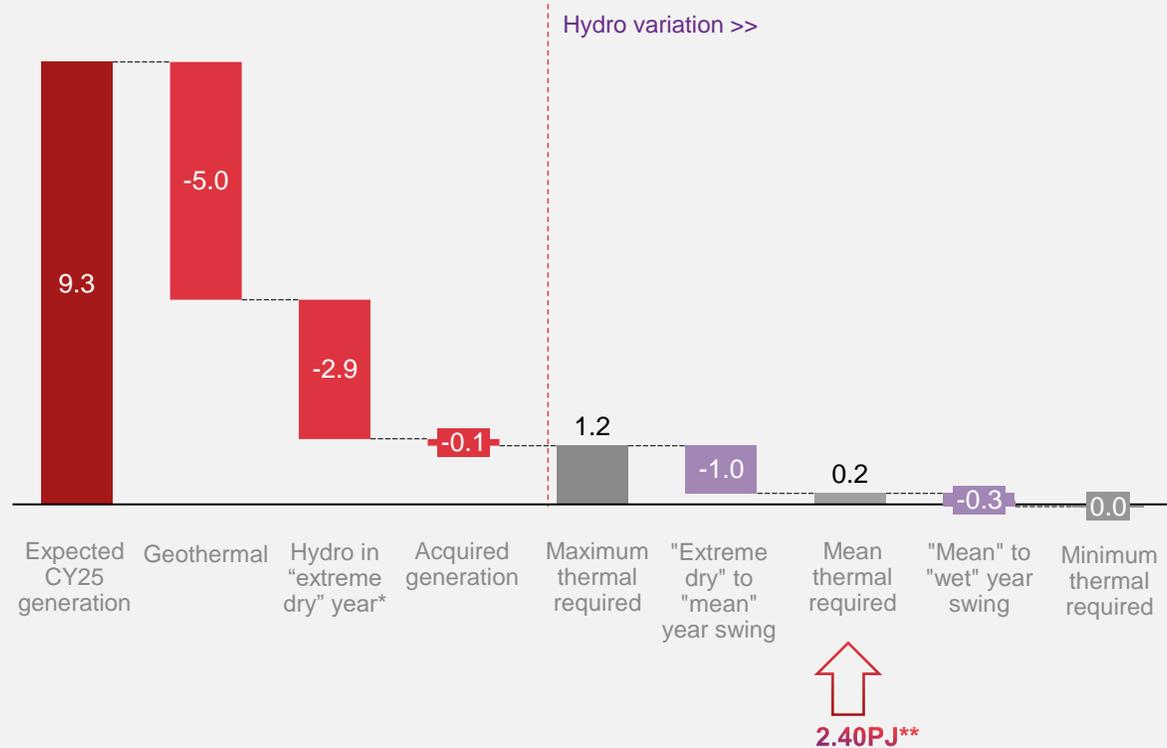
Uses of gas (PJ)



CY2025 volumes reflect current forecasts. This is ~1PJ below contacted volumes as a result of lower actual production volumes. CY2026-32 reflects the maximum volume of gas available under contract. Forecasted volumes for these periods are not yet available.

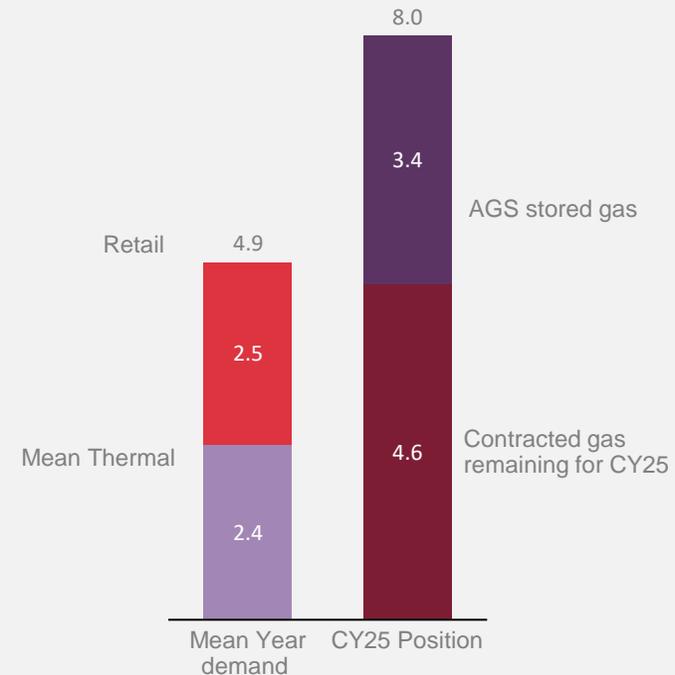
Contractual fuel position sufficient to support expected sales position under mean hydro conditions

