

MetService

Half Year Report 2025



Making easy connections to weather intelligence so we are all ready for any weather

We are Aotearoa New Zealand's meteorological service and the official national provider of Severe Weather Watches and Warnings.

Extreme weather events present the highest global risk for the next 10 years – reliable, timely weather information is more vital than ever.

MetService Te Ratonga Tiorangi is proud to play a central role in helping build a safer, more resilient weather-ready nation. We do this through our weather forecasting excellence, high public trust, strong strategic relationships and successful commercial enterprise. We deliver a multiple-channel stream of critical weather information tailored to the needs of the public, commercial users and emergency management sector.



Business Performance & Outlook

The Directors announce an operating profit of \$906,000 for the six-month period ended 31 December 2024.

It has been a challenging first half of the financial year with a continuing weaker than expected New Zealand economy and inflationary pressures increasing the cost base and impacting our result. We are anticipating a better second half of the financial year mostly from converting known revenue opportunities in our international markets.

Revenue increased by \$2.41 million (7.1%) over the same period in the last financial year, mainly due to an increase in our international development business, an increase in the energy market business in Australia and an uplift in our Ministry of Transport contract. All other market results are similar to last financial year.

Costs increased by \$2.24 million over the same period in the last financial year, mainly relating to employee benefit increases and an impairment of a major digital programme of work due to a strategy reassessment following the announcement of the in principle decision for NIWA to acquire MetService.

The net gearing ratio at 31 December 2024 was 21.2%.






Concluding statement

MetService is New Zealand's trusted provider of weather warnings and forecasts. We continue to deliver huge value through the services we provide for our local and international customers. Our expertise, observation network, connections, and channels support the weather preparedness, safety and resilience of New Zealanders in the changing climate.




On behalf of the Board,

Paula Jackson
Chair








Core services delivered

4,747  Severe Weather Outlooks, Watches and Warnings Including 21 Heat Alerts and all updates	190,041  Public forecasts Urban, Rural and Mountain forecasts including updates	57,962  Marine forecasts and warnings Including updates	34,142  Aviation forecasts and warnings Including updates and 192 Volcanic Ash Advisories
115  Severe Weather Warnings Sequence of Orange and Red Warnings for Heavy Rain, Strong Wind or Heavy Snow by regional council area	114  Road Snowfall Warnings Sequence of warnings issued for snow affecting high-level roads	15  Severe Thunderstorm Warnings Sequence of warnings issued by radar area	506  Severe weather briefings to councils


Weather data and observations


352,150  Weather radar scans From our national network of 10 radars	5.5 million Automatic Weather Station observations Hourly observations, including those from partner networks	1,000+  Weather balloon releases	206,736  Marine buoy observations In addition to observations from up to 300 ocean temperature sensors.
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Reaching Kiwis every day


96%  Public awareness Of MetService as measured in Verian's Public Sector Index 2024	150m  Website impressions The number of views of metservice.com	103m  App impressions The number of views of the MetService NZ Weather app	3,890  Media stories In which MetService appeared across broadcast, print, radio and digital platforms
Top 10 Ranking in Public Sector Reputation Index as measured by Verian in 2024	133,555  X followers 4% growth in followers from July 2024 to Dec 2024	231,806  Facebook followers 2.3% growth in followers from July 2024 to Dec 2024	27,699  Instagram followers 1.8% increase in followers from July 2024 to Dec 2024


Our people

296 
Employees
 Who work at MetService, including those representing our international markets


13 
Graduates joined our Master of Meteorology
 10 local students, and 3 from Pacific meteorological services

Our customers


88% 
Customer satisfaction
 Percentage of our customers that were satisfied or very satisfied with our service

500+ 
Customers
 Number of customers (New Zealand and international) who engaged our services

International collaboration


14 
Representitives
 People involved in international and meteorological bodies/panels


39 
WMO meetings
 World Meteorological Organization and international meetings we contributed to (virtually or in person)


19 
Pacific meteorologists upskilled
 In severe weather forecasting as part of our Weather Pacific Ready work in Tonga, Niue and Fiji

1 
New weather radar for Tonga
 12 month project from conception to delivery in August 2024 to support a Weather Ready Pacific

