



# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

THE SEC HEADQUARTERS 7907 Makati Avenue, Salcedo Village, Bel-Air, Makati City  
1209 Trunk Line No:02-5322-7696 Email Us:www.sec.gov.ph/imessagemo@sec.gov.ph



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## Company Information

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**Company Type:** Stock Corporation

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April 15, 2025

*via electronic mail*

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

SEC Headquarters, 7909 Makati Avenue  
Salcedo Village, Bel-Air, Makati City

ATTENTION : **DIR. OLIVER O. LEONARDO**  
Markets and Securities Regulation Department

*via PSE EDGE*

**PHILIPPINE STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.**

PSE Tower, 28<sup>th</sup> Street cor. 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue,  
Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

ATTENTION : **ATTY. JOHANNE DANIEL M. NEGRE**  
Officer-in-Charge, Disclosure Department

*via electronic mail*

**PHILIPPINE DEALING & EXCHANGE CORP.**

29<sup>th</sup> Floor BDO Equitable Tower  
8751 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City 1226

ATTENTION : **ATTY. SUZY CLAIRE R. SELLEZA**  
Head – Issuer Compliance and Disclosures Department

Gentlemen:

Attached is the SEC Form 17-A (2024 Annual Report) of Aboitiz Power Corporation for your files.

Kindly acknowledge receipt hereof.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION**

By:



**MA. CLARISSE S. OSTERIA**  
Corporate Secretary

# COVER SHEET

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( Company's Full Name )

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(Business Address: No. Street City / Town / Province )

MA. CLARISSE S. OSTERIA
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Contact Person

02- 8886-2800
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Company Telephone Number

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Month Day

Fiscal Year

Annual Report

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FORM TYPE

4<sup>th</sup> Monday of  
April

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Month Day

Annual Meeting

N/A
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Secondary License Type, if Applicable

SEC
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Dept. Requiring this Doc

N/A
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Amended Articles Number/Section

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Total No. of Stockholders

x
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Domestic

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Foreign

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To be accomplished by SEC Personnel concerned

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**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**SEC FORM 17-A**

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17  
OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SECTION 141  
OF THE CORPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES**

1. For the year ended 2024
2. SEC Identification Number C199800134
3. BIR TIN 200-652-460-000
4. Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter Aboitiz Power Corporation
5. Philippines  
Province, country or other jurisdiction of incorporation
6.   
Industry Classification Code
7. 32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City  
Address of principal office
- 1634  
Postal Code
8. (02) 8886-2800  
Issuer's telephone number, including area code
9. N/A  
Former name or former address, if changed since last report
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC, or Section 4 and 8 of the RSA.

Title of Each Class

Number of Shares of Common Stock  
Outstanding and Amount of Debt Outstanding

**Common** **7,205,854,307**

**Total Debt (as of February 28, 2025)** **₱270,463,651,000.00**

**Fixed-Rate Peso Retail Bonds Issued by the Company:**

Issue Date	Series	Amount of Issuance ('000)	Maturity Date	Tenor
July 2017	Series A	₱3,000,000	July 2027	10 years
October 2018	Series C	₱2,500,000	October 2028	10 years
October 2019	Series D	₱7,250,000	October 2026	7 years
July 2020	Series F	₱550,000	July 2025	5 years
March 2021	Series A	₱8,000,000	March 2026	5 years
December 2021	Series B	₱4,800,000	December 2025	4 years
December 2021	Series C	₱7,200,000	December 2028	7 years
March 2022	Series D	₱3,000,000	March 2027	5 years
March 2022	Series E	₱7,000,000	March 2029	7 years

For a discussion on the Company's bond issuances, please refer to Part I Item 1 (b).

11. Are any or all of the securities listed on a Stock Exchange?

Yes (✓)

No ( )

If yes, state the name of such stock exchange and the classes of securities listed therein:

Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.

Common

12. Check whether the registrant:

- (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the Securities Regulation Code (SRC) and SRC Rule 17.1 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11 (a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 25 and 177 of the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines, during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports);

Yes (✓)

No ( )

- (b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes (✓)

No ( )

13. State the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant. The aggregate market value shall be computed by reference to the price at which the stock was sold, or the average bid and asked prices of such stock, as of a specified date within sixty (60) days prior to the date of filing. If a determination as to whether a particular person or entity is an affiliate cannot be made without involving unreasonable effort and expense, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates may be calculated on the basis of assumptions reasonable under the circumstances, provided the assumptions are set forth in this Form.

For 2024, aggregate voting stock of registrant held outside of its affiliates and/or officers and employees totaled 3,247,215,032 shares (for details please refer to the attached notes to financial statements and Schedule H of this report). The registrant's market price per share as of December 31, 2024 was ₱37.70.

Based on this information, the total market value of the registrant's voting stock not held by its affiliates and/or officers and employees was computed to be ₱122.42 billion (bn) as of December 31, 2024.

**APPLICABLE ONLY TO REGISTRANTS INVOLVED IN  
INSOLVENCY/SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS PROCEEDINGS  
DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS:**

14. Check whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the RSA subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court or the SEC.

Yes ( )

No (✓)

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

15. If any of the following documents are incorporated by reference, briefly describe them and identify the part of SEC Form 17-A into which the document is incorporated:

(a) Any annual report to security holders:

- 2024 Audited Financial Statements of Aboitiz Power Corporation (with BIR ITR Filing Reference)
- 2024 Consolidated Audited Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedules
- Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report
- Sustainability Reporting Template and 2024 Annual and Sustainability Report

(b) Any information statement filed pursuant to SRC Rule 20:

- SEC Form 20-IS (Information Statement) for the 2025 Annual Stockholders' Meeting

(c) Any prospectus filed pursuant to SRC Rule 8.1:

- None.

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## PART 1 – BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

### Item 1. Business

#### (1) Business Development

Aboitiz Power Corporation (AboitizPower) is a publicly-listed company incorporated on, and has been in business since, February 13, 1998. AboitizPower was incorporated as a holding company for the Aboitiz Group's investments in electricity generation and distribution. Ownership in AboitizPower was opened to the public through an initial public offering of its common shares in the PSE on July 16, 2007. Through its Subsidiaries and Affiliates, AboitizPower has become a leader in the Philippine power industry with a presence in the power generation, distribution, and retail electricity supply markets. As of March 24, 2025, AboitizPower had a market capitalization of ₱277.425 bn, with a common share price of ₱38.50 per share.

AboitizPower has four strategic business segments:

- (a) Power Generation, where AboitizPower is among the largest in the country, in terms of overall installed capacity<sup>1</sup>;
- (b) Power Distribution, where AboitizPower is the second largest private utility operator, in terms of captive customer connections and energy sales<sup>2</sup>;
- (c) Retail Electricity Services (RES), where the aggregate contract capacity of the AboitizPower RES companies has the second highest customers in terms of facility count, the largest in terms of contract capacity in megawatts (MW), and the largest total retail market share<sup>3</sup>; and
- (d) Distributed Energy.

AboitizPower, which has the largest portfolio of installed renewable electricity capacity in the country to date, is a pioneer in building and operating run-of-river hydropower plants in the country<sup>4</sup>. The Company continues to pursue energy projects to help ensure the Philippines' energy system is secure and is able to reliably support aggregate electricity demand.

AboitizPower's portfolio of power generating assets strategically consists of a mix of renewable and non-renewable power plants. AboitizPower's baseload coal and geothermal plants and intermediate and peaking hydropower, solar, and oil-based power plants enable the Company to effectively address the country's growing aggregate energy demand. Most of AboitizPower's plants are also capable of providing ancillary services, which is critical in stabilizing grid operations. AboitizPower has an installed capacity which is equivalent to a 22.47% market share of the national grid's installed generating capacity.<sup>5</sup> As of March 4, 2025, AboitizPower, through its Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures, and Associates, had a total of 6,079 MW net sellable capacity, of which 4,636 MW is attributable capacity. The Company continues to grow its portfolio of generation assets with renewables and selective baseload builds. AboitizPower's renewable investments are held primarily through its wholly-owned Subsidiary, Aboitiz Renewables, Inc. (ARI), along with ARI's Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures.

AboitizPower also owns interests in nine Distribution Utilities in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao, including Visayan Electric Company, Inc. (Visayan Electric) and Davao Light & Power Co., Inc. (Davao Light), the second and third largest distribution utilities in the Philippines, respectively in terms of customer size and annual sales. AboitizPower's Subsidiaries engaged in the distribution of electricity sold a total of 8,886,926 MWh during 2024.

AboitizPower's power generation business supplies power to various customers under power supply contracts, ancillary service procurement agreements (ASPA), and for trading in the Wholesale Electricity Spot Market (WESM). The power distribution business is engaged in the distribution and sale of electricity to end-users, and the RES segment includes retail electricity sales to various off-takers that are considered eligible contestable customers ("Contestable Customers") and provision of electricity-related services, such as conducting energy audits, preventive maintenance services, and installation of digital power monitoring systems. AboitizPower's Subsidiaries engaged in the supply of retail electricity sold a total of 6.09 Terawatt hours (TWh) during 2024.

<sup>1</sup> Based on Resolution 07-2025 published by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) on March 13, 2025

<sup>2</sup> Based on DOE's Distribution Development Plan 2021-2030

<sup>3</sup> ERC Competitive Retail Electricity Market (CREM) and Green Energy Option Program (GEOP) Monthly Statistical Data as of December 2024

<sup>4</sup> Based on ERC Resolution No. 07, Series of 2025 dated March 13, 2025

<sup>5</sup> Based on ERC Resolution No. 2, Series of 2024 dated March 19, 2024

As of March 24, 2025, after a series of transactions related to the share buy-back program initiated in 2023, AEV owns 53.09% of the outstanding capital stock of AboitizPower, 27.57% is owned by JERA Asia Pte. Ltd. (JERA Asia), while about 1.86% is owned by directors, officers, and other related parties; the remainder is owned by the public.<sup>6</sup>

Neither AboitizPower nor any of its Subsidiaries has ever been the subject of any bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceedings.

### *History and Milestones*

The Aboitiz Group's involvement in the power industry began when members of the Aboitiz family acquired a 20% ownership interest in Visayan Electric in the early 1900s. The Aboitiz Group's direct and active involvement in the power distribution industry can be traced to the 1930s, when ACO acquired Ormoc Electric Light Company and its accompanying ice plant, Jolo Power Company, and Cotabato Light and Power Company (Cotabato Light). In July 1946, the Aboitiz Group further strengthened its position in power distribution in the Southern Philippines when it acquired Davao Light.

In December 1978, ACO divested its ownership interests in Ormoc Electric Light Company and Jolo Power Company and focused on the more lucrative franchises held by Cotabato Light, Davao Light, and Visayan Electric.

In response to the Philippines' pressing need for adequate power supply, the Aboitiz Group ventured into power generation, becoming a pioneer and industry leader in hydroelectric energy. In 1978, the Aboitiz Group incorporated Hydro Electric Development Corporation (HEDC). HEDC carried out feasibility studies (including hydrological and geological studies), hydroelectric power installation and maintenance, and also developed hydroelectric projects in and around Davao City. On June 26, 1990, the Aboitiz Group also incorporated Northern Mini-Hydro Corporation (now Cleanergy, Inc.), which focused on the development of mini-hydroelectric projects in Benguet province in northern Luzon. By 1990, HEDC and Cleanergy had commissioned and were operating 14 plants with a combined installed capacity of 36 MW. In 1996, the Aboitiz Group led the consortium that entered into a Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) agreement with the National Power Corporation (NPC) to develop and operate the 70-MW Bakun AC hydroelectric plant (the "Bakun AC Hydro Plant") in Ilocos Sur.

The table below sets out milestones in AboitizPower's development since 1998:

Year	Milestones
1998	<i>Incorporated as a holding company for the Aboitiz Group's investments in power generation and distribution.</i>
2005	<i>Consolidated its investments in mini-hydroelectric plants in a single company by transferring all of HEDC's and Cleanergy's mini hydroelectric assets to Hedcor, Inc. (Hedcor).</i>
2007	<p><i>Entered into a share swap agreement with AEV in exchange for AEV's ownership interest in the following distribution utilities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(i) An effective 55% equity interest in Visayan Electric;</i></li> <li><i>(ii) A 100% equity interest in each of Davao Light and Cotabato Light;</i></li> <li><i>(iii) An effective 64% ownership interest in Subic Enerzone Corporation (Subic Enerzone); and</i></li> <li><i>(i) An effective 44% ownership interest in San Fernando Electric Light &amp; Power Co., Inc. (SFELAPCO).</i></li> </ul> <p><i>As part of the reorganization of the power-related assets of the Aboitiz Group, the Company:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(i) Acquired 100% interest in Mactan Enerzone Corporation (Mactan Enerzone) and 60% interest in Balamban Enerzone Corporation (Balamban Enerzone) from Aboitiz Land, Inc. (AboitizLand); and</i></li> <li><i>(ii) Consolidated its ownership interests in Subic Enerzone by acquiring the combined 25% interest in Subic Enerzone held by AEV, SFELAPCO, Okeelanta Corporation, and Pampanga Sugar Development Corporation.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>These acquisitions were made through a Share Swap Agreement, which involved the issuance of the Company's 170,940,307 common shares issued at the IPO price of ₱5.80 per share in exchange for the foregoing equity interests in Mactan Enerzone, Balamban Enerzone, and Subic Enerzone.</i></p>

<sup>6</sup> Taking into account the total issued shares (which includes treasury shares acquired by the Company through the share buy-back program), AEV holds approximately 51.99% of the issued shares of AboitizPower, 27.00% is with JERA Asia, and 1.81% is owned by directors, officers, and other related parties



Year	Milestones
	<p>Together with its partner, Statkraft Norfund Power Invest AS of Norway, through SN Aboitiz Power-Magat, Inc. (SN Aboitiz Power-Magat), acquired possession and control of the Magat Plant following its successful bid in an auction by the Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation (PSALM).</p> <p>Formed Abovant Holdings, Inc. (Abovant) with the Vivant Group as the investment vehicle for the construction and operation of a coal-fired power plant in Toledo City, Cebu ("Cebu Coal Project"). Abovant entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Global Business Power Corporation (Global Power) of the Metrobank group for the acquisition of a 44% equity interest in Cebu Energy Development Corporation (Cebu Energy).</p> <p>Therma Power, Inc. (TPI) entered into a MOA with Taiwan Cogeneration International Corporation (TCIC) for the Subic Coal Project, an independent coal-fired power plant in the Subic Bay Freeport Zone. Redondo Peninsula Energy, Inc. (RP Energy) was incorporated as the project company.</p> <p>Acquired 50% of East Asia Utilities Corporation (EAUC) from El Paso Philippines Energy Company, Inc. and 60% of Cebu Private Power Corporation (CPPC).</p> <p>Purchased 34% equity ownership in STEAG State Power, Inc. (SPI) (now: SPI Power Incorporated) from Evonik Steag GmbH in August 2007.</p> <p>Purchased Team Philippines Industrial Power II Corporation Industrial Power II Corp.'s 20% equity in Subic Enerzone.</p>
2008	<p>SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet submitted the highest bid for the Ambuklao-Binga Hydroelectric Power Complex.</p> <p>Acquired Tsuneishi Holdings (Cebu), Inc. (THC)'s 40% equity ownership in Balamban Enerzone, bringing AboitizPower's total equity in Balamban Enerzone to 100%.</p>
2009	<p>AP Renewables, Inc. (APRI) acquired the 234-MW Tiwi geothermal power facility in Albay and the 449.8 MW Makiling-Banahaw geothermal power facility in Laguna (collectively referred to as the "Tiwi-MakBan Geothermal Facilities").</p> <p>Therma Luzon, Inc. (TLI) became the Independent Power Producer Administrator (IPPA) for the 700-MW contracted capacity of the Pagbilao Coal-Fired Power Plant (the "Pagbilao Plant"), becoming the first IPPA of the country.</p>
2010	Therma Marine, Inc. (TMI), acquired ownership over Mobile 1 ("Power Barge 118") and Mobile 2 ("Power Barge 117") from PSALM.
2011	<p>Meralco PowerGen Corporation (MGen), TCIC, and TPI entered into a Shareholders' Agreement to formalize their participation in RP Energy. MGen took the controlling interest in RP Energy, while TCIC and TPI maintained the remaining stake equally.</p> <p>Therma Mobile, Inc. (TMO) acquired four barge-mounted floating power plants and their operating facilities from Duracom Mobile Power Corporation and EAUC. In the same year, the barges underwent rehabilitation and started commercial operations in 2013.</p>
2013	Aboitiz Energy Solutions, Inc. (AESI) (now: Adventpower, Inc.) won 40 strips of energy corresponding to 40 MW capacity of Unified Leyte Geothermal Power Plant (ULGPP). The contract between AESI and PSALM with respect to the ULGPP capacity was terminated on October 26, 2019.
2014	<p>TPI entered into a joint venture agreement with TPEC Holdings Corporation to form Pagbilao Energy Corporation (PEC) to develop, construct, and operate the 400 MW coal-fired Pagbilao Unit 3.</p> <p>Therma Power-Visayas, Inc. (TPVI) was declared the highest bidder for the privatization of the Naga Power Plant Complex (NPPC). SPC Power Corporation (SPC), the other bidder, exercised its right-to-top under the Naga Power Plant Land-Based Gas Turbine Land Lease Agreement, and PSALM declared SPC as the winning bidder. After protracted legal proceedings, TPVI accepted the turn-over for the NPPC plant on July 16, 2018.</p> <p>Acquired 100% of Lima Enerzone Corporation (Lima Enerzone) from Lima Land, Inc. (Lima Land), then a wholly-owned Subsidiary of Aboitiz Land, Inc. (AboitizLand).</p> <p>TPI entered into a Shareholders' Agreement with Vivant Group, for the latter's acquisition of 20% issued and outstanding shares in Therma Visayas, Inc. (TVI).</p>
2015	<p>ARI formed San Carlos Sun Power, Inc. (SacaSun) as a Joint Venture with SunEdison Philippines Helios BV (SunEdison Philippines) to explore solar energy projects. In 2017, AboitizPower International completed the acquisition of SacaSun from SunEdison Philippines, and ownership of SacaSun was consolidated in AboitizPower.</p> <p>TSI commenced full commercial operations of its Unit 1.</p>
2016	<p>TSI commenced full commercial operations of its Unit 2.</p> <p>TPI acquired an 82.8% beneficial ownership interest in GNPowder Mariveles Coal Plant Ltd. Co. (now: GNPowder Mariveles Energy Center Ltd. Co. or GMEC) and a 50% beneficial ownership interest in GNPowder Dingin Ltd. Co. (GNPD).</p> <p>Through TPI, acquired the remaining 50% interest in EAUC from El Paso Philippines.</p>
2017	AboitizPower International completed its acquisition of SunEdison Philippines, and consolidated ownership of SacaSun.
2018	<p>Aseagas permanently ceased operations of its 8.8-MW biomass plant in Lian, Batangas.</p> <p>TPVI accepted the turnover of the Naga Power Plant Complex from PSALM.</p>

Year	Milestones
	<i>Pag 3 began commercial operations.</i>
	<i>TVI commenced commercial operations of its Unit 1.</i>
2019	<i>TMO signed a Power Supply Agreement (PSA) with Manila Electric Company (Meralco), after the facility went into preservation mode on February 5, 2019. TMO re-registered again with the Independent Electricity Market Operator of the Philippines (IEMOP) on April 26, 2019.</i>
	<i>AboitizPower acquired a 49% voting stake and a 60% economic stake in AA Thermal.</i>
	<i>TVI commenced commercial operations of its Unit 2.</i>
2020	<i>TPVI started commercial operations.</i>
	<i>Announced two battery projects – the TMI Hybrid Battery Energy Storage System (“TMI BESS”) and SN AboitizPower-Magat Battery Energy Storage System (“Magat BESS”). TMI BESS is located in Maco, Compostela Valley, has a storage capacity of 49 MWh, and is intended to be used for ancillary services. The facility commenced partial commercial operation last November 2022. The Magat BESS Project is for the construction of a 24 MW battery energy storage unit located in Ramon, Isabela.</i>
2021	<i>PV Sinag Power, Inc. (PV Sinag), a wholly-owned of ARI, awarded the Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) contract for the construction of its 94-megawatt peak (MWp) solar power project in Cayanga, Bugallon, Pangasinan to JGC Philippines, Inc. This is the Company’s second solar facility.</i>
2022	<i>The SN Aboitiz Power Group signed construction and financing agreements for the Magat BESS project.</i>
	<i>PV Sinag awarded the EPC contract for the construction of its 159-MWp Laoag and Laoag 2 solar project in Barangay Laoag, Aguilar, Pangasinan to SUMEC Complete Equipment and Engineering Co. Ltd., and Hansei Corporation.</i>
	<i>Acquired an additional 35.4% equity stake in SPI.</i>
	<i>ARI entered into a JVA with Mainstream Renewable Power Philippines Holdings, B.V. (Mainstream) for a 90-MW onshore wind project in Libmanan, Camarines Sur. In January 2025, ARI and Mainstream reached an agreement for the transfer of shares in Cornerstone Energy Development Corporation (CEDI) to ARI. The closing of the agreement effectively terminates the agreements previously entered into by the parties for the development of an onshore wind project in Libmanan, Camarines Sur.</i>
2023	<i>ARI entered into a JVA with Vena Energy (Vena) for a 102-MW wind power project in Rizal and Laguna.</i>
	<i>ARI entered into a JVA with Vena and Vivant Energy Corporation (VEC) for a 206-MW wind power project in San Isidro, Northern Samar.</i>
2024	<i>Signed a Share Purchase Agreement with STEAG GmbH (STEAG) for the acquisition of an additional 15.6% equity stake in SPI.</i>
	<i>Through its subsidiary, Therma NatGas Power Inc. (TNGP), entered into an Investment Agreement with MGen and acquired a 40% equity interest in Chromite Gas Holdings, Inc. (CGHI)</i>
	<i>Through AboitizPower International, invested in Abaga International Pte. Ltd. (Abaga), effectively owning 40%. Abaga is a private limited company established in Singapore and engaged in commodity trading activities. The remaining 60% is owned by Aboitiz Food Pte. Ltd.</i>
2025	<i>On January 27, 2025, TNGP and MGen, through CGHI, completed (i) its investment in South Premiere Power Corp. (SPPC), Excellent Energy Resources Inc. (EERI), and Ilijan Primeline Industrial Estate Corp. (IPEIC), and (ii) its co-investment with San Miguel Global Power Corporation (SMGP) in Linseed Field Corporation.</i>

AboitizPower is currently involved in the distributed generation business through APX1 and APX2, and is expanding its renewable energy portfolio under its Cleanergy brand. AboitizPower's Cleanergy portfolio includes its geothermal, run-of-river hydro, large hydropower, and solar facilities.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower had 1,150 MW of attributable net sellable capacity, through its partners, under its Cleanergy brand. The Company is pushing for a balanced mix strategy – maximizing Cleanergy while taking advantage of the reliability and cost efficiency of thermal power plants.

Neither AboitizPower nor any of its Subsidiaries has been the subject of any material reclassification, merger, consolidation, or purchase or sale of a significant amount of assets not in the ordinary course of business.

## (2) Business of Registrant

With investments in power generation, retail electricity supply, and power distribution throughout the Philippines, AboitizPower is considered one of the leading Filipino-owned companies in the power industry. Based on SEC’s parameters of what constitutes a significant Subsidiary under Item XX of Annex B (SRC Rule 12), the following are AboitizPower’s significant Subsidiaries at present: ARI and its Subsidiaries, and Therma Power and its Subsidiaries. (Please see **Annex “A”** hereof for AboitizPower’s corporate structure.)

## (a) Description of Registrant

### (i) Principal Products

#### GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

AboitizPower's portfolio includes interests in both coal and non-coal generation plants. As of December 31, 2024, the earnings contribution of the coal and non-coal operating business segments accounted for 61% and 21%, respectively. AboitizPower conducts its power generation activities through the Subsidiaries and Affiliates listed in the table below.

The table below summarizes the Generation Companies' operating results as of December 31, 2024, compared to the same period in 2023 and 2022:

Generation Companies	Energy Sold			Revenue		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
	(in GWh)			(in mn Pesos)		
APRI	2,706	3,206	3,316	12,683	16,754	18,797
SacaSun	89	82	63	775	724	477
PV Sinag	268	N/A	N/A	1,047	N/A	N/A
Hedcor	164	155	137	856	864	834
LHC	279	259	315	951	868	1,002
Hedcor Sibulan	251	271	262	1,397	1,477	1,408
Hedcor Tudaya	30	39	39	177	228	232
Hedcor Sabangan	51	44	49	302	262	289
Hedcor Bukidnon	353	354	386	2,073	2,080	2,265
SN Aboitiz Power-Magat	3,838	2,404	3,472	10,406	10,207	15,194
SN AboitizPower-Benguet	2,315	1,803	1,937	6,697	8,686	10,762
TLI	5,497	6,351	6,322	28,730	40,231	41,293
TSI	2,232	1,987	1,739	13,628	13,530	14,604
TVI	2,418	2,543	2,192	14,377	15,295	15,049
Cebu Energy	1,683	1,949	1,957	10,259	12,165	14,259
SPI	1,514	1,445	1,574	7,519	8,822	8,932
GMEC	4,811	4,675	3,778	27,769	30,901	36,128
GNPD	10,140	10,448	6,537	54,033	58,164	54,403
WMPC	181	851	784	1,088	1,499	1,793
Southern Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0
CPPC	0	31	93	12	660	1,060
EAUC	72	225	408	961	985	1,214
TMI	760	534	920	1,589	776	1,435
TMO	493	1,023	1,139	1,920	2,993	2,158
TPVI	74	12	34	653	270	418
Davao Light** (decommissioned)	0	0	0	Revenue Neutral	Revenue Neutral	Revenue Neutral
Cotabato Light**	0	0	0	Revenue Neutral	Revenue Neutral	Revenue Neutral

\*PV Sinag's Cayanaa-Bugallon Solar Power Plant and Laoag Solar Plant have started commercial operations in July and December 2024, respectively.

\*\*Plants are operated as stand-by plants and are revenue neutral, with costs for operating each plant recovered by Davao Light and Cotabato Light, as the case may be, as approved by ERC. The Davao Light plant has been decommissioned since November 2018.

#### Renewables

##### Aboitiz Renewables, Inc. (ARI)

As of December 31, 2024, AboitizPower's renewable energy portfolio in operation consisted of net sellable

capacity of approximately 1,486 MW, divided into 252 MW of solar, 920 MW of hydro, 290 MW of geothermal, and 24 MW of battery energy storage.

AboitizPower's investments and interests in various renewable energy projects, including geothermal, large hydro, run-of-river hydro, and solar projects, are held primarily through its wholly-owned Subsidiary, ARI and its Subsidiary Generation Companies. ARI was incorporated on January 19, 1995.

As of February 28, 2025, ARI has successfully energized 500 MW of its initial expansion phase, which includes developing solar and wind plants with a cumulative net attributable capacity of up to 1,200 MW. The growth of ARI's portfolio plays an important role in achieving AboitizPower's energy transition strategy which aims to assist in the decarbonization of the Philippine energy market while supporting the country's economic growth.

#### *Significant Milestones and Outlook*

- Established a pipeline of over 3 gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy projects in development;
- SN Aboitiz Power Group's first energy storage project, the 24-MW Magat battery energy system (BESS), completed construction in July 2023 and concluded testing and commissioning with the grid operator in December 2023. It started commercial operations in January 2024;
- The 94-MWp Cayanga Solar project in Bugallon, Pangasinan synchronized last October 23, 2023 and is already providing power to the grid;
- Energized the 159-MWp Laoag Solar project in Aguilar, Pangasinan in April 2024;
- Completed construction of the 17-MW Tiwi binary power plant in June 2024;
- Started construction for a 52-MWp onshore wind project in Libmanan, Camarines Sur, which won the second Green Energy Auction of the Department of Energy (DOE) in July 2023;
- Completed make-up well drilling campaign for APRI Makban and Tiwi geothermal facilities, with 12 make-up wells completed, delivering a total incremental steam contribution of 94 MW;
- Energized the 44 MWp solar plant in Armenia, Tarlac in November 2024;
- Energized the 173 MWp solar plant in Calatrava, Negros Occidental in December 2024; and
- Started construction of the 212 MWp Solar Plant in Olongapo, Zambales, the 89-MWp solar plant in San Manuel, Pangasinan, and the 20 MW hybrid Battery Energy Storage Facility in Bay, Laguna.

AboitizPower, through and/or with ARI, owns equity interests in the following Generation Companies, among others:

Generation Company	Percentage of Ownership	Plant Name (Location)	Type of Plant	Net Sellable Capacity (MW)	Attributable Net Sellable Capacity (MW)	Offtakers
APRI	100%	Tiwi – Makban (Luzon)	Geothermal	290	290	WESM/ Bilateral
Hedcor	100%	Benguet 1-11 (Luzon) La Trinidad, Bineng 3, Ampohaw, FLS, Labay, Lon-oy, Irisan 1 and 3, and Sal-angan	Run-of-river hydro	52.7	52.7	FIT/Bilateral/ WESM
		Davao 1-5 (Mindanao) Talomo 1, 2, 2A, 2B, and 3	Run-of-river hydro	4.47	4.47	Distribution utility
Hedcor Bukidnon	100%	Manolo Fortich (Mindanao)	Run-of-river hydro	68.8	68.8	FIT
Hedcor Sabangan	100%	Sabangan (Luzon)	Run-of-river hydro	14	14	FIT
Hedcor Sibulan	100%	Sibulan (A, B and Tudaya A) (Mindanao)	Run-of-river hydro	49.1	49.1	Distribution utility
Hedcor Tudaya	100%	Tudaya (B) (Mindanao)	Run-of-river hydro	7	7	FIT
LHC	100%	Bakun (Ilocos Sur, Luzon)	Run-of-river hydro	74.8	74.8	NPC
SacaSun	100%	SacaSun (Visayas)	Solar	46.8	46.8	FIT

Generation Company	Percentage of Ownership	Plant Name (Location)	Type of Plant	Net Sellable Capacity (MW)	Attributable Net Sellable Capacity (MW)	Offtakers
PV Sinag	100%	Cayanga and Laoag (Luzon)	Solar	205.33	205.33	Bilateral/WESM
SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet	60%**	Ambuklao (Benguet, Luzon)	Large Hydroelectric	112.5	56.3	Bilateral/WESM/ASPA/Reserves Market (RM)
		Binga (Luzon)	Large Hydroelectric	140	70	Bilateral/WESM/ASPA/RM
SN Aboitiz Power-Magat	60%**	Magat (Luzon)	Large Hydroelectric	388	194	Bilaterals/WESM/ASPA
		Maris Main Canal 1 (Luzon)	Run-of-river hydro	8.5	4.3	FIT
		Magat BESS (Luzon)	Battery Energy Storage	24	12	RM
Total				1,486*	1,149.50*	

Notes:

\* Sum figures will differ due to rounding effect.

\*\*The 60% equity is owned by MORE.

### Run-of-River Hydros

In 2024, the Hedcor Group, composed of Hedcor, Hedcor Sibulan, Inc. (Hedcor Sibulan), Hedcor Tudaya, Inc. (Hedcor Tudaya), Hedcor Sabangan, Inc. (Hedcor Sabangan), Hedcor Bukidnon, Inc. (Hedcor Bukidnon), and Luzon Hydro Corporation (LHC), had a total net generation of 1,077 GWh of Cleanergy across the Philippines. This is higher than the 2023 net generation at 1,064 GWh, or an increase of 1%, with breakdown as shown in the table below:

Generation Company	Generated Net Generation (in MWh)		% Change
	2024	2023	
Hedcor	164,463	155,031	6%
Hedcor Sabangan	51,214	44,486	15%
LHC	253,910	233,780	9%
Hedcor Bukidnon	353,189	354,284	0%
Hedcor Sibulan	224,902	238,494	-6%
Hedcor Tudaya	30,059	38,713	-22%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,077,737</b>	<b>1,064,788</b>	<b>1%</b>

The 1% increase in KWh generation of 2024 in comparison to 2023 is attributed to high water inflow across hydropower plants of the Hedcor group starting August to December 2024. This change is also attributed to a reduction in outages in 2024, in contrast to 2023, when higher outages were experienced. Specifically, the Ferdinand L. Singuit (FLS) and Bakun AC Hydroelectric Power Plants (HEPPs) were impacted by Typhoon Egay, while FLS HEPP also faced recovery challenges from the 2022 earthquake.

The Hedcor Group controls and monitors its 22 Run-of-River plants via the National Operations Control Center, which was inaugurated in 2022. The Hedcor Group is also ISO-certified with Quality, Environmental, Asset Management, Information Security and Business Continuity Management System Certification, aligning its process and systems with international standards.

### **Luzon Hydro Corporation (LHC)**

LHC, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of ARI, owns, operates, and manages the run-of-river Bakun AC hydropower plant with a total installed capacity of 74.80 MW located in Amilongan, Alilem, Ilocos Sur (the “Bakun AC Hydro Plant”). LHC was incorporated on September 14, 1994.