Portfolio requirements for thermal generation CY25 (TWh)



Gas supply and demand CY25 (PJ)

Includes stored gas



- Options in a dry year:
- Access to stored water in Hawea
 - Purchase spot gas
 - Acquire generation from ASX
 - Contracted gas above expected mean position

- Options in a wet year:
- Gas swaps
 - Gas sales
 - Hawea storage
 - Sell short term ASX
 - AGS storage

*Hydro generation in FY12.

** Assumes peaker generation only (heat rate 10.5GJ/MWh) i.e., assumes TCC is not used during the period.

Reconciliation between Profit and EBITDAF

EBITDAF is Contact's earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation, and changes in fair value of financial instruments.

EBITDAF is commonly used in the electricity industry so provides a comparable measure of Contact's performance.

Reconciliation of statutory profit back to EBITDAF:

	6 months ended 31 December 2024 (1H25)	6 months ended 31 December 2023 (1H24)		Variance on prior year	
		Reported	Underlying ¹	Reported	\$m
Profit	142	134	153	(11)	(7%)
Depreciation and amortisation	130	126		(4)	(3%)
Change in fair value of financial instruments	21	-5		(26)	(520%)
Asset write-offs and impairments	-	8		(8)	N/A
Net interest expense	52	17	20	32	160%
Tax expense	59	53	60	(1)	(2%)
EBITDAF	404	334	362	42	12%

Depreciation and amortisation, net interest and tax expense are explained on the right.

The adjustments from EBITDAF to reported profit and movements on 1H24 are as follows:

- **Depreciation and amortisation:** increased by \$4m and is linked to depreciation on Tauhara being recognised post completion. This has been partially offset by lower usage of thermal assets compared to 1H24.
- **Change in fair value of financial instruments:** includes unrealised gains/losses associated with the new NZAS contract which is not eligible for hedge accounting. Expected to drive increased volatility in profit going forward. See slide 44 for more detail.
- **Net interest expense:** significantly higher than 1H24 as Tauhara was completed in 2H24 and interest in relation to borrowings to build the project are no longer being capitalised.
- **Tax expense:** for the period decreased by \$1m following lower profit before tax in 1H25 vs 1H24, partially offset by higher non-deductible expenditure related to the proposed Manawa transaction.

¹ Underlying 1H24 figures are exclusive of the impacts of the onerous contract provision for AGS. Impacts of the onerous contract in 1H24 are as follows, EBITDAF (+\$29m), interest (-\$3m), tax (-\$7m), NOPAT (+\$19m). The provision has not been recalculated in 1H25, however, the monthly unwind and interest impacts of the provision are included in the reported 1H25 figures as follows, EBITDAF (+\$7m), interest (-\$2m), tax (-\$1m), NOPAT (+\$4m).

Reconciliation of change in fair value of financial instruments

Change in fair value of financial instruments	Realised / unrealised	1H25	1H24	Variance	Description
(A) Net market making	Realised	(14)	(2)	12	Realised gains or losses on the settlement of electricity derivatives entered into to meet Contact's market making obligations
- Market making	Unrealised	4	4	-	Mark-to-market of open electricity derivatives in future periods
- NZAS long-term sale CFD		(17)	-	(17)	NPV of the changes to the forecast forward wholesale price path vs the wholesale path when the contracts were agreed
- Kōwhai Park acquired PPA		3	-	3	
- Other non-hedged movements		3	3	-	Mark-to-market of open electricity derivatives in future periods
(B) Unrealised movements in non-hedge effective electricity derivatives	Unrealised	(7)	7	(14)	
Total change in fair value of financial instruments as per segment note (A+B)	Realised and unrealised	(21)	5	(26)	
<i>Commercial hedges recognised in EBITDAF that do not qualify for hedge accounting</i>					
- Financial Transmission Rights (FTR) settlements and Exchange for Physical (ASX)	Realised	(4)	(2)	(2)	Financial contracts that hedge portfolio sales that are settled in the period
- Net settlement of NZAS contract in the period		(36)	-	(36)	Realised settlement (difference between the fixed contract and spot settlement)
Change in fair value of financial instruments as per Income statement		(61)	3	(64)	

In the period, Contact entered into two long-term contracts for difference (CFD) that were not eligible for hedge accounting. These contracts relate to the sales of electricity to NZAS and the purchase of electricity from the under-development Kōwhai Park solar farm (online in FY26).