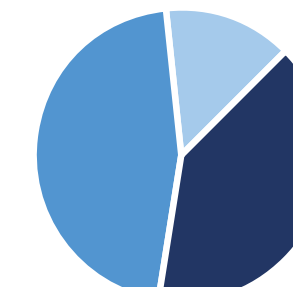
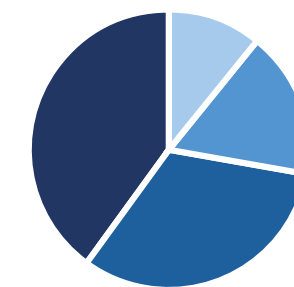
Financial highlights

\$906,000 
Operating profit

\$36.3 million 
Total revenue

4.4% 
Growth in total revenue
 For the 6 month period

Revenue summary



Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the six months ended 31 December 2024

	Note	6 Mths 31 Dec 24 (unaudited) \$000s	6 Mths 31 Dec 23 (unaudited) \$000s	12 Mths 30 Jun 24 (audited) \$000s
Core Government services		14,400	13,600	27,202
Private sector services		11,521	11,620	22,395
Aviation services		6,230	5,801	11,583
Other public sector services		4,104	2,773	7,854
Grant Income		52	81	130
Other		36	56	441
Total Revenue and Other Income		36,343	33,931	69,605
Operating Expenses				
Collaboration / Subcontractor Costs		1,603	1,812	3,262
Employee Benefits Expense		19,017	17,588	34,671
Communication Costs		239	239	488
Network Observing Costs		1,348	1,179	2,376
IT Costs		2,425	2,661	5,207
Data Costs		3,302	2,816	5,751
Marketing Costs		181	140	285
Occupancy Costs		214	262	404
Office Expenses		158	158	336
Professional Expenses		607	894	1,655
Other Costs		1,664	1,158	3,062
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		4,679	4,295	8,378
Total Operating Expenses		35,437	33,202	65,875
Operating Profit		906	729	3,730
Financial Costs	3	299	310	608
Profit Before Taxation		607	419	3,122
Taxation Expense	4	126	128	845
Net Profit Attributable to Equity Holders		481	291	2,277
Other Comprehensive Income				
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>				
Movement in Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		-	(11)	60
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		481	280	2,337

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024

	6 Mths 31 Dec 24 (unaudited) \$000s	6 Mths 31 Dec 23 (unaudited) \$000s	12 Mths 30 Jun 24 (audited) \$000s
Equity			
Issued Capital	5,000	5,000	5,000
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	(426)	(497)	(426)
Retained Earnings	22,367	19,900	21,886
Total Equity	26,941	24,403	26,460
Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	8,527	6,998	9,948
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	-	30	4
Income Taxation Payable	157	-	428
Employee Benefits	2,218	2,170	2,393
Lease Liabilities	971	973	1,134
Borrowings	10,500	1,000	10,500
Total Current Liabilities	22,373	11,171	24,407
Provisions	651	647	649
Employee Benefits	21	21	21
Borrowings	-	10,500	-
Lease Liabilities	1,850	2,408	2,325
Total Non Current Liabilities	2,522	13,576	2,995
Total Liabilities and Equity	51,836	49,150	53,862
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,267	3,443	6,728
Trade and Other Receivables	9,500	8,166	9,407
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	1	-	-
Income Taxation Receivables	-	54	-
Inventories	746	871	753
Total Current Assets	13,514	12,534	16,888
Trade and Other Receivables	133	894	1,678
Deferred Taxation	303	461	265
Property Plant and Equipment	21,650	17,810	17,842
Intangible Assets	13,642	14,226	13,945
Right-of-Use Asset	2,594	3,225	3,244
Total Non Current Assets	38,322	36,616	36,974
Total Assets	51,836	49,150	53,862

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the six months ended 31 December 2024