LHC was previously ARI’s Joint Venture with Pacific Hydro of Australia, a privately-owned Australian company. ARI assumed 100% ownership and control of LHC on May 10, 2011.

The Bakun AC Hydro Plant was constructed and operated under the government’s BOT scheme. Energy produced by the Bakun AC Hydro Plant, approximately 254 GWh annually, is delivered and taken up by NPC pursuant to a Power Purchase Agreement (“PPA”) and dispatched to the Luzon grid through the 230-kilovolt (kV) Bauang-Bakun transmission line of the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP). Under the terms of its PPA, all of the electricity generated by the Bakun AC Hydro Plant will be purchased by NPC for a period of 25 years from February 2001. The PPA also requires LHC to transfer the Bakun AC Hydro Plant to NPC in February 2026, free from liens and without the payment of any compensation by NPC.

### **Hedcor, Inc. (Hedcor)**

Hedcor was incorporated on October 10, 1986 by ACO as Baguio-Benguet Power Development Corporation. ARI acquired ACO’s 100% ownership interest in Hedcor in 1998.

In 2005, ARI consolidated all its mini-hydroelectric generation assets, including those developed by HEDC and Cleanergy, into Hedcor. Cleanergy is Hedcor’s brand for clean and renewable energy. Hedcor owns, operates, and manages run-of-river hydroelectric power plants in Northern Luzon and Davao City, with an increased combined net sellable capacity of 57.25 MW, attributed to the addition of the La Trinidad Hydro which started operations in July 2019.

The electricity generated from Hedcor’s hydropower plants are sold to the WESM and to Hedcor Sibulan pursuant to PPAs with the off-takers. Irisan 1 Hydro and La Trinidad Hydro sell energy under the Feed-in-Tariff (“FIT”) mechanism through a Renewable Energy Payment Agreement (“REPA”) with the National Transmission Corporation (“Transco”).

### **Hedcor Sibulan, Inc. (Hedcor Sibulan)**

Hedcor Sibulan, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of ARI, owns, operates, and manages the hydropower plants composed of three cascading plants with a total installed capacity of 49.234 MW, located in Santa Cruz, Davao del Sur. Hedcor Sibulan consists of Sibulan A Hydro, Tudaya 1 Hydro, and Sibulan B Hydro. The energy produced by the Sibulan grid is sold to Davao Light through a PSA signed in 2022. The company was incorporated on December 2, 2005.

### **Hedcor Tudaya, Inc. (Hedcor Tudaya)**

Hedcor Tudaya, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of ARI, owns, operates, and manages the Tudaya 2 Hydro run-of-river hydropower plant with an installed capacity of 8.137 MW, located in Santa Cruz, Davao del Sur. The company was incorporated on January 17, 2011.

The Tudaya 2 Hydro plant has been commercially operating since March 2014. At present, Tudaya 2 Hydro sells energy under the FIT mechanism through a REPA with Transco, following the commencement of the commercial operations of the WESM in Mindanao last January 2023.

### **Hedcor Sabangan, Inc. (Hedcor Sabangan)**



Hedcor Sabangan, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of ARI, owns, operates, and manages the Sabangan run-of-river hydroelectric power plant (HEPP) with a net sellable capacity of 14.139 MW. The company was incorporated on January 17, 2011.

The Sabangan plant has been commercially operating since June 2015, and is selling under the FIT mechanism through a REPA with Transco. The plant is a pioneer hydropower plant in the Mountain Province region, harnessing the power of the Chico River.

#### **Hedcor Bukidnon, Inc. (Hedcor Bukidnon)**

Hedcor Bukidnon, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of ARI, owns, operates, and manages mini hydropower plants with a combined net sellable capacity of 73.322 MW located in Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon (the “Manolo Fortich Plant”). The company was incorporated on January 17, 2011.

The Manolo Fortich Plant is composed of the 45.936 MW Manolo Fortich 1 Hydro and the 27.387 MW Manolo Fortich 2 Hydro. Both plants harness the power of the Tanaon, Amusig, and Guihean rivers.

The Manolo Fortich Plant sells under the FIT mechanism through a REPA with TRANSCO, following the commercial operations of WESM in Mindanao last January 2023.

### ***Large Hydros***

#### **SN Aboitiz Power-Magat, Inc. (SN Aboitiz Power-Magat)**

SN Aboitiz Power-Magat is ARI’s Joint Venture with SN Power Philippines Inc. (SN Power), a leading Norwegian hydropower company with projects and operations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In October 2020, Norway-based Scatec ASA (Scatec) signed a binding agreement to acquire 100% of the shares in SN Power from the Norwegian Investment Fund for Developing Countries (Norfund) for a total equity value of US\$ 1,166 mn. As of February 28, 2025, SN Aboitiz Power-Magat is 60% owned by MORE, while Scatec, through SN Power Philippines, owned the remaining 40% equity interest.

Incorporated on November 29, 2005, SN Aboitiz Power-Magat owns and operates the Magat HEPP with a nameplate capacity of 360 MW located at the border of Ramon, Province of Isabela and Alfonso Lista, Ifugao Province (the “Magat Plant”), the 8.5-MW run-of-river Maris Main Canal 1 HEPP (the “Maris Plant”), and the 24-MW Magat Battery Energy Storage System (the “Magat BESS”) facility located in Ramon, Isabela. The Maris Plant, which is composed of two generator units with a nameplate capacity of 4.25 MW each, was completed in November 2017. The plant was granted entitlement to the FIT system in its operations pursuant to the COC issued by ERC in November 2017.

The Magat BESS is an energy storage system designed to provide ancillary services to the grid. Construction started in August 2022 and was completed within the first half of 2023. The Magat BESS received a Provisional Authority to Operate from the ERC and began commercial operation in the Reserve Market for ancillary services in January 2024. The addition of BESS supports the influx of variable renewable energy sources by helping to regulate the increasing frequency variability in the grid.

The Magat Plant was completed in 1983 and was turned over to SN Aboitiz Power-Magat in April 2007 after it won the bidding process conducted by PSALM. As a hydroelectric facility that can be started up in a short period of time, the Magat Plant is suited to act as a peaking plant with the capability to capture the significant upside potential that can arise during periods of high demand. This flexibility allows for the generation and sale of electricity at the peak demand hours of the day. This hydroelectric asset has minimal marginal costs, which Aboitiz Power believes gives it a competitive advantage in terms of economic dispatch order versus other fossil fuel-fired power plants that have significant marginal costs.

On April 25, 2019, the ERC certified the Magat Plant’s new Maximum Stable Load (Pmax) at 388 MW. The Magat Plant’s Units 1-4 were uprated by 2 MW each, or from 95 MW to 97 MW per unit. This means that the Magat Plant is capable of producing, under normal to best conditions, up to 388 MW as compared to

its nameplate capacity of 360 MW. The new Pmax of the four units was based on the capability test conducted by the NGCP sometime in 2018.

SN Aboitiz Power-Magat is an accredited provider of ancillary services to the Luzon grid. It sells a significant portion of its available capacity to NGCP, the system operator of the Luzon grid. SN Aboitiz Power-Magat's remaining capacity is sold as electric energy to the spot market through WESM and to load customers through bilateral contracts.

The Magat Plant's total sold quantities from spot energy generation and ancillary services (AS) during 2024 was at 2.8 TWh, an increase from 2023's sold capacity of 1.3 TWh. This is equivalent to a sold capacity factor of 82%, compared to 37% in 2023. Spot and AS revenue for the year 2024 was ₱6.38 bn, 33% higher than 2023's ₱4.78 bn. SN Aboitiz Power-Magat's Bilateral Contract Quantity (BCQ) margin for 2024 was a ₱1.38 bn gain, a substantial increase compared to the ₱0.38 bn BCQ in 2023. This improvement was primarily due to higher generation and reduced purchases from the spot market in 2024 compared to 2023.

In June 2019, SN Aboitiz Power-Magat switched on its first 200kW floating photovoltaic project over the Magat reservoir in Isabela. This was the first non-hydro renewable energy project of the SN Aboitiz Power Group. The facility holds a Self-Generating Facility Certificate of Compliance (SGF-COC) No. 23-S-04926L, valid from January 31, 2023 to January 30, 2028.

Following the impact of Typhoon Nika (Toraji) on November 11, 2024, SN AboitizPower-Magat, together with its technology partner, Ocean Sun AS, conducted a thorough assessment of the floating photovoltaic (FPV) facility. While the facility has performed successfully since its inauguration, the assessment confirmed that key structural components, including photovoltaic panels, dewatering pumps, and high-density polyethylene (HDPE) floating rings, sustained significant damage, making continued operation unfeasible.

With this in mind, SN AboitizPower-Magat began the decommissioning process on February 7, 2025. ERC was formally notified on January 30, 2025, and SN AboitizPower-Magat is now awaiting confirmation of the revocation of the facility's Certificate of Compliance (COC).

On October 22, 2020, the DOE issued a Green Energy Option Program (GEOP) Operating Permit to SN Aboitiz Power-Magat, which authorizes the company to enter into electricity supply contracts with qualified end-users according to the GEOP or RA No. 9513 or the Renewable Energy Act of 2008 (the "RE Law"). This permit is valid for five years. SN Aboitiz Power-Magat also has a RES license valid until December 17, 2025.

SN Aboitiz Power-Magat retained its Integrated Management System certifications for ISO 14001 for Environmental Management System, ISO 9001 for Quality Management System, ISO 45001 for Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems, and ISO 55001 Asset Management System, as verified and audited by DQS Philippines in 2025. The company recorded 3.7 mn manhours without lost time incident as of February 28, 2025.

#### **SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet, Inc. (SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet)**

SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet is the owner and operator of the Ambuklao-Binga Hydroelectric Power Complex, which consists of the 112.5-MW Ambuklao HEPP ("Ambuklao Plant") and the 140-MW Binga HEPP ("Binga Plant"), located in Brgy. Tinongdan, Itogon, Benguet Province. The company was incorporated on March 12, 2007. As of February 28, 2025, MORE owned 60% equity interest, while SN Power owned the remaining 40%.

The Ambuklao-Binga hydroelectric power complex was turned over to SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet in July 2008. The Ambuklao Plant underwent rehabilitation to increase its capacity from 75 MW to 105 MW, and the plant re-commenced operations in 2011. In 2022, the plant was further uprated to 112.5 MW. The Binga Plant also underwent refurbishment from 2010 to 2013, which increased capacity to 125 MW. In March 2017, SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet received its amended COC from ERC for all four units of the Binga Plant. The COC reflects the Binga Plant's latest uprating, raising its capacity to 140 MW. The Ambuklao and



Binga Plants sell capacity from spot energy generation and ancillary services to the national transmission system and related facilities that convey power.

The Ambuklao Plant's total sold capacity from spot energy generation and ancillary services in 2024 was 741 GWh, an improvement from 2023's sold capacity of 472 GWh. This was equivalent to a sold capacity factor of 75% during 2024, as compared to the 48% during 2023. The Binga Plant's total sold capacity from spot energy generation and AS in 2024 was 1.1 TWh, or 144% of the 771 GWh sold capacity in 2023. This is equivalent to a sold capacity factor of 90% for 2024, compared to 63% in 2023.

The resulting combined spot and AS revenue of the Ambuklao and Binga Plants for 2024 was ₱5.27 bn, compared to ₱5.87 bn in 2023. SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet's BCQ margin for 2024 was a ₱0.20 bn gain, marking a significant decline compared to the ₱1.22 bn BCQ margin in 2023. This was mainly driven by higher generation and lower purchases from the spot market during 2024 compared to 2023.

Both the Ambuklao and Binga Plants have retained their Integrated Management System certifications (ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, ISO 9001 Quality Management System, and ISO 55001 for Asset Management). The company also successfully migrated and was certified as ISO 45001 Occupational Health & Safety Management System from OHSAS 18001. The Ambuklao and Binga Plants jointly have just over 6.1 mn man hours of no lost time incident as of February 28, 2025.

## **Geothermal**

### **AP Renewables, Inc. (APRI)**

APRI, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of ARI, is one of the leading renewable power companies in the country. It owns the 234 MW Tiwi geothermal power facility in Albay and the 394.8 MW Makiling-Banahaw geothermal power facility in Laguna (the "Tiwi-MakBan Geothermal Facilities") located in Albay, Laguna, and Batangas. These geothermal facilities were acquired by APRI from PSALM in July 2008 and were formally turned over to APRI on May 25, 2009.

The Tiwi-MakBan Geothermal Facilities produce clean energy that is reasonable in cost, efficient in operation, and environment-friendly. As a demonstration of APRI's commitment to providing world-class services, adhering to environmental management principles to reduce pollution, complying with regulations, and ensuring a safe and healthy workplace, the company has been issued Integrated Management System (IMS) certifications by TÜV Rheinland Philippines that include the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001:2015 (Quality), ISO 14001:2015 (Environment), and OSHAS (Occupational Health and Safety Series) 18001:2007 (Health and Safety).

On August 24, 2018, APRI and Philippine Geothermal Production Company, Inc. (PGPC) signed a Geothermal Resources Supply and Services Agreement (GRSSA) for the supply of steam and drilling of new production wells for the Tiwi-MakBan Geothermal Facilities until the expiration of APRI's initial DOE operating contract term on October 22, 2034. This ensures the long-term operations of the facilities. Under the GRSSA, PGPC has committed to drill at least 12 new production wells, with a minimum of 50 MW aggregated individual well capacity. The drilling campaign was completed in 2023. The GRSSA also provides for more equitable and competitive fuel pricing for APRI.

On May 20, 2022, the DOE issued the Certificate of Confirmation of Commerciality and Certificate of Additional Investment confirming the commercial viability of APRI's 17-MW Tiwi Binary Geothermal Power Plant Project, and authorizing the company to undertake construction and operation. The groundbreaking ceremony was held on January 17, 2023. In June 2024, the project commenced its testing and commissioning phase and is currently ongoing.

In December 2024, APRI commenced the pre-development stages of the 20-MW Bay Battery Energy Storage System (Bay BESS) Project. The Bay BESS project aims to provide an additional generating capacity to the existing Makban Plant A. Battery Energy Storage Systems play a crucial role in supporting the country's energy transition. This project emphasizes APRI's commitment for advanced energy storage solutions to enhance the integration of renewable energy sources into the national grid.

## **Solar**

### **Maaraw San Carlos Holdings, Inc. (Maaraw San Carlos) and San Carlos Sun Power Inc. (SacaSun)**

SacaSun owns and operates the 59-megawatt peak (MWp) solar photovoltaic (PV) power generation plant located in the San Carlos Ecozone, Barangay Punao, San Carlos City, Negros Occidental (the "SacaSun Plant").

SacaSun was incorporated on July 25, 2014, initially as a Joint Venture between ARI and SunEdison Philippines. The SacaSun Plant was inaugurated on April 19, 2016. On December 4, 2017, AboitizPower acquired 100% effective equity ownership in SacaSun.

Maaraw San Carlos is the holding company of SacaSun. It was incorporated on April 24, 2015, and is effectively owned by AboitizPower, through its wholly-owned Subsidiaries, ARI and AboitizPower International.

### **Aboitiz Solar Power, Inc. (ASPI)**

ASPI owns and operates the 168.953-MWp solar PV power generation plant located in Barangay San Isidro, Calatrava, Negros Occidental (the "Calatrava Solar Power Plant").

The Calatrava Solar Power Plant was energized in December 2024.

ASPI was incorporated on May 29, 2012, and is wholly-owned by ARI.

### **RE Resources, Inc. (RERI)**

RERI owns and operates the 46.658-MWp solar PV power generation plant located in Tarlac City, Tarlac (the "Armenia Solar Power Plant"), which was energized in November 2024.

RERI is also the project company for the construction of the 89.336-MWp solar PV power generation plant located in San Manuel, Pangasinan (the "San Manuel Solar Power Plant"). The San Manuel Solar Power Plant started construction in the third quarter of 2024.

RERI was incorporated on April 23, 2014, and is wholly-owned by ARI.

### **AP Renewable Energy Corporation (APREC)**

APREC is the project company for the construction of the 221.082-MWp solar PV power generation plant located in Olongapo City, Zambales (the "Olongapo Solar Power Plant").

Construction of the Olongapo Solar Power Plant began in the first quarter of 2024.

APREC was incorporated on May 19, 2015, and is wholly-owned by ARI.

### **PV Sinag Power, Inc. (PV Sinag)**

PV Sinag owns and operates the 94.717-megawatt peak (MWp) solar PV power generation plant located in Barangay Cayanga, Bugallon, Pangasinan (the "Cayanga-Bugallon Solar Power Plant"), as well as the 159.032-megawatt peak (MWp) solar PV power generation plant located in Barangay Laoag, Aguilar, Pangasinan (the "Laoag Solar Power Plant").

The Cayanga-Bugallon Solar Power Plant was completed in October 2023, and the plant began commercial operations in July 2024. Meanwhile, the Laoag Solar Power Plant was completed in April 2024, and began commercial operations in December 2024.

PV Sinag was incorporated on October 1, 2013, and is wholly-owned by ARI.

#### **Aboitiz Power Distributed Energy, Inc. (APX1) and Aboitiz Power Distributed Renewables Inc. (APX2)**

APX1 and APX2 (collectively, “APX”) are the project companies engaged in the business of operating rooftop PV solar systems in the distributed energy space. APX1 and APX2 are wholly-owned Subsidiaries of AboitizPower through ARI. APX1 and APX2 were incorporated in November 2016 and May 2002, respectively.

APX1 is a registered Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) company intended to serve customers operating within PEZA zones.

As of February 28, 2025, APX has approximately 5.581 MWp of rooftop solar projects, either operating under Power Purchase Agreements, turnkey solutions for customers, or about to start construction/installation.

#### **Aboitiz Upgrade Solar, Inc. (AUSI)**

AUSI was incorporated on February 8, 2024 as a joint venture between APX2 and Upgrade Energy Philippines, Inc. (UGEP). It is the company for the development and operations of rooftop or ground-mounted solar systems. APX2 and UGEP each own 50% of AUSI.

### ***Energy Storage Systems***

#### **CELL Power Energy Corporation (CPEC)**

CPEC is the project company engaged in the development of several energy storage systems (ESS) projects to provide ancillary services to grids across the country.

CPEC was incorporated on February 9, 2010 as Olongapo Energy Corporation, and is a wholly-owned Subsidiary of AboitizPower.

### ***Wind***

#### **Cornerstone Energy Development, Inc. (CEDI)**

On October 13, 2022, AboitizPower, through ARI, signed a JVA with global renewable energy company, Mainstream Renewable Power Philippines Holdings B.V. (Mainstream) to build a 90-MW onshore wind project in Libmanan, Camarines Sur (the “Camarines Sur Wind Power Project”).

On January 10, 2025 ARI reached an agreement with Mainstream for the transfer of the latter’s shares in CEDI through a Share Purchase Agreement, in favor of ARI. The closing of the agreement effectively allows ARI to own 100% of the total issued and outstanding stock of CEDI, and terminates previous agreements between ARI and Mainstream for the joint development of the Camarines Sur Wind Power Project.

CEDI was incorporated on January 19, 2011. As of February 28, 2025, ARI owns 100% of CEDI.

#### **4 Barracuda Energy Corporation (4 Barracuda)**

4 Barracuda was incorporated on January 24, 2017 and is a joint venture company between ARI and 7 Balboa Energy Holdings Inc. (7 Balboa). AboitizPower, through ARI, owns 41% interest in 4 Barracuda while 7 Balboa owns the remaining 59%.

#### **Aura Energy Holdings, Inc.**

Aura Energy was incorporated on August 12, 2022 and is a joint venture company between ARI and 7 Balboa Energy Holdings Inc. (7 Balboa). AboitizPower, through ARI, and 7 Balboa each own 50% interest in Aura Energy.

## Others

### Solviva Energy OPC (Solviva Energy)

Solviva Energy was incorporated in September 2023 as a residential solar provider, with the mission to make solar energy more accessible while providing a seamless customer experience. By focusing on high-quality equipment, solar expertise, and after-sales customer support, Solviva Energy enables homeowners to lower electricity bills and gain energy independence. The company aims to scale residential solar adoption across the Philippines, empowering households with reliable and affordable clean energy.

### 1882 Energy Ventures Incorporated (1882 Energy Ventures)

1882 Energy Ventures was incorporated on October 11, 2023 as a wholly-owned Subsidiary of AboitizPower and is committed to transforming energy for a better world by decentralizing energy. The company builds and scales start-ups that drive sustainable solutions in homes, businesses, mobility, and networks. The company has established Solviva Energy, a residential solar provider that was launched in 2023.

## Renewables Pipeline

### SN Aboitiz Power-Ifugao, Inc. (SN Aboitiz Power- Ifugao)

SN Aboitiz Power-Ifugao develops and executes pertinent activities for the proposed 120-MW Alimit HEPP and the 20-MW Olilicon HEPP.

In 2024, SN Aboitiz Power-Ifugao continued to develop and execute pertinent activities for the proposed 120-MW Alimit HEPP, and the 20-MW Olilicon HEPP. As per the Memorandum of Understanding with the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) in September 2023, the SN AboitizPower Group and NIA have continued to study the feasibility study of Alimit as a multipurpose facility, introducing an irrigation component to the already completed power component feasibility study. The potential multipurpose facility intends to contribute to energy security, food security, and provide flood control benefits. SN Aboitiz Power-Ifugao continues to evaluate its development strategy for these projects under a multipurpose scheme.

SN Aboitiz Power-Ifugao was incorporated on January 14, 2009. As of February 28, 2025, 60% equity interest in the company was owned by MORE, with the remaining 40% owned by SN Power.

## Thermal Energy

### Therma Power, Inc. (TPI)

AboitizPower's investments and interests in thermal energy projects are held primarily through its wholly-owned Subsidiary, TPI. TPI was incorporated on October 26, 2007. As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower, by itself, through and/or with TPI, owned equity interests in the following thermal plants:

Generation Company	Percentage Ownership	Plant Name (Location)	Project Type	Net Sellable Capacity (MW)	Attributable Net Sellable Capacity (MW)	Off-takers
<b>Coal Group</b>						
TLI	100%	Pagbilao (Luzon)	Coal-fired	700	700	Bilaterals/WESM/ ASPA/RM
PEC	50%	Pagbilao 3 (Luzon)	Coal-fired	388.4	194.2	Bilaterals/WESM/RM

Generation Company	Percentage Ownership	Plant Name (Location)	Project Type	Net Sellable Capacity (MW)	Attributable Net Sellable Capacity (MW)	Off-takers
TSI	100%	TSI Plant (Mindanao)	Coal-fired	272.6	272.6	Bilaterals/WESM
TVI	80%	TVI Plant (Visayas)	CFB	300	240	Bilaterals/WESM/ASPA/RM
CEDC	26.4%	Cebu Energy (Visayas)	CFB	216	57	Bilaterals/WESM
GMEC	78.32%	Mariveles Project (Luzon)	Coal-fired	632	495	Bilaterals/WESM/ASPA
GNPD	70.00%	GN Power Dinginin Ltd. Co. (Luzon)	Coal-fired	1,336	935.2	Bilaterals/WESM/ASPA
SPI	85%	Mindanao Coal-Fired Power Plant/SPI Power Plant (Mindanao)	Coal-fired	210	178.5	NPC/PSALM (2031)/Bilaterals
<b>Oil Group</b>						
EAUC	100%	EAUC Plant (Visayas)	Bunker-C fired	43.5	43.5	WESM/RM
Southern Philippines**	20%	SPPC Plant (Mindanao)	Bunker-C fired	55	11	N/A
TMI	100%	Power Barge Mobile 1 (Mindanao)	Barge-mounted	96	96	WESM/ASPA/PSA
		Power Barge Mobile 2 (Mindanao)	Barge-mounted	96	96	WESM/ASPA/PSA
		BESS (Mindanao)	Hybrid BESS	49	49	ASPA
TMO	100%	Power Barges Mobile 3-6 (Luzon)	Barge-mounted	102	102	WESM/ASPA/RM
TPVI	100%	TPVI Plant (Visayas)	Bunker-C fired	33	33	WESM/RM
WMPC**	20%	WMPC Plant (Mindanao)	Bunker-C fired	100	20	Bilaterals/WESM/ASPA
Cotabato Light**	99.94%	Bunker Cotabato (Mindanao)	Bunker-C fired	4.45	4.45	Distribution Utility
<b>Total</b>				<b>4,633.95</b>	<b>3,527.45*</b>	

Notes:

\* Sum figures will differ due to rounding effect

\*\* Directly owned by AboitizPower

### Oil Group

#### Therma Marine, Inc. (TMI)

TMI, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of TPI, owns and operates Power Barges Mobile 1 (previously known as PB 118) and Power Barges Mobile 2 (previously known as PB 117), which have a total installed capacity of 200 MW. Mobile 1 is currently moored at Barangay San Roque, Maco, Davao De Oro, while Mobile 2 is moored at Barangay Sta. Ana, Nasipit, Agusan del Norte. The company was incorporated on November 12, 2008.

On November 28, 2022, TMI commissioned its BESS as an auxiliary to Mobile 1. This is the first Hybrid Diesel-BESS in Southeast Asia and one of the BESS projects of AboitizPower. Located in Barangay San Roque, Maco, Davao De Oro, Mobile 1's BESS has a storage capacity of 49 MW and provides Ancillary Services to the Mindanao Grid.

#### Therma Mobile, Inc. (TMO)

TMO operates four barge-mounted power plants located at the Navotas Fish Port, Manila, which it acquired on May 27, 2011. As of February 28, 2025, the barge-mounted power plants have a net sellable capacity of 102 MW.

Effective February 14, 2025, two of TMO's Bunker C-Fired Power Barges – Mobile 4 and Mobile 6 – are undergoing mothballing, with a target return to service on February 1, 2027. This mothballing is covered by the appropriate Letter of Confirmation issued by the DOE, which followed TMO's filing of a letter of intent to mothball the said barges due to technical and commercial challenges that prevent or hamper their full utilization and continued safe and efficient operation. Meanwhile, TMO's generation activities will continue through its two other Bunker C-Fired power barges, TMO Mobile 3 and Mobile 5, whose operations will not be affected by said mothballing.

TMO was incorporated on October 20, 2008 and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of TPI.

### **East Asia Utilities Corporation (EAUC)**

EAUC, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of TPI, was incorporated on February 18, 1993 and began full commercial operations on May 25, 1998.

EAUC owns, operates, and maintains a Bunker-C fired power plant with a rated capacity of 49.600 MW located in Mactan Economic Processing Zone (MEPZ 1), Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu. EAUC serves its capacity to MEPZ 1 and the WESM.

### **Therma Power Visayas, Inc. (TPVI)**

TPVI, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of TPI, was awarded the winning bid for the privatization of the 25.3-hectare Naga Power Plant Complex (NPPC) located at Naga City, Cebu. The company was incorporated on October 8, 2007.

On July 16, 2018, TPVI embarked on the rehabilitation of the 44.580-MW (rated capacity) diesel plant. On August 7, 2020, TPVI commenced commercial operations and was first dispatched based on an offer into the WESM on August 26, 2020.

On February 17, 2025, the DOE approved the decommissioning of TPVI's 44.640 MW Naga Oil-Fired Power Plant (OFPP) and 0.440 MW Black Start Diesel Engine Generating Unit (BSDEGU) located at the Naga Power Plant Complex in Barangay Colon, Naga City, Cebu, effective March 31, 2025. The decommissioning was pursued in view of the technical and operational issues of the plant caused mainly by the advanced age of the diesel engines.

### **Cebu Private Power Corporation (CPPC)**

CPPC is a joint venture between AboitizPower and the Vivant Group. The company was incorporated on July 13, 1994. As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower beneficially owns 60% of CPPC.

CPPC owned and operated a 70.590-MW (rated capacity) Bunker C-fired power plant located in Ermita, Cebu City, under a build-operate-transfer (BOT) scheme. In 2023, CPPC's BOT contract was concluded with the transfer of assets upon the expiration of the contract term.

### **Southern Philippines Power Corporation (Southern Philippines)**

Southern Philippines owns a Bunker C-fired power plant with net capacity of 55 MW located in Barangay Baluntay, Alabel, Sarangani, a municipality outside General Santos City in Southern Mindanao. Southern Philippines's 18-year Build-Operate-Own (BOO) arrangement with NPC expired on April 28, 2016. The company was incorporated on March 15, 1996.

After the expiration of its PSAs with Davao Light and Cotabato Light on April 18, 2018, Southern Philippines

operated briefly until July 2018 as a replacement power for a generation facility undergoing preventive maintenance. The company has since been on asset preservation status.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower had a 20% equity interest in Southern Philippines, a Joint Venture among AboitizPower, Alsing Power Holdings, Inc., and Tomen Power (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

### **Western Mindanao Power Corporation (WMPC)**

WMPC owns and operates a Bunker C-fired power plant with net capacity of 100 MW located in Barangay Sangali, Zamboanga City, Zamboanga Peninsula in Western Mindanao. It was operated as a merchant plant after WMPC's 18-year BOO arrangement with the NPC expired in December 2015. The company was incorporated on March 15, 1996.

WMPC has an existing 50-MW PSA with Zamboanga City Electric Cooperative, Inc. and has been registered with the WESM as a direct member starting April 23, 2020. WMPC has been issued an Ancillary Services (AS) Certificate by the NGCP effective from September 20, 2023 to September 19, 2025. WMPC has a five-year ASPA with NGCP beginning April 26, 2019, for 50-MW non-firm Dispatchable Reserve, and Reactive Power Support and Blackstart Support Services.

WMPC participated in NGCP's competitive selection process. The invitation to bid was published on January 31, 2023, for the supply of ancillary services to the NGCP. NGCP subsequently awarded the ASPA to WMPC on April 18, 2023, on a firm basis. The awarded ancillary services contracted capacity to WMPC consist of 30-MW for dispatchable reserve, 15-MVAR/20-MW for reactive power support, and for black start service for the plant's certified capacity of 100-MW, pending ERC approval.

WMPC is also a participant in the Reserve Market since its commercial operations began on January 26, 2024. Currently, the plant continues to provide ancillary services to the Mindanao Grid.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower had a 20% equity interest in WMPC, a Joint Venture among AboitizPower, Alsing Power Holdings, Inc., and Tomen Power (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

## **Coal Group**

### **Therma Luzon, Inc. (TLI)**

TLI, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of TPI, was the first IPPA in the country, and assumed the role of the registered trader of the contracted capacity of the 700-MW net (2x350 MW net contracted capacity) coal-fired power plant located in Pagbilao, Quezon (the "Pagbilao Plant"). TLI was incorporated on October 20, 2008.

As the IPPA, TLI is responsible for procuring the fuel requirements of, and selling the electricity generated by the Pagbilao Plant. The Pagbilao Plant is currently owned and operated by TeaM Energy Corporation (TeaM Energy). Under the IPPA agreement, TLI has the right to receive the transfer of Pagbilao Unit 1 and Unit 2 at the end of the Energy Conversion Agreement. Over the years, TLI's capacity was contracted to various cooperatives, private distribution utilities, directly connected customers, and to affiliate RES. TLI was granted a RES license on August 12, 2020, which is valid until August 11, 2025.

### **Pagbilao Energy Corporation (PEC)**

PEC owns and operates the 400-MW Unit 3 coal-fired power plant (Pagbilao Unit 3) within the Pagbilao Power Station, located in Pagbilao, Quezon. PEC is a Joint Venture between AboitizPower and TeaM Energy, through their respective Subsidiaries, TPI and TPEC Holdings Corporation. Pagbilao Unit 3 is not covered by either TLI's IPPA agreement with PSALM or TeaM Energy's BOT contract with NPC, and commenced operations in March 2018.

Through TPI, AboitizPower had 50% equity interest in PEC, while TPEC Holdings Corporation owned the remaining 50% as of February 28, 2025.



The output of Pagbilao Unit 3 is sold to TLI and TPEC.

#### **Therma South, Inc. (TSI)**

TSI, a wholly-owned Subsidiary of TPI, owns and operates the 300-MW net (2x150MW) circulating fluidized bed (CFB) coal-fired power plant located in Davao City and Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur. TSI was incorporated on November 18, 2008. Commercial operations for Unit 1 and Unit 2 began in September 2015 and February 2016, respectively.

TSI contributes to the continuing growing power requirements of Mindanao by providing stable and cost-effective base load power. TSI supplies power to various private distribution utilities and energy cooperatives. TSI seeks to sustain the positive impact it has brought to its host communities through various educational, livelihood, and enterprise development programs, benefitting children, students, small and medium enterprise owners, and its employees.

#### **Therma Visayas, Inc. (TVI)**

TVI owns and operates the 300-MW net (2x150 MW net) CFB coal-fired power plant located in Toledo City, Cebu. Commercial operations for Unit 1 and Unit 2 began in April and August 2019, respectively. TVI supplies power to distribution utilities and also provides ancillary services.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower, through TPI, effectively owns an 80% equity interest in TVI, with the remaining 20% being held by the Vivant Group.

