21 August 2020

NEW ENERGY SOLAR (ASX:NEW) 2020 FIRST HALF RESULTS

ALL ASSETS OPERATING UNDER POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENTS, COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS FOR ENERGY MARKETS EMERGING

1H2020 Highlights

- Final constructed solar plant, Mount Signal 2 (**MS2**), commenced its 20-year power purchase agreement (**PPA**) with Southern California Edison on 1 June 2020
- All solar plants are operating under PPAs with 96% of revenue contracted for next five years
- Poor weather, commissioning issues at Beryl and MS2, an inverter performance issue at MS2, grid upgrading work in California, and low wholesale electricity prices during lockdown in California; have all contributed to lower than anticipated revenues for the six-months to 30 June 2020 (**1H2020**)
- Operating portfolio generated 748 Gigawatt hours (**GWh**) equivalent to an annual rate of CO_2 displacement of over 1,000,000 tonnes of CO_2[1]

1H2020 Statutory Earnings for NEW (reporting as an 'investment entity')

- Net loss after tax of A$55.6 million, including a reduction of A$63.2 million in net asset value (**NAV**), attributable largely to lowered expectations for long-term (to 2050) electricity prices primarily as a result of the impact of COVID-19
- NAV of A$1.32 per stapled security, down 19 cents from A$1.51 at 31 December 2019
- Distribution of 3.0 cents per stapled security for 1H2020, reflecting lower than anticipated underlying earnings, compared to 3.9 cents in the six months to 30 June 2019 (**PCP**)
- External 'look-through' gearing of 62.1% as at 30 June 2020, primarily fixed rate debt with weighted average maturity of over 7.4 years

1H2020 Operating Portfolio Results (underlying solar power plants)

- Portfolio achieved gross generation of 748 GWh of electricity compared to 456 GWh in the PCP
- Revenue from sales of electricity of US$33.8 million compared to US$23.8 million in the PCP
- Underlying operating earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (**EBITDA**) attributable to NEW of US$16.4 million compared to US$11.2 million in the PCP

[1] US CO2 emissions calculated using the US Environmental Protection Agency's AVoided Emissions and geneRation Tool (**AVERT**) and Australian CO2 emissions displacement is calculated using data from the Australian Government – Department of the Environment and Energy.

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New Energy Solar[2] (**NEW** or the **Business**) released its first half results for the 2020 financial year as well as its 2020 Half-Year Financial Report. A results presentation has also been made available on the NEW website (http://www.newenergysolar.com.au).

The half-year to 30 June 2020 has seen the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic which has had a very significant impact on both the health and economic activity of communities globally. The pandemic has had relatively little direct impact on the day-to-day physical operation of NEW's solar power plants so far, as electricity supply remains essential for the functioning of economies. The final constructed asset in the NEW portfolio, MS2, entered into its 20-year PPA with Southern California Edison on 1 June 2020. All 16 assets are now selling electricity under contracts with creditworthy offtakers.

However, while NEW's contracted portfolio is relatively immune from the short-term disruption in energy markets caused by the pandemic and the measures to restrict its spread, the recent material declines in electricity demand; the oversupply of energy commodities, like oil and gas; and the sharp reductions in their prices, are expected to have a longer-term impact on future electricity prices. In addition, the pandemic has also impacted capital markets and the pricing and availability of debt and equity.

As detailed in NEW's ASX release of 12 August 2020, NEW uses independently developed long-term electricity price forecasts in its valuation process to determine the net asset value of its portfolio every six months. Valuations encompass the cash earnings of the solar power plants from the sale of electricity during the term of their PPAs and after the expiry of the PPAs for the 30-35 year life of the plants.

The most recently developed independent long-term electricity price forecasts for the 2030 to 2050 period are, on average across the NEW portfolio, 11.2% lower than the forecasts used in 2019, primarily reflecting the heightened uncertainty precipitated by COVID-19 and the consequent economic damage. As a result, NEW has recognized a reduction in its net asset value of 13 cents per stapled security over the first half due largely to a decline in the equity value of solar assets.

John Martin, CEO of New Energy Solar said, "The NEW portfolio is now fully-contracted, and we are managing operational and weather-related issues inherent in a real asset portfolio. So far, the day-to-day physical operations of the solar plants have not been significantly impeded by the COVID-19 pandemic and it has been pleasing to see that globally, renewables have become increasingly significant contributors to electricity supplies.

"However, the virus and the government-mandated shutdowns and restrictions have adversely impacted global economies and long-term expectations of market conditions in the energy sector. This has seen a decline in long-term electricity price projections since the last period which has required NEW to recognise a reduction in its net asset value. The approach, ratified by both NEW's independent valuer and auditor, is not out of step with other renewable asset owners and energy companies and clearly, we hope that the harm and dislocation caused by the virus is resolved soon", concluded Mr Martin.

Operating and Statutory Results

NEW's operating portfolio produced total underlying revenues of US$33.8 million, compared to US$23.8 million in the PCP, with EBITDA increasing 44% over the PCP to US$23.8 million, of which US$16.4 million is attributable to NEW.

Commissioning issues and the significantly lower wholesale electricity spot prices in the California market this year, as a result of government mandated shut downs, resulted in revenue from the newly commissioned MS2 plant for 1H2020 that was more than 45% lower than anticipated. The PPA for MS2 commenced in June 2020 so the plant is no longer exposed to low wholesale electricity spot prices.

[2] New Energy Solar Limited (**Company**) and Walsh & Company Investments Limited as responsible entity of New Energy Solar Fund (**Trust**), together **New Energy Solar**.

The statutory results reflect the classification of the listed NEW stapled entity as an 'Investment Entity' under Australian Accounting Standards. As a result of this classification, revenues of the stapled entity primarily comprise income received from subsidiaries and movements in the fair value of NEW's investment in its operating subsidiaries, as well as the impact of foreign exchange movements for investments or subsidiaries located outside of Australia.

In 1H2020 NEW recorded a statutory net loss before tax of A$56.4 million and an income tax benefit of A$0.8 million, resulting in a net loss after tax of A$55.6 million.

As referred to above, recognized in the statutory net loss are changes in the value of the underlying solar plants. This period the change in the valuation of the underlying plants was, in aggregate, a decrease of A$45.6 million reflecting the adoption of lower, long-term electricity price forecasts for the period to 2050.

During the six months ended 30 June 2020 the US dollar was slightly higher against the Australian dollar, resulting in a small foreign exchange gain of A$7.6 million recognized in the total net loss.

Asset Performance

As described in NEW's operational update released on 24 June 2020, the portfolio performed below expectations for the six months to 30 June 2020 as a result of extraneous and plant performance issues.

During the period, the plant commissioning issues were largely resolved and progress to rectify the MS2 inverter issue is being made; and MS2's power purchase agreement with Southern California Edison commenced on 1 June 2020, meaning MS2 is no longer exposed to the California wholesale spot electricity market which has been adversely impacted by lower demand caused by pandemic restrictions.

More recently, a grass fire near the Stanford and TID facilities at Rosamond in California spread to the site and has caused damage to the plants which has reduced generation from the sites by approximately 32%. The sites have been stabilized and quotes are being obtained to repair the sites, currently anticipated to be complete by mid-2021. The insurance claim process and repairs will take some time, however, NEW's expectation remains that these projects are insured for both business interruption and property damage, less deductibles.

Asset Sale Process

On 24 June 2020, NEW announced that it had entered into a conditional agreement to sell 50% of its interest in MS2, following an asset sale process initiated at the end of 2019. Despite considerable challenges presented by the spread of COVID-19, particularly in California, both parties are working toward completion of due diligence.

As a result of the inverter performance issue referred to above, NEW determined to extend the negotiation period to ensure that the issue is resolved before finalising the transaction. Accordingly, if the sale proceeds, it is likely to be in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Gearing

NEW targets a long-term gearing level of 50% of gross assets but, as at 30 June 2020, NEW's external 'look through' gearing was 62.1%. The impact of the pandemic on expectations of future electricity prices and the consequent reduction in net asset values discussed above and recognized this period have contributed to the increase in gearing. Debt is scheduled to be progressively repaid over time – with the aim of bringing long-term average gearing below 50%. While NEW has some short-term debt maturing in 2021 which it had hoped to re-finance given the favourable debt conditions prevailing before the emergence of COVID-19, the changed circumstances and increasing economic uncertainty have delayed the re-financing of this debt. NEW is working with its lenders to refinance these facilities in the coming months.

Outlook

As has been disclosed on previous occasions, NEW's solar power plants are contracted at an average PPA price of A$75 per MWh and the plants together have the capacity to produce more than 1,500 GWh of electricity annually.

These expectations are also subject to the very considerable uncertainty brought about by COVID-19 which is devastating economies globally and may change financial and energy markets in ways that are not presently apparent.

Authorised for release by New Energy Solar Limited and Walsh & Company Investments Limited as responsible entity of New Energy Solar Fund.

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About New Energy Solar

New Energy Solar was established in November 2015 to invest in a diversified portfolio of solar assets across the globe and help investors benefit from the global shift to renewable energy. The Business acquires large scale solar power plants with long term contracted power purchase agreements. In addition to attractive financial returns, this strategy generates significant positive environmental impacts for investors.