As a result, movements in expected wholesale prices when compared to forward wholesale prices when the contracts were entered into are recognised in change in fair value of financial instruments, increasing volatility of Net Profit After Tax. These non-cash movements, which relate to future periods, are recognised in the current period.

The primary change to wholesale price expectations in the period was the listing of the 2028 ASX contract from October 2024, which was higher than Contact's internally generated price path for the same period.

Historical financial information

	Unit	1H21	1H22	1H23 ¹		1H24		1H25
				Underlying	Reported	Underlying ²	Reported	Reported ²
Revenue	\$m	1,141	1,141	994		1,306		1,707
Expenses ³	\$m	895	819	737	857	981	952	1,263
EBITDAF	\$m	246	322	257	137	334	362	404
Profit	\$m	78	134	79	(7)	134	153	142
Operating free cash flow	\$m	157	131	71		174		138
Operating free cash flow per share	cps	21.9	16.8	9.1		22.1		17.4
Dividends declared	cps	14.0	14.0	14.0		14.0		16.0
Total assets	\$m	4,738	4,978	5,408		6,059		6,383
Total liabilities	\$m	2,212	2,027	2,748		3,375		3,738
Total equity	\$m	2,526	2,951	2,660		2,684		2,645
Gearing ratio ⁴	%	31.1	19.3	30.6		38.4		38.6

¹ In 1H24 Contact made reclassifications to better align with IFRIC guidance on IFRS 9 resulting in realised gains/losses from market derivatives not in a hedge relationship (includes market making activity) no longer being reported in operating income (EBITDAF). 1H23 Expenses, EBITDAF and operating free cash flow were restated accordingly.

² 1H24 figures are exclusive of the impacts of the onerous contract provision for AGS. Impacts of the onerous contract in 1H24 are as follows, EBITDAF (+\$29m), interest (-\$3m), tax (-\$7m), NOPAT (+\$19m). The provision has not been recalculated in 1H25, however, the monthly unwind and interest impacts of the provision are included in the reported 1H25 figures as follows, EBITDAF (+\$7m), interest (-\$2m), tax (-\$1m), NOPAT (+\$4m).

³ Includes realised gains/(losses) on risk management derivatives not in a hedge relationship.

⁴ Gearing ratio is calculated as: (Senior debt - including finance lease liabilities) / (Senior debt - including finance lease liabilities + Equity).

Wholesale segment

	1H25			1H24		
	Six months ended 31 December 2024			Six months ended 31 December 2023		
	Volume	GWAP	\$m	Volume	GWAP	\$m
	GWh	\$/MWh		GWh	\$/MWh	
Note: this table has not been rounded and might not add						
Electricity sales to Retail segment	1,991	153	304	1,989	141	280
Electricity sales to C&I	777	124	97	686	118	81
CfDs – Tiwai support sales	303			458		
PPAs	62			-		
CfDs - Long term sales	219			390		
CfDs and ASX - Short term sales	1,265			879		
Electricity sales – CFDs	1,849	182	336	1,727	112	193
Total contracted electricity sales	4,618	160	737	4,402	126	554
Steam sales	127	20	2	118	16	2
Other income			6			2
Net income on gas sales			(18)			2
Net income on electricity related services			1			0
Net other income			(11)			4
Total contracted revenue	4,745	153	728	4,520	124	559
Generation costs ^{1,2}	4,603	(39)	(181)	4,386	(32)	(171)
Acquired generation cost	246	(297)	(73)	239	(127)	(30)
Generation costs (including acquired generation)	4,849	(52)	(254)	4,624	(37)	(201)
Spot electricity revenue	4,603	176	812	4,386	132	579
Settlement on acquired generation	246	280	69	239	130	31
Spot revenue and settlement on acquired generation (GWAP)	4,849	182	881	4,624	132	610
Spot electricity cost	(2,769)	(208)	(576)	(2,675)	(142)	(380)
Settlement on CFDs sold	(1,849)	(168)	(312)	(1,727)	(133)	(230)
Spot purchases and settlement on CFDs sold (LWAP)	(4,618)	(192)	(888)	(4,402)	(139)	(610)
<i>Trading, merchant revenue and losses</i>	231		(6)	223		(0)
Wholesale EBITDAF underlying¹			466			358
Onerous contract provision			-			29¹
Wholesale EBITDAF reported			466			387

¹ Underlying 1H24 figures are exclusive of the impacts of the onerous contract provision for AGS (EBITDAF +\$29m). The provision has not been recalculated in 1H25, however, the monthly unwind and interest impacts of the provision are included in the reported 1H25 figures (EBITDAF impact of +\$7m)

² From FY24 Contact no longer reports impairments and write-offs within EBITDAF. These are now reported separately to better reflect underlying performance. Generation costs for 1H24 have been restated to exclude a one-off write-off of \$4.0m relating to peaker damage.