#### **Abovant Holdings, Inc. (Abovant) and Cebu Energy Development Corporation (Cebu Energy)**

Abovant is a Joint Venture between AboitizPower and the Vivant Group, and serves as the holding company for shares in Cebu Energy. The company was incorporated on November 28, 2007.

Cebu Energy was incorporated on December 5, 2008 by Abovant and Global Formosa Power Holdings, Inc. (Global Formosa), a Joint Venture between Global Business Power Corporation and Flat World Limited. The company owns the 3x82-MW CFB coal-fired power plant situated within the Toledo Power Complex in Barangay Daanlungsod, Toledo City, Cebu. Cebu Energy declared commercial operations on February 26, 2011, and is the first commercial clean-coal facility in the country.

Cebu Energy consistently ensures delivery of the highest level of service, and actively undertakes accreditations on Quality Management System (ISO 9001:2015), Environmental Management System (ISO 14001:2015), and Occupational Health and Safety Management System (ISO 45001:2018). The company provides power to the province of Cebu and its neighboring province, Bohol.

As of February 28, 2025, Abovant had a 44% equity interest in Cebu Energy, while Global Formosa owned the remaining 56%. Consequently, AboitizPower, through TPI, held a 26.4% effective ownership interest in Cebu Energy.

#### **Redondo Peninsula Energy, Inc. (RP Energy)**

RP Energy was incorporated on May 30, 2007 to construct, own, and operate the 2x300-MW (net) coal-fired power plant located in the Redondo Peninsula of Subic Bay within the Subic Bay Freeport Zone (SBFZ), Subic, Zambales.

RP Energy was originally a Joint Venture between AboitizPower and TCIC. MGen acquired a majority interest in RP Energy by virtue of a share purchase agreement with TPI on July 22, 2011. As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower, through TPI, and TCIC each retained a 25% stake in RP Energy.



### **SPI Power Incorporated (Formerly STEAG State Power Inc.) (SPI)**

Incorporated in December 19, 1995, SPI is the owner and operator of a 210 MW (net) coal-fired power plant located in PHIVIDEC Industrial Estate in Misamis Oriental, Northern Mindanao (the “SPI Power Plant”). The SPI Power Plant, consisting of two units, was built under a BOT arrangement and started commercial operations on November 15, 2006. It has a 25-year PPA with NPC backed by a Performance Undertaking issued by the Philippine government. PSALM acceded to the PPA under the Accession Undertaking.

SPI holds valid COCs from the ERC, including those for the following self-generation facilities: (i) 400kW diesel generator; and (ii) 1.25MW diesel generator. From time to time, SPI’s power plant units are required to be in economic shutdown by PSALM, in accordance with its PPA. For the years 2023 and 2024, the power plant units were not required to be in economic shutdown.

In September 2022, AboitizPower acquired a 35.4% interest in SPI from STEAG GmbH (STEAG). The transaction was completed in January 2024, resulting in AboitizPower’s 69.4% effective equity interest in SPI. On May 15, 2024, AboitizPower acquired from STEAG its remaining 15.6% interest in SPI.

On January 10, 2025, the SEC approved the change in SPI’s corporate name from STEAG State Power Inc. to SPI Power Incorporated.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower is the legal and beneficial owner of an 85% equity interest in SPI and La Filipina Uy Gongco Corporation held the remaining 15%.

### **AA Thermal, Inc.**

On May 2, 2019, AboitizPower completed its acquisition of 49% voting stake and 60% economic stake in AA Thermal, AC Energy Infrastructure Inc.’s (formerly: AC Energy, Inc.; ACEIC) thermal platform in the Philippines.

The AA Thermal platform holds indirect limited partnership interests in each of GMEC and GNPD, where AboitizPower, through TPI, already holds direct partnership interests.

### **GNPower Mariveles Energy Center Ltd. Co. (GMEC)**

GMEC, formerly known as GNPower Mariveles Coal Plant Ltd. Co., is a private limited partnership organized and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on May 13, 2007 engaged in the operation and ownership of approximately 2x345 MW (gross) coal-fired power plant (the “GMEC Facility”) in Mariveles, Bataan.

The GMEC Facility is in Bataan Province, at the north entrance to Manila Bay. It is one of the lowest-cost power generation facilities in the Philippines that fully complies with the most stringent local (DENR) and international (World Bank and Equator Principles) environmental and emission standards.

The equity owners of GMEC are:

- (i) TPI;
- (ii) ACEIC; and
- (iii) Power Partners Ltd. Co. (“Power Partners”).

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower had a 78.3% effective partnership interest in GMEC.

### **GNPower Dinginin Ltd. Co. (GNPD)**

GNPD is a private limited partnership organized and registered with the SEC on May 21, 2014 engaged in the operation and ownership of a 2x725 MW (gross) supercritical coal-fired power plant and a private port facility located in Mariveles, Bataan.

The equity investor consortium which owns GNPD consists of a partnership among: (i) TPI; (ii) ACEIC; and (iii) Power Partners.

At present, GNPD is the largest coal-fired power plant in the country utilizing supercritical technology, which fully complies with the most stringent local (DENR) and international (World Bank and Equator Principles) environmental and emission standards.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower owned a 70% effective partnership interest in GNPD.

## **Others**

### **Therma Cebu Energy, Inc. (Therma Cebu)**

Incorporated on August 3, 2022, Therma Cebu is AboitizPower's initial venture into the fuel storage terminal sector.

On August 18, 2023, TPI entered into a JVA with Sta. Cruz Storage Corporation to build and operate a fuel storage facility at the Naga Power Plant Complex in Naga City, Cebu. TPI and SCSC own 50% each of Therma Cebu.

This project is a strategic infrastructure development aimed at enhancing the country's energy security and economic growth, particularly in the Cebu region.

### **Therma NatGas Power, Inc. (TNGP)**

TNGP was incorporated on March 10, 2023 and is a wholly-owned Subsidiary of TPI. On March 1, 2024, TNGP entered into an Investment Agreement with Meralco PowerGen Corporation (MGen) to acquire a 40% equity interest in Chromite Gas Holdings, Inc. (CGHI).

On January 27, 2025, TNGP and MGen, through CGHI, completed (i) its investment in South Premiere Power Corp. (SPPC), Excellent Energy Resources Inc. (EERI), and Ilijan Primeline Industrial Estate Corp. (IPEIC), and (ii) its co-investment with San Miguel Global Power Corporation in Linseed Field Corporation.

## **Other Generation Assets**

As of February 28, 2025, Cotabato Light maintained a stand-by rated capacity of 9.641-MW Bunker C-fired power plant with a dependable capacity of 4.45 MW capable of supplying approximately 11.03% of its requirements.

## **Future Projects**

AboitizPower continues to assess the feasibility of new power generation projects focusing to address the needs of its customers by providing reliable supply, at a reasonable cost, and with minimal impact on the environment and communities. Other factors taken into consideration include the proposed project's land use requirements, access to a power grid, energy yield analysis, fuel supply arrangements, availability of water, local requirements for permits and licenses, acceptability of the project to the communities and people it will affect, ability of the project to generate electricity at a competitive cost, and the existence of potential purchasers of the electricity generated. For the development of a new power project, the Company, its partners, and its suppliers are required to obtain all national and local permits and approvals before the commencement of construction and commercial operations, including those related to the project site, construction, environment, land use planning/zoning, operations licenses, and similar approvals.

## **DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY**

The Aboitiz Group has more than 85 years of experience in the Philippine power distribution sector.

With ownership interests in nine Distribution Utilities, the Company believes that it is currently one of the largest electricity distributors in the Philippines. AboitizPower's Distribution Utilities collectively supply electricity to

franchise areas covering a total of 18 cities and municipalities and five economic zones across Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

In 2020, the wholly-owned Distribution Utilities and Visayan Electric completed a rebranding initiative to modernize the look and feel of the brands and visually show their relation to AboitizPower.

The Distribution Utilities' earnings contribution to AboitizPower's business segments in 2024 was equivalent to 15%. The Distribution Utilities had a total customer base of 1,200,987 as of end-2024. This was 1,169,606 as of end-2023, and 1,137,402 as of end-2022.

The table below summarizes the key operating statistics of the Distribution Utilities for each of the past three years:

Company	Electricity Sold (MWh)			Peak Demand (MW)			No. of Customers		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Davao Light	3,009,086	2,842,932	2,699,306	537	510	472	494,710	482,427	470,868
Cotabato Light	228,387	203,930	189,763	44	38	35	52,380	50,499	49,055
Visayan Electric	3,933,149	3,548,720	3,175,656	678	615	588	513,491	501,080	486,414
SFELAPCO	871,159	810,311	786,935	219	198	151	134,691	130,148	126,313
Subic Enerzone	297,094	287,300	282,997	60	57	55	3,697	3,674	3,615
Mactan Enerzone	80,652	88,600	100,881	17	20	21	88	90	86
Balamban Enerzone	98,283	95,937	87,813	27	26	25	31	28	27
Lima Enerzone	352,093	315,178	317,602	65	58	56	1,712	1,621	999
Malvar Enerzone	17,025	10,238	9,481	6	6	5	187	49	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,886,926</b>	<b>8,203,148</b>	<b>7,650,434</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,200,987</b>	<b>1,169,606</b>	<b>1,137,402</b>

#### Visayan Electric Company, Inc. (Visayan Electric)

Visayan Electric is the second largest privately-owned distribution utility in the Philippines in terms of customer size and annual MWh sales. The company supplies electricity to a region covering 674 square kilometers (sq. km.) in the island of Cebu with a population of approximately 1.7 million (mn). Visayan Electric has 19 power substations and one mobile substation that serve the electrical power needs of various cities, municipalities, and barangays in the island and province of Cebu.

Visayan Electric is the Aboitiz Group's first involvement in the power industry, with the acquisition by some family members of 20% ownership interest in the early 1900s. Directly and through its predecessors-in-interest, the company has been in the business of distributing electricity in Cebu since 1905. In 1928, Visayan Electric Company, S.A. was granted a 50-year distribution franchise by the Philippine Legislature. The franchise was renewed in September 2005 for a period of 25 years or until September 2030.

As of end-2024, Visayan Electric has energized 100% of the barangays, and electrified 99.37% of all households within its franchise area. It has also completed the extension of its distribution facilities, which will allow it to serve all the customers within its franchise area. Visayan Electric's goal of 100% total electrification, including household electrification, starting with two cities where 2,013 households are set to be electrified upon release of funding from the DOE.

Visayan Electric is true to its vision of becoming a world-class electric utility by implementing innovations such as the implementation of a full digital substation using IEC 61850 station and process bus for its Paknaan substation. The newest application for distribution automation, Fault Location, Isolation, and Service Restoration (FLISR), is an ongoing project to be applied to four feeders within the franchise.

Visayan Electric's Underground Distribution System (UDS) project, which began in 2013, aims to convert overhead conductors to underground cables along Cebu City's Sinulog Route with a total length of approximately five kilometers (km). As of February 28, 2025, approximately 3.60 kms. had been completed but has been deferred due to prioritization of other major projects for reinforcement and improvement of the capacity in the franchise area.

Visayan Electric has ongoing projects to reinforce and improve the existing capacity and reliability of its distribution system through the addition of a new substation in San Roque, Talisay, subtransmission substation upgrades in Naga and San Fernando, Cebu, and a new substation in Bajac, Liloan. This will enhance electricity service for the increasing demand of both commercial and densely residential customers within its franchise area.

Visayan Electric's total systems loss was 6.44% as of February 2025. This included a feeder loss of 4.94%, which is below the government-mandated feeder loss cap for 2024 of 5.50%.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower directly held a 55.26% equity interest in Visayan Electric. 34.81% was owned by the Vivant Group.

#### **Davao Light & Power Company, Inc. (Davao Light)**

Davao Light is the third largest privately-owned electric distribution utility in the country in terms of customer size and annual kWh sales. Its franchise area covers two cities and three municipalities in the Davao region, with a population of approximately 2.23 mn and a total area of 3,561 sq. kms.

Davao Light was incorporated on October 11, 1929, and was acquired by the Aboitiz Group in 1946. The company's original 50-year franchise, covering Davao City, was granted by the Philippine Legislature in November 1930. A 1976 referendum expanded the franchise to include the municipalities of Carmen, Panabo, and Santo Tomas. In 1998, the municipality of Dujali was created from parts of Panabo and Carmen. Pursuant to RA No. 11515 which lapsed into law on December 26, 2020, Davao Light's franchise was extended for an additional 25 years from 2025, or until 2050.

Davao Light's renewable energy power supply comes from hydropower plants of NPC-PSALM hydro, Hedcor's Sibulan and Talomo plants, and a portion sourced from WESM. This makes up nearly 51% of its renewable energy portfolio which helped reduce Davao Light's overall electricity rate.

To meet increasing power demand across its service area, Davao Light completed three major substation projects in 2024. In April 2024, the second 150 megavolt-ampere (MVA) power transformer unit at the ERA Substation was inaugurated, boosting capacity at the subtransmission level to serve the increasing power requirement in Davao City downtown and nearby areas. This was followed in November 2024 by the launching of the 33 MVA substation in Gredu, Panabo City. Subsequently, another 50 MVA substation in Lanang, Davao City was completed in December 2024.

All three substations employ digital technology, with the Gredu and Lanang facilities also utilizing green technology as part of their sustainability initiatives.

To respond to its customers' different digital needs, Davao Light continues to provide diverse digital platforms and online facilities. Its mobile application, MobileAP, which allows online access to billing and accounts, is continuously upgraded to include additional features such as bills payment for enhanced user convenience. eBillTxt was launched as a supplemental service that allows customers to receive electronic bills via SMS.

Davao Light is certified under the International Standards Organization for: ISO 9001:2015 or the Quality Management System (QMS), ISO 45001:2018 - Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Management System, ISO 14001:2015 – Environmental Management (EM) System, and ISO 550001:2014 Asset Management System (ASM).

Davao Light has made significant strides in enhancing its digital services. As a result of the Company's intensified digital initiatives, 66% of its customer base, equivalent to 325,000 accounts, has transitioned from paper bill to electronic billing (e-Bill). The MobileAP mobile application has reached 497,000 users in 2024.

As of end-2024, Davao Light's total systems loss was at 9.33%. This included a feeder loss of 5.21%, which is below the government-mandated feeder loss cap for 2024 of 5.50%.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower directly owned a 99.94% equity interest in Davao Light.

#### **Cotabato Light and Power Company (Cotabato Light)**

Cotabato Light supplies electricity to Cotabato City and portions of the municipalities of Sultan Kudarat, and Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao, with its franchise covering a land area of 191.20 sq. kms. Incorporated in April 1938, Cotabato Light's original 25-year franchise was granted by the Philippine Legislature through RA No. 3341 in June 1939. The most recent renewal of the franchise was in June 2014 for a period of 25 years, or until 2039.

Cotabato Light also maintains a standby 9.641-MW Bunker C-fired diesel power plant capable of supplying approximately 11.03% of its franchise area requirements. This plant can supply electricity in case of supply problems with its power suppliers or NGCP and can be used for voltage stability, when necessary, a benefit available to Cotabato Light's customers.

Cotabato Light's total systems loss as of February 2025 was at 6.48%. This included the distribution feeder loss of 4.84%, which is below the government-mandated feeder loss cap in 2024 of 5.50%. Cotabato Light is continuously innovating its strategies and processes to further reduce its distribution feeder loss to 5%.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower directly owned a 99.94% equity interest in Cotabato Light.

#### **San Fernando Electric Light & Power Co., Inc. (SFELAPCO)**

SFELAPCO was incorporated on May 17, 1927 and was granted a municipal franchise in 1927. The most recent renewal of its franchise was in March 2010 for a period of 25 years.

SFELAPCO's franchise in the City of San Fernando, Pampanga covers an area of 78.514 sq. kms. and the municipality of Floridablanca and Brgys. Talang and Ligaya, Municipality of Guagua, Pampanga with an estimated area of 175.5 sq. kms. For 2024, SFELAPCO has a total of 286.20 MVA of substation capacity with a peak load of 177.26 MW including its 69kv customers.

SFELAPCO's total systems loss as of end-2024 was 5.11%. This included a feeder loss of 3.92% which is below the government-mandated feeder loss cap in 2024 of 5.50%.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower had an equity interest of 43.727% in SFELAPCO.

#### **Subic Enerzone Corporation (Subic Enerzone)**

On June 3, 2003, Subic Enerzone was incorporated as a Joint Venture owned by a consortium including Davao Light, AEV, and SFELAPCO, among others, to undertake management and operation of the SBFZ power distribution utility.

Subic Enerzone serves a total of 3,696 customers, consisting of 91 industrial locators, 1,369 commercial locators, 2,114 residential customers, 99 streetlights and 23 industrial locators under RES.

Subic Enerzone's total systems loss as of end-2024 was 4.76%. This included a feeder loss of 2.25%, which is below the government-mandated feeder loss cap in 2024 of 5.50%.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower owned, directly and indirectly through Davao Light, a 99.98% equity interest in Subic Enerzone.

### **Mactan Enerzone Corporation (Mactan Enerzone)**

Mactan Enerzone was incorporated in February 2007 when AboitizLand spun off the power distribution system of its Mactan Export Processing Zone II (MEPZ II) project. The MEPZ II project, which was launched in 1995, was operated by AboitizLand under a BOT agreement with the Mactan-Cebu International Airport Authority (MCIAA).

Mactan Enerzone sources its power from Green Core Geothermal Incorporated pursuant to its Contract for the Supply of Electric Energy (CSEE).

Mactan Enerzone serves a total of 38 captive industrial locators, 35 captive commercial locators, and 11 industrial locators under RES, and four industrial locators under the Green Energy Option Program (GEOP).

Mactan Enerzone's total system loss as of end-2024 was 1.31%. This included a feeder loss of 0.66%, which is below the government-mandated feeder loss cap for 2024 of 5.50%.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower owned a 100% equity interest in Mactan Enerzone.

### **Balamban Enerzone Corporation (Balamban Enerzone)**

Balamban Enerzone was incorporated in February 2007 when CIPDI, a Joint Venture between AboitizLand and THC, spun off the power distribution system of the West Cebu Industrial Park – Special Economic Zone (WCIP-SEZ). WCIP-SEZ is a special economic zone for light and heavy industries located in Balamban, Cebu.

Balamban Enerzone serves a total of ten captive industrial customers, 15 captive commercial customers, and six contestable industrial customers.

Balamban Enerzone's total systems loss as of end-2024 was 0.53%. This included a feeder loss of 0.21%, which is below the government-mandated feeder loss cap for 2024 of 5.50%.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower directly owned a 100% equity interest in Balamban Enerzone.

### **Lima Enerzone Corporation (Lima Enerzone)**

Lima Enerzone was incorporated as Lima Utilities Corporation on June 5, 1997 to serve and provide locators within the Lima Technology Center (LTC) with a reliable and stable power supply.

Lima Enerzone serves a total of 132 captive industrial locators, 21 captive commercial locators, 1,523 captive residential customers, eight street lamps, and 28 industrial locators under RES.

As of end-2024, Lima Enerzone's total systems loss was 2.89%. This included a feeder loss of 1.10%, which is below the government-mandated feeder loss cap for 2024 of 5.50%.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower directly owned a 100% equity interest in Lima Enerzone.

### **Malvar Enerzone Corporation (Malvar Enerzone)**

Malvar Enerzone was incorporated on June 9, 2017 to serve and provide locators within the Light Industry & Science Park IV (LISP IV) in Malvar, Batangas. Malvar Enerzone will manage the operation and maintenance of the power distribution of LISP IV for 25 years. LISP IV has two 50-MVA transformers to provide reliable and quality power to locators, which are mostly from manufacturers and exporters.

Malvar Enerzone served a total of 12 captive commercial locators, 20 captive residential customers, 148 captive residential customers, five streetlights and two industrial locators under RES.

As of end-2024, Malvar Enerzone's total system loss was 2.63%. This included a feeder loss of 0.91%, which is below the government-mandated feeder loss cap for 2024 of 5.50%.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower directly owned a 100% equity interest in Malvar Enerzone.

## **RETAIL ELECTRICITY AND OTHER RELATED SERVICES**

One of the objectives of electricity reform in the Philippines is to ensure the competitive supply of electricity at the retail level. With the start of commercial operations of Open Access, large-scale customers are allowed to source electricity from Retail Electricity Suppliers (RES) licensed by ERC. The AboitizPower RES entities include Adventenergy, Adventpower, and Prism Energy which are also registered under the Renewable Energy Market and were granted operating permits by the DOE, valid for five years, allowing them to participate in the GEOP.

### **Adventpower, Inc. [Formerly: Aboitiz Energy Solutions, Inc. (AESI)]**

Adventpower is engaged in the business of retail electricity supply and energy solutions and services. It was granted a license to act as a RES that is valid until October 28, 2028. The company was incorporated on August 11, 1998. The company name was changed to Adventpower, Inc. in 2024 to better align with Adventenergy, AboitizPower's brand for retail electricity services and innovative solutions.

In 2024, Adventpower supplied retail electricity to a total of 181 contestable customers, with an aggregate capacity of 465 MW and total energy consumption of 1,713 mn kWh. As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower owned a 100% equity interest in Adventpower.

### **Adventenergy, Inc. (Adventenergy)**

Adventenergy is engaged in the business of retail electricity supply and energy solutions and services. It was granted a license to act as a RES that is valid until December 17, 2028. The company was incorporated on August 14, 2008. Adventenergy was officially launched as AboitizPower's brand for retail electricity services and innovative solutions in March 2024.

Adventenergy differentiates itself from competition by sourcing a portion of its electricity requirements from renewable sources. As a result, an increasing number of companies are opting to source a part, if not the majority, of their electricity supply from Adventenergy as an environmental initiative. Currently, Adventenergy serves retail customers within and outside economic zones.

In 2024, Adventenergy supplied retail electricity to 313 customers with an aggregate capacity of 709 and total consumption of 4,346 mn kWh. With Adventenergy's participation in the GEOP, it has supplied seven qualified end-users with a total consumption of 13 mn kWh in 2024.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower owned a 100% equity interest in Adventenergy.

### **Prism Energy, Inc. (Prism Energy)**

Prism Energy was incorporated in March 2009 as a Joint Venture between AboitizPower and Vivant Corporation. It was granted a license to act as a RES valid until November 21, 2028.

Prism Energy is envisioned to serve Contestable Customers in the Visayas region. As a RES, Prism Energy provides its customers with contract options for electricity supply that is based on their operating requirements. In 2024, Prism Energy supplied retail electricity to seven customers with a total energy consumption of 171,000 kWh. Currently, Prism Energy does not serve any contestable customers.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower directly owned a 60% equity interest in Prism Energy.

## **RES Business Segments**

AboitizPower also serves the Retail market through the RES business segment of TLI and APRI.

TLI has a RES license valid until August 11, 2025. In 2024, it served four contestable customers with an aggregate



capacity of 3.5 MW and total energy delivered of 14 mn kWh.

APRI has a RES license valid until February 17, 2030. In 2024, it served one contestable customer with a capacity of 1.5 MW and total energy delivered of 3 mn kWh.

APRI and TLI are also registered members of the Renewable Energy Market since July 6, 2021. They were granted operating permits by the DOE, valid for five years to participate in GEOP as well.

#### **SN Aboitiz Power – RES, Inc. (SN Aboitiz Power - RES)**

SN Aboitiz Power-RES caters and offers energy supply and solutions tailored to the needs and preferences of customers under the Retail Competition and Open Access (RCOA) market. Starting February 2021, the RCOA market has lowered its threshold to Phase III, allowing electricity end-users with an average peak demand of at least 500kW to source their electricity requirements from their RES of choice.

SN Aboitiz Power-RES is the retail arm of the SN Aboitiz Power Group. It caters to Contestable Customers and electricity consumers using an average of at least 500 kW in the last twelve months across all industries under Open Access. It offers energy supply packages tailored to its customers' needs and preferences.

As of February 28, 2025, MORE owns a 60% equity interest in SN Aboitiz Power-RES, with the remaining 40% owned by SN Power Philippines.

#### **Mazzaraty Energy Corporation (Mazzaraty)**

Mazzaraty was incorporated on June 19, 2014 as a joint venture among Aboitiz Power, Pasudeco Corporation, L&R Development, Inc., and Alfecon Realty, Inc. It was granted a license to act as a RES until June 18, 2023 and subsequently renewed up to June 2028. Mazzaraty's RES contracts with its customers expired in 2021. The company was unable to supply electricity to customers in 2022 due to high coal prices.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower owned 44.87% of Mazzaraty.

### **Others**

#### **AboitizPower International Pte. Ltd. (AboitizPower International)**

Established on August 6, 2014 in Singapore, AboitizPower International is the holding company of the Company's investments abroad. AboitizPower International owns 100% of the following project companies: AP Lariang Pte. Ltd. and Cleanergy Asia Power Holdings Pte. Ltd.

#### **Potentia Insurance Pte. Ltd. (Potentia)**

Potentia is a captive insurance company wholly-owned by AboitizPower, established and operating in Singapore. Incorporated on July 4, 2024, Potentia was created to serve the insurance needs of its parent group by underwriting internal risks and driving risk management performance of its insured entities.

On September 1, 2024, Potentia issued its first insurance policy through AboitizPower's One Master Global Industrial All Risks Insurance Program. Potentia is currently focused on identifying additional opportunities to expand its involvement in other strategic insurance programs of the group.

### **(ii) Sales**

The operations of AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries and Affiliates are based only in the Philippines.

Comparative amounts of revenue, profitability and identifiable assets are as follows:



	2024	2023	2022
Gross Income	₱197,492	₱207,100	₱193,994
Operating Income	41,195	31,785	29,803
Total Assets	₱517,616	₱487,203	₱477,594

Note: Values are in Million Pesos. Operating income is operating revenue net of operating expenses.

Comparative amounts of revenue contribution and corresponding percentages to total revenue by business group are as follows:

	2024		2023		2022	
Power Generation	₱120,666	53%	₱137,376	57%	₱137,480	59%
Power Distribution	58,895	26%	54,735	23%	58,951	25%
Retail Electricity Supply	46,154	20%	46,396	19%	19,875	9%
Services	1,606	1%	2,187	1%	17,042	7%
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>227,320</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>240,694</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>233,348</b>	<b>100%</b>
Less: Eliminations	29,828		-33,594		-39,355	
<b>Net Revenue</b>	<b>₱197,492</b>		<b>₱207,100</b>		<b>₱193,994</b>	

Note: Values are in Million Pesos.

### (iii) Distribution Methods of the Products or Services

#### Power Generation Business

The AboitizPower's Generation Companies sell their capacities and energy through bilateral PSAs with private distribution utilities, electric cooperatives, RES, other large end-users, through ASPA with NGCP, and through the WESM, a co-optimized energy and reserves market. The majority of AboitizPower's Generation Companies have transmission service agreements with NGCP for transmission of electricity to the grid.

#### Distribution Utilities Business

Ancillary Services are necessary to help ensure a reliable and stable grid, which co-exist with the energy market or WESM. NGCP signs ASPAs with AS-certified generators to fulfill specific ancillary service requirements per grid. Currently, SN Aboitiz Power-Magat, SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet, TMI, TMO, TLI, APRI, Cebu Energy, and WMPC have ASPAs with NGCP. In the Luzon grid, the SN Aboitiz Power Group delivers regulating, contingency, and dispatchable reserves, blackstart service, and reactive power support through its Ambuklao, Binga, and Magat Plants. TMO, on the other hand, is located at the load center in Metro Manila and serves the necessary voltage support and dispatchable reserve. In addition, TLI's Pagbilao and APRI's Makban plants deliver contingency reserves and Reactive Power Support AS, respectively. In the Visayas, AboitizPower delivers Contingency Ancillary Service through Cebu Energy. TMI provides both contingency and dispatchable reserves requirements in Mindanao. As a development to the Ancillary Service Contracting Process, the DOE mandated that AS will now undergo Competitive Selection Process (CSP), similar to Energy CSP. DOE Department Circular No. DC 2021-10-0031 entitled "Prescribing the Policy for the Transparent and Efficient Procurement of Ancillary Services by the System Operator", details the provisions of the CSP which became effective on October 29, 2021. This is a welcome development for a more transparent and efficient process. AboitizPower actively participates in this process to fulfill the most-needed AS requirements across the nation.

In addition, the Hedcor Tudaya Hydro 2, Hedcor Irisan Hydro 1, Hedcor Sabangan, Hedcor Manolo Fortich 1 and 2, and Hedcor La Trinidad Hydro plants, all in commercial operations, have been approved for inclusion in the FIT system. Hedcor, Hedcor Tudaya, Hedcor Sabangan, and Hedcor Bukidnon, the companies that own and operate the foregoing plants, have entered into Renewable Energy Payment Agreement (REPA) with Transco, in its capacity as FIT-Allowance ("FIT-All") Administrator, for the collection and payment of the FIT.

In the absence of WESM in Mindanao, Tudaya Hydro 2, and Manolo Fortich Hydro 1 and 2 have entered into Renewable Energy Supply Agreements (RESAs) with their host distribution utilities or electric cooperatives.

AboitizPower's Distribution Utilities have exclusive distribution franchises in the areas where they operate. Each Distribution Utility has a distribution network consisting of a widespread network of predominantly overhead

lines and substations. Customers are classified according to voltage levels based on their electricity consumption and demand. Large industrial and commercial consumers receive electricity at distribution voltages of 13.8 kV, 23 kV, 34.5 kV, and 69 kV, while smaller industrial, commercial, and residential customers receive electricity at 240 volt (V) or 480 V.

With the exception of Malvar Enerzone, all of AboitizPower's Distribution Utilities have entered into transmission service contracts with NGCP for the use of NGCP's transmission facilities to receive power from PSALM to their respective independent power producers to their respective customers. All customers that connect to the Distribution Utilities' distribution lines are required to pay a tariff approved by ERC.

### **Retail Electricity Supply Business**

AboitizPower's wholly-owned RES entities, Adventenergy and Adventpower, have existing electricity supply agreements with both affiliate generation entities and non-affiliate suppliers to ensure continuous supply of power to their customers. Adventenergy and Adventpower maintain a portfolio of supply contracts from renewable and non-renewable sources to secure reliable and affordable electricity for their customers. These electricity supply contracts involve a mix of fixed rates and indexed electricity fees that are updated year on year to ensure that supply is maintained at competitive rates.

### **(iv) New Products/Services**

On March 1, 2024, AboitizPower, indirectly through its wholly-owned Subsidiary, Therma NatGas Power Inc. ("TNGP"), entered into an Investment Agreement with Meralco PowerGen Corporation (MGen) to acquire a 40% equity interest in Chromite Gas Holdings, Inc. (CGHI). With TNGP's investment, CGHI is 60% and 40% legally and beneficially owned by MGen and TNGP, respectively. On January 27, 2025, AboitizPower was informed that TNGP's co-investment with MGen and SMGP in SPPC, EERI, IPIEC has been completed. The transaction involved: a.) CGHI's acquisition of a 67% equity interest in SPPC, EERI and IPIEC, and b.) CGHI and SMGP joint acquisition of approximately 100% of Linseed Field Corporation, which operates the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminal in Batangas City.

Other than the ongoing Greenfield and/or rehabilitation projects undertaken by AboitizPower's Generation Companies, AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries do not have any other publicly announced new products or services as of February 28, 2025.

### **(v) Competition**

#### **Power Generation Business**

AboitizPower's power generation business is operating in an environment that is affected by competition, economic and seasonal changes that impacts demand, regulation, and global commodity price fluctuation.

Among the abovementioned influences, AboitizPower continues to face competition in both greenfield and brownfield opportunities. With the latest mandate on Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) and Green Energy Auction Program (GEAP), many competitors have started exploring and committing to increase their renewable energy sources.

Over the next three years, the majority of new supply is from variable renewable energy, with nearly 65% of it coming from the GEAP.

AboitizPower also believes that the Philippines' energy requirements will continue to grow as the country's economy develops, attracting new entrants both from demand and supply segments. With this opportunity, AboitizPower believes it is well-positioned to play a significant role in this growth, both in the renewable energy growth aspirations and baseload requirements of the country.

In particular, AboitizPower is expected to continue to face competition from leading multinationals such as TeAM Corporation, Electricity Generating Public Company Limited (EGCO), and Korea Electric Power Corporation, as well as power generation facilities owned or controlled by Filipino-owned companies such as

AC Energy, Alsons Power Group, DMCI Holdings, Inc., FDC Utilities, Inc., First Gen Corporation, MGen, and SMGP.

### **Retail Electricity Supply Business**

Based on ERC's Competitive Retail Electricity Market (CREM) Monthly Statistical Data as of December 2024, there are 55 RES companies and 29 Local RES companies participating in RCOA in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. AboitizPower has the largest market share at 29.30%, with a contracted capacity of 1,181.98 MW. The Meralco Group, through its local RES and affiliate RES companies, has the second-largest market share at 25.31%, with contracted capacity of 1,140.38 MW as of December 2024. The San Miguel Group has the third largest market share at 13.79%, with a contracted capacity of 709.75 MW.