Since establishment, New Energy Solar has raised over A$500 million of equity, acquired a portfolio of world-class solar power plants, and has a deep pipeline of opportunities primarily across the United States and Australia. New Energy Solar's securities trade on the Australian Securities Exchange under the ticker, NEW.

New Energy Solar is a listed stapled entity consisting of New Energy Solar Fund (ARSN 609 154 298) and New Energy Solar Limited (ACN 609 396 983). For more information, visit: www.newenergysolar.com.au

New Energy Solar
1H 2020 Financial Results

21 August 2020

Disclaimer

This presentation is prepared by New Energy Solar Manager Pty Limited (ACN 609 166 645) (**Investment Manager**), a corporate authorised representative (CAR No. 1237667) of Walsh & Company Asset Management Pty Limited (ACN 159 902 708, AFSL 450 257), and investment manager for New Energy Solar Fund (ARSN 609 154 298) (**Trust**), and New Energy Solar Limited (ACN 609 396 983) (**Company**). The Trust and the Company (together with their controlled entities) are referred to as the '**Business**', '**NEW**' or '**New Energy Solar**'.

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Agenda

1. Operating conditions and plant performance
2. Operational and financial results for 1H 2020
3. Conclusion

Presenters

John Martin, Chief Executive Officer, NESM

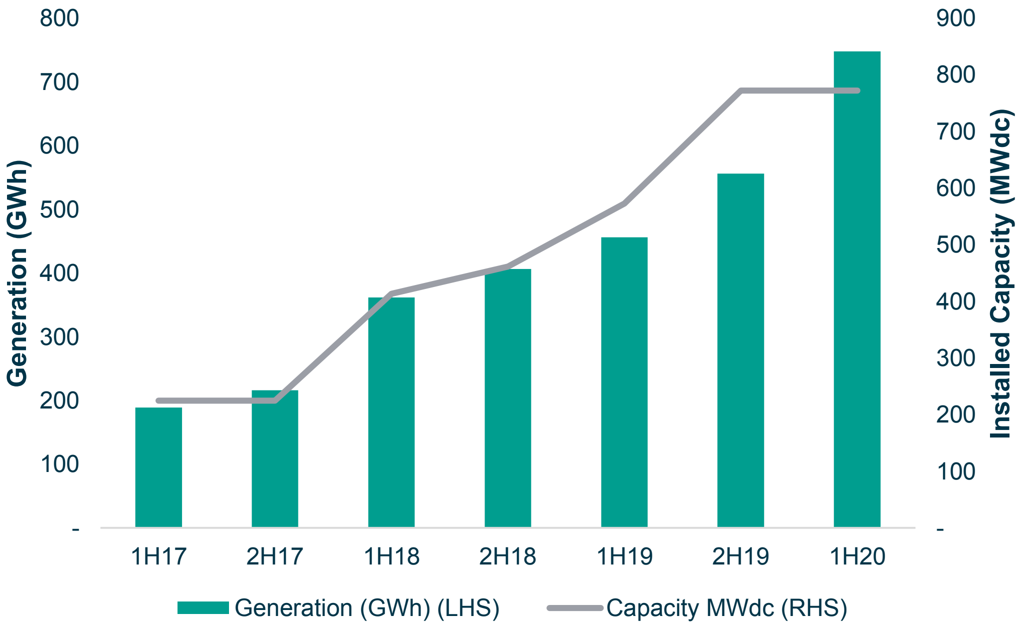
Warwick Keneally, Head of Finance, Walsh & Co

1 Operational performance and conditions

Operational portfolio – 16 utility-scale plants

High-quality 772MW_{DC} diversified portfolio acquired and developed since 2015

Progress of capital deployed[1]



Key 1H2020 result metrics

US$33.8m
revenue from sale of electricity, up 42% from 1H2019[2]

US$16.4m
underlying EBITDA attributable to NEW

3.0c
per stapled security in distributions

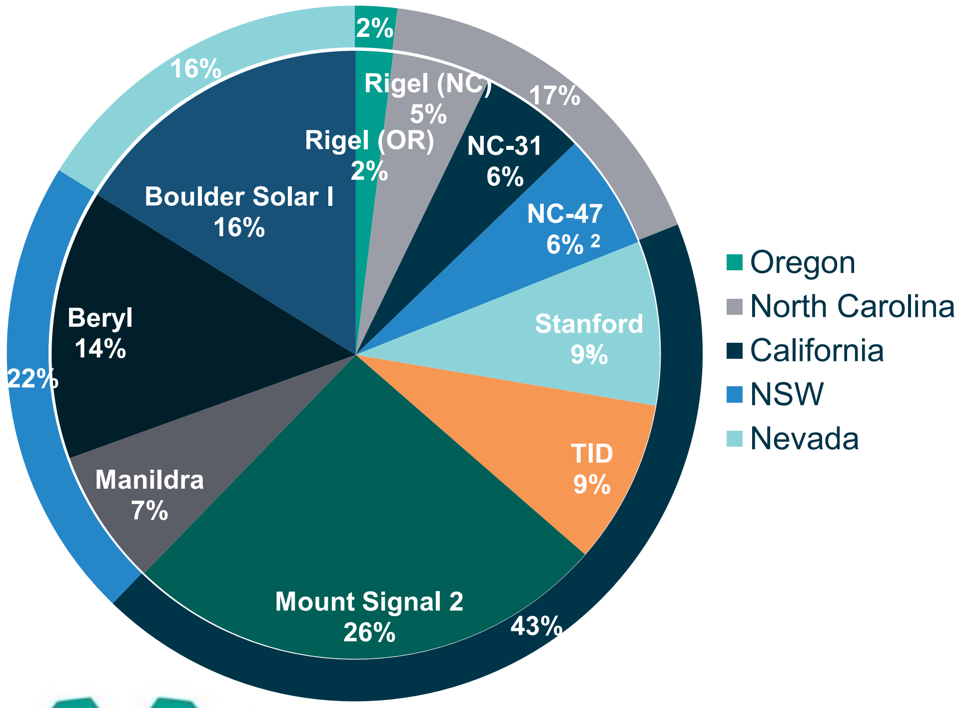
1,000,000
tonnes – annual rate of CO_2 displacement[3]

Notes: **1.** Project capital has been converted at the FX rate at the time of its announcement. **2.** Revenue calculated on 100% ownership basis. **3.** Calculated using the US Environmental Protection Agency's "AVoided Emissions and geneRation Tool" (AVERT), data from the Australian Department of the Environment and Energy.

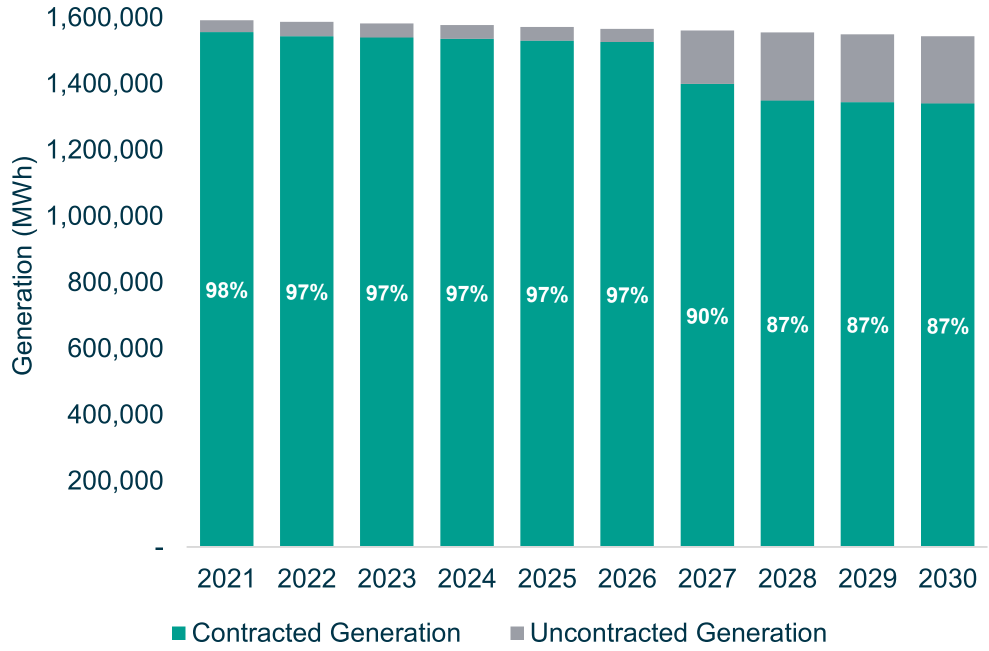
Portfolio well-diversified and contracted

96% of revenue over the next five years contracted under long-term PPAs

Portfolio diversification by capacity[1]



PPA contracted generation profile[2]