	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares \$000s	Retained Earnings \$000s	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve \$000s	Total \$000s
31 December 2024 (unaudited)				
Equity as at 1 July 2024	5,000	21,886	(426)	26,460
Net Profit	-	481	-	481
Currency Translation Differences	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	-	481	-	481
Equity as at 31 December 2024	5,000	22,367	(426)	26,941
31 December 2023 (unaudited)				
Equity as at 1 July 2023	5,000	19,609	(486)	24,123
Net Profit	-	291	-	291
Currency Translation Differences	-	-	(11)	(11)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	291	(11)	280
Equity as at 31 December 2023	5,000	19,900	(497)	24,403
30 June 2024 (audited)				
Equity as at 1 July 2023	5,000	19,609	(486)	24,123
Net Profit	-	2,277	-	2,277
Currency Translation Differences	-	-	60	60
Total Comprehensive Income	-	2,277	60	2,337
Equity as at 30 June 2024	5,000	21,886	(426)	26,460

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the six months ended 31 December 2024

	Note	6 Mths 31 Dec 24 (unaudited) \$000s	6 Mths 31 Dec 23 (unaudited) \$000s	12 Mths 30 Jun 24 (audited) \$000s
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Cash was Provided from:				
Receipts from Customers		37,743	33,622	71,109
Interest Received		97	72	198
Cash was Applied to:				
Payments to Suppliers and Employees		(33,350)	(30,160)	(57,341)
Interest Paid		(396)	(382)	(806)
Income Taxation Paid		(441)	(38)	(76)
Net Cash Generated by Operating Activities	6	3,653	3,114	13,084
Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Cash was Provided from:				
Proceeds from Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		-	18	18
Cash was Applied to:				
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(4,688)	(1,496)	(4,338)
Labour Capitalisation (Assets)		(1,841)	(2,402)	(4,569)
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities		(6,529)	(3,880)	(8,889)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Cash was Provided from:				
Movement in Borrowings		-	1,000	-
Cash was Applied to:				
Lease Liability - Principal Payments		(585)	(599)	(1,275)
Net Cash Generated by Financing Activities		(585)	401	(1,275)
Net (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(3,461)	(365)	2,920
Add Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period		6,728	3,808	3,808
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Period		3,267	3,443	6,728

This statement should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the six months ended 31 December 2024 (cont.)

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. Lease extension options were taken into consideration as a result of the adoption of NZ IFRS 16. When the Group recognises a lease as a lessee, it assesses the lease term based on the conditions of the lease and determines whether it is reasonably certain that it will exercise any extension or termination options. It then uses the expected modified term under such options if it is reasonably certain that it will be exercised. As such, a change in the assumption used could result in a significant impact in the amount recognised as a right-of-use asset and lease liability, as well as in the amount of depreciation of right-of-use asset and interest expense on lease liability.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired investment at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units (CGU) or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill recognised as expenses in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of a CGU or portion of a CGU include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the CGU or portion of a CGU sold.

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired separately are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of between three and ten years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are identified and recognised separately from goodwill where they satisfy the definition of an intangible asset and their fair values can be measured reliably. The cost of such intangible assets is their fair value at the acquisition date.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets acquired separately.

Internally-generated intangible assets - computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense when incurred.

An internally generated intangible asset arising from development

(or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is charged as expenses in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets acquired separately.

Research and development costs

Research expenditure is incurred by the Group and is recognised as expenses in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which it is incurred. Development costs are capitalised when they meet the requirements for capitalisation of NZ IAS 38 Intangible Assets.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Restoration provision

Restoration costs include the dismantling and demolition of infrastructure, removal of residual materials and remediation of disturbed areas. The restoration costs are based on management's best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation. Reestimates of the restoration provision are capitalised as part of the Right-of-Use Asset. Other movements are recognised as profit or loss in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Employee benefits

Remuneration

The Board and management are committed to remuneration practices that are fair, transparent and appropriate, and which contribute to strong governance, shareholder value and Group performance. This starts with MetService's Remuneration Policy which is developed under the supervision of the Board's People, Culture & Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board.

MetService's Remuneration Policy sets out the remuneration principles applying to all employees and is designed to ensure that MetService meets the strategic policy objective of attracting, rewarding and retaining staff with the requisite skills and capabilities to ensure our successful business outcomes.

The People, Culture and Remuneration Committee oversees the implementation of our Remuneration Policy, including recommending to the Board remuneration for the position of Chief Executive Officer and the Executive Leadership Team, and budget parameters for the annual pay review. Employee fixed remuneration comprises a base salary, Employer Kiwisaver contributions (for participating employees), a fifth week of annual leave, Group Income Continuation insurance as well as other work-related benefits such as a broadband allowance. Remuneration is reviewed yearly for our people, with any changes based on market movement and performance, effective from 1 July.