The increase in the number of variable renewable power plants, the number of RES companies, volatile WESM prices, and sustained high coal prices have also increased the level of competition in the RCOA market. RES companies have resorted to both aggressive pricing and providing contractual concessions to customers in order to acquire more customers.

AboitizPower believes that its portfolio of supply, consisting of different types of energy sources with a mix of renewable and thermal sources, allows it to be flexible in both pricing and reliability of supply, thus enhancing its competitiveness and allowing it to become the market leader in 2024.

### **Distribution Utilities Business**

Each of AboitizPower's Distribution Utilities currently have franchises to distribute electricity in areas covered by its franchises.

## **(vi) Sources of Raw Materials and Supplies**

### **Power Generation Business**

The Generation Companies produce energy using the following fuel types based on attributable net selling capacity: 12.8% hydropower, 6.1% geothermal, 5.3% solar, 64.9% coal, and 10.9% oil. In 2024, renewable fuel sources comprised 24% of attributable net selling capacity, while thermal accounted for 76%.

AboitizPower currently manages and operates 22 hydropower plants that supply the country with over 607 MW of clean and renewable energy. As a leading hydropower operator in the Philippines, Hedcor helps communities and businesses sustainably reach a better and greener tomorrow through power generation that is least disruptive to the environment.

APRI's steam requirement for its geothermal power generation continues to be supplied by PGPC. The terms of the steam supply are governed by a Geothermal Resources Supply and Services Agreement. Under the agreement, the price of steam is based on 50% of the Marketing Clearing Prices starting September 26, 2021. Prior to this date, the price of steam was ultimately indexed to the Newcastle Coal Index and the Japanese Public Utilities coal price. APRI and PGPC signed a new agreement on August 24, 2018 under which PGPC will drill 12 new production wells with a minimum of 50 MW aggregated individual well capacity by 2023. This was completed in April 2023.

Oil-fired plants use heavy fuel oil and automotive diesel oil to generate electricity. WMPC sources heavy fuel oil from Northern Star Energy Corporation. Each of EAUC, CPPC, TMI, TMO, and TPVI secure its fuel oil requirements from Pilipinas Shell, Marine Fuels Philippines, Inc. and/or SL Harbor Bulk Terminal. The fuel prices under these agreements are pegged to the Mean of Platts Singapore index.

Both Coal-fired and Oil-fired power plants require automotive diesel oil during startup. These are all purchased from Chevron Philippines, Inc. under a term contract that are pegged to the Mean of Platts Singapore index.

TLI for Pagbilao Unit 3 and TVI have long-term coal supply contracts until 2025 for the majority of their annual requirements. Likewise, GNPD, GMEC, and Cebu Energy also have long-term coal supply agreements.

TLI for Pagbilao Units 1 and 2, and SPI are presently undergoing multiple testing of new coal supply sources with lower calorific value to improve fuel cost prices. Long-term contracts will be entered into within the year upon completion of said tests.

### Power Distribution Business

The rates at which the Distribution Utilities purchase electricity from affiliated Generation Companies are established pursuant to bilateral agreements. These agreements are executed after the relevant Generation Company has successfully bid for the right to enter into a PSA with a distribution utility. These agreements are entered into on an arms'-length basis, on commercially reasonable terms, and must be approved by the ERC. ERC's regulations currently restrict AboitizPower's Distribution Utilities from purchasing more than 50% of their electricity requirements from affiliated Generation Companies.

To address long-term power supply requirements, Davao Light and Cotabato Light entered into 25-year Power Supply Contracts (PSCs) with TSI for 100 MW and 5 MW, respectively, and started drawing their contracted capacity in September 2015. In June 2016, Davao Light and TSI filed a Joint Manifestation with ERC stating that they agreed to supplement and modify their supply contract to 108 MW.

To meet the Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) requirement, Davao Light entered into a ten-year 55 MW PSA with Hedcor Sibulan from 2022 to 2032. Davao Light also renewed its CSEE with PSALM for a period of three years from 2023 to 2025 for 15 MW. To cover its peak demand requirement for 2023 to 2026, Davao Light entered into a three-year PSA with TMI for a 50 MW supply. Davao Light also entered into a five-year non-firm load following the PSA, on an as-available as-needed basis, with FDC Misamis Power Corporation to cater to replacement power requirements in times of outages from 2023 to 2028.

To address long-term power supply requirements, Visayan Electric entered into a 25-year Electric Power Purchase Agreement (EPPA) with Cebu Energy in October 2009 for the supply of 105 MW. In December 2010, Visayan Electric signed a five-year PSA with GCGI for the supply of 60 MW at 100% load factor which was extended for another ten years in October 2014. Visayan Electric also has a 15-year PSA with TVI for the supply of 150 MW beginning 2018.

In 2021, Subic Enerzone conducted a CSP to reduce its WESM exposure. Masinloc Power Partners Co. Ltd. (MPPCL) won the 10MW PSA starting December 26, 2021. Similarly, Lima Enerzone conducted its own CSP in 2021 as replacement to its expiring contract. TLI won the contract at 7 MW for five years starting in May 2021. Malvar Enerzone sources its power supply from WESM to meet the ecozone's power requirements until its electricity demand is stable.

The provisions of the Distribution Utilities' PPAs are governed by ERC regulations. The main provisions of each contract relate to the amount of electricity purchased, the price, including adjustments for various factors such as inflation indexes, and the duration of the contract. Distribution Utilities also enter into PSAs with various generation companies.

### Transmission Charges

AboitizPower's Distribution Utilities have existing Transmission Service Agreements (TSAs) with the NGCP for the use of the latter's transmission facilities in the distribution of electric power from the Grid to its customers, which are valid until the dates specified below:

Distribution Utility	Valid until
Lima Enerzone	July 25, 2027
Cotabato Light	August 25, 2028
SFELAPCO	December 25, 2028
Davao Light	January 25, 2029
Visayan Electric	January 25, 2029

Distribution Utility	Valid until
Mactan Enerzone	March 25, 2025*
Balamban Enerzone	March 25, 2025*
Malvar Enerzone	December 25, 2025

\*Prior to the expiry of their TSAs, Mactan Enerzone and Balamban Enerzone have already applied and submitted the requirements for renewal.

The Distribution Utilities have negotiated agreements with the NGCP in connection with the security deposit to secure their obligations to the NGCP under the TSAs.

## (vii) Major Customers

### Power Generation Business

As of December 31, 2024, out of the total electricity sold by AboitizPower's Generation Companies, approximately 77% was covered by bilateral contracts with, among others, private distribution utilities, electric cooperatives, and industrial and commercial companies. The remaining, approximately 23%, was sold by the Generation Companies through the WESM, a co-optimized energy and reserves market.

### Retail Electricity Supply Business

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower's RES business has approximately 530 Contestable Customers under RCOA and seven end-users under GEOP with active contracts. These customers come from a wide number of industries, including property development, meat processing, semiconductors, steel, and cement. AboitizPower thus believes that this diversity will insulate its RES business from downturns in any one industry.

### Power Distribution Utilities

AboitizPower's Distribution Utilities have wide and diverse customer bases. As such, AboitizPower believes that loss of any one customer is not expected to have a material adverse impact on the Company. The Distribution Utilities' customers are categorized into four principal categories:

- (a) *Industrial customers.* Industrial customers generally consist of large-scale consumers of electricity within a franchise area, such as factories, plantations, and shopping malls;
- (b) *Residential customers.* Residential customers are those who are supplied electricity for use in a structure utilized for residential purposes;
- (c) *Commercial customers.* Commercial customers include service-oriented businesses, universities, and hospitals; and
- (d) *Other customers.* Customers not falling under any of the above categories.

Government accounts for various government offices and facilities are categorized as either commercial or industrial depending on their load. Each Distribution Utility monitors government accounts separately and further classifies them to local government accounts, national government accounts, or special government accounts like military camps. Streetlights have a different rate category and are thus monitored independently.

## (viii) Transactions with and/or Dependence on Related Parties

AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries (the "Group"), in their regular conduct of business, have entered into transactions with Associates and other related parties principally consisting of professional and technical services, power sales and purchases, advances, various guarantees, construction contracts, aviation services, and rental fees. These are made on an arm's-length basis as of the time of the transactions.

Details of the significant account balances of the foregoing related party transactions of the Group can be found in the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company.

## (ix) Patents, Copyrights, Franchises

AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries have secured all material permits required to operate its businesses. These are further discussed below.

### Power Generation Business

Power generation is not considered a public utility operation under RA No. 9136 or the Electric Power Industry Act of 2001 (EPIRA). Thus, a franchise is not needed to engage for generation companies in the business of power generation. Nonetheless, no person or entity may engage in the generation of electricity unless such person or entity has secured a COC from the ERC to operate a generation facility and has complied with the standards, requirements, and other terms and conditions set forth in the said COC.

In its operations, a Generation Company is required to comply with technical, financial and environmental standards. Further, a Generation Company shall ensure that facilities connected to the grid meet the technical design and operation criteria of the Philippine Grid Code, Philippine Distribution Code, and Philippine Electrical Code.

For IPPAs such as TLI, the COCs issued to the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) of the relevant generation facilities are deemed issued in favor of the IPPAs. As such, the IPPAs are also bound to comply with the provisions of the Philippine Grid Code, Philippine Distribution Code, WESM rules, and applicable rules and regulations of ERC.

AboitizPower's HEPPs are required to obtain a water permit from NWRB for the water flow used to run their respective hydroelectric facilities. The permit specifies the source of the water, the allowable water volume, and the terms and conditions of its use. The water permit continues to be valid as long as the water is beneficially used.

Cotabato Light has its own generation facilities and is required under the EPIRA to obtain a COC. Davao Light's generation facility was decommissioned last November 26, 2018.

The Generation Companies and Cotabato Light, a Distribution Utility, possess COCs for their power generation plants, details of which are enumerated in the attached **Annex "B"**.

AboitizPower, its Subsidiaries, and Affiliates are in various stages of development of several projects. Some of these projects have been awarded renewable energy service contracts by DOE.

### Distribution Business

Under the EPIRA, the business of electricity distribution is a regulated public utility business that requires a franchise that can be granted only by Congress. In addition to the legislative franchise, a CPCN from ERC is also required to operate as a public utility. However, distribution utilities operating within economic zones are not required to obtain a franchise from Congress, but must be duly registered with PEZA in order to operate within the economic zone.

All distribution utilities are required to submit to ERC a statement of their compliance with the technical specifications prescribed in the Philippine Distribution Code, which provides the rules and regulations for the operation and maintenance of distribution systems, and the performance standards set out in the implementing rules of the EPIRA.

Shown below are the respective expiration periods of the Distribution Utilities' legislative franchises:

Distribution Utility	Franchise	Term	Expiry
Visayan Electric	RA No. 9339	25 years from effectivity of RA No. 9339. RA No. 9339 was approved on Sept. 1, 2005.	Valid until September 24, 2030

Distribution Utility	Franchise	Term	Expiry
	ERC Certificate No. CPCN-09-01 (ERC Decision dated January 26, 2009, ERC Case No. 2008-095 MC).	25 years, or from September 24, 2005 to September 24, 2030	
Davao Light	RA No. 8960	25 years from effectivity of RA No. 8960, or from September 7, 2000	September 7, 2025
	ERC CPCN Decision dated February 26, 2002, ERC Case No. 2001-792	25 years, or from September 7, 2000 to September 7, 2025	
	RA No. 11515	25 years from expiration of the term granted under RA No. 8960, or from September 7, 2025 to September 7, 2050 (Lapsed into law on December 26, 2020)	Valid until September 7, 2050
Cotabato Light	RA No. 10637	25 years from the effectivity of RA No. 10637, as amended. RA No. 10637 was approved on June 16, 2014.	Valid until June 16, 2039
	ERC Certificate No. CPCN-14-001 (ERC Decision dated December 9, 2019, ERC Case No. 2013-063 MC)	25 years, or from June 17, 2014 or until June 16, 2039	
SFELAPCO	RA No. 9967	25 years from effectivity of RA No. 9967 (Lapsed into law on February 6, 2010)	Valid until March 23, 2035
	ERC Certificate No. CPCN-10-01 (ERC Decision dated August 31, 2010, ERC Case No. 2010-029 MC)	25 years, or from March 24, 2010 to March 23, 2035	
Subic Enerzone	Distribution Management Service Agreement (DMSA) between Subic Enerzone and Joint Venture of AEV-Davao Light	Notarized on May 15, 2003. Term of the DMSA is 25 years.	Valid until May 15, 2028

Mactan Enerzone, Balamban Enerzone, Lima Enerzone, and Malvar Enerzone which operate the power distribution utilities in MEPZ II, WCIP, LTC, and LISP IV respectively, are duly registered with PEZA as Ecozone Utilities Enterprises.

### Retail Electricity Supply Business

Like power generation, the retail electricity supply business is not considered a public utility operation under EPIRA. However, it is considered a business affected with public interest. As such, the EPIRA requires all suppliers of electricity to end-users in the contestable market, other than distribution utilities within their franchise areas, to obtain a license from ERC. With the implementation of RCOA in 2013, AboitizPower's RES Subsidiaries and Generation Companies with RES business segments, Adventpower, Adventenergy, APRI, SN Aboitiz Power – Magat, SN Aboitiz Power – RES, Prism Energy, and TLI, have all obtained separate licenses to act as RES.

### Trademarks


AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries own, or have pending applications for the registration of, intellectual property rights for various trademarks associated with their corporate names and logos. The following table sets out information regarding the trademark applications the Company and its Subsidiaries have filed with the Philippine Intellectual Property Office (Philippine IPO), and their pending trademark applications abroad.



## Philippine IPO

Trademarks/ Description	Owner	Registration No./ Date Issued	Status
"A Better Future" word mark (Class Nos. 39, 40 and 42)	Aboitiz Power Corporation	4-2010-004383/ November 11, 2010  Trademark was renewed on November 11, 2020.	Registered
"Better Solutions" word mark (Class Nos. 39, 40 and 42)	Aboitiz Power Corporation	4-2010-004384/ November 11, 2010  Trademark was renewed on November 11, 2020.	Registered
"AboitizPower" word mark (Class Nos. 39, 40 and 42)	Aboitiz Power Corporation	4-2010-004385/ November 11, 2010  Trademark was renewed on November 11, 2020.	Registered
"AboitizPower Spiral and Device" device mark with color claim (Class Nos. 39, 40 and 42)	Aboitiz Power Corporation	4-2010-004380/ February 10, 2011  Trademark was renewed on February 10, 2021.	Registered
"Cleanergy" word mark (Class No. 40)	Aboitiz Power Corporation	4-2001-007900/ January 13, 2006  Trademark was renewed on January 13, 2016.	Registered
"Cleanergy" word mark (Class Nos. 39 and 42)	Aboitiz Power Corporation	4-2019-000850/ June 9, 2019	Registered
"Cleanergy Get It and Device" device mark with color claim (Class Nos. 39, 40 and 42)	Aboitiz Power Corporation	4-2010-004381/ November 11, 2010  Trademark was renewed on November 11, 2020.	Registered
"Cleanergy Got It and Device" device mark (Class Nos. 39, 40 and 42)	Aboitiz Power Corporation	4-2010-004382/ November 11, 2010  Trademark was renewed on November 11, 2020.	Registered
"AboitizPower and Device" device mark with color claim (Class Nos. 39, 40 and 42)	Aboitiz Power Corporation	4-2010-004379/ February 10, 2011  Trademark was renewed on February 10, 2021.	Registered
Subic EnerZone Corporation and Logo trademark (Class No. 39)	Subic EnerZone Corporation	4-2006-007306/ August 20, 2007  Trademark was renewed on August 20, 2017.	Registered
Subic EnerZone Corporation and Logo Word mark and device (Class No. 39)	Subic EnerZone Corporation	4-2006-007305/ August 20, 2007  Trademark was renewed on August 20, 2017.	Registered
"Subic EnerZone Corporation" word mark (Class No. 39)	Subic EnerZone Corporation	4-2006-007304/ June 4, 2007  Trademark was renewed on June 4, 2017.	Registered
"Cotabato Light" Logo (Class No. 39)	Cotabato Light and Power Corporation	4-2019-502915/ October 20, 2019	Registered
"Davao Light" Logo (Class No. 39)	Davao Light and Power Corporation	4-2019-502917/ October 20, 2019	Registered
"Balamban Enerzone" Logo (Class No. 39)	Balamban Enerzone Corporation	4-2019-502910/ February 10, 2020	Registered
"Mactan Enerzone" Logo (Class No. 39)	Mactan Enerzone Corporation	4-2019-502911/ February 20, 2020	Registered



Trademarks/ Description	Owner	Registration No./ Date Issued	Status
"Lima Enerzone" Logo (Class No. 39)	Lima Enerzone Corporation	4-2019-502912/ February 10, 2020	Registered
"Malvar Enerzone" Logo (Class No. 39)	Malvar Enerzone Corporation	4-2019-502913/ February 10, 2020	Registered
"Subic Enerzone" Logo (Class No. 39)	Subic Enerzone Corporation	4-2019-502914/ October 20, 2019	Registered
"Visayan Electric" Logo (Class No. 39)	Visayan Electric Company, Inc.	4-2019-015288/ December 29, 2019	Registered
"MORE" Logo (Class 35)	Manila-Oslo Renewable Enterprise, Inc.	4-2018-00018077/February 21, 2019	Registered
"SN ABOITIZ POWER" Logo GROUP (Class 35 & 40)	Manila-Oslo Renewable Enterprise, Inc., SN Aboitiz Power-Magat, Inc., and SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet, Inc.	4-2018-00018076/ February 5, 2019	Registered
"SN ABOITIZ POWER-BENGUET, INC." Logo	SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet, Inc.	4-2014-00005209/ December 29, 2016	Registered
"SNAP ABOITIZ POWER-MAGAT, INC." Logo	SN Aboitiz Power-Magat, Inc.	4-2014-00005208/ March 9, 2017	Registered
 Logo	SN Aboitiz Power-Magat, Inc.	4-2017-00018969/ June 7, 2018	Registered

#### International Trademarks (Non-Madrid Protocol)

AboitizPower has the following registered international trademarks:

Trademarks	Country of Application
Cleanergy	Indonesia
AboitizPower	Myanmar
Aboitiz Power and Device	Myanmar
Cleanergy	Myanmar
Cleanergy Get It	Myanmar
Cleanergy Got It	Myanmar
AboitizPower (class 39, 40, 42)	Malaysia
AboitizPower Device (class 39, 40, 42)	Malaysia
Cleanergy (class 39, 40, 42)	Malaysia
Cleanergy Got It Device (class 39, 40, 42)	Malaysia
Cleanergy Get it Device	Malaysia

#### International Trademarks Application (Madrid Protocol)

AboitizPower has the following registered international trademarks from applications under the Madrid Protocol:

Trademarks	Country of Application
AboitizPower Word Mark (Class Nos. 39, 40, 42)	Indonesia
AboitizPower A Better Future (Class Nos. 39, 40, 42)	Vietnam
AboitizPower A Better Future (Class Nos. 39, 40, 42)	Indonesia
Cleanergy Word Mark (Class Nos. 39, 40, 42)	Vietnam
Cleanergy Word Mark (Class Nos. 39, 40, 42)	Indonesia
Cleanergy Get It Device (Class Nos. 39, 40, 42)	Vietnam
Cleanergy Get It Device (Class Nos. 39, 40, 42)	Indonesia
Cleanergy Got It Device (Class Nos. 39, 40, 42)	World Intellectual Property Office
Cleanergy Got It Device (Class Nos. 39, 40, 42)	Vietnam
Cleanergy Got It Device (Class Nos. 39, 40, 42)	Indonesia

AboitizPower also has the following pending international trademark applications under the Madrid Protocol:

Trademarks	Country of Application
AboitizPower Word Mark (Class Nos. 39, 40, 42)	Vietnam
AboitizPower Device (Class Nos. 39, 40, 42)	Vietnam
AboitizPower Device (Class Nos. 39, 40, 42)	Indonesia

#### (x) Government Approvals

The discussion on the need for any government approval for any principal products or services of the Company and its Subsidiaries, including COCs obtained by the Generation Companies and franchises obtained by the Distribution Utilities, is included in item (ix) Patents, Copyrights and Franchises.

#### (xi) Effect of Existing or Probable Government Regulations on the Business

AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries are subject to the laws generally applicable to all Philippine corporations, such as corporation law, securities law, tax laws, and the Local Government Code. All Philippine corporations are also subject to labor laws and social legislation, including RA No. 11199 or the Social Security Act of 2018, RA No. 10606 or the National Health Insurance Act of 2013, RA No. 11223 or the Universal Health Care Act, RA No. 9679 or the Home Development Mutual Fund Law of 2009, The Philippine Labor Code and its implementing rules, and other labor-related laws, regulations, and Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) mandated work-related programs.

The Aboitiz Group closely monitors its compliance with the laws and government regulations affecting its businesses.

##### 1. Ease of Paying Taxes Act (EOPT Act)

RA No. 11976, otherwise known as the Ease of Paying Taxes (“EOPT”) Act, was signed into law by President Ferdinand Romualdez Marcos, Jr. on January 5, 2024 and took effect on January 22, 2024. The law introduced significant amendments to the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997 (the “Tax Code”) in order to modernize and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Philippine tax administration and strengthen taxpayer rights.

The salient features of the EOPT Act include:

- (a) Classification of taxpayers into micro, small, medium, and large according to their gross sales;
- (b) Filing of returns and payment of internal revenue taxes through electronic or manual means such as authorized agent banks, Revenue District Office (through its Revenue Collection Officers), or authorized software providers;
- (c) Repeal of Section 34(K) of the Tax Code, which provided that expenses not subjected to the appropriate withholding taxes will be disallowed as deduction;
- (d) Section 58 of the Tax Code on taxes withheld at source now includes a provision that the obligation to deduct and withhold taxes arises at the time the income has been made “payable”. Previously, the

- obligation to withhold arises at the time when an expense has been paid, payable or accrued, whichever comes first, pursuant to Revenue Regulations No. 02-98, as amended;
- (e) Harmonizing the rules on the VAT treatment of sales of goods and services, thereby requiring sales invoice for both;
  - (f) Ensuring availability of registration facilities to taxpayers not residing in the country;
  - (g) Removal of “business style” in the invoice requirements;
  - (h) Increase in the threshold for the mandatory issuance of receipts for each sale and transfer of goods and services from ₱100 to ₱500;
  - (i) Fixing the period for preservation of books of accounts at five years; and
  - (j) Classification of Value Added Tax (VAT) refund claims into low-, medium-, and high-risk claims which are based on the amount of VAT refund claim, tax compliance history, and frequency of filing of VAT refund claims, among others.

Due to the standardization of VAT rules for sales of goods and services as mentioned in subparagraph (e) above, service providers are required to pay and remit VAT to the BIR at the time their invoice is issued to their customers. This creates a risk to said taxpayers since they might not be able to recover from non-paying customers. To mitigate the risk, the EOPT Act has introduced specific safeguards, i.e.:

- (a) A provision for clawback, which clearly states that output VAT on uncollected receivables may be deducted on the next quarter after the lapse of the agreed upon period to pay; and
- (b) A clear determination that gross sales, forming the VAT base, shall exclude pass-thru charges or those earmarked for payment to third parties, and reimbursements.

## **2. Real Property Valuation and Assessment Reform Act (RPVARA)**

RA No. 12001, otherwise known as the Real Property Valuation and Assessment Reform Act (“RPVARA”), was enacted on June 13, 2024 and became effective on July 3, 2024. It aims to promote the development of a just, equitable, and efficient real property valuation system, and broaden the tax base used for property and property-related taxes of the national and local governments.

Among the salient features of RPVARA include:

- (a) Establishing and maintaining standards based on Philippine Valuation Standards (PVS) to govern the valuation of real properties in the country;
- (b) Adopting market value as the single property valuation base for the assessment of real property-related taxes, and for the valuation of real property for various transactions by all government agencies (i.e., elimination of different valuations being used by government offices); and
- (c) Providing a comprehensive and up-to-date electronic database of all real property transactions.

In addition, RPVARA provides to real property owners an option to avail of tax amnesty for the penalties, surcharges, and interests from all unpaid real property taxes. Such amnesty may be availed of by the delinquent property owner within two years from its effectivity, or until July 3, 2026.

On December 10, 2024, the Department of Finance approved the implementing rules and regulations of RPVARA.

## **3. Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises to Maximize Opportunities for Reinvigorating the Economy (CREATE MORE) Act**

RA No. 12066, otherwise known as the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives for Enterprises to Maximize Opportunities for Reinvigorating the Economy (“CREATE MORE”) Act, was signed into law on November 8, 2024 and took effect on November 28, 2024. The law introduced several key enhancements to the Philippines’ tax incentive framework with the objective of building on the earlier enacted CREATE Act, generate more jobs and spur economic growth, and attract both domestic and foreign investments by making the Philippines more globally competitive and investment-friendly.

The salient features of the CREATE MORE Act are as follows:

- (a) Reduces the corporate income tax rate of registered business enterprises (RBE) under the Enhanced Deduction Regime to 20%;
- (b) Introduces additional deductions for RBEs under the Enhanced Deduction Regime;
- (c) Extends the coverage of 5% Special Corporate Income Tax benefit to cover all national and local taxes, including local fees and charges;
- (d) Simplifies local taxation by giving an option to LGU to impose local taxes on RBEs up to maximum rate of 2% of gross income which shall be in lieu of all local taxes, fees, and charges;
- (e) Addresses ambiguities in the VAT provisions under the CREATE Act, specifying the goods and services eligible for VAT exemptions and zero-rating – i.e., relaxed the rule in order to be entitled from “directly and exclusively used” to “directly attributable” to the registered project or activity;
- (f) Extends the entitlement period to tax incentives granted to RBEs;
- (g) Introduces special provisions for high-value domestic market enterprises (HVDMEs), defined as those (i) with investment capital exceeding ₱15 bn and are engaged in sectors considered import-substituting, or (ii) with export sales in the immediately preceding year of at least USD100 Million or equivalent in acceptable foreign currency; and
- (h) Clarifies that RBEs granted incentives prior to CREATE Act (“Pre-CREATE RBEs”) may continue to avail of the same until December 31, 2034.

In view of the relaxation of the rule to qualify for VAT exemption on importation and VAT zero-rating on local purchases, as well as the express clarification of Pre-CREATE RBEs’ continuing entitlement to its non-income tax incentives during the transitory period, the subsidiaries which were registered both prior to and during the effectivity of the CREATE Act will benefit in the form of tax savings, since its expenses that are incidental to and reasonably necessary for the registered project/activity of the RBE shall be entitled to the aforementioned non-income tax incentives.

#### 4. Revised Corporation Code

The Revised Corporation Code was signed into law on February 20, 2019 and took effect on February 23, 2019. Among the salient features of the Revised Corporation Code are: allowing the perpetual existence of corporations; requiring corporations vested with public interest to submit to its shareholders and to the SEC an annual report of the total compensation of each of its directors or trustees; and, allowing stockholders to vote in the election of directors or trustees, or in shareholders meetings, through remote communication or *in absentia*, among others.

#### 5. The Philippine Competition Act

On March 1, 2024, the PCC announced the new thresholds for the notification requirement as follows:

Test	New Threshold (effective March 1, 2024)
Size of Party Test	₱7.8 bn
Size of Transaction Test	₱3.2 bn

This means that if the value of the assets or revenues of the Ultimate Parent Entity (UPE) of at least one of the parties exceeds ₱7.8 bn and the value of the assets or revenues of the acquired, target, or merged entity exceeds ₱3.2 bn, then the parties must notify the PCC of the transaction, provided that the other requirements under the Philippine Competition Act (PCA) are met.

#### 6. Amended Foreign Investments Act of 1991 (Amended FIA)

On March 2, 2022, former President Duterte signed into law RA No 11647, “An Act Promoting Foreign Investments, Thereby Amending Republic Act 7042 Otherwise Known as the Foreign Investments Act of 1991, as Amended and For Other Purposes.” (the “Amended FIA”). The law aims to attract foreign investments in activities which contribute to sustainable economic growth, global competitiveness, employment creation, technical advancement, and countrywide development.

Under this law, foreign nationals are now allowed to engage in a domestic market enterprise with a minimum capital requirement of US\$100,000.00 provided that the enterprise: (a) utilizes advanced technology as determined by the Department of Science and Technology; (b) was endorsed as a start-up or start-up enabler under RA No. 11337 or the Innovating Startup Act; or (3) is composed of a majority of Filipino employees, which shall not be less than 15. Other salient features of the Amended FIA include: (a) a required understudy or skills development program by registered foreign enterprises to ensure skills and technology transfer to Filipinos; (b) allowing 100% foreign investment in a domestic enterprise unless participation of foreigners is limited to a smaller percentage; and (c) allowing 100% foreign investment in an export enterprise provided that the products or services do not fall under the Foreign Investments Negative List.

Pursuant to the FIA, as amended, the Twelfth Regular Foreign Investment Negative List was promulgated on June 27, 2022 (the “Negative List”). This Negative List enumerates industries and activities which have foreign ownership limitations under the FIA and other existing laws. Nationalized activities include, among others, exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources, operation of public utilities, and land ownership.

## **7. Data Privacy Act of 2012**

Republic Act No. 10173 or the Data Privacy Act of 2012 is a comprehensive and strict privacy legislation aimed to protect the fundamental human right of privacy by: (i) protecting the privacy of individuals while ensuring free flow of information for a legitimate purpose; (ii) regulating the collection, recording, organization, storage, updating or modification, retrieval, consultation, use, consolidation, blocking, erasure, or destruction of personal data; and (iii) ensuring that the country complies with international standards set for data protection through the National Privacy Commission.

The law’s Implementing Rules and Regulations (“IRR”) took effect on September 9, 2016, requiring all organizations to comply with the following: (i) appointment of a Data Protection Officer (DPO); (ii) conduct of a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA), particularly for high-risk data processing activities; (iii) adoption of a privacy management program and privacy policy; (iv) implement privacy and data protection measures; and (v) establish a breach reporting procedure. In addition, companies with at least 250 employees or those processing sensitive personal information of at least 1,000 individuals are required to register their data processing systems with the National Privacy Commission.

In 2017, AboitizPower launched its Data Privacy Compliance Program, aligning it with the Information Security Management System (ISMS) across the Aboitiz Group. This initiative included the development and implementation of data privacy policies, manuals, supporting guidelines, and procedures., ensuring a structure and standardized approach to data protection.

To strengthen privacy awareness and education, AboitizPower and its Business Units have established a strong foundation in data privacy principles through various learning initiatives. These include E-Learning modules, quizzes, Quarterly PDBlitz campaigns, upskilling sessions, and data breach management exercises, all designed to assess and enhance the company’s readiness to respond to actual incidents.

In 2020, AboitizPower introduced the 1AP Incident Management process, providing a standardized governance framework across its Business Units. This process ensures a consistent approach to incident notification, assessment, resolution, verification, evidence handling, post-event investigation, business recovery, and incident wrap-up. Among the various incident types covered, information security and data privacy breaches remain a key focus.

In 2023, AboitizPower and certain affiliates and subsidiaries of AEV executed an Omnibus Data Sharing Agreement (ODSA) to facilitate the free flow of information across different business units following the regulatory framework. This agreement establishes adequate safeguards for data privacy and security, ensuring that data sharing activities uphold the rights of data subjects while serving legitimate business purposes.

To enhance regulatory compliance, efficiency, and privacy risk management, AboitizPower developed a semi-automated Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) template in 2024, replacing the manual process used for the past five years. This innovation fosters a more transparent and accountable data privacy culture within the organization by streamlining privacy assessments and improving usability.

AboitizPower continues to strengthen business continuity resilience, particularly in personal data protection and data breach management. Notably, the Company has improved its compliance score on the NPC's 32-Point Data Privacy Compliance Checklist, increasing from 94% in 2023 to 96% in 2024.

AboitizPower's commitment to data privacy governance has been recognized globally. In the 2024 S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA), the Company advanced to seventh place worldwide due to significant improvements in data protection governance. Additionally, AboitizPower's privacy protection was ranked fifth among rated companies in Asia Pacific, underscoring its leadership in data privacy and security.

## 8. Labor Laws

The Philippine Labor Code and other statutory enactments provide the minimum benefits that employers must grant to their employees, which include certain social security benefits, such as benefits mandated by the Social Security Act of 1997 (RA No. 8282), the National Health Insurance Act of 1995 (RA No. 7875), as amended, and the Home Development Fund Law of 2009 (RA No. 9679). On the other hand, the Occupational Safety and Health Law (RA No. 11058) reinforces the existing Occupational Safety and Health Standards, which sets out, among others, the guidelines applicable to different establishments intended for the protection of every working man against the dangers of injury, sickness or death through safe and healthful working conditions.

The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) is the Philippine government agency mandated to implement policies, programs and services, and serves as the policy-coordinating arm of the executive branch in the field of labor and employment. The DOLE has exclusive authority in the administration and enforcement of labor and employment laws, such as the Labor Code of the Philippines and the Occupational Safety and Health Law and Standards, and such other laws as specifically assigned to it or to the Secretary of the DOLE.