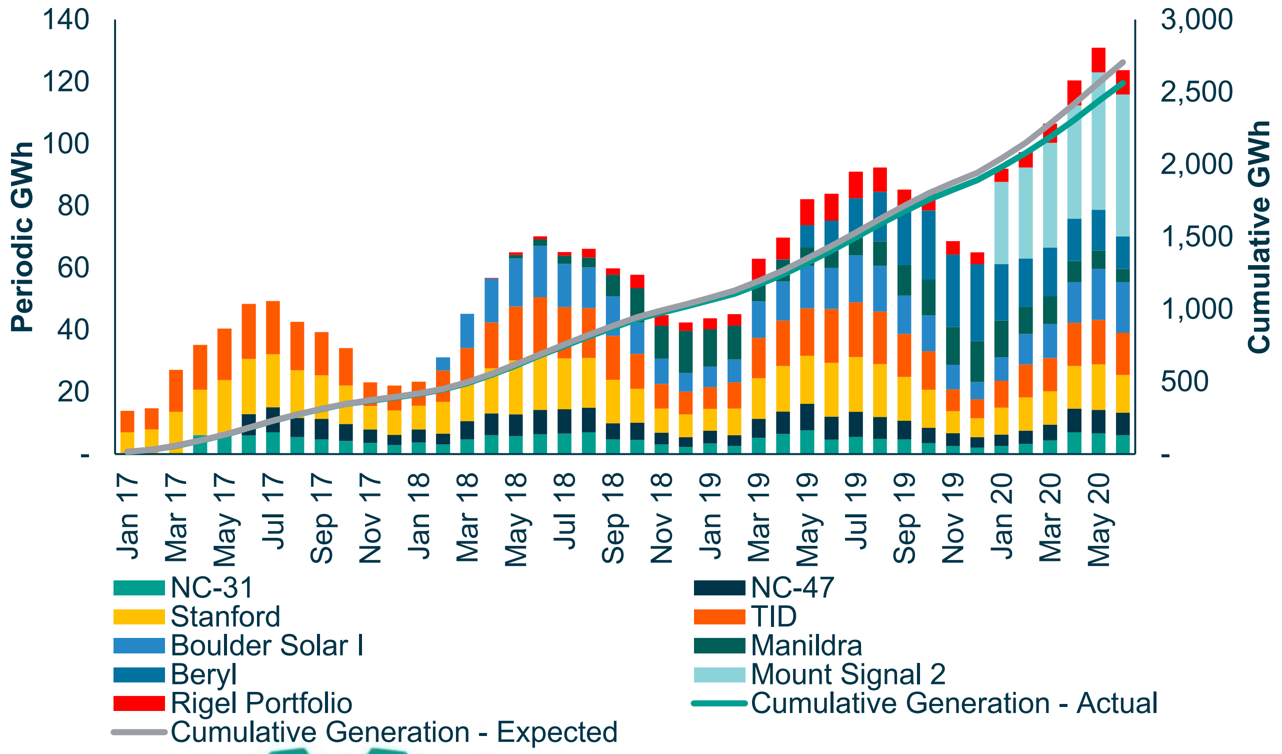


Notes: 1. Accounts for capacity on a 100% ownership basis; **2.** 100% ownership basis, from June 30 2020.

Portfolio generated 748 GWh for 1H 2020

Portfolio performance for the six-month period was below expectations

Generation by plant[1]



- Heavy and sustained rainfall in North Carolina and NSW
- Commissioning issues at newly commissioned plants – Beryl and MS2
- Inverter performance issue at MS2
- Transmission upgrade work undertaken by California grid operator, CAISO, entailing congestion and curtailment at MS2
- COVID-19 induced decline in electricity demand reduced merchant prices for MS2 initial operating period, pending PPA commencement
- Fire damage to Stanford and TID, late June

Note: 1. Includes all operational solar power plants based on NEW's proportionate interest in each plant.

Status of operational issues

Repair work has proceeded well in the circumstances

North Carolina, US:

- Storm damage at NC-31 repaired and insurance claim successfully concluded

California, US:

- Commissioning issues on MS2 resolved, component manufacturer is currently testing a solution for outstanding inverter performance issue and it is the subject of a warranty claim
- Grid upgrade work that caused curtailments during the first quarter of 2020 completed
- MS2 PPA commenced 1 June 2020, no further exposure to merchant prices
- A fire that started outside the Rosamond projects spread to the project property, causing damage resulting in approximately 32% of combined project capacity remaining offline. Site has been stabilised, repair quotations and the insurance claim process are underway with restoration expected to commence in September 2020 and be completed by mid 2021

New South Wales, Australia:

- Commissioning issues at Beryl largely resolved and both Beryl and Manildra performed above weather-adjusted expectations during the second quarter of 2020

Electricity infrastructure during COVID-19

Essential for maintaining economic activity but not immune from disruption

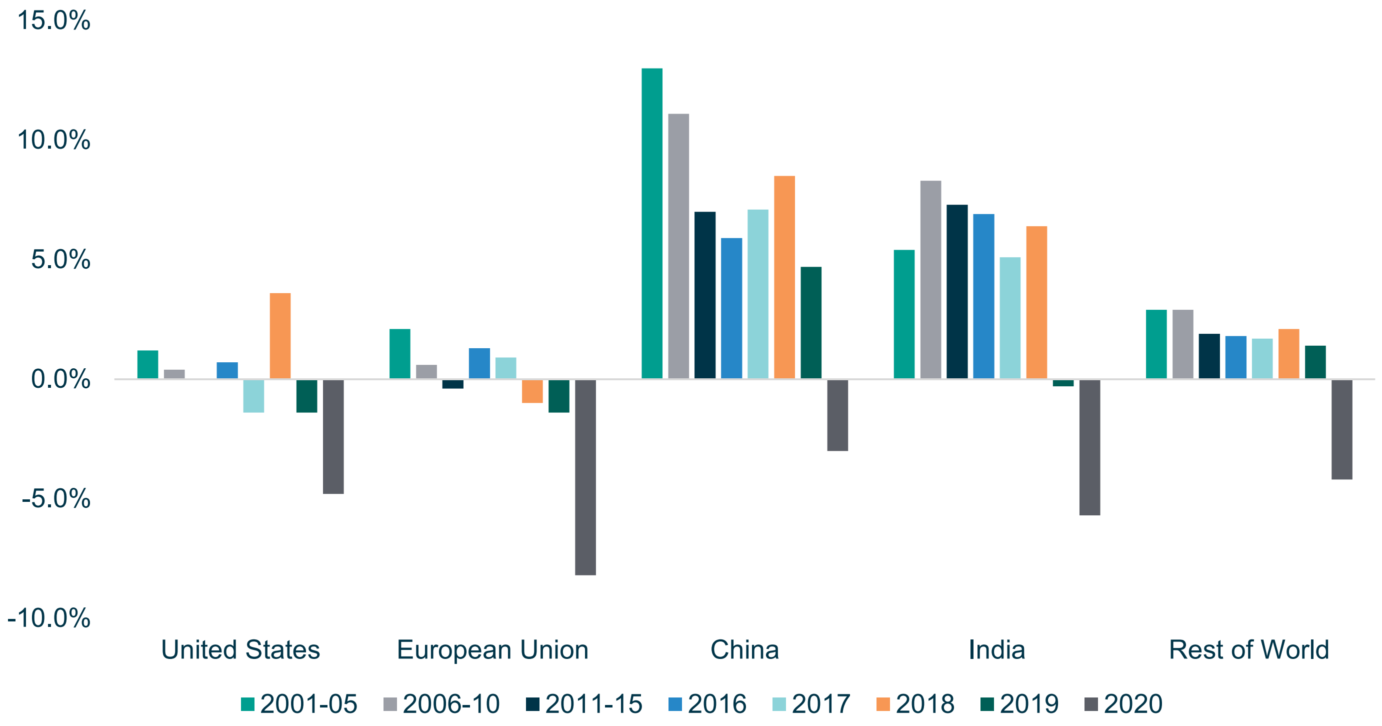
- Global power infrastructure and systems operating consistently through COVID-19
- Maintenance and repair of NEW assets has continued
- PPA for Mount Signal 2 (MS2) commenced 1 June 2020
- All plants now operating under PPAs with average capacity-weighted term of 15.4 years across the portfolio
- Pandemic is impacting outlook for future energy market conditions

Impact of COVID-19 on electricity demand

Significant fall in demand as economic activity restricted

- Measures to contain spread of virus have dampened economic activity and reduced electricity demand globally[1]
- In the US and Australia, demand has improved when restrictions are eased, although at lower levels than 2019
- US EIA forecasts US electricity consumption will decline by 3.6% for 2020 when compared to 2019[2]
- Disruption is expected to have long term demand consequences

Annual average growth rates of electricity demand in selected regions[1]



1. International Energy Agency Global Energy Review 2020, April 2020; **2.** US Energy Information Administration Short Term Energy Outlook August 2020.

Impact of COVID-19 on electricity pricing

Oversupply of energy commodities drives down electricity prices – short and long term

- Reduced electricity demand and oversupply of oil and gas impacting energy commodity pricing and, in turn, lowering electricity prices
- Wholesale electricity prices fell materially over lock-down periods
  - US: mid-February to mid-April saw regional declines of 22 to 37%[1]
  - Australia: January to May saw state by state declines of 27 to 55%[2]
- Energy majors have revised down long-term commodity price forecasts
- Valuers and analysts expect long-term adjustment in energy market
  - Forward (near-term and 2030 to 2050) price curves lowered
  - Energy companies recognizing impact on long-term asset values

1. COVID-19: Potential Impacts on the Electric Power Sector, Updated June 12, 2020, US Congressional Research Service; **2.** KPMG, COVID-19 Transitioning to the New Normal, June 2020.