MetService does not offer a Long-Term Incentive scheme however members of the Executive Leadership Team and the Chief Executive Officer are invited to join a Short-Term Incentive (STI) scheme which forms part of the employment agreement and is an at-risk component of their Remuneration. STIs are designed to recognise and reward high performance with cash incentives. STIs have a maximum potential level set of 25% of fixed remuneration and are based on performance measured against key performance indicators (KPIs), which generally consist of strategic company objectives, executive team performance and individual objectives. Our sales people have the opportunity to be part of a sales incentive scheme based on performance.

Wages and salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave, long-service leave and alternative days leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date, are recognised in payables in respect of employees' service up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when it is probable that the liabilities will be settled.

Termination leave

The liability for termination leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date is recognised in non-current liabilities and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date, using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable



Notes to the Financial Statements for the six months ended 31 December 2024 (cont.)

profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The functional currency of MetraWeather (Australia) Pty Limited and MetraWeather (Thailand) Limited is New Zealand dollars and the functional currency of MetraWeather (UK) Limited is British pounds. These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is the Group's presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are converted to New Zealand dollars using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

At balance date, foreign monetary assets and liabilities are recorded at the closing exchange rate.

Gains or losses due to currency fluctuations, both realised and unrealised, are recognised as profit or loss in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Group companies

The results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each Statement of Financial Position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that Statement of Financial Position.
- income and expenses for each Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income are translated at monthly average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and

- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations and of borrowings, are taken to other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold, exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments carried on the Statement of Financial Position include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, borrowings, lease liabilities, employee entitlements and forward contracts.

Management determined the classification of financial instruments at the initial recognition and re-evaluates the designation at each reporting date.

Financial assets

Trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at amortised cost, including any expected credit loss allowance provisions. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as non-current.

Impairment of financial assets

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis and uncollectable debt is written off. A provision for impairment losses is recognised where there is objective evidence that the Group may not be able to collect some or all amounts due according to the original terms.

In addition to this, consideration is also given to other economic factors which could contribute to further expected credit losses.

The amount of the provision is recognised in profit or loss in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

While cash and cash equivalents are subject to the impairment requirements of NZ IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was deemed immaterial.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Trade and other payables and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Group enters into forward exchange contracts, with gains or losses recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. The classification within profit or loss depends on the purpose for which contracts were acquired.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, and investments in money market instruments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. The following terms are used in the Statement of Cash Flows:

Operating activities: are the principal revenue-producing activities of the Group, including interest received and paid and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.

Investing activities: are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.

Financing activities: are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity, including dividends paid.

Goods and Services Tax

All items included in the financial statements are reported exclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST), except for accounts payable and accounts receivable, which include GST invoiced.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At each balance date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax

discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in the following note:

Note 17: Intangible assets - measurement of goodwill impairment of subsidiaries and internally generated intangible assets.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the six months ended 31 December 2024 (cont.)

	6 Mths 31 Dec 24 (unaudited)	6 Mths 31 Dec 23 (unaudited)	12 Mths 30 Jun 24 (audited)
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s
3. FINANCE COSTS – NET			
Interest Revenue			
Bank Deposits	97	72	194
Use of Money Interest	–	–	4
Total Finance Income	97	72	198
Interest on Bank Overdrafts and Loans	324	304	627
Interest Expense - Lease Liability	72	78	179
Total Finance Costs	396	382	806
Finance Costs – Net	299	310	608

	6 Mths 31 Dec 24 (unaudited)	6 Mths 31 Dec 23 (unaudited)	12 Mths 30 Jun 24 (audited)
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s
4. TAXATION			
Net Profit Before Taxation	607	419	3,122
Prima Facie Taxation Thereon at 28%	170	118	875
Non-Deductible Expenditure	8	10	10
Non-Deductible Legal Fees	8	9	4
Prior Period Adjustment	(45)	–	(25)
R&D Tax Credit Received	–	–	–
Effect of Different Tax Rates in Other Jurisdictions	–	–	3
Effect of Removal of Tax Depreciation on Buildings*	–	–	183
Effect of Change in Corporate Tax Rate - MetraWeather UK	–	–	–
Other	(15)	(9)	(205)
Taxation Expense	126	128	845
Current Taxation	162	184	933
Prior Year Adjustment - Current Taxation	–	–	(14)
Deferred Taxation	(36)	(56)	(68)
Prior Year Adjustment - Deferred Taxation	–	–	(6)
Taxation Expense	126	128	845