### (a) Social Security System, PhilHealth and the Pag-IBIG Fund

An employer or any person who uses the services of another person in business, trade, industry, or any undertaking is required under the Social Security Act of 2018 (RA No. 11199) to ensure coverage of employees following procedures set out by the law and the Social Security System ("SSS"). Under the said law, an employer must deduct from its employees their monthly contributions in an amount corresponding to his salary, wage, compensation or earnings during the month in accordance with the monthly salary credits, the schedule and the rate of contributions as may be determined and fixed by the Social Security Commission, pay its share of contribution and remit these to the SSS within a period set by law and/or SSS regulations. This enables the employees or their dependents to claim their pension, death benefits, permanent disability benefits, funeral benefits, sickness benefits and maternity-leave benefits. On December 19, 2024, the SSS issued Circular No. 2024-006 which increased the mandatory contribution rate from 14% in 2024 to 15% in 2025. The minimum Monthly Salary Credit ("MSC") has likewise been increased to Five Thousand Pesos (₱5,000.00) and the maximum MSC has been increased to Thirty-Five Thousand Pesos (₱35,000.00).

Employers are likewise required to ensure enrolment of its employees in a National Health Insurance Program administered by the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation, a government corporation attached to the Department of Health tasked with ensuring sustainable, affordable, and progressive social health insurance pursuant to the provisions of RA No. 10606, the National Health Insurance Act of 2013.

On February 20, 2019, the Universal Health Care Act (RA No. 11223), was enacted, which amended certain provisions of the National Health Insurance Act of 2013. Under the said law, all Filipino citizens are now automatically enrolled into the National Health Program. However, membership is classified into two types, direct contributors and indirect contributors. Direct contributors refer to those who have the capacity to pay premiums, are gainfully employed and are bound by an employer-employee relationship, or are self-earning, professional practitioners, migrant workers, including their qualified dependents, and lifetime members. On the other hand, indirect contributors refer to all others not included as direct contributors, as well as their qualified dependents, whose premium shall be subsidized by the national government including those who are subsidized as a result of special laws. Every member is also granted immediate eligibility for health benefit package under the program.



Under the Home Development Mutual Fund Law of 2009 (RA No. 9679), all employees who are covered by SSS must also be registered with and covered by the Home Development Mutual Fund (HDMF, more commonly referred to as the “Pag-IBIG Fund”). It is a national savings program as well as a fund to provide for affordable shelter financing to Filipino workers. Except for foreign expatriates, coverage under the HDMF is compulsory for all SSS members and their employers. Under the law, an employer must deduct and withhold 2% of the employee’s monthly compensation, up to a maximum of ₱5,000.00, and likewise make a counterpart contribution of 2% of the employee’s monthly compensation, and remit the contributions to the HDMF.

(b) The Labor Code

The Philippine Labor Code provides that, in the absence of a retirement plan provided by their employers, private-sector employees who have reached 60 years of age or more, but not beyond 65 years of age, the compulsory retirement age for private-sector employees without a retirement plan, and who have rendered at least five years of service in an establishment, may retire and receive a minimum retirement pay equivalent to one-half month’s salary for every year of service, with a fraction of at least six months being considered as one whole year. For the purpose of computing the retirement pay, “one-half month’s salary” shall include all of the following: fifteen days’ salary based on the latest salary rate; in addition, one-twelfth of the thirteenth month pay and the cash equivalent of five days of service incentive leave pay. Other benefits may be included in the computation of the retirement pay upon agreement of the employer and the employee or if provided in a collective bargaining agreement.

(c) Occupational Safety and Health Law

The Occupational Safety and Health Law (RA No. 11058) was signed into law on August 17, 2018. It applies to all private establishments alike, requiring them, among others, to furnish workers with a place of employment free from hazardous conditions causing or are likely to cause death, illness, or physical harm, and to comply with the Occupational Safety and Health standards, including training, medical examination and the necessary protective and safety devices, such as personal protective equipment.

*Other Labor-Related Laws and Regulations*

(d) Contracting and Subcontracting

The Labor Code recognizes subcontracting arrangements, whereby a principal puts out or farms out with a contractor the performance or completion of a specific job, work or service within a definite or predetermined period, regardless of whether such job, work or service is to be performed or completed within or outside the premises of the principal. Such arrangements involve a “trilateral relationship” among: (i) the principal who decides to farm out a job, work or service to a contractor; (ii) the contractor who has the capacity to independently undertake the performance of the job, work, or service; and (iii) the contractual workers engaged by the contractor to accomplish the job, work, or service.

The DOLE, through its Department Order No. 174, Series of 2017, regulates subcontracting arrangements by requiring, among others, the registration of contractors with the Regional Office of the DOLE where it principally operates.

(e) DOLE Mandated Work-Related Programs

Under the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act (RA No. 9165), a national drug abuse prevention program implemented by the DOLE must be adopted by private companies with ten or more employees. For this purpose, employers must adopt and establish company policies and programs against drug use in the workplace in close consultation and coordination with the DOLE, labor and employer organizations, human resource development managers and other such private sector organizations. DOLE Department Order No. 53-03 sets out the guidelines for the implementation of Drug-Free Workplace policies and programs for the private sector.



The employer or the head of the work-related, educational or training environment or institution, also has the duty to prevent or deter the commission of acts of sexual harassment and to provide the procedures for the resolution, settlement or prosecution of such cases in accordance with the Anti-Sexual Harassment Act (RA No. 7877), which was signed into law on February 14, 1995, and the Safe Spaces Act (RA No. 9165), which was signed into law on April 17, 2019. Included among the duties of an employer is the creation of an internal Committee on Decorum and Investigation to increase understanding and prevent incidents of sexual harassment.

Moreover, DOLE Department Order No. 102-10 requires all private workplaces to have a policy on HIV and AIDS and to implement a workplace program in accordance with the Philippines AIDS Prevention and Control Act (RA No. 8504). The workplace policies aim to manage sensitive issues, such as confidentiality of medical information and continuation of employment for HIV-positive staff, and to avoid the discrimination of any employee due to HIV/AIDS. Any HIV/AIDS-related information of workers should be kept strictly confidential and kept only on medical files, whereby access to it is strictly limited to medical personnel.

All private workplaces are also required to establish policies and programs on solo parenting, Hepatitis B, and tuberculosis prevention and control. In line with the Mental Health Act (RA No. 11036), employers are further required to develop policies and programs on mental health in the workplace designed to: raise awareness on mental health issues, correct the stigma and discrimination associated with mental health conditions, identify and provide support for individuals at risk, and facilitate access to treatment and psychosocial support.

All private workplaces are also required to update their respective Telecommuting Guidelines and Consent Form, whenever applicable, in accordance with the revised implementing rules and regulations of Telecommuting Act (DOLE D.O. 237-22).

Moreover, Labor Advisory No. 20-2023 requires private companies and their employees to implement a Cancer Prevention and Control in the Workplace Policy and Program. This program encompasses various elements, including prevention measures, access to screening, diagnosis, and treatment, support for employees; return to work, compensation and social policies, and the promotion of a safe and healthy lifestyle, which includes considerations for mental and social well-being.

### ***Policies and Regulations Relating to the Power Industry***

#### **1. WESM in Mindanao**

On January 26, 2023, the DOE posted an Advisory confirming that the Commercial Operation Date of WESM in the Mindanao grid commenced on January 26, 2023. This was also the date planned under Department Circular No. DC2022-12-039.

#### **2. Independent Market Operator**

On October 22, 2020, the DOE promulgated Department Circular No. DC2020-10-0021, which adopted amendments to the WESM Rules for the implementation of an Independent Market Operator.

#### **3. Implementation of the Performance-based Rating-setting Regulation (PBR)**

In June 2019, the ERC posted for comments its draft Rules for Setting Distribution Wheeling Rates and Issues Paper for the Regulatory Reset of the First Entry Group - Meralco, Cagayan Electric Power & Light Co. Inc. (Cagayan Electric), and Dagupan Electric Corporation (Dagupan Electric). Various public consultations were held in July 2019. The ERC issued its Decision dated September 24, 2020 denying consumer group *Matuwid na Singil sa Kuryente* Consumer Alliance, Inc. (MSK)'s petition to revert to Return-on-Rate-Base (RORB), without prejudice to its right to submit its comments in the revision of the rules during the next rate reset process of the distribution utilities.

Due to the rules change on PBR, none of the AboitizPower Distribution Utilities have undergone a regulatory reset starting from the third regulatory period. In January 2020, the ERC requested private distribution utilities to submit actual or historical expenditure covering the lapsed period. Due to the lockdown and quarantine restrictions, as well as unresolved clarifications as to what has to be provided to the ERC raised by the distribution utilities to the ERC through clarificatory meetings, private distribution utilities were not able to provide the data within the timeframe given by ERC.

In relation to this, the ERC issued show cause orders, all dated October 29, 2020, against Cotabato Light (docketed as ERC Case No. 2020-097 SC), Visayan Electric (docketed as ERC Case No. 2020-098 SC), Davao Light (docketed as ERC Case No. 2020-104 SC), and Subic Enerzone (docketed as ERC Case No. 2020-107 SC), requesting the foregoing distribution utilities to explain why they should not be penalized for the incomplete submission of the data requested by the ERC for its actual expenditure review. On January 7, 2021, the foregoing distribution utilities submitted their respective explanations, including a manifestation that all required data had been submitted as of December 29, 2020. The ERC has yet to resolve these cases. If found liable, the penalty for violation is ₱50,000.00 per distribution utility, pursuant to ERC Resolution No. 03, series of 2009.

On December 2, 2021, the ERC issued Resolution No. 10, series of 2021, modifying the Rules for Setting the Distribution Wheeling Rates (RDWR) for private distribution utilities, and Resolution No. 11, series of 2021, adopting a Regulatory Asset Base (RAB) Roll Forward Handbook. The RDWR and the RAB Handbook as adopted in these resolutions shall be applied in the next regulatory reset of AboitizPower Distribution Utilities.

The ERC directed the AboitizPower Distribution Utilities, through letters dated April 25, 2022, to file their respective Actual Weighted Average Tariff (AWAT) applications, guided by the 2021 RDWR mentioned above. Second entry group distribution utilities are required to file by August 25, 2022, third entry group distribution utilities by September 25, 2022 and fourth entry group distribution utilities by October 25, 2022. Cotabato Light has submitted its application, while Visayan Electric, Davao Light, and Subic Enerzone requested clarification from the ERC prior to filing.

In 2022, the First Entry Group (Meralco, Cagayan Electric, and Dagupan Electric) commenced their application for a regulatory reset, which should have started in July of 2022. Due to the delays in the resolution of the application, the regulatory period began without the ERC's approval. This prompted Meralco to withdraw its application. Through ERC Resolution No. 17, series of 2024, the ERC decided to push back the next regulatory period of Meralco to commence from July 2025 up to 2029. Distribution utilities from the other entry groups, including the AboitizPower Distribution Utilities, are expected to commence their regulatory period thereafter after the regulatory resets of the First Entry Group are settled.

#### **4. ERC Regulation on Systems Loss Cap Reduction**

In December 16, 2021, ERC issued Resolution No. 12, Series of 2021 entitled "A Resolution Clarifying the Applicable Distribution Feeder Loss Cap for Private Distribution Utilities by 2022 Onwards". The said Resolution amended the Distribution Feeder Loss Cap stated in ERC Resolution No. 10, series of 2018, maintaining the 2021 Distribution Feeder Loss Cap of 5.50% for the year 2022 onwards until such time that a new feeder loss cap is promulgated by the ERC.

#### **5. Competitive Selection Process**

In 2015, the DOE issued Department Circular No. DC2015-06-0008, mandating all distribution utilities to conduct CSP for Power Supply Agreements (PSAs). The circular took effect on June 30, 2015. Subsequently, the ERC issued Resolution No. 13, Series of 2015, or the ERC CSP Rules, which outlined the process for awarding PSAs and required compliance with CSP for PSAs executed or negotiated during its effectivity. ERC Resolution No. 1, Series of 2016, later extended the start date of the effectivity of the CSP requirement to April 30, 2016, mandating CSP compliance for all PSAs executed on or after that date.

On February 1, 2018, DOE promulgated DC No. DC2018-02-0003 (the "2018 DOE Circular") entitled "Adopting and Prescribing the Policy for the Competitive Selection Process in the Procurement by the Distribution Utilities of Power Supply Agreements for the Captive Market." Through this Circular, DOE issued its own set of guidelines (the "DOE CSP Rules") for the procurement by distribution utilities of PSAs for the Captive Market.

The validity of ERC CSP Rules and ERC Resolution No. 1, Series of 2016, which delayed the CSP policy of the DOE in 2015, was challenged before the Supreme Court of the Philippines (“SC” or the “Supreme Court”) on the ground that the ERC, in issuing the said resolutions, amended the 2015 DOE Circular and effectively postponed the date of effectivity of the CSP requirement. Consequently, on May 3, 2019, the SC in the case of *Alyansa Para sa Bagong Pilipinas, Inc. v. ERC* (G.R. No. 227670), declared the first paragraph of Section 4 of the ERC CSP Rules and ERC Resolution No. 1, Series of 2016, as void *ab initio*. The SC further ruled that all PSAs submitted to the ERC on or after June 30, 2015 shall comply with the CSP and that upon compliance with the CSP, the power purchase cost resulting from such compliance shall retroact to the date of the effectivity of the complying PSA, but in no case earlier than June 30, 2015, for purposes of passing on the power purchase cost to the consumers.

On September 24, 2021, the DOE promulgated Department Circular No. DC-2021-09-0030, amending the 2018 DOE Circular on the Competitive Selection Process in the Procurement by the Distribution Utilities of Power Supply Agreement for the Captive Market. The new circular included a new exemption from the CSP process and introduced a mechanism of subjecting unsolicited proposals to competitive bidding. The Circular was published on October 14, 2021 and was effective on October 29, 2021.

On June 30, 2023, the DOE promulgated Department Circular No. DC2023-06-0021, repealing previous issuances on the distribution utilities’ conduct of CSP, including the 2018 and 2021 DOE Circulars. This DOE Circular likewise directed the ERC to issue implementing guidelines in the conduct of CSP and evaluation of PSAs resulting from the CSP of distribution utilities. Relative thereto, the ERC promulgated ERC Resolution No. 16, Series of 2023 entitled “Implementing Guidelines for the Procurement, Execution, and Evaluation of Power Supply Agreements Entered into by Distribution Utilities for the Supply of Electricity to their Captive Market”, which took effect on October 18, 2023.

Under the DOE Department Circular No. DC2023-06-0021, all PSAs shall be procured through CSP, except for the following instances: (1) provision for power supply by the National Power Corporation in off-grid areas prior to, and until the entry of New Power Providers (NPP), or in emergency situations; (2) provision of power supply by the PSALM through bilateral contracts; (3) power supply procured by distribution utilities exercising the Opt-in Mechanism under the Green Energy Auction Program; (4) supply to any distribution utility from an embedded generation facility within its franchise utilizing renewable energy (RE) resources, with contracted capacity of up to 10MW per distribution utility; (5) and negotiated procurement of emergency power supply; and (6) provision of supply in off-grid areas served or to be served by NPPs with less than 1MW demand with 24-hour electricity service. A PSA may also be entered into by direct negotiation if the CSP fails twice.

ERC Resolution No. 16, Series of 2023 also further classified PSAs into either Financial or Physical PSAs, and provided certain parameters to be observed depending on its classification. Both DOE Department Circular No. DC2023-06-0021 and ERC Resolution No. 16, Series of 2023 are the prevailing policy pronouncement and regulation applying to the CSP.

## **6. Adopting a General Framework Governing the Provision and Utilization of Ancillary Services in the Grid**

On December 4, 2019, DOE issued Department Circular No. DC2019-12-0018 entitled “*Adopting a General Framework governing the utilization of Ancillary Services (AS) in the Grid*” (“AS Circular”).

Upon the commercial operation of the Reserve Market, the following rules shall govern the procurement of AS:

- (a) SO shall procure Regulating, Contingency, and Dispatchable Reserves through firm contracts and the Reserve Market provided that the contracted levels per reserve region shall be as follows:
  - (i) Regulating Reserve - Equivalent to 50% of the Regulating Reserve requirement;
  - (ii) Contingency Reserve - Equivalent to 50% of the dependable capacity of the largest generating unit;
  - (iii) Dispatchable Reserve - Equivalent to 50% of the dependable capacity of the second largest generating unit.

On June 21, 2021, the DOE issued an “Advisory on the Implementation of DOE Circular No. DC2019-12-0018”. The advisory directed the NGCP to expedite the procurement of the required AS in accordance with Department Circular No. DC2019-12-0018, and to convert NGCP’s non-firm ASPAs into firm ASPAs.

On October 4, 2021, the DOE issued Department Circular No. DC2021-10-0031 entitled: “Prescribing the Policy for the Transparent and Efficient Procurement of Ancillary Services (AS CSP) by the System Operator (SO)” that pushed a process similar to the CSP, but this time for AS to be procured, for all non-firm ASPA be converted to ASPA, and that the Market Operator (MO) can step in to help SO to avoid delays. In a Decision dated October 24, 2022, the ERC penalized NGCP for its failure to submit to the DOE its Terms of Reference (TOR) and Invitation to Bid (ITB) for the ASP CSP as one violation, and its failure to publish and maintain on its website the ITB without the prior DOE approval as another violation.

In November 2022, NGCP conducted its AS CSP, resulting in several ASPAs with AboitizPower Generation Companies for the provision of Contingency Reserve, Dispatchable Reserve, Regulating Reserve, and/or Black Start Service. Consequently, several ASPA applications were filed with the ERC. Hearings for these applications were concluded in 2023 and the ASPAs are being operated under Provisional Authority/Interim Relief, with final approvals pending issuance by the ERC.

## **7. Ancillary Services Pricing and Cost Recovery Mechanism**

Reserves are forms of ancillary services that are essential to the management of power system security. The provision of reserves facilitates orderly trading and ensures the quality of electricity.

On December 2, 2014, the DOE issued Circular No. 2014-12-0022, otherwise known as the Central Scheduling and Dispatch of Energy and Contracted Reserves. The circular aims to prepare the market participants in the integration of ancillary reserves into the WESM. The ancillary service providers will be paid based on their respective ASPAs with NGCP, while the scheduling of capacity and energy will be based on market results.

On September 14, 2018, NGCP filed a Petition seeking the Commission’s approval of its proposed amendments to the Ancillary Services – Cost Recovery Mechanism, docketed as ERC Case No. 2018-005 RM. Currently, the existing cost-recovery mechanism for Ancillary Services shall continue to be implemented until a new mechanism is recommended by the AS-TWG and adopted by ERC.

On February 8, 2022, the ERC posted its call for comments on the Draft Ancillary Services Rules (AS Rules) under ERC Case Nos. 2017-005 RM and 2018-005 RM with submission deadline of February 22, 2022. It has forwarded again the transition to its new types and definitions of Ancillary Services, with its own specifications and technical requirements, a percentage of procurement of AS, for testing be done only by the SO, and a cost recovery mechanism.

On June 24, 2024, the DOE issued Department Circular No. DC2024-06-0019, *Adopting Further Amendments to the Wholesale Electricity Spot Market (WESM) Rules and WESM Manual on Dispatch Protocol, and Creation of WESM Manual on Ancillary Services Monitoring Regarding Reserve Market Compliance and Related Enforcement and Actions*.

## **8. Price Determination Methodology for the Co-optimized Energy and Reserve Market**

On January 10, 2023, the Philippine Electricity Market Corporation (PEMC) and Independent Electricity Market Operator of the Philippines (IEMOP) filed an application before the ERC for the reissuance of rules on the price determination methodology for the implementation of the co-optimized energy and reserve market in WESM, docketed as ERC No. 2023-002 RC. The application contains the proposed rules for determining the prices and schedules for dispatch, based on the offers of generation companies and demand of customers, taking into consideration power system conditions or constraints.

Through an Order in ERC Case No. 2023-002 RC dated August 24, 2023, the ERC promulgated granting interim relief in favor of PEMC and IEMOP, authorizing them to adopt and implement the proposed Price Determination Methodology for the co-optimized energy and reserve market in the WESM, subject to conditions.

The commencement of the full commercial operations of the reserve market occurred on January 26, 2024, pursuant to DOE Department Circular No. DC2023-09-0026, to optimize market and system operations, and to automate real-time dispatch of reserves. The ERC subsequently suspended the billing and settlement for the

Price Determination Methodology (PDM) of the reserve market in March 2024 due to a significant increase in reserve costs, leading to the subsequent suspension of the reserves market. The ERC lifted the suspension of the Price Determination Methodology (PDM) of the reserve market in August 2024, enabling the full commercial operations of the reserve market to proceed.

On December 17, 2024, ERC issued A Resolution Setting the Interim Offer Price Cap and Floor Price as Mitigating Measures for the Trading Reserves in the Wholesale Electricity Spot Market (ERC Resolution No. 16, series of 2024), which set the Interim Offer Price Cap and Floor Price equivalent of ₱25,000/MWh and ₱/MWh, respectively, for the trading of Reserves in the WESM.

## 9. Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act

Apart from prescribing efficient use of energy standards and labeling requirements for energy-consuming products, RA No. 11285 or the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act (“EEC”) establishes certain obligations on the part of energy consumers who reach a certain annual energy consumption threshold (“Designated Establishments”). These obligations include, among others, reporting to the DOE of annual energy consumption, and energy consumption record keeping.

Other Department Circulars promulgated by the DOE in relation to the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act are as follows:

- (a) Department Circular No. DC2020-06-0015 *“Prescribing the Guidelines of the Philippine Energy Labeling Program (PELP) for Compliance of Importers, Manufacturers, Distributors and Dealers of Electrical Appliances and other Energy-Consuming Products (ECP)”*, which aims to empower consumers in choosing energy efficient products at the point of sale, help realize energy savings and reduction of energy consumption/bills through the use of energy efficient products; and reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- (b) Department Circular No. DC2020-06-0016 *“Prescribing the Minimum Energy Performance for Products (MEPP) covered by the Philippine Energy Labeling Program (PELP) for Compliance of Importers, Manufacturers, Distributors, Dealers and Retailers of Energy-Consuming Products)”*, which aims to eliminate the entry and sale of inefficient and substandard products in the local market; and reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- (c) Department Order No. 2020-01-0001 *“Organizing the Inter-Agency Energy Efficiency and Conservation Committee (IAEECC)”*, which created the IAEECC to evaluate and approve government energy efficiency projects and provide strategic direction in the implementation of the Government Energy Management Program (GEMP);
- (d) Department Circular No. DC2020-12-0026 *“Adoption of the Guidelines for Energy Conserving Design of Buildings”*, aims to encourage and promote the energy conserving design of buildings and their services to reduce the use of energy with due regard to the cost effectiveness, building function, and comfort, health, safety, and productivity of the occupants; and
- (e) Department Circular No. DC2021-05-0011 *“Guidelines for the Endorsement of Energy Efficient Projects to the Board of Investments for Fiscal Incentives”*, establishes the rules and procedures in the endorsement of energy efficiency projects to avail fiscal incentives from the BOI.

On January 27, 2023, the DOE posted the drafts of the National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Plan (NEECP) and EEC Roadmap. The NEECP is a national comprehensive framework and plan that institutionalizes energy efficiency and conservation (EE&C) in the country across key sectors. On the other hand, the EEC Roadmap 2023-2050 provides an updated outline of the strategic plans and actions for EE&C in the Philippines across all sectors, including implementing key provisions of the EE&C Act, and its accompanying Implementing Rules and Regulations. The Roadmap aligns with the NEECP as it provides for the key programs of energy efficiency and conservation by sector, for which emissions reduction targets and costings have been developed.

Additional Department Circulars promulgated by the DOE applicable to identified “Designated Establishments in the specific sectors of Commercial, Industrial and Transport” are the following:

- (a) Department Circular No. DC2023-12-0036 *“Reclassifying Designated Establishment in the Commercial Sector, Adjusting their Threshold, and Providing Compliance Guidelines Therefor Pursuant to the Energy*



- Efficiency and Conservation Act*” establishes guidelines to comply with energy efficiency for the establishments identified for this sector;
- (b) Department Circular No. DC2023-12-0037 *“Reclassifying Designated Establishment in the Industrial Sector, Adjusting their Threshold, and Providing Compliance Guidelines Therefor Pursuant to the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act”* establishes guidelines to comply with energy efficiency for the establishments identified for this sector; and
  - (c) Department Circular No. DC2023-12-0038 *“Reclassifying Designated Establishment in the Transport Sector, Adjusting their Threshold, and Providing Compliance Guidelines Therefor Pursuant to the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act”* establishes guidelines to comply with energy efficiency for the establishments identified for this sector.

## **10. Energy Virtual One-Stop Act**

The DOE already began the implementation of the EVOSS Online Platform, pursuant to RA No. 11234 or the Energy Virtual One-Stop Shop Act (“EVOSS Act”).

On June 5, 2020, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)-DOE Joint Memorandum Circular 2020-01 or the Guidelines for LGUs to Facilitate the Implementation of Energy Projects was published. The Guidelines direct the streamlining by LGUs of their processes in issuing the necessary permits for energy-related projects, in accordance with the energy regulatory reforms provided in the EVOSS Law.

On July 2, 2021, former President Duterte created the Energy Virtual One-Stop Shop Task Group through Executive Order No. 143, to ensure the increasing operationalization of the EVOSS.

On October 31, 2023 the DOE released an Advisory that they will resume issuing Certificate of Energy Project of National Significance (CEPNS) and will promulgate guidelines 60 days after the Advisory takes effect. As of February 29, 2024, the mentioned guidelines have yet to be promulgated. AboitizPower continues to monitor for any developments on the EVOSS Act.

Currently, the EVOSS integrates two application processes in the ERC, which are: (a) approval of the point-to-point projects of generation facilities, and (b) approval of capital expenditure projects of distribution utilities.

## **11. Net Metering**

The DOE promulgated Department Circular No. DC 2020-10-0022 or the Net Metering Program for Renewable Energy System, which aims to encourage and further promote electricity End-Users’ participation in the Net Metering Program by enhancing the current policies and commercial arrangements while ensuring the economic and technical viability of the distribution utility.

Pertinent provisions include:

- (a) Banking of Net-Metering Credits - All Net Metering Credits shall be banked for a maximum of one calendar year. Any excess of balance Net-Metering credits at the end of each calendar year shall be forfeited.
- (b) Application to Off-Grids or Isolated Grid Systems - The Net Metering Program for End-User shall be allowed even in areas not connected to the country’s three major national electrical transmission grids.
- (c) Publication of Hosting Capacities for Net-Metering - The Distribution Utilities shall publish in their website the respective Net-Metering programs, processes, and procedures, including hosting capacities on a per feeder or sector basis.
- (d) Responsibility of the LGUs - All LGUs are enjoined to strictly comply with the provisions of EVOSS Law, RA No. 11032 (Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018) in processing permits and licenses related to applications for Net-Metering arrangements.
- (e) Responsibility of the National Electrification Administration (NEA) - The NEA shall provide the necessary assistance in promoting the Net-Metering Program to all electric cooperatives nationwide.
- (f) Development of Net Metering Guidebook - A guidebook on procedures and standards shall be developed by the DOE to be used by all stakeholders. The Renewable Energy Management Bureau shall prepare the Net Metering Guidebook, within six months from the effectiveness of this circular.

The foregoing Net Metering Program became effective on December 18, 2020. The Net Metering Guidebook was published on April 22, 2022.

On September 9, 2024, the DOE published and submitted to the Office of the National Administrative Register (ONAR) Department Circular No. DC2024-08-0025, *Prescribing Further Policies to Enhance the Net-Metering Program For Renewable Energy Systems Amending, for this Purpose, Department Circular (DC) No. DC2020-10-0022*. In line with this, on January 12, 2025, the ERC invited the public to provide feedback on the draft resolution amending ERC Resolution No. 6, Series of 2019 or the *Resolution Adopting the Amendments to the Rules Enabling the Net-Metering Program for Renewable Energy*. We are currently monitoring the finalization of the ERC rules.

## **12. Reliability Performance Indices**

On December 16, 2020, the ERC published on its website Resolution No. 10, Series of 2020, entitled "*A Resolution Adopting the Interim Reliability Performance Indices and Equivalent Outage Days Per Year of Generating Units*".

This resolution aims to monitor the reliability performance of all Generating Units at operations and maintenance level; regularly determine and specify the reliability performance of the Grid; aid the power industry in evaluating reliability and availability of Generating Plants; and promote accountability of Generation Companies in order to achieve greater operation and economic efficiency. It applies to all Generation Companies with Conventional and Non-Variable Renewable Energy Generating Plants connected to the Grid, including Embedded Generating Plants, which have an aggregated capacity of 5MW and above. It includes the requirement for the System Operator and Transmission Network Provider to utilize the allowable planned outage days in Table 1 of the Resolution as a guide in preparing the Grid Operating and Maintenance Program. If the System Operator and Transmission Network Provider shall utilize unplanned outages beyond what is allowed in Table 1, the same shall provide a report as to the reason for such consideration as well as arrange the replacement.

ERC Resolution No. 10, Series of 2020 became effective on January 3, 2021.

On December 31, 2023, the ERC published in its website ERC Resolution No. 13, Series of 2021, entitled "*A Resolution Adopting the Rules for the Monitoring of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) Generating Facilities Performance*" wherein the ERC sets reliability factors particular to wind plant and photovoltaic generation systems.

ERC has been actively issuing show cause orders to generation companies in the industry and AboitizPower anticipates the possibility of additional show cause orders for its Generation Companies. Efforts have been made to revise the reliability performance indices through a rule-making petition in the ERC entitled "*In the Matter of the Petition to Initiate Rule-Making for the Amendment of the Rules for the Interim Reliability Performance Indices and Equivalent Outage Days Per Year of Generating Units*" docketed as ERC Case No. 2022-003 RM. The Public Consultation for the rule-making petition was conducted in April 2022, and is currently pending before the ERC.

Another rule-making petition was filed entitled "Proposed Rules for Reliability Performance and Equivalent Forced Outage Days per Year of Generating Units" docketed as ERC Case No. 2023-001RM. Public consultations were scheduled on January 26, February 2, and February 9, 2024, but the industry is still awaiting the issuance of the rules.

## **13. Prescribing Revised Guidelines for Qualified Third Party**

In view of the Qualified Third Party (QTP) Guideline Policy, as of March 23, 2021, the ERC is working on its amendments to the 2006 Rules on the Regulation of Qualified Third Parties Performing Missionary Electrification in Areas Declared Unviable by the DOE.

Under RA No. 11646, or the Microgrid Systems Act, which became law on January 21, 2022, all QTPs providing alternative electric service pursuant to Section 59 of Republic Act No. 9136 are now known as microgrid system



providers. On May 24, 2022, the DOE issued the Rules and Regulations to Implement Republic Act No. 11646, docketed as Department Circular No. DC2022-05-0017.

In 2023, the DOE conducted the 1<sup>st</sup> Micro Grid Service Provider Competitive Selection Process (MGSP-CSP) for eight unserved areas in the Provinces of Cebu, Quezon, and Palawan.

#### **14. Promulgating the Renewable Energy Market (REM) Rules**

On June 10, 2022, the DOE issued DOE Department Circular No. DC2022-06-0019, *Declaring the Interim Commercial Operations of the Renewable Energy Market*. The Circular provides a significant framework and mechanism for the commencement of the Renewable Energy Market (REM) Interim Commercial Operation (I-COP). The REM I-COP shall not yet involve any financial transactions, until such time that the Commercial Operation of the REM has been declared by the DOE. The DOE launched the I-COP REM on July 28, 2022 to begin validations of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) but no trading has commenced yet. Pending is the third component of the readiness criteria, specifically, the ERC Guidance on (a) REC Price Cap and Methodology, (b) Rules on Recovery Mechanism for the Cost of RPS Compliance, and (c) Structure and Level of Market Transaction Fees for REM.

On September 6, 2022, DOE DC2022-06-0026 entitled “Adopting Amendments to the REM Rules (Provisions for the Submission of Data by the National Transmission Corporation to the Renewable Energy (RE) Registrar, Obligations of the REM Governance Committee (RGC) and Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Issuance, and Additional Seats in the RGC for the Retail Electricity Suppliers and for Small REM Generators).” took effect.

The DOE announced the full operation of the REM to commence on December 26, 2024.

On October 28, 2022, the DOE promulgated DC2022-09-0030, entitled “Prescribing the Adjusted Annual Percentage Increment to be Imposed on all Mandated Participants of the Renewable Portfolio Standards for On-Grid Areas.” This adjusted the Minimum Annual Incremental RE percentage (Km) from 1% to 2.52% as the increased requirement that Mandated Participants need to source or produce from RE resources.

On May 23, 2023, the DOE promulgated DC2023-05-0014, entitled “Promulgating the Revised Rules and Guidelines Governing the Operationalization of the Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) for Off-Grid Areas Pursuant to Section 12 of the Renewable Energy Act of 2008”.