Impact on NEW net asset value and financing

Expectations of reduced post-PPA cashflows impact asset values

Net asst value

- Asset valuations based on cashflows from PPA period and post-PPA period over 30 to 35-year asset life
- Near-term cashflows according to PPA terms and long-term cashflows, following expiry of PPAs, determined using independently-developed forecasts as to future electricity market conditions, region by region
- NEW's independent valuer has factored in long-term electricity price forecasts for 2030 to 2050 that, on average across NEW's assets, are 11.2% lower than the assumptions used in 2019
- These changed assumptions largely account for 8.6% of the decline in net asset value this period

Short-term debt refinancing

- Uncertainty has resulted in a more cautious outlook for capital markets
- Good support from lenders during the pandemic but more stringent credit processes and lower than anticipated first half earnings have delayed planned refinancing of short-term debt
- Working with existing lenders to refinance US corporate facilities in coming months

Asset sale process update

Sale process negotiations continue

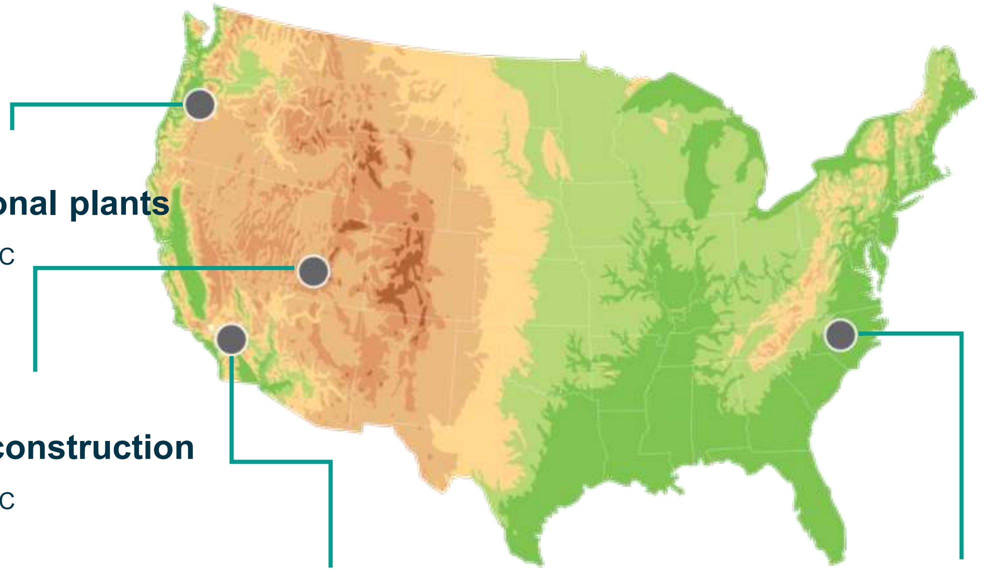
- Current bid is indicative and subject to completion of due diligence process, in-person site visits, and final negotiations
- Transaction structured as a sale price with a performance-linked payment payable 12 months after transaction completion
- Negotiations have been extended to enable NEW to manage outstanding inverter issue and warranty claim through builder/component manufacturer, if required
- In the event a transaction proceeds, completion is likely to be in the second half of 2020

US Solar Fund investment

Fund largely invested and construction of assets proceeding

- USF's IPO proceeds are largely committed
- Current portfolio comprises 41 projects with total capacity of 443 MWDC, all anticipated to be operating by end 2020
- Over 70% of the portfolio is operational and construction projects remain on schedule
- COVID-19 has not materially disrupted construction activity
- USF's portfolio is 100% contracted under PPAs for a weighted average period of 15.3 years[1]

US Solar Fund – Asset locations



1. As at June 2020 and weighted by MW_{DC}.

2 Operational and financial results for 1H 2020

Statutory result includes movement in asset fair values

Revision in long-term electricity price expectations impacts asset values

A$(62.5)m
Statutory revenue (ex FX)

A$(66.2)m
Loss before tax (ex FX)

A$(55.6)m
Loss after tax

1H 2020 earnings composition[1]

A$m	1H 2020
Fair Value movement	(59.6)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)[2]	2.3
Finance Income	4.7
Total Revenue	**(52.7)**
Fair Value movement of FX derivatives	(0.2)
Finance Expenses	(1.2)
Other operating expenses	(2.3)
Total Expenses	**(3.7)**
Profit/(loss) before tax	**(56.4)**
Income tax benefit/(expense)	0.8
Profit/(loss) after tax	**(55.6)**

Notes: **1.** Earnings may not be additive due to rounding. **2.** FX gain on cash balances and USD receivables.

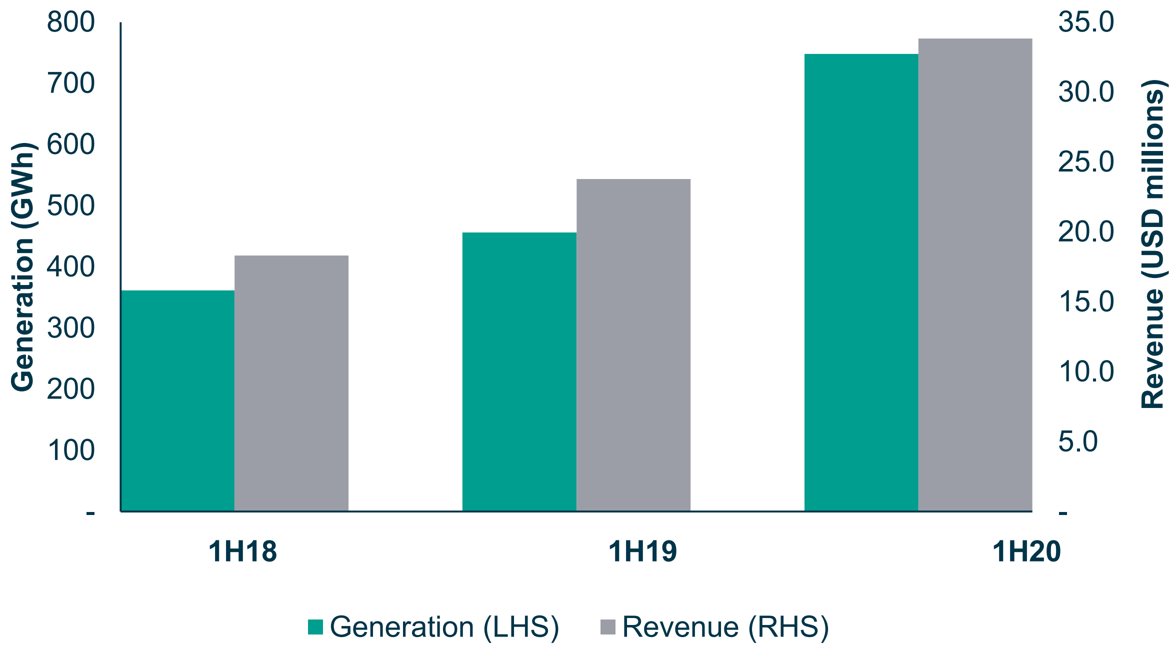
Underlying cashflows increasing with capacity

748 GWh of power sold for US$33.8 million underlying revenue[1]

Underlying earnings[2]

	1H20 (US$m)	1H19 (US$m)	Growth (%)
Gross revenue	33.8	23.8	42%
Less: operating expenses	(10.0)	(7.3)	
EBITDA	**23.8**	**16.5**	**44%**
Less: Distributions to tax equity and EBITDA attributed to co-investors	(7.4)	(5.3)	
EBITDA attributable to NEW	**16.4**	**11.2**	**47%**

Underlying revenue growth

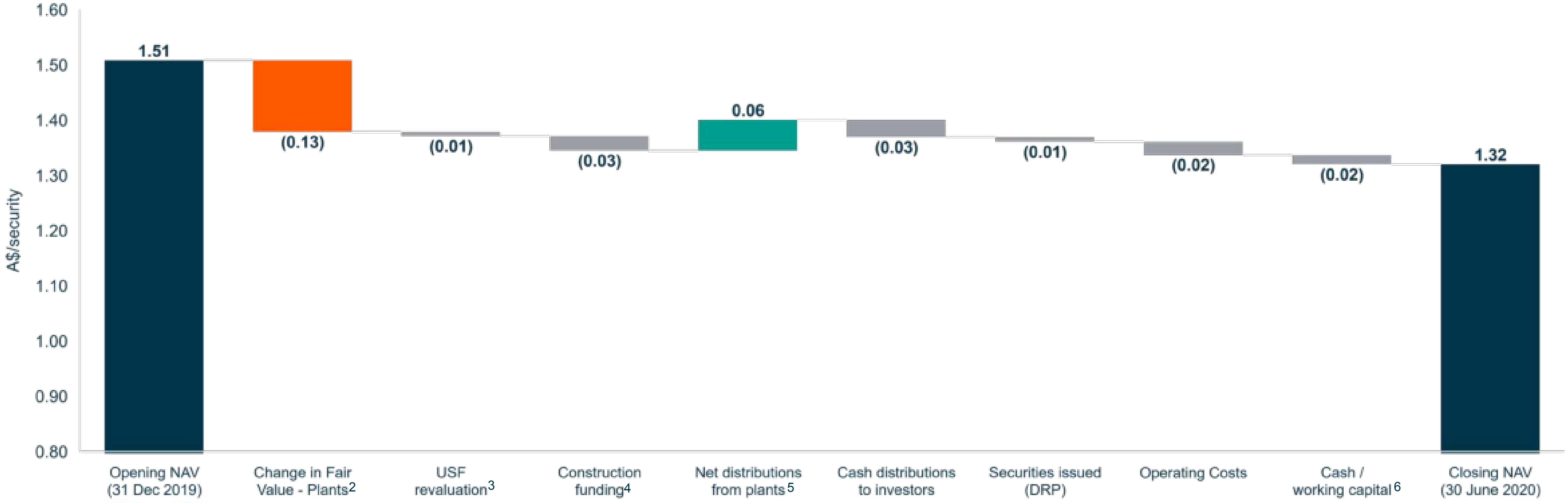


Notes: 1. Calculated on 100% ownership basis. **2.** Underlying earnings calculated based on unaudited financial statements and management reports. Manildra and Beryl underlying earnings converted from AUD to USD at FX rate of 1AUD:0.6903USD. Historical performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Net asset value bridge