*In March 2024, the New Zealand Government enacted the Taxation (Annual Rates for 2023/24, Multinational Tax and Remedial Matters) Bill. As a result, from the 2024/25 income tax year onwards, the Group can no longer claim any tax depreciation on their buildings with estimated useful lives of 50 years or more in New Zealand. The Group assessed the accounting impact of this change, which resulted in an increased deferred tax liability recognised on Plant, Property and Equipment.

5. SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the Group's 100% owned subsidiaries at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Names	MetraWeather (Australia) Pty Limited	MetraWeather (UK) Limited
Place of Incorporation and Operation	Australia	United Kingdom
Balance Date	30 June	30 June
Principal Activity	Forecasting, Marketing and Promotion of Weather and Information Presentation Services	Forecasting, Marketing and Promotion of Weather and Information Presentation Services

Names	MetraWeather (Thailand) Limited	MetOcean Solutions Limited
Place of Incorporation and Operation	Thailand	New Zealand
Balance Date	30 June	30 June
Principal Activity	Marketing and Promotion of Weather and Information Presentation Services	Non-trading - Name Protection Purposes

MetOcean Solutions Limited was amalgamated with Meteorological Service of New Zealand (Parent) on 1 July 2018.

On 24 September 2018, the Meteorological Service of New Zealand Limited opened a Representative Office in Bangkok, Thailand. Closure proceedings have begun for MetraWeather (Thailand) Limited and the Representative Office however the Asian business operations remain the same.

	6 Mths 31 Dec 24 (unaudited)	6 Mths 31 Dec 23 (unaudited)	12 Mths 30 Jun 24 (audited)
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s
6. RECONCILIATION OF NET SURPLUS WITH CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Surplus for the Period	481	291	2,277
Non Cash/Non-Operating Items			
Depreciation and Amortisation	4,679	4,295	8,378
Loss on Foreign Exchange Contracts	10	30	8
(Decrease)/Increase in Deferred Tax	38	(57)	139
Impairment losses on PPE and Intangibles	425	–	552
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	–	–	8
Increase Restoration Provision	2	–	46
Less Restoration Provision unwound	–	–	(16)
Other Non Cash Operating Items	(22)	140	(25)
Increase in Non-Cash Items	5,132	4,408	9,090
Movements in Working Capital			
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	(104)	(219)	(689)
(Decrease)/Increase in Accounts Payable and Accruals	(1,596)	(1,311)	1,862
Decrease in Income Taxation Receivable	–	158	–
(Decrease) in Income Taxation Payable	(267)	–	639
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	7	(213)	(95)
Total Movement in Working Capital	(1,960)	(1,585)	1,717
Net Cash Generated by Operating Activities	3,653	3,114	13,084

Notes to the Financial Statements for the six months ended 31 December 2024 (cont.)

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are paid in their capacity as employees and receive salary and bonus.
Key management personnel includes Directors and the Executive Leadership Team.

	6 Mths 31 Dec 24 (unaudited)	6 Mths 31 Dec 23 (unaudited)	12 Mths 30 Jun 24 (audited)
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s
Total Executive Leadership Team*	1,503	1,421	2,433
Kiwisaver / Superannuation Contributions	45	41	72
Directors' Remuneration	76	97	193
	1,624	1,559	2,698

*Includes Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

Compensation of the Chief Executive Officer

	6 Mths 31 Dec 24 (unaudited)	6 Mths 31 Dec 23 (unaudited)	12 Mths 30 Jun 24 (audited)
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s
Total Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	230	213	433
Performance Pay Paid Relating to Prior Year**	90	91	92
Employee Benefits	2	2	4
Kiwisaver / Superannuation Contributions	10	9	16
	332	315	545

**Bonus payments are approved and paid after balance date and are therefore reported here on a "cash paid" basis.

The Base Salary is inclusive of holiday pay paid as per New Zealand legislation and an additional 5th week of annual leave. Benefits are income continuance insurance, broadband allowance, carpark and health check.