On January 15, 2024, the PEMC posted an Advisory informing that RECs have been released until December 2022 and reminding REM Market Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) Mandated Participants to start surrendering RECs for compliance to 2020 RPS obligations pursuant to REM Rules 4.1.3 and to follow the Work Instructions that PEMC provided.

#### **15. Feed-in-Tariff System**

The ERC issued Resolution No. 16, Series of 2010, otherwise known as “Resolution Adopting the Feed-In Tariff Rules” (the “FIT Rules”) which establishes the FIT system and regulates the method of establishing and approving the FITs and the FIT-All.

In ERC Resolution No. 12, series of 2022, in order to mitigate the rising levels of inflation and cost of living, the ERC adopted a temporary suspension in the collection of FIT-All for a period starting December 2022 until the February 2023 billing months. Subsequently, on February 22, 2023, the ERC issued ERC Resolution No. 2, Series of 2023, extending the suspension of the collection of FIT-All for another six months, from March 2023 to August 2023 billing months, unless lifted earlier by the ERC through a separate resolution.

In ERC Resolution No. 14, Series of 2023, the ERC approved the FIT for Run-of-River Hydropower at the rate of ₱6.1110/kWh for eligible plants which qualified from January 1, 2020 to January 31, 2021, and thereafter an annual depression of 0.5% until the 250MW installation target is fully subscribed.

On January 16, 2024, ERC promulgated ERC Resolution No. 1, Series of 2024, lifting the suspension of the collection of FIT-All, and resuming the collection of FIT-All beginning February 2024 customer billing.

On February 19, 2025, the ERC approved a new rate of ₱0.1189 kWh for the feed-in tariff allowance (FIT-All), which will take effect starting in March 2025.

#### **16. Revisions to the Guidelines for the Financial Standards of Generation Companies**

On February 16, 2021, the ERC issued Resolution No. 03, Series of 2021, entitled "*A Resolution Adopting the Revised Guidelines for the Financial Capability Standards of Generation Companies*".

The Revised Financial Guidelines aim to set out the minimum financial standards of 1.25x Debt Service Capability Ratio ("DSCR") to ensure that generation companies meet these standards to protect the public interest as required under Section 43, b(ii) of the EPIRA and provided by Appendix 1, FS.A 1.3 of the Philippine Grid Code. A generation company failing to comply with the set financial standards shall submit to ERC a program to comply within 60 days of receipt of an ERC directive.

#### **17. Green Energy Auction Policy**

On July 14, 2020, the DOE issued guidelines on the Green Energy Auction Policy (Department Circular No. DC 2020-07-0017) which set the framework for which the DOE shall facilitate the procurement of supply from RE projects by the mandated participants under the RPS on-grid rules through a competitive process for compliance with the RPS program and as applicable for their long-term power supply requirements. The process involves a regular auction process (notice every 15<sup>th</sup> of June) to be implemented by the Green Energy Auction Committee (GEAC). The Contracting Customers and the Winning Bidders will execute a Green Energy Implementation Agreement (GEIA), which involves the Market Operator (MO) as the entity to allocate energy and calculate corresponding payments. The ERC will approve the GEIA template and the Green Energy Auction Reserve (GEAR) Price. Each Winning Bidder will have its own Green Energy Tariff (pay-as-bid), which shall not be higher than the GEAR Price. On the other hand, the Contracted Customers will pay the average price, subject to the allocation/calculation of MO, per trading interval.

On November 3, 2021, the DOE issued DC2021-11-0036 providing the Revised GEAP Guidelines listing out the Green Energy Auction steps for the competitive selection process, adopting the FIT framework as the mechanism for RE compensation and introducing an Opt-In mechanism for the Mandated Participants.

The first round of GEAP was completed in June 2022. On January 11, 2023, the DOE posted a call for comments for the Opt-in Mechanism for GEAP.

On September 26, 2023, The DOE issued DC2023-09-0027 to clarify that the Green Energy Tariff of the Winning Bidder is considered as its FIT, and is not a separate and distinct charge against the FIT-All Fund.

On December 12, 2023, the DOE issued DC 2023-10-0029, providing specific auction policy and guidelines for Non-FIT-Eligible RE technologies in the GEAP.

The second round of GEA (GEA-2) was completed in 2023. As of February 28, 2025, the results of the third round of GEA (GEA-3) were being evaluated.

#### **18. Green Energy Option Program**

On August 16, 2021, the ERC promulgated Resolution No. 08 on the Green Energy Option Program ("GEOP"). The regulatory framework for GEOP sets the technical and interconnection standards and wheeling fees of Renewable Energy (RE) Generating Facilities. The GEOP is a mechanism that will provide end-users the option to choose RE resources as their sources of energy. The GEOP Rules seek to guide the key stakeholders on who may qualify to avail, how to be licensed to provide the connection and set the fundamental agreements on the details for switching services, special power provision, related rates, and settlement of fees.

The DOE posts an updated list of RE Suppliers under GEOP at its website to help inform consumers so they can exercise their options. Latest update was in February 2023.

On March 1, 2024, the DOE issued Department Circular No. DC2024-03-0009109, declaring March 26, 2024 as the commercial operations date of RCOA and GEOP in the Mindanao region.

On August 14, 2024, the Regional Trial Court (RTC) issued *A Resolution Adopting the Omnibus Rules for Customer Choice Programs in the Retail Market*, which consolidated the rules on RCOA and GEOP.

## **19. Retail Competition and Open Access**

Through a Decision dated March 2, 2021, the SC acted on several petitions regarding the implementation of Retail Competition and Open Access. These petitions were brought by Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Siliman University, and Batangas II Electric Cooperative (docketed as G.R. No. 228588, 229143, and 229453), among other petitioners and intervenors, against the DOE and the ERC. The Supreme Court struck down DOE Circular No. DC2015-06-0010, series of 2015, and ERC Resolutions No. 5, 10, 11, and 28, all series of 2016, primarily for mandating contestability and prohibiting distribution utilities from participating in the contestable market. It likewise directed the ERC to promulgate guidelines on the DOE's Department Circular Nos. DC2017-12-0013 and DC2017-12-0014 for being more aligned with the objective of the EPIRA to promote robust competition among retail electricity suppliers.

On March 1, 2024, the DOE issued Department Circular No. DC2024-03-0009109, declaring March 26, 2024 as the commercial operations date of RCOA and GEOP in the Mindanao region.

On August 14, 2024, the ERC issued *A Resolution Adopting the Omnibus Rules for Customer Choice Programs in the Retail Market*, which consolidated the rules on RCOA and GEOP.

## **20. The Open Access Transmission Service (OATS) Rules**

The Open Access Transmission Service (OATS) Rules describe the requirements and services provided by the Transmission Network Provider (TNP) that operates the high voltage backbone transmission system. The OATS Rules outline the responsibilities of the TNP and the functions of the System Operator (SO) as specified in the Philippine Grid Code (PGC) and the Wholesale Electricity Spot Market (WESM) Rules. It also sets out the responsibilities accepted by transmission customers as a condition of receiving the services. The OATS Rules aims to ensure the development of an appropriate, equitable and transparent electricity market, along with the safe, reliable, and efficient operation of the power system.

On June 9, 2022, the ERC published the 2022 Edition of the OATS, which was approved and adopted through ERC Resolution No. 03, series of 2022. AboitizPower continues to monitor for any developments on the OATS Rules.

## **21. Amendments to the Public Service Act**

Commonwealth Act No. 146, otherwise known as the Public Service Act, is a law governing the regulation of public services, which originally included "electric light, heat and power". On March 21, 2022, former President Duterte approved the amendments to the Public Service Act. The new law, Republic Act No. 11659, included amendments to the classification of certain public services as public utilities, which included both the distribution and transmission of electricity. The amendments also provided for revisions in the regulatory authorities of administrative agencies, but also provided that nothing in the Public Service Act shall be construed as amending or repealing laws and administrative regulations deregulating or delisting services, industries and/or rates.

## **22. Retail Aggregation**

On June 24, 2022, the ERC published on its website ERC Resolution No. 04, Series of 2022, entitled "A Resolution Adopting the Rules for the Electric Retail Aggregation Program". The Retail Aggregation Rules establish standardized rules and procedures governing the aggregation of electricity requirements of End-users in the Competitive Retail Electricity Market (CREM) and prescribing and clarifying the requirements, conditions,

eligibility, qualifications, and disqualifications of participants and the Aggregator in the Retail Aggregation Program.

The rules on aggregation were consolidated in ERC Resolution No. 13, series of 2024, entitled *A Resolution Adopting the Omnibus Rules for Customer Choice Programs in the Retail Market*.

### **23. Distributed Energy Resource**

On November 29, 2022, the ERC published ERC Resolution No. 11, Series of 2022, entitled “A Resolution Adopting the Rules Governing Distributed Energy Resources (DER)”. The DER Rules establish the procedure for securing the appropriate license prior to operations, commercial arrangements that DERs may enter into for the energy it produces, pricing methodologies, reduction of contracted energy volumes, payment of subsidies, interconnection standards, reportorial requirements, and imposition of penalties for failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the DENR’s Certificate of Compliance (COC).

### **24. Pass Through Charges**

On December 19, 2022, the ERC published on its website ERC Resolution No. 14, Series of 2022, entitled “A Resolution Adopting the Revised Rules Governing the Automatic Cost Adjustment and True-up Mechanisms and Corresponding Confirmation Process for Distribution Utilities”, which aims to push for a more transparent collection of pass-through costs or charges by DUs. Among the revisions is the creation of a Restricted Fund by the DUs where over-collections are maintained and earmarked for repayment to customers in subsequent billing months, effectively providing more timely refunds to end-users.

#### **(xii) Amount Spent on Research and Development Activities**

AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries do not allot specific amounts or fixed percentages for research and development. All research and development activities are done by AboitizPower’s Subsidiaries and Affiliates on a per project basis. The allocation for such activities may vary depending on the nature of the project.

#### **(xiii) Costs and Effects of Compliance with Environmental Laws**

AboitizPower’s generation and distribution operations are subject to extensive, evolving, and increasingly stringent safety, health, and environmental laws and regulations. These laws and regulations address concerns relating to: (a) air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; (b) wastewater discharges; (c) the generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of toxic or hazardous chemicals, materials, and wastes; (d) workplace conditions; and (e) employee’s exposure to hazardous substances.

Standard laws and regulations that govern business operations include the Clean Air Act (RA No. 8749), Ecological Solid Waste Management Act (RA No. 9003), Clean Water Act (RA No. 9275), Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act (RA No. 6969), Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System (PD No. 1586), and Occupational Safety and Health Standards (RA No. 11058). The RE Law also added new and evolving measures that must be complied with. These laws usher in new opportunities for the Company and set competitive challenges for the businesses covered. Additional regulations such as DOE’s Energy Regulation No. 1-94 require generation companies to allocate Reforestation, Watershed Management, Health and/or Environment Enhancement Fund (RWMHEEF) for the benefit of host communities and protection of the natural environment. Funds are also set for the management of carbon sinks and watershed areas through a nationwide reforestation program required by the facilities’ Environmental Compliance Certificate and/or related commitments such as approved Environmental Management Plans.

The Safety, Health, Environment and Security (SHES) group of AboitizPower oversees the SHES programs and activities, including the accounting of all environmental impacts, within its operational control from the corporate center, Business Units, to facility teams. For the Generation Group, the facilities include: (1) APRI’s Tiwi-MakBan plants, (2) SacaSun’s San Carlos plant, (3) PV Sinag’s Cayanga-Bugallon plant, (4) the Benguet, Bakun, Sabangan, Sibulan A, B, and Tudaya A, Tudaya B, Manolo Fortich, and Talomo HEPPs of the Hedcor Group, (5) SN AboitizPower Group’s Ambuklao, Magat, and Maris plants, (6) the Cebu, Mactan, Mobile 1, Mobile 2, Mobile 3-6, and Naga oil plants, and (7) the Davao and Toledo coal plants. For the Distribution Utilities, the

facilities include Cotabato Light, Davao Light, Visayan Electric, Balamban Enerzone, Mactan Enerzone, Lima Enerzone, Malvar Enerzone, and Subic EnerZone.

AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries have allocated budgets for environmental expenditures covering costs for waste disposal, remediation, pollution control, and environmental initiatives and programs that support climate strategies along with this impact. All facilities are in compliance with regulatory requirements, thus noting zero spending for remediation costs.

AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries commit to following international best practices in all power plants and distribution utilities, in line with its Safety, Health, and Environment Policy. This is evidenced by obtaining ISO certification for the management systems pertaining to Quality, Environment, and Occupational Health and Safety, with an 88% coverage for the Distribution Group and a 97% coverage for the Generation Group. The AboitizPower Distribution Utilities, except for Malvar Enerzone, have maintained their certifications on ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management System, ISO 45001:2018 and ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System. For the Generation Group, only PV Sinag remains uncertified to the three aforementioned standards.

In 2024, AboitizPower's commitment to continuous improvement in managing environmental impacts is evident in its total environmental management operating expense (OpEx) at ₱83.9 mn and environment-related capital expenditure (CapEx) of ₱9.9 mn. This consists of ₱36.6 mn for the Renewables Group, ₱47.3 mn for the Thermal Business Group, and ₱9.8 mn for the Distribution Utilities. The distribution of the total expenses for OpEx and CapEx are as follows: (i) 50% for Internal Initiatives and Programs including compliance monitoring; (ii) 27% for External Initiatives; (iii) 12% for Waste Disposal; and (iv) the remaining 10% are CapEx. The Company prioritizes adherence to Hazardous Waste Management rules. The Geothermal Group has invested in enhancements to its Continuous Ambient Air Monitoring Stations, while the Hedcor Group upgraded its primary nursery and updated water level sensors.

AboitizPower exceeds basic adherence to environmental standards by proactively endorsing various environmental activities. The Company engages in initiatives such as Adopt an *Estero*/Waterbody and maintains its support to the Continuous Ambient Air Monitoring System to the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the DENR. In 2024, AboitizPower participated in 99 environmental initiatives, facilitating the planting of 307,643 trees across about 278 hectares with the support of nearly 3,206 volunteers. The Company facilitated and supported 104 coastal and river clean-up initiatives, leading to the collection of approximately 29,691 kilograms of waste and the engagement of 3,362 volunteers.

AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries received a total of 57 awards, certifications, and citations in 2024 concerning Safety, Health, and Environmental Services (SHES). SN AboitizPower - Benguet received the prestigious ASEAN Occupational Safety and Health Network (OSHNET) Award for its innovative safety practices, setting high standards for the region. Makban Geothermal Plant and Tiwi Geothermal Plant were honored with the DOE Safety and Health Association of the Philippine Energy Sector (SHAPES) Award for their leadership in promoting safety, health, and productivity in the energy sector, while TMI's Nasipit Plant earned the DOE *Gawad Kaligtasan at Kalusugan* Award for its continuous improvement in workplace safety. SN AboitizPower- Magat also received the DOE *Gawad Kaligtasan at Kalusugan* Award, alongside the *Gawad Kalasag* for its proactive disaster risk management efforts. At the regional level, the Thermal Business Group and Davao Light were recognized by the DENR for their strong commitment to environmental sustainability and corporate social responsibility. These accolades reflect the outstanding efforts of these organizations in creating safer and healthier workplaces, advancing sustainability, and demonstrating leadership in their respective industries, setting an inspiring example for others to follow.

In 2024, AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries did not incur any major sanctions for violation of environmental standards and laws. AboitizPower continues to be cognizant of new opportunities to comply with regulatory requirements and improvement of systems to promote safety and prevent adverse impacts to the environment or affected ecosystems.

#### (xiv) Employees

At the parent company level, AboitizPower had a total of 610 employees as of February 28, 2025. This figure includes executives, managers, supervisory, and rank-and-file staff employees. There is no Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) covering AboitizPower employees.

The following table provides a breakdown of total employee headcount on a per business group basis, according to employees' function, as of February 28, 2025:

Business Group	Number of Employees					Unionized Employees	Expiry of CBA
	Total	Executives	Managers	Supervisors	Rank & File		
Aboitiz Power	610	115	145	121	229	0	N/A
<b>Generation Companies</b>							
Run-of-River Hydros	446	14	31	58	343	78	September 19, 2028 (Hedcor)
Large Hydros	214	23	61	69	61	0	N/A
Geothermal	281	11	34	64	172	0	N/A
Solar	7	0	1	2	4	0	N/A
Oil	407	8	45	96	258	0	N/A
Coal	1,800	57	145	515	1,083	0	N/A
RES	5	0	0	1	4	0	N/A
Distribution Utilities	908	15	70	143	680	340	December 31, 2026 (Visayan Electric) June 30, 2029 (Cotabato Light) June 16, 2026 (Davao Light) May 8, 2025 (SFELAPCO)
<b>Total No. of Employees</b>	<b>4,678</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>418</b>	N/A

The Company does not anticipate any significant increase in manpower within the next 12 months unless new development projects and acquisitions would materially require an increase.

#### (xv) Major Risk/s Involved in the Business

An integral part of AboitizPower's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) efforts is to anticipate, understand, and address the risks that the Company may encounter in its businesses.

Risk management is integrated in the Company's strategic and operational planning and decision-making processes to support intelligent and informed risk-taking. Through a robust framework, AboitizPower employs a top-down and bottom-up approach to comprehensively identify, assess, and manage risks. AboitizPower's Management Committee sets direction by identifying business critical risks while operating teams also identify and assess the risk areas that may impact the Company's strategic objectives and day-to-day business operations. In addition, the Company develops comprehensive key risk treatment plans to address the drivers of its top risks, as well as emerging risks that may also significantly impact its business and stakeholders. AboitizPower's ERM framework ensures sustainable growth by proactively managing risks through three key pillars: (1) **Business Risk & Planning (BRP)** for risk identification and mitigation; (2) **Business Continuity Management (BCM)** for operational resilience; and (3) **Risk Finance (RF)** for managing insurable risks. Integrated into organizational planning, the framework incorporates Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations, business continuity, and risk transfer strategies, continuously strengthening the Company's risk resilience.

Risk management planning in Aboitiz Power is an iterative process that is conducted at least semi-annually for strategic risks. Most of the top or strategic risks that are captured at the corporate or AboitizPower level



originated from those identified by the Management Committee and reported by the Corporate Support and Business Units. Business Units review operational risks and implement mitigation measures as part of day-to-day operations. At the end of every review period, strategic and emerging risks are reported to the highest management committee and the Board Risk and Reputation Management Committee.

Following the completion of the end-2024 strategic risk consolidation at AboitizPower, the following top or strategic risks have been identified and reported to the senior management executives:

## 1. Energy Transition

Investments are at risk if these are not able to sustain a viable economic return due to a combination of technology, regulatory, and/or market changes. Among these changes, ESG strategies continue to be the trend in the global community where investors are seeking to mitigate exposure to fossil-based fuel and diversifying portfolios to expand renewable energy capacity. In the event that future laws or contracts are enacted imposing restrictions on operations and refinancing, particularly in relation to power plants utilizing fossil fuels, certain capital expenditures or operating expenses or financing costs may not be fully recoverable.

The growing multi-sectoral negative action against coal has led many financial institutions to restrict investments in coal businesses and projects. The following are important considerations to the Company's existing portfolio and strategic project pipeline, where coal concentration will significantly be reduced by the year 2030:

- a. Compliance challenges arise from evolving policies such as the Natural Gas Industry Bill, Low Carbon Economy Bill, the Climate Accountability Act (CLIMA Act), and the Energy Transition Act, which could impose restrictions on fossil fuel operations, financing, and future contracts.
- b. Stricter Mass Emission Rate Standards (MERS) introduce additional regulatory requirements, impacting coal plant operations and compliance costs.
- c. Insurers continue to align their coal underwriting and investment policies with global sustainability and ESG trends, resulting in higher premiums and limited capacity for coal coverage. Some insurers are reducing or withdrawing from coal-related risks, prompting AboitizPower to explore alternative risk transfer strategies. The global insurance market is facing a decline in capacity for natural catastrophe (Nat Cat) risks, driven by insurers' recovery strategies from catastrophic loss claims and worsening global loss ratios. This further impacts coal asset coverage.
- d. Financing and refinancing risks in terms of the Company's inability to borrow money to fund future projects due to current investments in coal. While banks are still willing to lend, the cost of project financing will be less competitive;
- e. Withdrawal of technical support by critical contractors and suppliers from construction and/or maintenance thermal power plants in line with global trends on sustainability; and
- f. Sourcing of fuel (coal and oil) due to global price volatility because of supply and demand fundamentally affected by pressure on the continued operation of mines.

The Philippines is a party to the 2015 Paris Agreement signed by almost 200 nations. The Paris Agreement aims to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to limit the increase to 1.5°C, since this would substantially reduce the risks and effects of climate change. As a party to the agreement, the Philippines may impose more stringent regulations, particularly on coal-fired power plant emissions, requiring expensive pollution controls on coal-fired power plants, among other measures. These measures may significantly increase costs of coal-fired power plants and, at the same time, increase the cost competitiveness of renewable energy.

Recently promulgated implementing rules and regulations by the DOE on "Renewable Portfolio Standards" also mandate electric power industry participants (such as generation companies, distribution utilities and electric cooperatives) to source or produce a portion of their electricity requirements from eligible renewable energy resources and undertake CSPs in sourcing renewable energy. Although unlikely, a significant portion of the captive market may shift away from coal and other hydrocarbon fuels, which may expose the coal-fired power plants of the Company to stranded-asset risk (i.e., hazard of an asset suffering from an unanticipated write-down, devaluation, or conversion to liability).



AboitizPower is cognizant of the regulatory and market drivers in the shift towards green and sustainable business transformations. AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries are guided by its sustainability framework that looks into environmental, social and governance risks including climate-related risks of its value chains. Its strategy has long considered environmental sustainability as one of its key pillars and, to date, together with its partners, the Company is the largest private renewable energy operator in the country with around 1,150 MW in net sellable installed capacity as of end-2024.

AboitizPower's growth strategy remains aligned with the energy trilemma – balancing the three pillars of energy security, energy equity, and environmental sustainability. Over the last decade, the growth in energy demand has necessitated a focus on energy security and energy equity – the provision of reliable, and affordable energy for a growing economy. Having addressed energy security and energy equity via the presence of sufficient baseload capacity, AboitizPower has begun to shift focus back to environmental sustainability, and rebalancing its energy portfolio. This transition is included in the Company's sustainability agenda, with the Company targeting a material shift in its energy mix away from coal towards renewables and other lower emissions sources of energy, such as natural gas.

Further, to properly assess the potential and extent of the above-mentioned risks, AEV and AboitizPower signed up to become the first Philippine supporters of the international Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") in early 2020. This is a voluntary commitment to adopt a defined governance structure on identifying and addressing physical and transition risks associated with climate change, as well uncovering opportunities, and improving disclosures to provide clear and reliable information to stakeholders. Under SEC Memorandum Circular No. 4, series of 2019 on the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines for Publicly-Listed Companies ("PLCs"), there is a three-year period under which PLCs can comply, which includes the adoption of the TCFD reporting template.

As a validation to AboitizPower's ESG commitment to risk and crisis management, in the 2024 S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment, AboitizPower was ranked eleventh in the global ranking for risk and crisis management performance among 261 rated global companies, ranked fourth in Asia-Pacific and highest ranked among rated Philippine companies within the same industry. Good risk management is one of the ways AboitizPower is supporting its ESG performance in particular in the area of governance.

## 2. Regulatory

The electric power industry is characterized by a constantly evolving regulatory environment. Any shortcoming in regulatory compliance poses negative consequences in both the net income and reputation of each Business Unit and the Group. Further, the Company's results of operations and cash flow could be adversely affected by the inability to predict, influence, or respond appropriately to changes in law or regulations, including any inability or delay in obtaining expected or contracted increases in electricity tariff rates or tariff adjustments for increased expenses, or any inability or delay in obtaining or renewing permits for any facilities, could adversely impact results of operations and cash flow. The Company's business could also be adversely affected by any changes in laws or regulations, or changes in the application or interpretation of laws or regulations in jurisdictions where power projects are located, could adversely affect the Company's business, including, but not limited to:

- a. Adverse changes in tax laws, including misinterpretation of statutory incentives granted to developers;
- b. Changes in the timing of tariff increases or in the calculation of tariff incentives;
- c. Change in existing subsidies and other changes in the regulatory determinations under the relevant concessions or grants;
- d. Other changes related to licensing or permitting which increase capital or operating costs or otherwise affect the ability to conduct business, affecting both the generation and distribution utility business;
- e. Other changes that have retroactive effect and/or take account of revenues previously received and expose power projects to additional compliance costs or interfere with our existing financial and business planning; or
- f. Other changes in the performance based regulations affecting the return of capital investments in the future.

Any of the above events may result in lower margins for the affected businesses, which could adversely affect AboitizPower's business competitiveness.

For renewable assets, pricing is fixed by regulatory arrangements which operate instead of, or in addition to, contractual arrangements. To the extent that operating costs rise above the level approved in the tariff, the Business Units that are subject to regulated tariffs would bear the risk. During the life of a project, the relevant government authority may unilaterally impose additional restrictions on the project's tariff rates, subject to the regulatory frameworks applicable in each jurisdiction. Future tariffs may not permit the project to maintain current operating margins, which could have a material adverse effect on the Business Unit or the Group, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Withholding of adjustment in feed-in-tariff rates and other fiscal incentives for qualified plants under the portfolio of AboitizPower are risks that are being monitored and addressed through active Stakeholder engagement with similarly situated developers and the ERC.

To anticipate and proactively respond to changes in regulations, the Regulatory Affairs and External Relations teams of AboitizPower constantly collaborate with the DOE and the ERC to work towards a sound and sustainable regulatory and policy environment. Similarly, AboitizPower's Safety, Health, Environment, and Safety (SHES) team keeps abreast with environmental laws and coordinates with the DENR on matters pertaining to environmental compliance.

These teams, among others, actively participate in consultative processes and public consultations to provide feedback and positions on proposed laws and regulations. The Company's participation likewise ensures that its interpretation of such laws and regulations is aligned with the regulators. This is done in cooperation with organized power industry groups such as the Philippine Independent Power Producers Association (PIPPA) and Philippine Electric Plant Owners Association (PEPOA). Regular dialogues are conducted with host communities, media, non-government organizations, and the academe, to educate and update various groups about the power industry.

### 3. Operations

The loss of, and/or damage to, facilities caused by natural calamities such as earthquakes, typhoons, and floods may result in significant business interruptions within AboitizPower. Interruptions may also be caused by other factors such as critical equipment breakdown, Information Technology (IT) and OT security breaches, fires and explosions, hazardous waste spills, workplace injuries and fatalities, terrorism, and other serious risks.

Planned maintenance and overall outage management of AboitizPower's generation facilities and its critical equipment and OT infrastructure and systems are governed by asset management standards based on global best practices. Threats to generation and machinery breakdown risk management plans are continually monitored and updated by operations and maintenance teams to effectively mitigate the impact of unplanned or forced outages. Distribution network availability and reliability targets have consistently been aligned with the performance-based standards set by the ERC.

All Business Units have also achieved OSHAS 18001 certification, an international standard which is focused on controlling occupational health and safety hazards. AboitizPower Business Units are also transitioning to the ISO 45001 standard to drive a risk-based culture with more proactive approaches toward mitigating risks before they happen. To further reinforce industrial fire safety, an annual in-house training program on Fixed Fire Fighting Systems of the U.S. National Fire Protection Association is conducted for operations, maintenance, and safety personnel.

The Business Units at AboitizPower regularly undertake a comprehensive development, review, updating, implementation, testing, and improvement of their BCPs. This dynamic approach ensures that the plans remain relevant to current business conditions and effectively address the uncertainties and challenges faced by the Company. Some of these key enhancements include: (a) site-specific threat assessment; (b) typhoon preparedness; (c) regular emergency drills and simulation exercises on various scenarios related to other natural and man-made calamities; and (d) post-event evaluations to ensure that employees are able to respond effectively and safely as planned.

As part of its continuous improvement efforts, AboitizPower is exploring the expansion of business continuity strategies on a geographic regional scale. This approach seeks to enhance coordination among several plants, fostering a more synchronized and efficient response to potential disruptions as aligned to the DOE Energy Resilience Plan.

Furthermore, to elevate the existing Business Continuity Management (BCM) framework and practices, AboitizPower has transitioned from a scenario-based approach to an impact-based approach. This shift aims to achieve organizational resilience by prioritizing the understanding and management of potential impacts on the business, ensuring a more comprehensive, adaptive and robust response to a variety of disruptive events.

AboitizPower has established group insurance programs that leverage the Company's portfolio of generation and distribution assets, supported by robust risk modeling and quantification techniques, which are subjected to regular periodic reviews. The Company is committed to ensuring that its Business Units have the most suitable insurance solutions in place, striking the optimal balance between retaining and transferring risks while effectively managing the Total Cost of Insurable Risk. As such, the Company procures business interruption insurance to safeguard against potential losses in gross profits resulting from significant damage to critical plant assets. The Company is undertaking a major initiative to explore alternative risk transfer strategies. This includes efforts to optimize loss indemnity and risk retention, aligning with the Company's goal to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of its risk management practices. By proactively managing risk through insurance solutions and exploring innovative risk transfer strategies, AboitizPower aims to strengthen its resilience against potential financial losses and disruptions, thereby ensuring the continuity and sustainability of its operation while preserving business competitiveness.

#### **4. Transmission**

AboitizPower recognizes the importance of a reliable and efficient transmission infrastructure in ensuring the uninterrupted delivery of electricity to its customers. Delays in transmission projects, grid congestion, and reliance on System Integrity Protection Schemes (SIPS) pose potential challenges, which the Company proactively addresses through strategic planning and industry collaboration.

To mitigate curtailment risks, AboitizPower aligns its project development timelines with the DOE-approved Transmission Development Plan (TDP), ensuring that new generation projects are strategically positioned in areas where grid capacity is planned for expansion. The company actively advocates for the implementation of third-party transmission development, supporting government initiatives to accelerate critical infrastructure projects. Further, AboitizPower works closely with NGCP to enhance SIPS protocols, strengthening grid reliability. By fostering strong collaboration with regulators and grid operators, AboitizPower is committed to ensuring grid stability, minimizing generation curtailment, and optimizing the efficiency of its power assets.

#### **5. Cyber and Information Security**

AboitizPower acknowledges the risks associated with global information security breaches, the rising frequency of industry driven cyberattacks, and the growing complexities posed by digital transformations. Management also recognizes the imperative to address information security threats to both prevent targeted and non-targeted attacks which can adversely disrupt business operations, impact customer services, and affect the Company's financial stability and reputation.

In 2024, AboitizPower took significant steps to enhance its protection measures, aiming to secure both its Operational Technology (OT) and Information Technology (IT) environments from potential cyber threats. Specifically, within the realm of Operational Technology, the Power Generation and Distribution Utilities Business Groups of the Company have finalized the implementation of a standardized, Company-wide Operational Technology (OT) Security Minimum Standard. These initiatives reflect a dedicated commitment to establish consistent and robust security measures across the organization's operational technology infrastructure.

AboitizPower aligns with the Aboitiz Group-wide Cyber Security Program - covering governance frameworks, standards, training and culture-building - to guide its enterprise-wide security posture. Its Information Security Management System (ISMS) remains central to its Cybersecurity strategy for IT systems and is embedded in all three fundamental pillars of security, namely, People, Process, and Technology. By integrating cybersecurity principles within these pillars, AboitizPower aims to fortify its defenses and maintain a holistic and resilient cybersecurity framework.

AboitizPower has likewise reinforced its defenses through the implementation of various security measures such as Continuous Threat Detection (CTD) to proactively identify and mitigate cyber threats, network segmentation and next-generation firewalls to contain and block unauthorized access, endpoint protection for critical systems, and Secure Remote Access (SRA) for controlled connectivity. These proactive steps underscore the organization's dedication to maintaining a resilient cybersecurity posture and safeguarding its systems and data against emerging threats in the digital landscape.

Further efforts to strengthen resilience include Cyber Incident Response Playbook that enables a structured and swift response, plus a security awareness program aimed at improving staff readiness. A Third-Party Risk Assessment Platform is also in use to assess vendor and partner security vulnerabilities. Initiatives for improved Asset Discovery and Visibility continue to expand oversight of IT and OT assets. Cloud infrastructure and operating systems undergo regular hardening to limit exposure, while Managed Detection and Response (MDR) services provide advanced threat monitoring and remediation. Periodic security audits and penetration tests proactively help the organization uncover and address security gaps.

Cyber and Information Security risks remains a critical item in the agenda of the Board Risk Committee, reflecting AboitizPower's proactive approach to safeguarding its operations and stakeholders in an ever-evolving digital landscape.

## 6. Supply Chain

AboitizPower recognizes that a resilient supply chain is essential to ensuring the reliability and efficiency of its power generation and distribution assets. The increasing complexity of global supply networks, coupled with geopolitical uncertainties, economic volatility, and climate-related disruptions, underscores the need for a proactive approach to supply chain risk management. Without effective mitigation strategies, disruptions could lead to forced outages, financial losses, and operational instability.