Net Asset Value (NAV) per security of A$1.32 at 30 June 2020

Change in NAV since 31 December 2019[1]

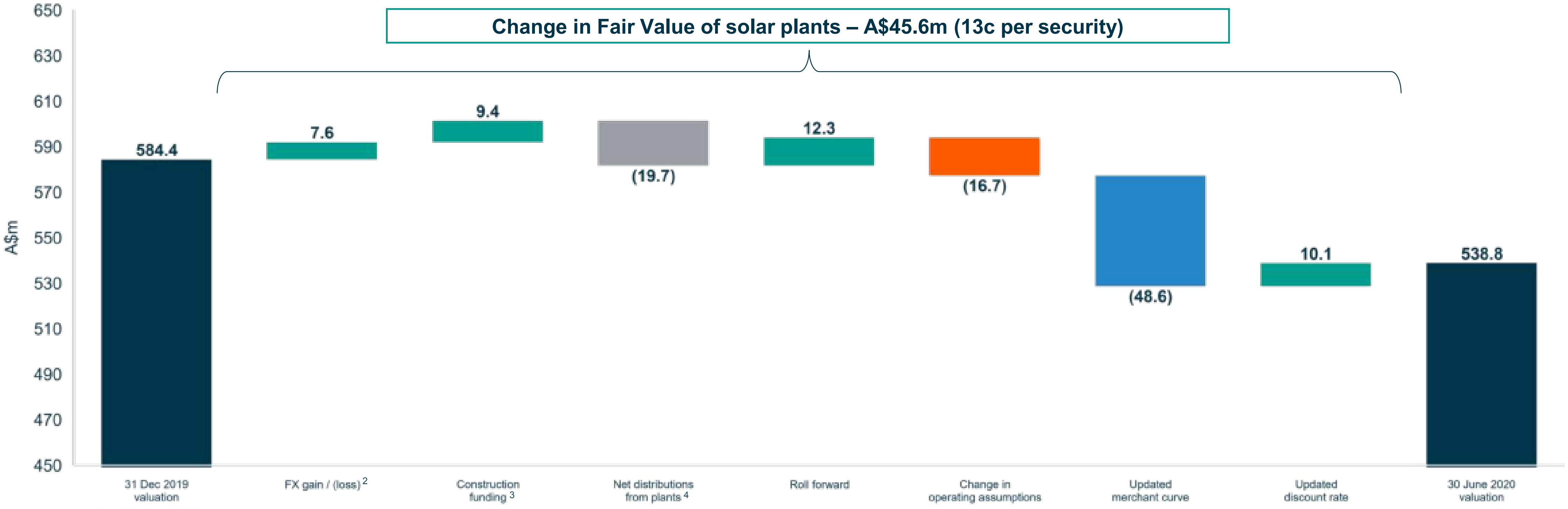


Notes: **1.** Movements may not be additive due to rounding; **2.** Change in fair value attributed to operating plants over the period; **3.** Mark to market and FX revaluation of NEW's investment in US Solar Fund plc; **4.** Contribution to Mount Signal 2 to fund remaining construction costs. **5.** Cash received from plants over the period less any amounts funded into plants (excluding MS2 construction funding) **6.** Largely attributable to a change in deferred tax assets.

Fair value bridge

Updated merchant curve captures change in long-term electricity price expectations

Change in fair value since 31 December 2019[1]



Notes: 1. Movements may not be additive due to rounding. **2.** Foreign exchange gains on the A$ value of operating plants over the period. **3.** Contribution to Mount Signal 2 to fund remaining construction costs. **4.** Cash paid from plants to the Business over the period less any amounts funded into plants (excluding MS2 construction funding).

Capital structure and financing

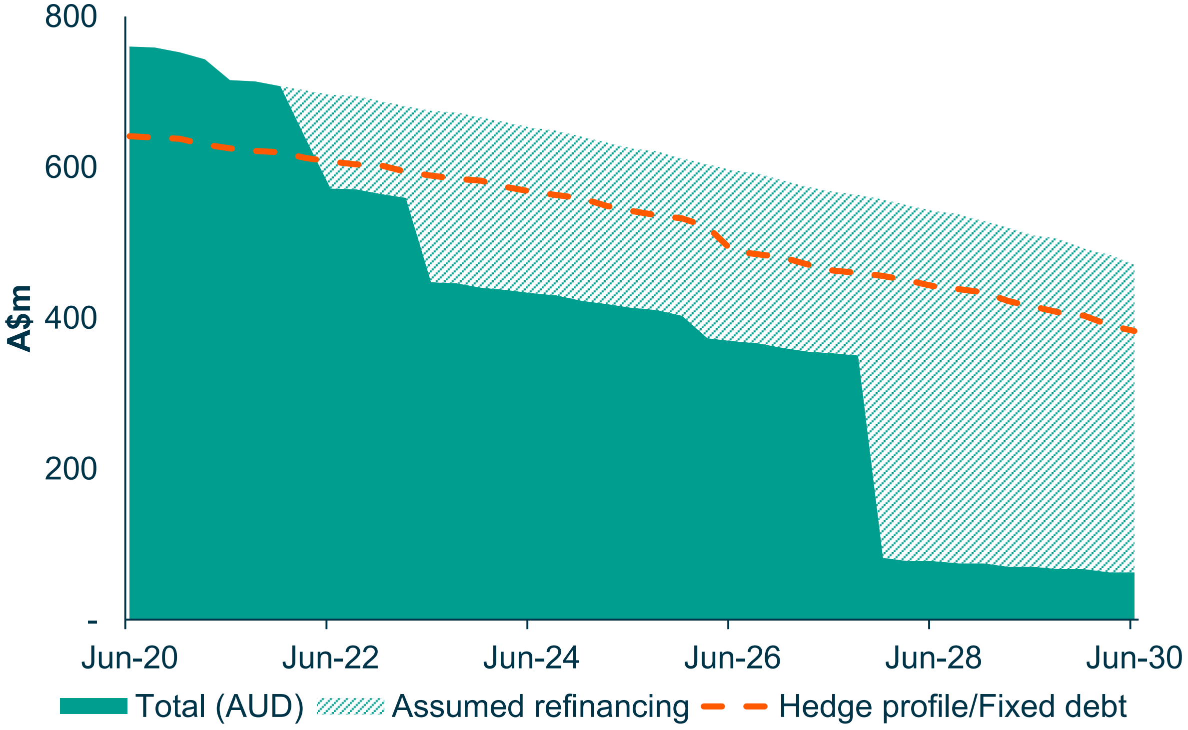
External look-through gearing of 62.1%[1] is above target gearing of 50%

Debt is primarily long-term and refinancing of short-term debt in progress

Key debt metrics

	As at 30 June 2020
Weighted average cost of debt	4.58%
Weighted average debt maturity	7.4 years
Fixed rate proportion (10 years)	95%[2]
Gearing	62.1%[1]
Gross drawn debt	A$763.3m[3]

Projected gross external debt maturity profile[4]



Notes: **1.** Gearing = Gross Debt / Gross Asset Value. **2.** Refers to proportion of debt service costs that are fixed. **3.** US$ values converted to A$ at the 30 June 2020 exchange rate of 1AUD:0.6903USD. **4.** The chart is a projection only assuming no refinances. Actual debt balances will be dependent on exchange rates, future acquisitions and operating cash flows. **5.** 'Assumed Refinancing' represents future refinanced debt as implied by NEW's total funding requirements and the existing committed debt facilities and securities.