Retail segment

Residential electricity	unit	1H22	1H23	1H24	1H25
Average connections	#	367,199	381,222	386,540	400,518
Sales volumes	GWh	1,408	1,445	1,478	1,506
Average usage	MWh per ICP	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Tariff	\$/MWh	251.5	261.4	281.2	291.7
Network, meters and levies	\$/MWh	-115.9	-118.2	-122.1	-132.8
Energy costs	\$/MWh	-110.8	-128.7	-149.9	-164.5
Gross margin	\$/MWh	24.8	14.5	9.2	-5.6
Gross margin	\$ per ICP	95	55	35	-21
Gross margin	\$m	35	21	14	-8

SME electricity	unit	1H22	1H23	1H24	1H25
Average connections	#	48,323	47,702	44,746	42,563
Sales volumes	GWh	392	421	392	355
Average usage	MWh per ICP	8.1	8.8	8.8	8.3
Tariff	\$/MWh	239.0	249.2	276.6	294.4
Network, meters and levies	\$/MWh	-113.0	-113	-114	-121
Energy costs	\$/MWh	-109.0	-129.8	-148.0	-161.7
Gross margin	\$/MWh	17.0	6.4	14.6	11.7
Gross margin	\$ per ICP	138	56	128	98
Gross margin	\$m	7	3	5	4

Telco ¹	unit	1H22	1H23	1H24	1H25
Average connections	#	57,498	74,974	89,831	113,324
Tariff	\$/cust/mth	71.8	70.4	72.2	71.2
Network, provisioning, modems	\$/cust/mth	-61.6	-62.8	-63.3	-62.5
Gross margin	\$/cust/mth	10.2	7.6	8.9	8.7
Gross margin	\$m	4	4	5	6

Residential gas	unit	1H22	1H23	1H24	1H25
Average connections	#	63,182	66,796	67,658	70,322
Sales volumes	TJ	970	881	916	884
Average usage	GJ per ICP	15.4	13.2	13.5	12.6
Tariff	\$/GJ	32.6	38.1	41.3	45.8
Network, meters and levies	\$/GJ	-16.2	-20.7	-20.8	-25.3
Energy costs	\$/GJ	-11.3	-10.2	-9.7	-10.7
Carbon costs	\$/GJ	-1.9	-4.2	-3.0	-4.3
Gross margin	\$/GJ	3.2	3.0	7.8	5.6
Gross margin	\$ per ICP	50	39	106	70
Gross margin	\$m	3	3	7	5

SME gas	unit	1H22	1H23	1H24	1H25
Average connections	#	3,918	3,656	3,100	2,721
Sales volumes	TJ	628	635	465	336
Average usage	GJ per ICP	160.4	173.6	149.9	123.5
Tariff	\$/GJ	18.6	23.1	29.5	34.7
Network, meters and levies	\$/GJ	-8.7	-8.4	-11.4	-12.8
Energy costs	\$/GJ	-11.3	-10.2	-9.7	-10.7
Carbon costs	\$/GJ	-2	-4.2	-3.0	-4.3
Gross margin	\$/GJ	-3.3	0.3	5.5	7.0
Gross margin	\$ per ICP	-532	54	828	864
Gross margin	\$m	-3	0.2	3	2

Retail segment EBITDAF		1H22	1H23	1H24	1H25
Electricity Gross margin	\$m	41	24	19	-4
Gas Gross Margin	\$m	1	3	10	7
Broadband Gross Margin	\$m	4	4	5	6
Total Gross Margin	\$m	46	31	34	9
Other income	\$m	3	5	4	4
Other direct costs	\$m			-1	-2
Other operating costs	\$m	-33	-35	-37	-36
Retail segment EBITDAF	\$m	16	1	-1	-25
Corporate allocation (50%)	\$m	-5	-11	-14	-19
Retail EBITDAF	\$m	11	-10	-15	-44
EBITDAF margins (% of revenue)	%	2.10%	-1.80%	-2.43%	-6.78%

¹ Telco includes both broadband and mobile from 1H24 (previously broadband only).