The CEO short term incentive for 2023/24, paid in 2024/25 was structured as follows:

Performance Hurdles	STI Weighting
<i>Gateway - EBIT met</i>	
Strategic Objectives	50%
Working Collectively	20%
Individual Objectives	30%
	100%
STI Outcome	85%

Key Performance Indicators Financial

	Statement of Corporate Intent Target (Full Year)	Actual 6 Months to 31 December 2024
1. Shareholder Returns		
Total Shareholder Return	1.9%	0.0%
Dividend Yield	1.9%	0.0%
Dividend Payout	11.8%	0.0%
Return on Equity (ROE)*	9.2%	3.6%
Return on Funds Employed*	10.6%	4.8%
2. Profitability/Efficiency		
NPAT (\$000s)	2,466	481
EBIT (\$000s)	4,026	906
EBITDA (\$000s)	11,419	5,585
Asset Turnover*	1.40	1.38
Operating Margin (EBITDA)	15.4%	15.4%
Operating Margin (EBIT)	5.4%	2.5%
3. Leverage/Solvency		
Gearing Ratio (net)	23.7%	21.2%
Interest Cover	19.03	14.10
Solvency	1.05	0.60
Debt Coverage Ratio*	2.98	5.79
4. Bank Covenants		
Interest Cover ratio**(>3)	25.38	17.24
Total Leverage ratio (<3)	0.75	1.88
5. Growth/Investment		
Revenue Growth*	6.8%	4.4%
EBITDAF Growth*	4.9%	-7.7%
NPAT Growth*	26.2%	-57.8%
Capital Renewal	1.50	1.40

*Annualised

**Interest Cover ratio for the Bank Covenants is calculated using debt interest only and excludes IFRS 16 Lease interest costs.

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Measure	Description	Calculation
1. Shareholder Returns		
Total Shareholder Return	Performance from an investor perspective – dividends and investment growth.	$(\text{Commercial value}_{\text{end}} \text{ less Commercial value}_{\text{beg}} \text{ plus dividends paid less equity injected}) / \text{Commercial value}_{\text{beg}}$
Dividend Yield	The cash return to the shareholder.	$\text{Dividends paid} / \text{Average commercial value}$
Dividend Payout	Proportion of net operating cash flows less allowance for capital maintenance paid out as a dividend to the shareholder.	$\text{Dividends paid} / \text{Net cash flow from operating activities}$
Return on Equity (ROE)	How much profit a company generates with the funds the shareholder has invested in the Company.	$\text{Net profit after tax} / \text{Average equity}$
Return on Funds Employed (ROFE)		$\text{Ratio of EBIT to average debt plus equity over the period}$
2. Profitability/Efficiency		
Asset Turnover	The amount of revenue generated for every dollar worth of assets.	$\text{Revenue} / \text{Assets}$
Operating Margin (EBITDA)	The profitability of the Company per dollar of revenue.	$\text{EBITDA} / \text{Revenue}$
Operating Margin (EBIT)	The profitability of the Company per dollar of revenue.	$\text{EBIT} / \text{Revenue}$
3. Leverage/Solvency		
Gearing Ratio (net)	Measure of financial leverage – the ratio of debt (liabilities on which a company is required to pay interest) less cash, to debt less cash plus equity.	$\text{Net debt} / \text{Net debt plus equity}$
Interest Cover	The number of times that earnings can cover interest.	$\text{EBITDA} / \text{Interest paid}$
Solvency	Ability of the Company to pay its debts as they fall due.	$\text{Current assets} / \text{Current liabilities}$
Debt Coverage Ratio	Level of bank debt in relation to earnings.	$\text{Bank debt} / \text{EBIT}$
4. Bank Covenants		
Interest Cover Ratio	The number of times that earnings can cover interest.	$\text{EBITDA} / \text{Interest paid (less leases)}$
Total Leverage Ratio	Defined as the total indebtedness.	$\text{Debt} / \text{EBITDA}$
5. Growth/Investment		
Revenue Growth	Measure of whether the Company is growing revenue.	$\% \text{ change in revenue}$
EBITDA Growth	Measure of whether the Company is growing earnings.	$\% \text{ change in EBITDA}$
NPAT Growth	Measure of whether the Company is growing profits.	$\% \text{ change in NPAT}$
Capital Renewal	Measure of the level of capital investment being made by the Company.	$\text{Capital expenditure} / \text{Depreciation expense (excludes lease depreciation \& interest exp)}$