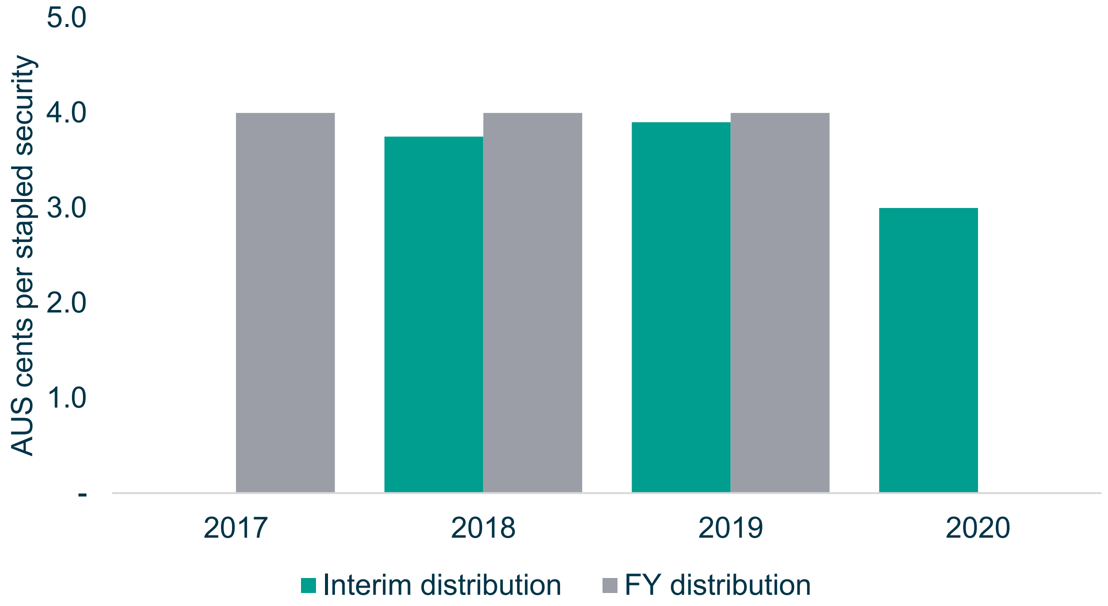
Distributions and cash cover

1H2020 distribution of 3.0 cents per stapled security

- 2H 2019 distribution of **4.0** cents per security paid 14 February 2020

- 1H 2020 distribution of **3.0** cents per security paid 17 August 2020

Distributions since IPO



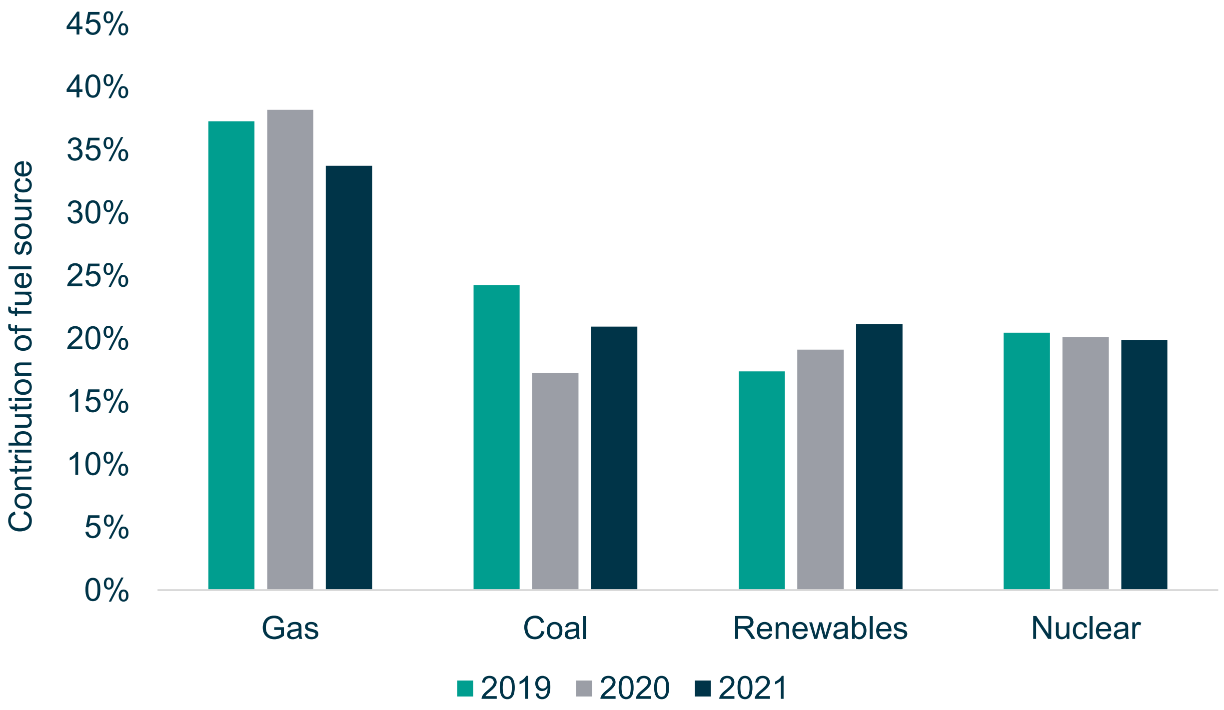
3 Conclusion

Impact of COVID on energy transition

Low operating costs of renewables has led to increased penetration

- Renewables' share of global electricity supply neared 28% in Q1 2020, up from 26% in Q1 2019[1]
  - US - Q1 2020 strongest Q1 on record for new installed utility solar – 3.6GW [2]
  - Australia – renewables generation in Q1 and Q2 2020 grew significantly over 2019, with large increases in rooftop solar[3]
- Growing renewables contribution reflects increased installations and low operating costs driving priority dispatch[1]

US electric power sector generation (actual 2019, forecast 2020 and 2021)



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration Short-Term Energy Outlook August 11, 2020

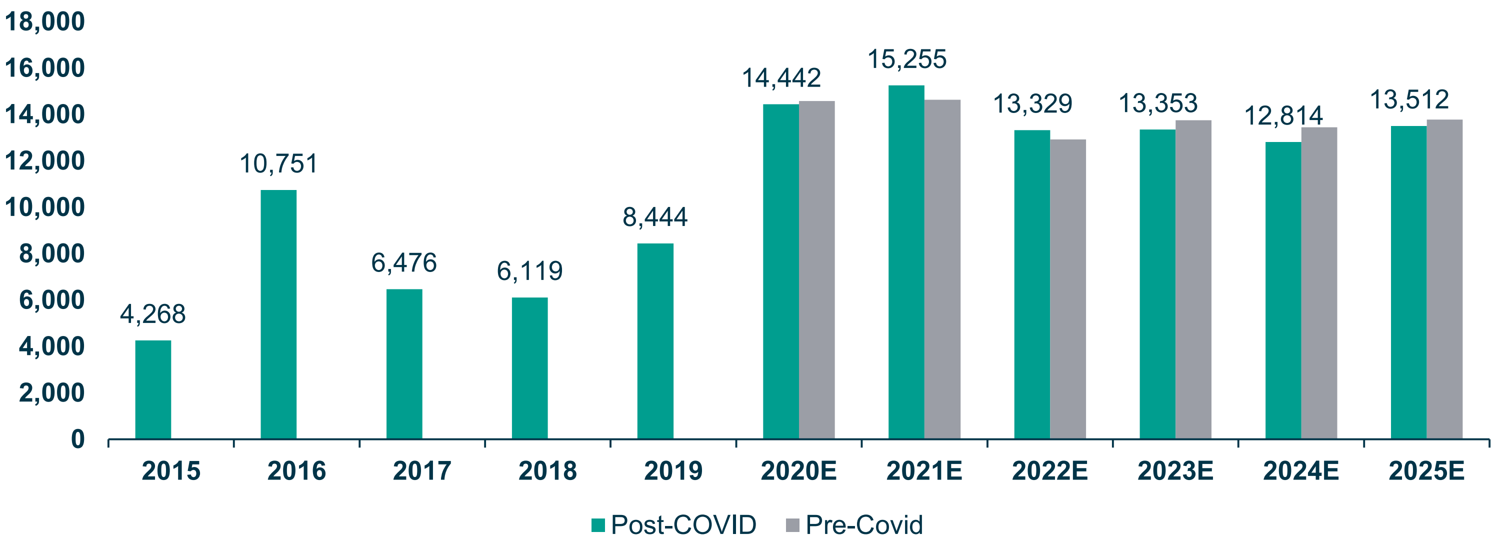
1. International Energy Agency Global Energy Review 2020, April 2020; **2.** Wood Mackenzie Power & Renewables/SEIA U.S. Solar Market Insight; **3.** KPMG Report: COVID-19 Transitioning to the New Normal, June 2020.

Continued growth in solar investment

Investment projections revised for COVID-19, but still significant

- Wood Mackenzie[1] has revised their forecast for 2020 total (utility, non-residential, residential) annual US PV installations down by $1.7GW_{DC}$ (9%) for 2020 and down by $3.6GW_{DC}$ (3%) for 2020 to 2025 total
- Bloomberg[2] has revised their original estimates for 2020 of $14GW_{DC}$ of new solar installations down to $11GW_{DC}$

U.S. utility PV installed capacity forecast pre and post COVID-19 (MW_{DC})[1]



1. Wood Mackenzie Power & Renewables/SEIA U.S. Solar Market Insight, including Wood Mackenzie's U.S. economic outlook assumption of a decline in U.S. GDP for 2020 of 5% as the world enters a recession; **2.** Bloomberg New Energy Finance: 1H 2020 U.S. Renewable Energy Market Outlook, April 8, 2020.

Thank you

Appendix

Statutory earnings

NEW is an ‘Investment Entity’ under AASB 10 and therefore does not consolidate its subsidiaries. NEW recognises income and fair value movements from its investments

	A$	HY20
1	Fair Value movement	(59,634,023)
3	Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	2,278,585
2	Finance Income	4,693,208
	Total Revenue	**(52,662,230)**
	Fair Value movement of FX derivatives	(167,900)
	Finance Expenses	(1,215,474)
	Responsible entity fees	(78,782)
	Investment management fees	(1,077,976)
4	Other operating expenses	(1,193,027)
	Total Expenses	**(3,733,159)**
	Profit/(loss) before tax	**(56,395,389)**
	Income tax benefit/(expense)	838,640
	Profit/(loss) after tax	**(55,556,749)**

1
- Fair value movements in investments

2
- Primarily interest income on the loan from New Energy Solar Fund to NES US Corp., a subsidiary of New Energy Solar Limited

3
- Foreign exchange gain on cash balances and USD receivables

4
- Operating costs of the stapled structure

Notes: Presented on a combined basis for New Energy Solar Limited and New Energy Solar Fund.