To safeguard against potential supply disruptions, AboitizPower actively engages in continuous stakeholder planning and collaboration with critical vendors. Strengthening supplier relationships and ensuring business continuity remain key priorities. The company has also established a reverse engineering policy to enhance self-reliance in maintaining critical equipment and reducing dependency on external suppliers. An organized category management team within TBG optimizes procurement strategies, while benchmarking, co-competition, and alternative sourcing initiatives enhance supply chain flexibility. Contracting alternative vendors further secures critical supply availability, while the implementation of the China Plus Strategy for its thermal assets diversifies sourcing beyond a single market. Additionally, to strengthen project execution capabilities, the Company is prequalifying EPC contractors across Asia, including Malaysia and Vietnam, under ARI.

Ensuring a stable fuel supply remains a key priority, particularly in the face of potential disruptions that could impact power generation reliability and cost efficiency. AboitizPower is committed to diversifying fuel sources to enhance operational flexibility and reduce reliance on a single energy supply. The company is also expanding its pricing mechanisms by increasing exposure to multiple price indices to better manage fuel cost fluctuations. Insurance coverage has been secured for fuel stock to safeguard against unexpected supply chain disruptions. Additionally, a Playbook for Alternative Coal Sourcing has been developed to ensure structured approaches in securing alternative coal supplies when needed.

AboitizPower continuously enhances its strategic sourcing and contract management capabilities through a structured category-based procurement plan, long-term and enabling contracting, and strengthened stakeholder engagement. Addressing contract ambiguity remains a priority to prevent disputes and delays

in supply agreements. Supply chain resilience planning is also reinforced through the development of a forced outage playbook, utilization of market intelligence, improved outage planning and logistics support, and enhanced annual replenishment planning. Ensuring the availability of critical spare parts and optimizing category management further strengthen operational continuity.

In line with its long-term vision, AboitizPower integrates sustainability and compliance into its supply chain practices. The creation of an ESG roadmap ensures that procurement strategies align with ESG principles, while ongoing safety initiatives reinforce responsible sourcing and risk mitigation.

By implementing these comprehensive strategies, AboitizPower continues to strengthen its supply chain resilience, ensuring the uninterrupted availability of critical resources and maintaining operational excellence amid evolving global challenges.

## **7. Reputation**

AboitizPower recognizes that its reputation is one of its most valuable assets, a competitive advantage that allows the Company to earn, maintain, and strengthen the trust of its stakeholders. The Company knows that its reputation today took generations to build and sustain; hence, the need to protect and enhance it progressively is imperative.

In today's operating environment, characterized by increasing corporate governance standards, heightened public consciousness due to social media, and greater scrutiny from key stakeholders, reputation risks remain a significant concern. This risk can arise from negative publicity, ethical breaches, regulatory penalties, or operational failures, impacting the Company's standing and stakeholder trust.

AboitizPower continues to strengthen stakeholder engagement activities with all its stakeholders, including its customers, employees, shareholders, lenders and insurers, regulators, host communities, and LGUs.

The Company's recent Corporate Sustainability Assessment by the highly regarded S&P Global has shown a slight improvement in AboitizPower's ESG performance. The Company's score decreased from 51 in 2023 to 50 in the 2024 assessment, which brings the Company to the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile ranking in its global peer group.

AboitizPower's Corporate Affairs team remains dedicated to communicating and amplifying AboitizPower's pivotal role in contributing to a sustainable energy transition in the country. The effectiveness of these communication efforts is assessed through the 'Strategy' pillar of the Reputation ID research. This evaluation focuses on how AboitizPower, in comparison to its competitors, demonstrates robust leadership, outlines a clear future direction, showcases innovation, and asserts authority within the energy sector.

Looking ahead, AboitizPower is committed to addressing gaps in various risk areas associated with ESG factors. The Company's growth strategy remains aligned with the energy trilemma of energy security, energy equity, and environmental sustainability, but will be characterized by a strategic shift from ensuring low-cost energy to also providing energy from more sustainable sources in the next decade.

## **8. Talent Risk**

AboitizPower gears for further growth by shifting towards renewable energy sources and increasing its presence in the international market, while ensuring the availability and reliability of existing power plants. Both growth and operational excellence thrusts demand for organic subject matter experts of critical assets.

The risk on availability, readiness, and retention of talents for critical posts is inevitably increasing. Thus, talent attraction, optimization, and retention strategies are of utmost importance. In 2024, AboitizPower continued to heighten efforts in ensuring talent supply meets talent demand by utilizing strategic workforce planning process, in particular:

- a. Optimize talent attraction channels/approaches such as establishing a compelling employer brand, building targeted talent communities and employee referral programs;

- b. Retain critical talent by improving overall factors for employee retention;
- c. Build talent capability building to ensure a thriving workforce by deepening the bench for the critical talent/position and institutionalizing knowledge transfer;
- d. Promote a culture-centric engagement and benchmarked employee experience to retain critical talents;
- e. Create as robust labor relations and business continuity plans, labor regulatory compliance checks & manager education; and
- f. Improve Human Resources (HR) internal capability building and transformation through leveraging analytics and digital tools/system, re-skilling and resourcing, structure redesign and process simplification/standardization.

AboitizPower integrated the Strategic and Operational Workforce Planning into the Organizational Planning processes to enable the identification of current and future talent needs. This helped shape the people strategy of AboitizPower to be able to increase workers engagement and remain competitive in the job market reshaped by the COVID-19 pandemic.

## 9. Emerging Risks

Embedded in the risk management process is the continuous identification and monitoring of emerging risks which encompass both threats and opportunities. During environmental scans, potential risks are thoroughly examined, and subject matter experts conduct further studies to understand the nuances and potential impacts. These emerging risks are reported and discussed as part of the Group Risk Management Council and Board Risk and Reputation Management Committee regular agenda.

Emerging risks are newly developing risks that cannot yet be fully assessed due to high uncertainty but could have a major impact on the organization in the future. These potential risks could be triggered by the fast-changing landscapes in the political, economic, social, technological, environmental, and legal facets surrounding the Company's operations.

For AboitizPower, one such major risk is that of extreme weather events. As the Company expands its renewables portfolio in the Philippines, extreme weather events - typhoons, heavy rainfall, and droughts - pose risks to infrastructure, project timelines, and energy generation. Typhoons may damage assets and increase maintenance costs, while droughts can impact hydropower generation. To mitigate these risks, AboitizPower integrates climate resilience into site selection, engineering, and asset management. This includes structural reinforcements, geophysical and location evaluations and a diversified energy mix. By prioritizing resilience, AboitizPower safeguards investments and ensures reliable, sustainable energy for the Philippines.

While the Company has recognized that the availability of insurance and long-term financing for coal plants has become more and more challenging, these are being addressed by an overall sustainability strategy that is manifested by its portfolio mix moving towards sustainable energy sources over the long term. Active engagements with stakeholders to clarify AboitizPower's ESG strategy are undertaken to clarify the Company's positions and plans to achieve its sustainability goals in the context of the Philippine energy and growth plans. The market for fuel, particularly coal, is also being actively monitored as currently there are a lot of risk drivers that are starting to emerge that are coming from sustainability policies and dynamic domestic and international trade policies.

Disruptive and new technology are likewise emerging risks the Company continues to monitor. Among others, the battery storage and the digitization or internet of things are potential transformers of the power business. Energy storage could play a wider role in the global energy markets moving from limited uses to displacing power generation due to its potential for reliability, quality, and its capability for renewables integration. The internet of things has the potential to significantly transform the power sector by optimizing operations, managing asset performance. Other technologies are expected to impact power generation and transmission segments. The Company sees these technologies both as threats and opportunities.

Another emerging risk in the Company's risk radar is geoeconomic confrontations and geopolitical tensions in the Southeast and East Asian region and key supply chain hubs which pose risks to equipment procurement, project timelines, and cost stability. Disruptions in the global trade of critical components—



such as solar panels, wind turbines, and battery storage—may lead to delays and increased costs for AboitizPower. To mitigate these risks, AboitizPower diversifies its suppliers, strengthens local partnerships, and explore alternative sourcing strategies. By enhancing supply chain resilience, AboitizPower safeguards project continuity and ensures the steady growth of its renewable energy capacity.

AboitizPower remains committed to proactively identifying and managing emerging risks to ensure long-term resilience. By continuously monitoring these risks and integrating strategic responses, AboitizPower strengthens its ability to adapt and thrive in an evolving energy landscape.

**(b) Requirements as to Certain Issues or Issuers**

**(i) Debt Issues**

**(a) Shelf Registration of Thirty Billion Peso Fixed-Rate Bonds issued in 2017 and 2018**

On June 19, 2017, SEC issued an Order of Registration and a Certificate of Permit to Offer Securities for AboitizPower's fixed-rate corporate retail bonds in the aggregate amount of up to ₱30 bn ("2017 Bonds"). The 2017 Bonds were registered under the shelf registration program of the SEC and were issued in tranches.

**Series "A" Three Billion Peso Fixed Rate Bonds issued in July 2017**

Series "A" bonds were issued on July 3, 2017 with an aggregate amount of ₱3 bn, a tenor of ten years, and fixed interest rate of 5.3367% per annum. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears on January 3, April 3, July 3, and October 3 of each year, or the subsequent banking day without adjustment if such interest payment date is not a banking day. AboitizPower engaged BPI Capital Corporation (BPI Capital) as Issue Manager and Underwriter, BPI Asset Management and Trust Group (BPI-AMTG) as Trustee, and the Philippine Depository & Trust Corporation (PDTC) as the Registrar and Paying Agent. The Series "A" bonds received a credit rating of "PRS Aaa" with Stable Outlook from the Philippine Rating Services Corporation (PhilRatings), and is listed with the Philippine Dealing & Exchange Corporation (PDEX).

AboitizPower received the aggregate amount of ₱2.97 bn as proceeds from the offer and sale of the Series "A" bonds. AboitizPower has been paying interest to its bond holders since October 2017.

*Use of Proceeds*

As of December 31, 2017, the proceeds of the Series "A" bonds were fully utilized for the following projects:

Name of Project	Projected Usage (Per Prospectus) (in '000)	Actual Usage (in '000)
Equity infusions into GNPD in 2017	₱2,206,373	₱1,255,745
Equity infusions into GNPD in 2018	764,395	1,711,317
Bond issuance costs	29,232	32,938
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>₱3,000,000</b>	<b>₱3,000,000</b>

**Series "C" 2.5 Billion Peso Fixed Rate Bonds issued in October 2018**

The Series "C" bonds, with an amount of ₱2.51 bn were issued on October 12, 2018. The Series "C" bonds have an interest rate of 8.5091% per annum, and will mature in 2028. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears on January 25, April 25, July 25, and October 25 of each year, or the subsequent banking day without adjustment if such interest payment date is not a banking day.

AboitizPower appointed BDO Capital & Investment Corporation (BDO Capital) as Issue Manager, BDO Capital, BPI Capital, and United Coconut Planters Bank as Joint Lead Underwriters, BDO Unibank, Inc. Trust & Investments Group (BDO Trust) as Trustee, and PDTC as the Registry and Paying Agent for the



transaction. The Series “C” bonds received the highest possible rating of PRS “Aaa” from PhilRatings and is listed with PDEX.

AboitizPower received the amount of ₱2.5 bn as proceeds from the offer and sale of the Series “C” bonds. AboitizPower has been paying interest to its bond holders since January 2019 for the Series “C” bonds.

#### *Use of Proceeds*

As of September 30, 2019, the proceeds of the Series “C” bonds were fully utilized for the following projects:

Name of Project	Projected Usage (Per Prospectus) (in ‘000)	Actual Usage (in ‘000)
Refinancing of the Medium-Term Loan of Therma Power, Inc.	₱2,470,866	₱2,500,000
Bond issuance costs	29,234	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>₱2,500,000</b>	<b>₱2,500,000</b>

#### **Series “D” 7.25 Billion Peso Fixed Rate Retail Bonds issued in October 2019**

Series “D” bonds, with an aggregate amount of ₱7 bn and an oversubscription of ₱5 bn, were issued on October 14, 2019. The Series “D” bonds have an interest rate of 5.2757% per annum, and will mature in 2026. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears on January 14, April 14, July 14, and October 14 of each year, or the subsequent banking day without adjustment if such interest payment day is not a banking day.

AboitizPower appointed BDO Capital and First Metro Investment Corporation (FMIC) as Joint Issue Managers, Joint Bookrunners and Joint Lead Underwriters, and BDO Trust as Trustee, and PDTC as the Registry and Paying Agent of the transaction. The Series “D” bonds received the highest possible rating of PRS “Aaa” from PhilRatings and is listed with PDEX.

The Company received the aggregate amount of ₱7.25 bn as proceeds from the offer and sale of the Series “D” bonds. AboitizPower has been paying interest to its bond holders since January 2020 for the Series “D” bonds.

#### *Use of Proceeds*

As of December 31, 2019, the proceeds of the Series “D” bonds were fully utilized for the following projects:

Name of Project	Projected Usage (Per Prospectus) (in ‘000)	Actual Usage (in ‘000)
Repayment of short-term loan	₱7,161,972	₱7,250,000
Bonds issuance cost	88,028	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>₱7,250,000</b>	<b>₱7,250,000</b>

#### **Series “E” and “F” 9.55 Billion Peso Fixed Rate Retail Bonds issued in July 2020**

Series “E” and Series “F” bonds, with an aggregate amount of ₱6 bn and an oversubscription option of ₱3.55 bn, were issued on July 6, 2020. The Series “E” bonds have an interest rate of 3.125% per annum, and matured and we repaid in full in 2022, while the Series “F” bonds have an interest rate of 3.935% per annum, and will mature in July 2025. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears on January 6, April 6, July 6, and October 6 of each year, or the subsequent banking day without adjustment if such interest payment date is not a banking day.

AboitizPower appointed BDO Capital, China Bank Capital Corporation (China Bank Capital), and FMIC as the Joint Issue Managers and Joint Lead Underwriters, BDO Trust as Trustee, and PDTC as the Registry and Paying Agent for the transaction. The Series “E” and Series “F” bonds have been rated PRS “Aaa” with a stable outlook from PhilRatings on April 8, 2020, and are listed with PDEX.

AboitizPower received the aggregate amount of ₱9.55 bn as proceeds from the offer and sale of the Series “E” and Series “F” bonds. AboitizPower has been paying interest to its bond holders since October 2020 for the Series “E” and Series “F” bonds.

#### *Use of Proceeds*

As of December 31, 2021, the proceeds of the Series “E” and Series “F” bonds were utilized for the following projects:

Name of Project	Projected Usage (Per Prospectus) (in '000)	Actual Usage (in '000)
Reimburse Previous Equity Contributions to GNPD through AA Thermal and TPI	₱6,736,749	₱6,736,749
Fund Succeeding Equity Infusions in AA Thermal and TPI	2,082,873	2,522,627
General corporate purposes	614,889	177,077
Bond issuance costs	115,489	113,547
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>₱9,550,000</b>	<b>₱9,550,000</b>

	Per Final Prospectus (in '000)	Actual Usage (in '000)
Gross Proceeds	₱9,550,000	₱9,550,000
Net Proceeds	9,434,511	9,436,453

#### **(b) Shelf Registration of Thirty Billion Peso Fixed-Rate Bonds issued in 2021**

On March 1, 2021, SEC issued an Order of Registration and a Certificate of Permit to Offer Securities for AboitizPower’s fixed-rate corporate retail bonds in the aggregate principal amount of ₱30 bn (the “2021 Bonds”). The 2021 Bonds were registered under the shelf registration program of the SEC and were issued in tranches.

##### **Series “A” Eight Billion Peso Fixed Rate Bonds issued in March 2021**

The first tranche of the 2021 Bonds, with a base issue size of up to ₱4 bn and an oversubscription of up to ₱4 bn (the Series “A” Bonds) was issued on March 16, 2021. The Series “A” Bonds have an interest rate of 3.8224% per annum, and will mature in 2026. Interest is payable in arrears on March 16, June 16, September 16, and December 16 of each year, or the subsequent banking day without adjustment if such interest payment date is not a banking day.

AboitizPower appointed BDO Capital, BPI Capital, China Bank Capital, and FMIC as Joint Lead Underwriters. BDO Trust was appointed as Trustee. The Series “A” Bonds received the credit rating of “PRS Aaa” with Stable Outlook. AboitizPower listed the First Tranche Bonds with PDEX on March 15, 2021.

AboitizPower received the aggregate amount of ₱8 bn as proceeds from the offer and sale of the First Tranche Bonds.

#### *Use of Proceeds*

As of December 31, 2022, the proceeds of the Series “A” Bonds were fully utilized for the following projects:

Name of Project	Projected Usage (Per Prospectus) (in '000)	Actual Usage (in '000)
Redemption of the 2014 Series A Bonds Maturing in 2021	₱6,600,000	₱6,600,000
Partial Funding for the Early Redemption of the 2014 Series B Bonds Originally Maturing in 2026	1,295,303	1,303,093
Bond issuance costs	104,697	96,907
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>₱8,000,000</b>	<b>₱8,000,000</b>

	Per Final Prospectus (in '000)	Actual Usage (in '000)
Gross proceeds	₱8,000,000	₱8,000,000
Net proceeds	7,895,303	7,903,093

#### Series “B” and “C” Twelve Billion Peso Fixed Rate Bonds issued in November 2021

Series “B” and Series “C” bonds (collectively, the “Second Tranche Bonds”), with an aggregate amount of ₱6 bn and an oversubscription option of ₱6 bn, were issued on December 2, 2021. The Series “B” bonds have an interest rate of 3.9992% per annum, and will mature in December 2025, while the Series “C” bonds have an interest rate of 5.0283% per annum, and will mature in 2028. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears on March 2, June 2, September 2, and December 2 of each year, or the subsequent banking day without adjustment if such interest payment date is not a banking day.

AboitizPower appointed BDO Capital and ChinaBank Capital as Joint Issue Managers; and BDO Capital and ChinaBank Capital as Joint Lead Underwriters and Joint Bookrunners. BDO Trust was appointed as Trustee. The Second Tranche Bonds received the credit rating of “PRS Aaa” with Stable Outlook. AboitizPower listed the Second Tranche Bonds with PDEX on December 2, 2021.

AboitizPower received the aggregate amount of ₱12 bn as proceeds from the offer and sale of the Second Tranche Bonds.

#### Use of Proceeds

As of December 31, 2023, the proceeds of the Second Tranche Bonds were utilized for the following projects:

Name of Project	Projected Usage (Per Prospectus) (in '000)	Actual Usage (in '000)
Partially fund the equity contributions for the construction of the 74 MW Solar power plant in Pangasinan province	₱1,000,000	₱1,000,000
Refinancing of the 2020 Series “E” Bonds maturing in 2022	9,000,000	9,000,000
Fund future renewable projects	1,839,849	1,849,805
Bond issuance costs	160,151	150,195
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>₱12,000,000</b>	<b>₱12,000,000</b>

	Per Final Prospectus (in '000)	Actual Usage (in '000)
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Gross proceeds	₱12,000,000	₱12,000,000
Net proceeds	11,839,849	11,849,805

#### Series “D” and “E” Ten Billion Peso Fixed Rate Bonds issued in March 2022

Series “D” and Series “E” bonds (collectively, the “Third Tranche Bonds”), with an aggregate amount of up to ₱7 bn and an oversubscription option of up to ₱3 bn was issued on March 17, 2022. Series “D” of the Third Tranche Bonds have a fixed interest rate of 5.3066% per annum maturing in 2027, and the Series “E” bonds have a fixed interest rate of 5.7388% per annum maturing in 2029. Interest is payable in arrears on March 17, June 17, September 17, and December 17 of each year, or the subsequent banking day without adjustment if such interest payment date is not a banking day.

AboitizPower appointed BDO Capital, China Bank Capital, and FMIC as Joint Issue Managers; and BDO Capital, China Bank Capital, FMIC, and SB Capital Investment Corporation as Joint Lead Underwriters and Joint Bookrunners. The Third Tranche Bonds received a credit rating of “PRS Aaa” with Stable Outlook from PhilRatings. AboitizPower listed the Third Tranche Bonds with PDEX on March 17, 2021.

AboitizPower received the aggregate amount of ₱10 bn as proceeds from the offer and sale of the Third Tranche Bonds.

#### Use of Proceeds

As of December 31, 2023, the proceeds of the Third Tranche Bonds were utilized for the following projects:

Name of Project	Projected Usage Per Prospectus (in ‘000)	Actual Usage (in ‘000)
Early Redemption of the 2018 Series “B” Bonds	₱7,700,000	₱7,700,000
Partially fund future renewable energy projects	2,165,427	2,170,125
Bond issuance costs	134,573	129,875
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>₱10,000,000</b>	<b>₱10,000,000</b>

	Per Final Prospectus (in ‘000)	Actual Usage (in ‘000)
Gross proceeds	₱10,000,000	₱10,000,000
Net proceeds	9,865,427	9,870,125

#### (c) Shelf Registration of Thirty Billion Peso Fixed-Rate Bonds issued in 2021

On February 25, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the filing of a Registration Statement under the shelf registration program of the SEC for peso-denominated fixed-rate retail bonds in the aggregate principal amount of ₱100 bn (the “2025 Bonds”). The first tranche will consist of up to ₱20 bn, with an oversubscription option of up to ₱10 bn.

## Item 2. Properties

The Company’s head office is located at 32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Metro Manila, Philippines. The office space occupied by the Company is leased from a third party. As a holding company, the Company does not utilize a significant amount of office space. The Company intends to transfer its head office to Ayala Triangle Gardens Tower 2, Paseo de Roxas corner Makati Avenue, Makati City 1226 Metro Manila, subject to the approval by the stockholders in the 2025 ASM. The office space that will be occupied will also be leased from a third party. As of February 28, 2025, there were no definite plans of acquiring properties in the next twelve months. Nonetheless, the Company plans to continually participate in future

projects that become available to it and will disclose the same in accordance with the applicable disclosure rules under the Securities Regulation Code (SRC).

On a consolidated basis, AboitizPower's Property, Plant and Equipment were valued at around ₱220.16 bn as of end-2024, as compared to ₱209.73 bn as of end-2023. The breakdown of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 is as follows:

Property, Plant and Equipment as of December 31	2024	2023
Land	3,943,663	2,438,196
Buildings, Warehouses and Improvements	59,267,297	58,488,612
Powerplant, Equipment, and Streamfield Assets	137,812,104	136,798,617
Transmission, Distribution and Substation Equipment	33,654,868	30,965,981
Transportation Equipment	2,101,214	1,942,736
Office Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	1,806,095	1,807,882
Leasehold Improvements	3,206,075	3,267,309
Electrical Equipment	22,252,587	10,694,375
Meter and Laboratory Equipment	4,406,741	4,216,626
Tools and Others	1,917,663	1,649,182
Construction in Progress	24,995,539	21,132,222
Right-of-use Assets	37,015,682	35,424,123
Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	108,050,687	94,550,993
Less: Accumulated Impairment	4,170,548	4,537,975
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>220,158,293</b>	<b>209,726,892</b>

Note: Values for the above table are in thousand Philippine Pesos.

Locations of Principal Properties and Equipment of the Company's Subsidiaries are as follows:

Subsidiary	Description	Location/Address	Condition
APRI	Geothermal power plants	Tiwi, Albay, Caluan, Laguna; Bay, Laguna; and Sto. Tomas, Batangas	In use for operations, used to secure long-term debt
Aseagas	Raw land and improvements	Lian, Batangas	Ceased operations
Hedcor	Hydropower plants	Kivas, Banengneng, Benguet; Beckel, La Trinidad, Benguet; Bineng, La Trinidad, Benguet; Sal-angan, Ampucao, Itogon, Benguet; and Bakun, Benguet	In use for operations
Hedcor Sibulan	Hydropower plant	Santa Cruz, Sibulan, Davao del Sur	In use for operations
Hedcor Tudaya	Hydropower plant	Santa Cruz, Sibulan, Davao del Sur	In use for operations
Hedcor Sabangan	Hydropower plant	Namatec, Sabangan, Mountain Province	In use for operations
Hedcor Bukidnon	Hydropower plant	Maluko, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon	In use for operations
San Carlos Sun Power	Solar power plant	Eco Zone Boulevard, San Carlos Ecozone, Barangay Punao, San Carlos City, Negros Occidental	In use for operations
PV Sinag Power	Solar power plant	Cayanga, 2416 Bugallon, Pangasinan; Laoag, Aguilar, Pangasinan	In use for operations
EAUC	Bunker-C thermal power plant	Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu	In use for operations

Subsidiary	Description	Location/Address	Condition
TMI	Barge-mounted diesel power plants	Nasipit, Agusan del Norte and Barangay San Roque, Maco, Compostela Valley	In use for operations
TMO	Barge-mounted diesel power plants	Navotas Fishport, Manila	In use for operations
TSI	Coal-fired thermal power plants	Davao City and Davao del Sur	In use for operations, used to secure long-term debt
TVI	Coal-fired thermal power plants	Bato, Toledo, Cebu	In use for operations, used to secure long-term debt
TCVI	Industrial land	Colon, Naga City, Cebu	In use for operations
GMEC	Coal-fired thermal power plants	Mariveles, Bataan	In use for operations
Cotabato Light	Industrial land, buildings/plants, equipment, and machinery	Sinsuat Avenue, Cotabato City	In use for operations
Davao Light	Industrial land, buildings/plants, equipment, and machinery	P. Reyes Street, Davao City and Bajada, Davao City	In use for operations
	Substation equipment	Talomo, Matina Crossing Villa Abrille Estate, Indanga, Buhangin Davao City, Bobongon, Sto. Tomas, Davao	Ongoing development
Visayan Electric	Industrial land, buildings/plants, equipment, and machinery	Jakosalem Street, Cebu City and J. Panis Street, Cebu City	In use for operations
	Substation equipment	San Roque, Talisay City, Cebu	Ongoing development
Lima Enerzone	Industrial land, buildings/plants, equipment, and machinery	Lipa City and Malvar, Batangas	In use for operations
Balamban Enerzone	Industrial land, buildings/plants, equipment, and machinery	Balamban, Cebu	In use for operations

### Item 3. Legal Proceedings

#### Material Pending Legal Proceedings

AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries are involved in various legal proceedings in the ordinary conduct of their businesses. The Company believes that none of these legal proceedings will have a material effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Visayan Electric, for example, received several assessments of real property taxes on its electric posts, transformers, wires, machineries, air-conditioning units, and water pumps. Visayan Electric consistently maintains that the electric posts, transformers, wires, machineries, air-conditioning units, water pumps and their appurtenances are not considered real properties under the Civil Code of the Philippines, and therefore are not lawful objects of real property tax. Further, Section 270 of the Local Government Code of 1991 provides that the collection of real property tax is mandatory within five years from the date they become due, and that failure to collect the real property tax within the said period will bar collection thereof.

Visayan Electric has availed of Cebu City's tax amnesty ordinance in settlement of its real property tax assessment case amounting to ₱183 mn covering the period from 1989 to 2019 pending before the Cebu City Assessor's Office. Visayan Electric was issued a tax certificate on January 5, 2021, clearing the company of any and all real property tax liabilities for all its electric poles and their attachments located in Cebu City.

The other material pending legal proceedings involving the Company and its Subsidiaries as of February 28, 2025 are as follows:

**Luzon Hydro Corporation vs. The Provincial Government of Benguet, represented by Governor Melchor D. Diclas; Orlando T. Oidi, in his official capacity as the Provincial Assessor of Benguet Province; Imelda I. Macanes, in her official capacity as the Provincial Treasurer of Benguet Province; Bado K. Pasule, in his official capacity as the Municipal Assessor of Bakun, Benguet; and Merlita Tolito, in her official capacity as the OIC-Municipal Treasurer of Bakun, Benguet**  
**Civil Case No. 20I-CV-3558**

In view of the finality of the SC's Decision in the case entitled: "*National Power Corporation vs. Luzon Hydro Corporation (LHC), Banggay T. Alwis, Municipal Assessor, Manuel C. Bagayao, Municipal Treasurer of Bakun, Benguet, Erlinda Estepa, Provincial Assessor and Mauricio B. Ambanloc, Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Benguet*" docketed as GR No. 244450 and GR No. 244659, the Municipal Treasurer of Bakun issued real property tax Bills for the period covering 2002 to 2019 amounting to ₱284,448,073.24 on January 16, 2020.

On February 3, 2020, LHC wrote to the Provincial Governor requesting for the amendment of the real property tax Bills to align with the MOA dated December 20, 2012 by and between LHC and the Province of Benguet. In the same letter, LHC also cited Executive Order (EO) No. 88, Series of 2019, which reduced the liability for real property tax of IPPs such as LHC with BOT Agreements with Government Owned and Controlled Corporations to an amount equivalent to the tax due if computed at 15% assessment level and condoned all interest and penalties for all years up to 2018.

On September 14, 2020, LHC filed a Petition with the RTC of La Trinidad, Benguet, praying for the issuance of a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Province of Benguet to comply with the provisions of the EO and recompute the real property tax liabilities of LHC. The Province of Benguet filed its Comment with Motion to Dismiss, which was denied by the RTC. The RTC also directed the parties to immediately manifest their conformity to the statement of undisputed facts, admitted documentary exhibits, and the statement of legal issues. LHC filed its Comment on January 21, 2021 while the Province filed its Compliance with Manifestation on February 5, 2021.

On March 23, 2021, a hearing was held through videoconference to discuss the factual issues raised by the Province. The judge advised that an Amended Order will be issued containing the summary of admitted facts, list of admitted facts, list of admitted documents, and statement of legal issues based on the respective Comments or Manifestations filed by the parties. LHC filed its Memorandum on April 28, 2021.

On December 17, 2021, LHC received the RTC's Decision dated November 18, 2021 denying the Petition. On December 28, 2021, LHC filed with the Supreme Court a motion for extension of time, requesting a 30-day extension from January 1, 2022, or until January 31, 2022, within which to file its Petition for Review on *Certiorari*.

On February 2, 2022<sup>7</sup>, LHC filed its Petition for Review on *Certiorari* with the Supreme Court. As of February 28, 2025, the Petition is pending before the Supreme Court.

**G.R. No. 210245 entitled "*Bayan Muna Representative Neri Javier Colmenares, et al. vs. Energy Regulatory Commission, et al.*", Supreme Court; December 19, 2013**

**G.R. No. 210255 entitled "*National Association of Electricity Consumers for Reforms, et al. vs. Manila Electric Company, et al.*", Supreme Court; December 20, 2013**

**G.R. No. 210502 entitled "*Manila Electric Company, et al. v Philippine Electricity Market Corporation, et al.*", Supreme Court; January 8, 2014**

<sup>7</sup> On January 12, 2022, the Supreme Court issued Memorandum Order No. 10-2022 which, among others, extended until February 1, 2022 the filing periods of any and all pleadings and other court submissions that will fall due in the month of January 2022 in view of the rising cases of COVID-19 due to the Omicron variant. Further, through Proclamation No. 1236 dated October 29, 2021, February 1, 2022 has been declared a Special (Non-Working) Day in view of the celebration of Chinese New Year. Hence, all pleadings that will fall due on said date may be filed on the next business day.



On December 19, 2013, Bayan Muna representatives filed a Petition for *Certiorari* against ERC and Meralco with the SC, questioning the alleged substantial increase in Meralco's power rates for the billing period of November 2013. These cases raised, among others, the: (i) legality of Sections 6, 29 and 45 of the EPIRA, (ii) failure of ERC to protect consumers from high prices of electricity, and (iii) alleged market collusion by the generation companies. These cases were consolidated by the SC, which issued a TRO preventing Meralco from collecting the increase in power rates for the billing period of November 2013. The TRO was subsequently extended by the SC for another 60 days, or until April 22, 2014. On April 22, 2014, the SC extended the TRO indefinitely.

Meralco filed a counter-petition impleading all generation companies supplying power to the WESM to prevent the generation companies from collecting payments on power purchased by Meralco from the WESM during the contested billing period. The SC ordered other power industry participants (DOE, ERC, PEMC, PSALM, and the generation companies) to respond to Meralco's counter-petition.

The SC set the consolidated cases for oral arguments on January 21, 2014, February 4 and 11, 2014. After oral arguments, all parties were ordered to file their comments and/or memoranda. Meralco has been prevented from collecting the differential increase of the price hike. Because of Meralco's counter-petition against the generation companies, PEMC withheld settlement of the power purchases during the covered period.

On February 7, 2019, petitioners in G.R. No. 210245 filed their Motion for Directions, Status Updates and Immediate Resolution. In its Decision dated August 3, 2021, the SC declared the ERC's March 3, 2014 Order null and void. The Petition in G.R. No. 210502 was granted insofar as it prayed for the dismissal of the Petitions in G.R. Nos. 210245 and 210255 as these two cases were dismissed. The December 9, 2013 Order of the ERC, on the other hand, was affirmed.