**Key Performance Indicators
Non-Financial**

	Statement of Corporate Intent Target (Full Year)	Actual 31 December 2024
Our Operational Integrity		
Efficacy of key controls for critical safety risks	70%	–
Number of employees who are WMO-qualified meteorologists, or scientists with a postgraduate qualification in meteorology, oceanography, or a related discipline	>120	130
Uptime 1% of weather observing systems (combined radar and Automated Weather Stations) excluding planned maintenance windows to upgrade radars	>99%	99.3%
Critical public safety measure of severe weather warning accuracy*:		
POD Heavy Rain (12 months mean)	> 90%	94%
POD Severe Gales (24 months mean)	> 90%	98%
FAR Heavy Rain (12 months mean)	< 15%	8%
FAR Severe Gales (24 months mean)	< 25%	11%
Our Performance		
Total Shareholder Return	1.9%	0.0%
Cash flow from Operating Activities (\$000)	9,264	3,653
EBIT (\$000)	4,026	906
Internal environment impact: overall reduction in MetService carbon footprint	21% for 2025 42% for 2030	45% (June 2024)
Our Relationships		
Stakeholder engagement measurement obtained from customer satisfaction survey	55%	–
Average number of monthly unique viewers across metservice.com and MetService mobile apps	2.0 million	2.7 million
Followers on our main social media channels	7%	2.8%
At least five mutually supportive partnerships established with Māori around priorities including but not limited to the following: weather knowledge and intelligence, climate change, managed retreat, and data sharing, weather warnings	5	1
Number of employees who have contributed to WMO or ICAO constituent bodies (e.g., technical commissions, working groups and expert panels)	16	15
Our People		
Increased cultural competencies with a focus on meaningful engagement	75%	69%
MetService's overall engagement score moves into the top 25% (reflected by the staff engagement survey)****	65%	63%



NOTES ON THE NON-FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Measure

Probability of Detection (POD)

The ratio of correctly forecast severe weather events to actual events observed.

False Alarm Ratio (FAR)

The ratio of forecast severe weather events that did not occur (false alarms) to the number of events forecast.

The POD and FAR for heavy rain events is reported as a 12-month running mean; for heavy snow and high wind events the POD and FAR are reported as a 24-month running mean, reflecting the relative infrequency of these events.

Uptime of weather observing systems

The average of (a) percentage of time that radar data is available within MetService's Wellington Head Office, averaged over all radar sites; and (b) the percentage of time that Automated Weather Station data is available within MetService's Wellington Head Office, averaged over all Automated Weather Station sites.

Effective relationships with iwi, Māori businesses or community groups

Effective should reflect authenticity, collaboration, longevity, and MetService's Treaty responsibilities.

* POD heavy snow warning statistics continue to be sensitive due to a very small sample size of warnings issued across the last two years.

**The number of followers on our main social media channels is expected to increase throughout the year.

***Regional Councils with access to a flood modelling service performance indicator has been suspended until the government Hau Nuku review is completed.

**** 2023/24 progress based on Pulse Survey. Next full survey undertaken in May/June.

Company Directory

DIRECTORS

Paula Jackson (Chair)
 Dr Te Tiwha Brendon Puketapu (Deputy Chair)
 Dr Alison Watters (Chair, People, Culture and Remuneration Committee) (resigned 1 August 2024)
 Catherine Harland (Chair, People, Culture and Remuneration Committee (started 1 August 2024)
 Dave Moskowitz
 Martin Matthews (Chair, Audit and Risk Assurance Committee)
 Stephen Willis
 Victoria Spackman (resigned 1 August 2024)

EXECUTIVE

Chief Executive
 Stephen Hunt
Chief of Science & Innovation
 Norm Henry
Chief Financial Officer
 Keith Hilligan
Chief of Customer & Commercial
 Rob Harrison
Chief Digital Officer
 Colin Brown
Chief People Officer
 Megan Curry
Pou Tūhono
 Trevor Shailer

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On Behalf of:
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