Net asset value build-up

NEW's portfolio is valued semi-annually - net asset value at 30 June 2020 was A$466.3m

Asset	Equity	Debt (Fair Value)	Debt (Outstanding balance)	Enterprise Value
US PLANTS				
Stanford TID	US$71.0m	US$65.8m	US$60.8m	US$136.8m
NC-31 NC-47	US$64.5m	US$25.8m	US$24.3m	US$90.3m
Boulder Solar 1	US$38.0m	US$25.4m	US$22.7m	US$63.4m
Rigel portfolio	US$23.5m	US$25.9m	US$22.1m	US$49.4m
MS2	US$89.5m	US$270.5m	US$205.6m	US$360.0m
Subtotal (US$)	**US$286.5m**	**US$413.4m**	**US$335.5m**	**US$699.9m**
Subtotal (A$ equivalent)[2]	**A$415.0m**	**A$598.9m**	**A$486.1m**	**A$1013.9m**
AUS PLANTS				
Manildra	A$57.3m	A$76.7m	A$68.0m	A$134.1m
Beryl	A$66.5m	A$141.7m	A$120.9m	A$208.2m
Subtotal	**A$123.8m**	**A$218.5m**	**A$188.9m**	**A$342.3m**
Subtotal All Plants	**A$538.8m**	**A$817.4m**	**A$675.0m**	**A$1,356.2m**
USF stake	A$20.4m	-	-	A$20.4m
Corporate Debt	(A$88.3m)	A$88.3m	A$88.3m	-
Working capital	(A$4.7m)	-	-	(A$4.7m)
Total	**A$466.3m**	**A$905.6m**	**A$763.3m**	**A$1,371.9m**

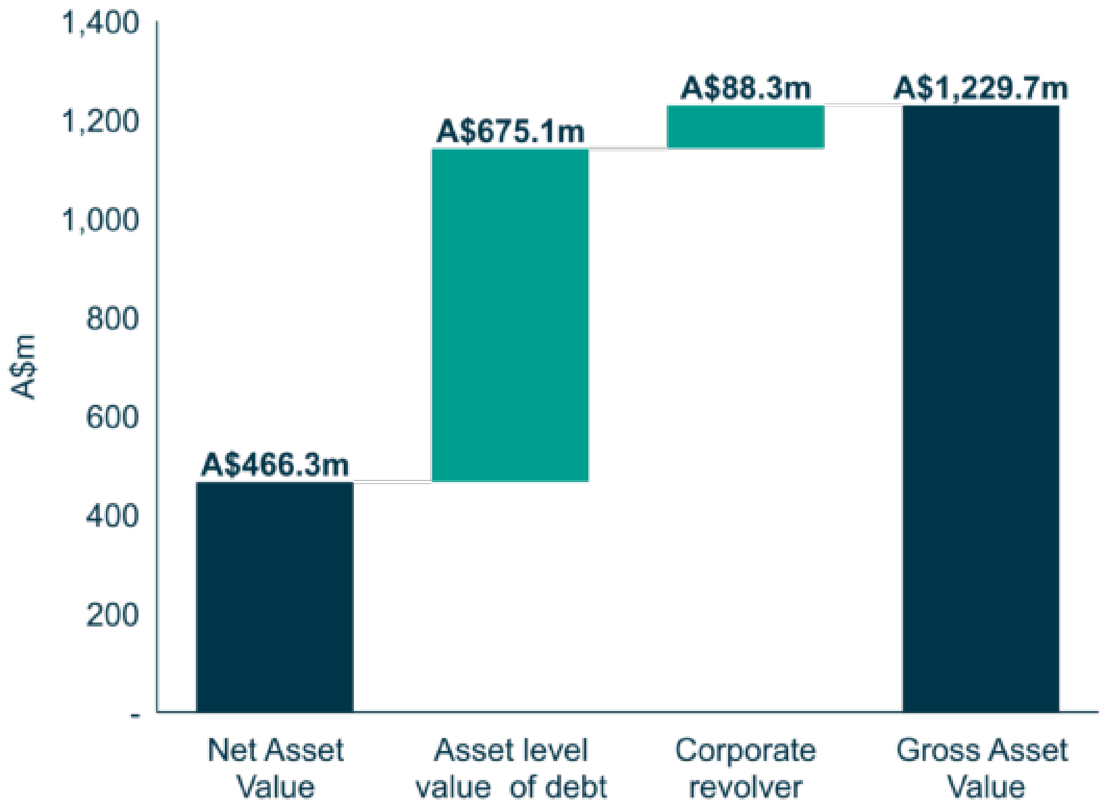
Notes: Totals may not be additive due to rounding. **1.** Enterprise Value = Equity + Debt (Fair Value). **2.** USD values converted to AUD at 30 June 2020 FX rate of 1AUD:0.6903USD.

Gross asset value reconciliation

NEW's Gross asset value (GAV) decreased to A$1.2bn over the period

GAV reconciliation[1]

	Equity
Net Asset Value	**A$466.3m**
Asset level value of debt	A$675.1m
Corporate revolver balance outstanding	A$88.3m
Gross Asset Value	**A$1,229.7m**



Notes: 1. USD values converted to AUD at 30 June 2020 FX rate of 1AUD:0.6903USD.

Capital structure and financing

External look-through gearing was 62.1%[1], vs. target gearing of 50% of gross assets

NEW debt facilities as at 30 June 2020

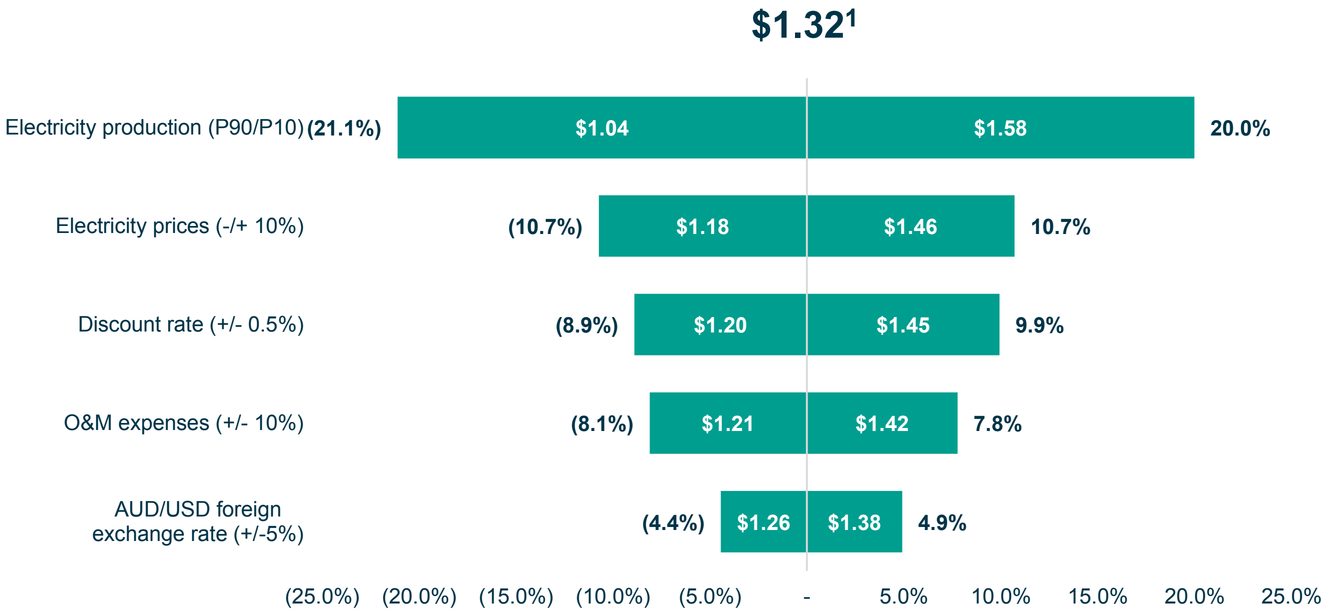
Facility	Type	Facility Size	Drawn	Security
North Carolina Facility	Loan	US$27.3m	US$24.3m	NC-31 and NC-47
US Private Placement 1	Bond	US$62.5m	US$60.8m	Stanford and TID
Mount Signal 2 Facility[2]	Loan	US$211.9m	US$205.6m	Mount Signal 2
US Revolving Credit Facility	Loan	US$55.0m	US$46.0m	Corporate
US Private Placement 2	Bond	US$22.7m	US$22.7m	Boulder Solar I
Rigel Facility	Loan	US$22.6m	US$22.1m	Rigel
KCI Loan	Loan	US$15.0m	US$15.0m	Corporate
US Facilities Subtotal		**US$417.0m**	**US$396.5m**	
US Facilities Subtotal (A$ equivalent)[3]		**A$604.1m**	**A$574.4m**	
Manildra Facility	Loan	A$68.0m	A$68.0m	Manildra
Beryl Facility	Loan	A$120.9m	A$120.9m	Beryl
AUS Facilities Subtotal		**A$188.9m**	**A$188.9m**	
Total Debt		**A$793.0m**	**A$763.3m**	
Gross Assets			**A$1229.7m**	
Gross Look Through Gearing (%)			**62.1%**	

Notes: 1. Gearing calculated as Gross Debt / Gross Asset Value (GAV). **2.** Includes US$8.5m Mount Signal 2 revolving loan facility of which $2.2 million was drawn as at 30 June 2020; **3.** US$ values converted to A$ using 30 June 2020 FX rate of 1AUD:0.6903USD.

NAV sensitivity analysis

Variability in key parameters – production, pricing, cost and foreign exchange rates – are assessed in NEW’s asset valuations

Change in NAV



Notes

- P90/P10 electricity production refers to forecast production volume at 90% and 10% probability of exceedance, a common measure of downside/upside levels for solar plants
- Changes in discount rates affect the fair value of NEW’s investments, but do not effect cash flows generated by the plants
- All of NEW’s assets have PPAs in place, with exposure to electricity prices prior to the expiry of PPAs limited to ~2% of Beryl’s generation and the period of uncontracted generation between MS2’s commercial operations date and PPA start date. NEW’s portfolio had a capacity weighted average remaining PPA term of 15.4 years as at 30 June 2020
- NEW has contracted Operations and Maintenance for terms ranging from 1 to 10 years across its plants, and may contract for terms that are more or less favourable upon contract expiry

Notes: 1. Net asset value per stapled security as at 30 June 2020.

Operating portfolio

Asset	EQUITY OWNERSHIP %	CAPACITY	LOCATION	COD[1]	PPA OFFTAKER	PPA TERM (FROM COD)	O&M PROVIDER
Stanford	99.9%	67.4 MW_{DC}	Rosamond, California	Dec 2016	Stanford University	25 years	SunPower Corporation, Systems
TID	99.9%	67.4 MW_{DC}	Rosamond, California	Dec 2016	Turlock Irrigation District	20 years	SunPower Corporation, Systems
NC-31	100.0%	43.2 MW_{DC}	Bladenboro, North Carolina	Mar 2017	Duke Energy Progress	10 years	Miller Bros. Solar
NC-47	100.0%	47.6 MW_{DC}	Maxton, North Carolina	May 2017	Duke Energy Progress	10 years	DEPCOM Power, Inc
Boulder Solar I	49.0%	124.8 MW_{DC}	Boulder City, Nevada	Dec 2016	NV Energy	20 years	SunPower Corporation, Systems
Hanover	100.0%	7.5 MW_{DC}	Onslow, North Carolina	Jun 2018	Duke Energy Progress	15 years	CCR O&M
Manildra	100.0%	55.9 MW_{DC}	Manildra, New South Wales	Dec 2018[2]	EnergyAustralia	10+ years[3]	First Solar
Arthur	100.0%	7.5 MW_{DC}	Columbus, North Carolina	Jul 2018	Duke Energy Progress	15 years	CCR O&M
Heedeh	100.0%	5.4 MW_{DC}	Columbus, North Carolina	Jul 2018	Duke Energy Progress	15 years	CCR O&M
Church Road	100.0%	5.2 MW_{DC}	Johnston, North Carolina	Aug 2018	Duke Energy Progress	15 years	CCR O&M
Pendleton	100.0%	8.4 MW_{DC}	Umatilla County, Oregon	Sep 2018	PacifiCorp	~13 years	CCR O&M
County Home	100.0%	7.2 MW_{DC}	Richmond, North Carolina	Sep 2018	Duke Energy Progress	15 years	CCR O&M
Bonanza	100.0%	6.8 MW_{DC}	Klamath, Oregon	Dec 2018	PacifiCorp	~13 years	CCR O&M
Organ Church	100.0%	7.5 MW_{DC}	Rowan, North Carolina	Feb 2019	Duke Energy Carolinas	15 years	CCR O&M
Beryl	100.0%	110.9 MW_{DC}	Beryl, New South Wales	Jun 2019[4]	Transport for NSW, Kellogg's	15 years, 10.5 year[5]	First Solar
Mount Signal 2	100.0%	199.6 MW_{DC}	Calexico, California	Dec 2019	Southern California Edison	20 years	First Solar

Notes: 1. COD refers to commercial operation date; **2.** Manildra has been operational since April 2018, however didn't reach commercial operations until December 2018; **3.** Both NEW and EA will have unilateral options to extend the PPA to December 2030; **4.** Beryl has been operational since April 2019, however didn't reach commercial operations until June 2019; **5.** Kellogg's has the option to extend the PPA to December 2029. PPA term assumes the option is exercised. Transport for NSW PPA for ~69% of Beryl generation and Kellogg's PPA for ~29% of Beryl generation.

Key milestones

2015

November
NEW established

2016

January
Initial equity raising completed

December
Second equity raising successfully completed

Acquired interest in Stanford and TID

2017

March
Acquired interest in NC-31

May
Acquired in interest NC-47

NEW establishes permanent US office

June
Announced Distribution Reinvestment Plan & first distribution

October
Committed to acquire 130MW_{DC} Rigel Portfolio

US debt private placement completed

December
$202m equity raise and listing on the ASX

2018

February
Acquired interest in Boulder Solar I

March
Acquired interest in Mount Signal 2

June
Agreement to acquire Manildra

Signed binding agreements for $50m CEFC acquisition facility

2019

February
Completion of construction and commissioning of Rigel portfolio

Acquired interest in Manildra

June
Recapitalised existing debt into a US$27.3m senior secured term loan

July
Acquired interest in Beryl

Beryl Solar Power Plant executed PPA with Kellogg's

December
Mount Signal 2 commences operations

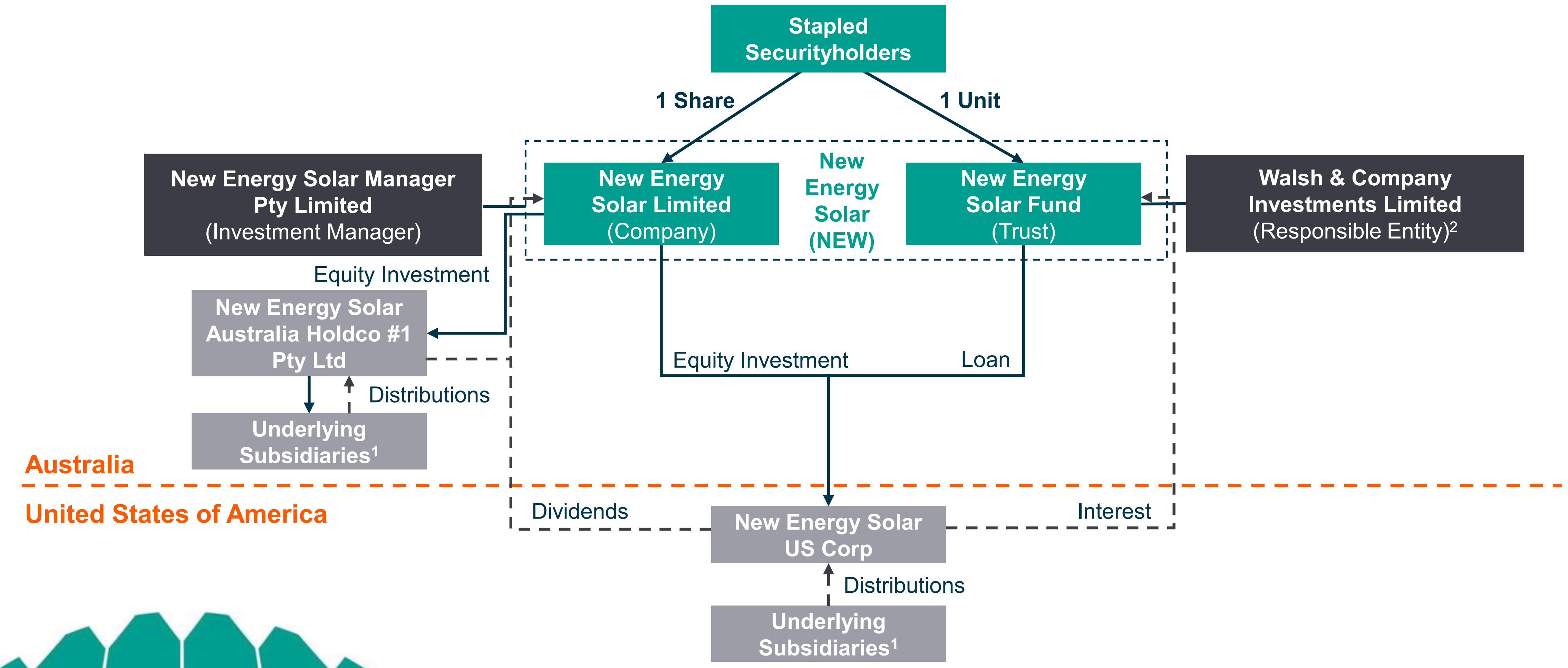
Fully operational portfolio

2020

June
NEW:

- Announcement of the conditional sale of 50% of Mount Signal 2
- Staff working remotely due to COVID-19 pandemic, to transition back to the office when safe to do so
- 772MW_{DC} solar power plant portfolio enterprise value of >A$1.3 billion

Structure overview



Notes: **1.** Underlying plants are held by subsidiaries via partnership structures. **2.** AFSL 410 433.