On July 18, 2022, the National Association of Electricity Consumers for Reforms, Inc. (NASECORE) filed its Motion for Reconsideration. On July 19, 2022, the ERC filed its Motion for Partial Reconsideration. On July 20, 2022, Bayan Muna filed its Motion for Reconsideration.

In a Resolution dated October 11, 2022, the SC resolved to deny with finality the Motions for Reconsideration filed by NASECORE and Bayan Muna and the Motion for Partial Reconsideration filed by the ERC.

**SC GR No. 224341 entitled "*Philippine Electricity Market Corporation vs. Therma Mobile, Inc.*", Supreme Court**

**[CA G.R. SP No. 140177 entitled "*PEMC v. Therma Mobile Inc.*", Court of Appeals, Manila, SP Proc. No. 12790 entitled "*Therma Mobile Inc. vs. PEMC*", Regional Trial Court Branch 157-Pasig City;**

**PEMC ECO-2014-0009 entitled "*Therma Mobile, Inc. (TMO Power Plants Units 1-4) Possible Non-Compliance with Must-Offer-Rule, Investigation Summary Report, dated August 4, 2014*"]**

The Enforcement and Compliance Office of the Philippines Electricity Market Corporation (PEMC-ECO) conducted an investigation on TMO for possible non-compliance with the Must-Offer-Rule for the period October 26, 2013 to December 25, 2013. PEMC-ECO concluded that TMO was non-compliant with the Must-Offer-Rule for 3,578 intervals and recommended a penalty of ₱234.9 mn.

TMO filed its letter request for reconsideration on September 5, 2014, contending that it did not violate the Must-Offer Rule because its maximum available capacity was limited to 100 MW due to: (a) the thermal limitations of the old TMO 115-kV transmission line, and (b) the technical and mechanical constraints of the old generating units and the component engines of the TMO power plants which were under various stages of rehabilitation after having been non-operational for five years. Although TMO's rated capacity is 234 MW (net), it could only safely and reliably deliver 100 MW during the November and December 2013 supply period because of limitations of its engines and the 115-kV transmission line. This temporary limitation of TMO's plant was confirmed during a dependable capacity testing conducted on November 21, 2013.

In its letter dated January 30, 2015, the PEMC Board of Directors denied TMO's request for reconsideration and confirmed its earlier findings. On February 13, 2015, TMO filed a Notice of Dispute with PEMC to refer the matter to dispute resolution under the WESM Rules, WESM Dispute Resolution Market Manual and the ERC-PEMC Protocol.

On February 16, 2015, TMO filed a petition for TRO before the Pasig City RTC. In its Order dated February 24, 2015, the RTC granted TMO a 20-day temporary order of protection and directed PEMC to: (i) refrain from demanding or collecting the amount of ₱234.9 mn as financial penalty; (ii) refrain from charging interest on the financial penalty and having the same accrue; and (iii) refrain from transmitting PEMC-ECO's investigation report to the ERC. TMO posted a bond in the amount of ₱234.9 mn to answer for any damage that PEMC may suffer as a result of the Order. On April 1, 2015, the RTC rendered a Decision in favor of TMO. PEMC appealed the RTC decision before the Court of Appeals (CA) and sought to reverse and set aside the decision of the RTC.

On December 14, 2015, the CA rendered a Decision denying PEMC's Petition for Review and affirming the April 1, 2015 Decision of RTC in favor of TMO. On June 6, 2016, PEMC filed a Petition for Review on *Certiorari* with the SC to assail the December 14, 2015 CA Decision. TMO filed its Comment to PEMC's Petition for Review and PEMC filed a Reply. In its March 29, 2017 Resolution, the SC noted TMO's Comment and PEMC's Reply.

As of February 28, 2025, PEMC's Petition was still pending before the SC.

**SC G.R. Nos. 244449 and 244455-56 entitled "*Energy Regulatory Commission vs. Therma Mobile, Inc., Manila Electric Company and AP Renewables, Inc.*," Supreme Court;**

**[CA G.R. SP. No. 152588 entitled "*Therma Mobile, Inc. vs. Energy Regulatory Commission, Atty. Alfredo P. Vergara, Jr. and Engr. Nelson D. Canlas, in their capacity as Investigating Officers (IOs) of the Investigatory Unit constituted by the Honorable Commission pursuant to its Office Order No. 38, Series of 2013 dated December 26, 2013, as amended by Office Order No. 82, Series of 2017*" , Court of Appeals, Manila;**

**ERC Case No. 2015-025 MC entitled "*Atty. Isabelo Joseph P. Tomas II, in his capacity as the Investigating Officer of the Investigatory Unit constituted by the Honorable Commission pursuant to its Office Order No. 38, Series of 2013 dated December 26, 2013 vs Meralco and Therma Mobile, Inc. [For Violation of Section 45 of RA 9136, otherwise known as EPIRA, Rule 11, Section 1 of IRR of the EPIRA (Commission of an Anti-Competitive Behavior, particularly Economic Withholding)]*" , ERC Pasig City, June 4, 2015;**

**ERC Case No. 2015-027 MC entitled "*Atty. Isabelo Joseph P. Tomas II, in his capacity as the Investigating Officer of the Investigatory Unit constituted by the Honorable Commission pursuant to its Office Order No. 38, Series of 2013 dated December 26, 2013 vs Therma Mobile, Inc. [For Violation of Section 45 of RA 9136, otherwise known as EPIRA, Rule 11, Section 1 and 8(e) of IRR of the EPIRA (Commission of an Anti-Competitive Behavior, particularly Physical Withholding)]*" , ERC, Pasig City, June 4, 2015;**

Pursuant to the allegations in the Bayan Muna SC case, the Investigation Unit of ERC ("ERC-IU") conducted investigations on the alleged anti-competitive behavior and market abuse committed by some participants of the WESM, including TMO.

On January 24, 2014, ERC issued a *Subpoena Ad Testificandum and Duces Tecum* directing TMO's representative to give clarification on matters pertaining to offers per trading interval involving the November to December 2013 supply months and provisions on the PSA between Meralco and TMO. The representative was likewise directed to bring relevant documents.

On January 29, 2014, TMO filed its Compliance and Submission to the *Subpoena Duces Tecum*. Further, on March 11, 2014, TMO filed its Memorandum, arguing that it did not commit any act constituting anti-competitive behavior and/ or misuse of market power. TMO then requested ERC-IU to terminate and close the investigation.

On May 20, 2015, ERC-IU issued its report and found that in bidding the way they did for the November and December 2013 supply months, TMO and Meralco allegedly committed Economic Withholding, and TMO committed Physical Withholding, and thus recommended the filing of cases for Anti-Competitive Behavior against TMO and Meralco.

On June 23, 2015, ERC ordered Meralco and TMO to file their respective Answers to the Complaint. On August 24, 2015, TMO filed its Answers praying for the dismissal of the Complaints.

In its Manifestation dated October 7, 2016, ERC-IU manifested the resignation of Atty. Isabelo Tomas as Investigating Officer (IO) and the appointment of Director Alfredo Vergara, Jr. and Engr. Nelson Canlas as new IOs. In a separate pleading, the new IOs filed their Reply to various motions filed by TMO.

On July 27, 2016, Meralco filed in ERC Case No. 2015-025MC an Urgent Motion to Dismiss with Motion to Suspend Proceedings on the ground that ERC has no jurisdiction over anti-competitive behavior cases, and that jurisdiction is with PCC. On July 28, 2016, TMO filed in the same case a Manifestation and Motion adopting Meralco's Urgent Motion to Dismiss. On August 1, 2016, TMO also filed its Manifestation and Motion, which sought the dismissal of ERC Case No. 2015-027MC for lack of jurisdiction.

In an Order dated February 2, 2017, ERC denied Meralco's and TMO's motions to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction. TMO filed its Motion for Reconsideration, which the ERC subsequently denied in its Order dated June 20, 2017.

On September 18, 2017, TMO filed a Petition for *Certiorari* with the CA, praying that the CA: (i) issue a TRO commanding the ERC to desist from conducting further proceedings in ERC Case No. 2015-025MC and ERC Case No. 2015-027MC; (ii) after proceedings, issue a Writ of Preliminary Injunction; and (iii) annul and set aside the February 2, 2017 and June 20, 2017 ERC Orders.

In a Resolution dated October 2, 2017, the CA directed the respondents to file their comment on TMO's Petition for *Certiorari* and denied TMO's prayer for a TRO. TMO filed a Motion for Partial Reconsideration of the CA's October 2, 2017 Resolution, which the CA denied. Thereafter, the CA issued its Notice of Judgment and Decision dated May 23, 2018, which denied TMO's Petition. On June 20, 2018, TMO filed its Motion for Reconsideration of CA's Decision dated May 23, 2018. In a Resolution dated January 28, 2019, the CA denied the motions for reconsideration filed by TMO, Meralco and APRI and the motion for partial reconsideration filed by the ERC.

Subsequently, ERC filed a Petition dated February 21, 2019 with the SC via Rule 45 of the Rules of Court. In the Petition, ERC challenged the CA Decision and Resolution insofar as the CA ruled that the Philippine Competition Act (PCA) repealed the parts of the EPIRA that granted jurisdiction to ERC over anti-competition matters in the energy sector, and that PCC has original and exclusive jurisdiction over anti-competition matters, including those affecting the energy sector after the effectivity of the PCA.

In a Resolution dated July 30, 2019, the SC directed the respondents to file their Comments on ERC's Petition. On November 25, 2019, TMO filed its Manifestation with the SC.

In a Resolution dated September 29, 2021, the SC partly granted the ERC's Petition for Review on *Certiorari* and ruled that the ERC has jurisdiction over anti-competitive cases filed prior to the enactment of the PCA pursuant to the principle of adherence of jurisdiction. The Supreme Court did not rule on the delineation of jurisdiction between the Philippine Competition Commission and the ERC after the effectivity of the PCA.

**SC G.R. Nos. 244449 and 244455-56 entitled "*Energy Regulatory Commission vs. Therma Mobile, Inc., Manila Electric Company and AP Renewables, Inc.*", Supreme Court;**

**CA G.R. SP. No. 152613 entitled, "*AP Renewables, Inc. vs. Energy Regulatory Commission and Directors Alfredo P. Vergara, Jr. and Engr. Nelson Canlas, in their capacity as the Investigating Officers of the Investigatory Unit of the Energy Regulations Commission*", Court of Appeals, Manila**

**ERC Case No. 2015-038 MC entitled “Energy Regulatory Commission vs. AP Renewables, Inc. ([Violation of Section 45 of EPIRA, Rule 11, Sec. 1 and 8 (E) of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (Commission of an Anti-Competitive Behavior, particularly, Physical Withholding)]”, ERC, Pasig City, June 9, 2015**

The ERC-IU conducted investigations on the alleged anti-competitive behavior and market abuse committed by some participants of the WESM, including APRI. On May 20, 2015, ERC-IU released its report holding that APRI’s non-compliance with the Must-Offer Rule for four intervals is tantamount to Physical Withholding which, it alleged, is a form of anti-competitive behavior.

On June 9, 2015, complainant Atty. Isabelo Joseph Tomas III, Investigating Officer of the IU, filed the complaint for Anti-Competitive Behavior against APRI. On June 23, 2015, ERC issued an Order directing APRI to file its answer within 15 days from notice.

On July 1, 2015, APRI received the summons and complaint. Subsequently, on July 7, 2015, APRI filed a Motion praying that: (a) the Complainant serve upon APRI the complete copy of the complaint and its annexes; (b) the Complainant clarify and put on record the answer to the following issues: (i) which of Makban Plants’ generating units is the subject of the complaint; and (ii) the dates and times of the four intervals mentioned in the complaint during which APRI allegedly offered “less than its total registered capacity.” Meanwhile, on July 29, 2015, APRI filed its Answer *ad cautelam*.

In its Manifestation dated October 7, 2016, ERC-IU manifested the resignation of Atty. Isabelo Tomas as IO and the appointment of new IOs. The new IOs filed their Reply to various motions filed by APRI.

Subsequently, APRI filed a Motion to Dismiss dated July 29, 2016, arguing that jurisdiction over the case is vested in the PCC. APRI also filed its *Ad Cautelam* Pre-Trial Brief and Judicial Affidavits. ERC denied APRI’s Motion to Dismiss, and APRI’s subsequent Motion for Reconsideration.

On September 19, 2017, APRI filed a Petition for *Certiorari* (with application for TRO and Writ of Preliminary Injunction) with the CA (CA G.R. SP. No. 152613), praying for the CA to: (i) issue a TRO commanding ERC to desist from conducting further proceedings in ERC Case. No. 2015-038MC; (ii) after proceedings, issue a Writ of Preliminary Injunction; and (iii) annul and set aside the February 2, 2017 and June 20, 2017 ERC Orders, and dismiss the complaint and ERC proceedings with prejudice.

On November 6, 2017, the IOs filed a Motion for Consolidation seeking to consolidate CA G.R. SP. No. 152613 with TMO’s Petition in CA GR. No. 152588. Thereafter, the CA issued its Notice of Judgment and Decision dated May 23, 2018, which denied APRI’s Petition. On June 18, 2018, APRI filed its Motion for Reconsideration of the CA’s Decision dated May 23, 2018.

In a Resolution dated January 28, 2019, the CA denied the motions for reconsideration filed by APRI, Meralco, and TMO and the motion for partial reconsideration filed by ERC.

Subsequently, ERC filed a Petition dated February 21, 2019 with the SC via Rule 45 of the Rules of Court. In the Petition, ERC challenged the CA Decision and Resolution insofar as the CA ruled that the PCA repealed the parts of the EPIRA that granted to ERC jurisdiction over anti-competition matters in the energy sector, and that the PCC has original and exclusive jurisdiction over anti-competition matters including those affecting the energy sector after the effectivity of the PCA.

In a Resolution dated July 30, 2019, the SC directed the respondents to file their Comments on ERC’s Petition. On November 4, 2019, APRI filed its Comment with the SC. As of February 28, 2022, ERC’s Petition is still pending with the SC.

In a Resolution dated September 29, 2021, the SC partly granted the ERC’s Petition for Review on *Certiorari* and ruled that the ERC has jurisdiction over anti-competitive cases filed prior to the enactment of the PCA pursuant to the principle of adherence of jurisdiction. The Supreme Court did not rule on the delineation of jurisdiction between the Philippine Competition Commission and the ERC after the effectivity of the PCA.

**Consolidated Regulated Price Case (ERC vs. Various Generation Companies and PEMC) G.R. Nos. 246621-30, and G.R. Nos. 247352-61, Petitions for Review on *Certiorari*, Supreme Court;**

**[Consolidated Regulated Price Case against the Energy Regulatory Commission, Petition for Review on *Certiorari*, Court of Appeals, Manila;**

**ERC Case No. 2014-021 MC entitled “*In the Matter of the Prices in the WESM for the Supply Months of November and December 2013 and the Exercise by the Commission of its Regulatory Powers to Intervene and Direct the Imposition of Regulated Prices therein without Prejudice to the On-going Investigation on the Allegation of Anti- Competitive Behavior and Possible Abuse of Market Power Committed by Some WESM Participants*”, March 28, 2014]**

The ERC conducted an investigation on the alleged collusion by the generation companies to raise the WESM prices. Subsequently, the ERC issued an Order in ERC Case No. 2014-021 MC dated March 3, 2014 (the “ERC Order”), declaring as void the Luzon WESM prices during the November and December 2013 supply months. ERC also declared the imposition of regulated prices for such billing periods and directed PEMC to calculate the regulated prices and implement the same in the revised November and December 2013 WESM bills of the concerned distribution utilities in Luzon, except for Meralco whose November 2013 WESM bill was maintained in compliance with the TRO issued by the SC.

Pursuant to the ERC Order, on March 18, 2014, PEMC issued adjusted billing statements for all generators trading in the WESM, including Cebu-based EAUC and CPPC, recalculating the WESM prices.

The Company’s Affiliates and Subsidiaries, APRI, TLI, TMO, Adventpower, Adventenergy, SN Aboitiz Power-Magat, SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet, CPPC, and EAUC filed their respective Motions for Reconsideration, questioning the validity of the ERC Order on the ground of lack of due process, among others.

The ERC, in its Order dated October 15, 2014, denied said Motions for Reconsideration. SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet, SN Aboitiz Power-Magat, APRI, TLI, and TMO filed their Petitions for Review (the “Petitions”) before the CA on November 19, 24, December 1, and 4, 2014, respectively. The CA ordered the consolidation of the Petitions on October 9, 2015.

On November 7, 2017, the CA granted the Petitions. ERC’s March 3, 2014 Order, among other orders, were declared null and void, and the Luzon WESM market prices in November and December 2013 were declared valid and therefore reinstated.

Thereafter, ERC and Meralco filed their respective motions for reconsideration. Several entities also filed motions to intervene in the case. APRI, TLI, and TMO filed their respective oppositions to the motions for reconsideration and motions to intervene. The CA denied the motions to intervene filed by several entities, which thereafter filed their motions for reconsideration. In an Omnibus Resolution dated March 29, 2019, the CA denied the motions for reconsideration by ERC and Meralco, as well as the motions for reconsideration filed by several entities that wanted to intervene in the case.

In June 2019, ERC, Meralco, and several entities filed their Petitions for Review on *Certiorari* with the SC, asking the latter to reverse and set aside the CA Decision dated November 7, 2017 and the CA Omnibus Resolution dated March 29, 2019. They also prayed that the SC reinstate the ERC Orders.

In September to October 2019, the SC issued Resolutions denying the Petitions for Review on *Certiorari* filed by several entities, including Calco Industries Inc., Paperland, *Alyansa ng mga Grupong Haligi at Teknolohiya Para sa Mamamayan* (AGHAM), Ateneo de Manila University, Citizenwatch, Riverbanks Dev’t. Corp., Steel Angles Shapes & Sections Manufacturers, for failure to show any reversible error on the part of the CA in promulgating the Decision dated November 7, 2017 and Omnibus Resolution dated March 29, 2019.

In a Resolution dated September 11, 2019, the SC required respondents to file their Comments to ERC’s Petition for Review on *Certiorari*. On January 28, 2020, TMO and TLI filed their Consolidated Comment (to the Petition for Review on *Certiorari* dated June 13, 2019); whereas APRI filed its Comment (on the Petition for Review on *Certiorari* dated June 13, 2019) on February 11, 2020.

In a Resolution dated February 10, 2020, the SC required respondents to file their Comments on Meralco's Petition for Review on *Certiorari* dated June 13, 2019. On July 9, 2020, APRI filed its Comment, and TLI and TMO filed their Consolidated Comment to Meralco's Petition for Review on *Certiorari*.

Subsequently, the SC issued a Resolution dated March 11, 2020 requiring the respondents to comment on San Beda University's Motion for Leave to Intervene and to Admit Petition-In-Intervention. On October 2, 2020, APRI filed its Opposition to San Beda University's Motion; while TLI and TMO filed their Opposition on October 21, 2020.

In a Resolution dated November 4, 2020, the SC resolved to consolidate and transfer the case with G.R. Nos. 247352-61 to the case with G.R. Nos. 246621-30. In a Resolution dated June 23, 2021, the SC required Meralco to file its Consolidated Reply to respondents' Comments, which Meralco filed on October 19, 2021.

As of February 28, 2025, ERC's and Meralco's petitions were pending resolution by the SC.

**ERC Case No. 2013-077 MC entitled "*In Re: Petition for Dispute Resolution: Manila Electric Company (Meralco) vs. South Premier Power Corporation (SPPC), Masinloc Power Partners Company, Ltd. (MPPCL), AP Renewables, Inc. (APRI), Therma Luzon, Inc. (TLI), San Miguel Energy Corporation (SMEC) and SEM-Calaca Power Corporation (SCPC)*", August 29, 2013**

On August 29, 2013, Meralco filed a petition before ERC against TLI and APRI, among other Successor Generating Companies (SGCs), docketed as ERC Case No. 2013-077 MC, where Meralco prayed that it be refunded by the respondent-SGCs of the transmission line losses. The petition arose from a claim of refund on account of the alleged over-recoveries of transmission line losses.

The petition was filed by Meralco pursuant to ERC Order dated March 4, 2013 and July 1, 2013 in ERC Case No. 2008-083 MC where the SGCs were not parties to.

On September 20, 2013, APRI and TLI, together with the other SGCs, filed a Joint Motion to Dismiss arguing that Meralco's petition should be dismissed for failure to state a cause of action and ERC's lack of jurisdiction over the subject matter of the case. The motion argued that: (i) Meralco cannot base its cause of action against the SGCs on a decision issued by ERC in another case where none of the SGCs were made parties to the case; and (ii) Meralco's claim is in a nature of a claim for sum of money which is properly within the jurisdiction of regular courts. The Joint Motion to Dismiss has since then been submitted for resolution with ERC.

As of February 28, 2025, ERC has yet to render its decision on the Joint Motion to Dismiss.

#### **Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders**

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report.



## PART II - OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Item 5. Market for Issuer's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

#### (1) Market Information

AboitizPower's common shares are traded on the PSE.

The high and low stock prices of AboitizPower's common shares for each quarter of the past two years were as follows:

	2024		2023		2022	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	₱39.30	₱35.00	₱39.80	₱33.90	₱36.70	₱29.30
Second Quarter	37.30	33.80	38.45	36.50	37.00	28.50
Third Quarter	38.50	32.40	37.30	30.00	32.85	29.45
Fourth Quarter	39.75	36.50	38.00	34.35	35.60	30.30

The closing price of AboitizPower common shares as of March 24, 2025 was ₱38.50 per share.

#### (2) Holders

As of March 24, 2025, AboitizPower has 575 stockholders of record, including PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino) and PCD Nominee Corporation (Foreign). Common shares outstanding as of the same date were 7,205,854,307 shares.

The top 20 stockholders of AboitizPower as of March 24, 2025 were as follows:

Name	Number of Shares	Percentage
1) Aboitiz Equity Ventures Inc.	3,825,794,642	51.99%
2) JERA Asia Private Limited	1,986,823,063	27.00%
3) PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino)	1,078,447,375	14.66%
4) Aboitiz Power Corporation	152,750,000	2.08%
5) PCD Nominee Corporation (Foreign)	79,813,460	1.08%
6) Bauhinia Management Inc.	20,948,380	0.28%
7) Danel C. Aboitiz	8,000,000	0.11%
8) San Fernando Electric Light and Power Co. Inc.	7,931,034	0.11%
9) Parraz Development Corporation	7,827,522	0.11%
10) Arrayanes Corporation	6,936,943	0.09%
11) Sabin M. Aboitiz	5,667,406	0.08%
12) Iker M. Aboitiz	5,465,100	0.07%
13) Ramon Aboitiz Foundation Inc.	3,900,000	0.05%
14) Salt Grass Management Inc.	3,411,295	0.05%
15) Abocosa Management Inc.	3,411,295	0.05%
16) Ganando Management Inc.	3,411,295	0.05%
17) Tawakoni Management Inc.	3,411,295	0.05%
18) Tris Management Inc.	3,130,359	0.04%
19) Tinkerbelle Management Corporation	3,042,454	0.04%
20) CAL Management Corporation	3,036,798	0.04%
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>7,213,159,716</b>	<b>98.02%</b>
<b>Other Stockholders</b>	<b>145,444,591</b>	<b>1.98%</b>
<b>TOTAL ISSUED SHARES</b>	<b>7,358,604,307</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



### (3) Dividends

Since 2013, the Company's dividend policy has been to declare an annual cash dividend payment ratio of 50% of its consolidated net income from the previous fiscal year based on the audited financial statements of the Company, in all cases subject to the approval of the Company's Board of Directors. The policy changed the previous cash dividend payment ratio of 33% of previous year's net profits.

The cash dividends declared by AboitizPower to common stockholders from 2023 to the first quarter of 2025 are shown in the table below:

Year	Cash Dividend Per Share	Total Declared	Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date
2025 (regular)	₱2.35	₱16.94 bn	03/06/2025	03/21/2025	03/28/2025
2024 (regular)	₱2.30	₱16.57 bn	03/05/2024	03/19/2024	03/26/2024
2023 (regular)	₱1.87	₱13.76 bn	03/03/2024	03/17/2023	03/30/2023

There are no restrictions that limit the payment of dividends on common shares to stockholders of record as of March 21, 2025.

### (4) Recent Sales of Unregistered or Exempt Securities including Recent Issuance of Securities Constituting an Exempt Transaction

AboitizPower does not have any recent sales of unregistered or exempt securities including recent issuances of securities constituting an exempt transaction.

## Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Action

### MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of AboitizPower Corporation's ("AboitizPower", "Parent", or the "Company") consolidated financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying schedules and disclosures set forth elsewhere in this report.

#### Top Five Key Performance Indicators

Management uses the following indicators to evaluate the performance of the Company and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Group"):

1. **Share in Net Earnings of Associates and Joint Ventures.** This represents the Group's share in the undistributed earnings or losses of its investees for each reporting period subsequent to the acquisition of said investment, net of goodwill impairment cost, if any. It also indicates the profitability of the investment and investees' contribution to the Group's net income.

Goodwill is the difference between the purchase price of an investment and the investor's share in the value of the net identifiable assets of the investee at the date of acquisition.

Manner of Computation:

Investee's Net Income (Loss) x Investor's % ownership - Goodwill Impairment Cost

2. **Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA).** The Company computes EBITDA as earnings before extraordinary items, net finance expense, income tax provision, depreciation, and amortization. It provides management and investors with a tool for determining the ability of the Group to generate cash from operations to cover financial charges and income taxes. It is also a measure to evaluate the Group's ability to service its debts.

3. **Cash Flow Generated.** Using the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, management determines the sources and usage of funds for the period and analyzes how the Group manages its profit and uses its internal and external sources of capital. This aids management in identifying the impact on cash flow when the Group's activities are in a state of growth or decline, and in evaluating management's efforts to control the impact.
4. **Current Ratio.** Current Ratio is a measurement of liquidity, calculated by dividing total current assets by total current liabilities. It is an indicator of the Group's short-term debt-paying ability. The higher the ratio, the more liquid the Group.
5. **Debt-to-Equity Ratio.** Debt-to-Equity Ratio indicates how leveraged the Group is. It compares assets provided by creditors to assets provided by shareholders. It is determined by dividing total liabilities by stockholders' equity.

#### Year Ended December 31, 2024 versus Year Ended December 31, 2023

The table below shows the comparative figures of the key performance indicators for the ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

Key Performance Indicators	December 31, 2024 Audited	December 31, 2023 Audited
<i>Amounts in thousands of ₱s, except for financial ratios</i>		
<b>SHARE IN NET EARNINGS OF ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES</b>	15,693,423	19,817,774
<b>EBITDA</b>	71,734,307	67,913,578
<b>CASH FLOW GENERATED:</b>		
Net cash flows from operating activities	46,128,685	50,268,979
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(12,702,189)	(15,086,375)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(31,380,181)	(45,434,740)
<b>Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>	2,046,315	(10,252,136)
Cash & Cash Equivalents, Beginning	54,538,784	64,763,642
Cash & Cash Equivalents, End	56,759,297	54,538,784
<b>CURRENT RATIO</b>	1.56	1.79
<b>DEBT-TO-EQUITY RATIO</b>	1.40	1.51

- Share in net earnings in associates and joint ventures for 2024 decreased by 21% compared to 2023. The decrease was mainly due to the recognition of depreciation and interest for GNPowr Dinginin Ltd. Co.'s (GNPD) Units 1 and 2, and lower availability due to planned outages.
- EBITDA for 2024 increased by 6%. This was primarily due to higher generation portfolio margins and additional capacities from the 159 MW Laoag and 94 MW Cayanga Solar Plants.
- Cash and cash equivalents increased by ₱2.22 bn. This was mainly due to dividends received from associates and joint ventures, and the availment of new loans for the Company's renewable energy (RE) projects partly offset by the payment of dividends in the first quarter of 2024.
- Current Ratio as of December 31, 2024 was at 1.56x compared to 1.79x as of December 31, 2023. The decrease was primarily due to the reclassification of long-term debt from non-current to current which will mature in 2025 that resulted in higher current liabilities.
- Debt-to-Equity Ratio as of December 31, 2024 was at 1.40x, lower than the 1.51x recorded as of December 31, 2023.

## Results of Operations

Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent in 2024 was ₱33.90 bn, which was 2% higher than the ₱33.10 bn reported in 2023. The increase was primarily due to higher generation portfolio margins and additional capacities from the 159 MWp Laoag and 94 MWp Cayanga Solar Plants. This translated to earnings per share of ₱4.70 for the period.

These comprise the significant elements of income or loss from continuing operations.

### **Power Generation and Retail Electricity Supply (RES)**

AboitizPower's Generation and Retail Supply business' beneficial EBITDA in 2024 was ₱66.7 bn, 11% higher than the ₱59.9 bn in 2023. This was driven by higher portfolio margins, the energization of the Laoag solar plants, and the full-year contribution of the Company's Cayanga solar plant. Energy sold reached 36,004 gigawatt-hours (GWh), which is flat compared to 2023.

### **Power Distribution**

For the full year of 2024, the beneficial EBITDA of AboitizPower's Distribution business was 13% higher than in 2023, driven by higher energy sales. Energy sales rose due to the higher demand driven by the effect of the El Niño phenomenon. Energy sales from Residential and Commercial, and Industrial customers increased by 13% and 5% year-on-year, respectively.

## Material Changes in Line Items of Registrant's Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

### **Consolidated Statements of Income**

Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent increased by ₱798.00 mn, or 2% year-on-year. The various movements in line items are shown below to account for the increase:

*(Amounts in thousands of ₱s)*

Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent (January - December 2023)	<b>₱33,101,720</b>
Decrease in operating revenues	(9,607,640)
Decrease in operating expenses	19,017,473
Increase in interest income	306,966
Increase in interest expense	(439,077)
Decrease in share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	(4,124,351)
Decrease in other income	(2,952,724)
Increase in provision for taxes	(936,071)
Increase in income attributable to non-controlling interests	(466,112)
Total	<u>798,464</u>
Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent (January - December 2024)	<b><u>₱33,900,184</u></b>

### **Operating Revenues**

*(5% decrease from ₱207.10 bn to ₱197.49 bn)*

The decrease in operating revenues was primarily due to lower spot prices.

### **Operating Expenses**

*(11% decrease from ₱175.31 bn to ₱156.30 bn)*

The decrease in operating expenses was mainly due to lower fuel costs.

**Interest Income**

(18% increase from ₱1.67 bn to ₱1.97 bn)

The increase in interest income during the year of 2024 as compared to 2023 was primarily due to higher money market placements.

**Interest Expense and other financing costs**

(3% increase from ₱14.16 bn to ₱14.60 bn)

The increase in interest expense in 2024 as compared to 2023 was primarily due to the recognition of interest for Cayanga Solar Plants.

**Share in Net Earnings of Associates and Joint Ventures**

(21% decrease from ₱19.82 bn to ₱15.69 bn)

Share in net earnings in associates and joint ventures for 2024 decreased by 21%, as compared to 2023. The decrease was mainly due to the recognition of depreciation and interest for GNPD Units 1 and 2, and lower availability due to planned outage in 2024.

**Other Income (Expenses) – net**

(64% decrease from ₱4.63 bn to ₱1.68 bn)

Other income decreased due to non-recurring gains on insurance claims recognized in 2023.

**Provision for Taxes**

(13% increase from ₱7.28 bn to ₱8.21 bn)

The increase in provision for taxes during 2024 was due to higher taxable income subject to income tax during the year of 2024.

**Changes in Registrant's Resources, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity****Assets**

Total assets as of December 31, 2024 compared to December 31, 2023 increased by ₱30.59 bn, or 6%. The major movements of the accounts leading to the increase were as follows:

- a. Cash and cash equivalents increased by ₱2.22 bn, or 4% (from ₱54.54 bn to ₱56.76 bn). This was mainly due to dividends received from associates and joint ventures and new loans availed for the Company's RE projects, partly offset by dividend payments in the first quarter of 2024.
- b. Trade and other receivables increased by ₱2.35 bn, or 7% (from ₱34.25 bn to ₱36.59 bn), primarily due to the accrual of the balance 70% revenue on the March 2024 reserve market billing.
- c. Inventories increased by ₱576.00 mn or 4% (from ₱13.68 bn to ₱14.25 bn). This was mainly driven by the increase in the plant spare parts and supplies.
- d. Other current assets increased by ₱2.12 bn, or 16% (from ₱12.99 bn to ₱15.11 bn). This was primarily due to the first-time consolidation of Potentia Insurance Pte. Ltd. (Potentia), bulk of which pertains to insurance assets.
- e. Investments and advances increased by ₱4.29 bn, or 5% (from ₱91.64 bn to ₱95.93 bn). This was mainly driven by the take up of share in earnings from associates in 2024.
- f. Property, plant and equipment slightly increased by ₱10.43 bn, or 5% (from ₱209.73 bn to ₱220.16 bn). This was primarily due to the growth and planned capital expenditures for the renewable power projects.
- g. Intangible assets increased by ₱2.10 bn, or 4% (from ₱49.76 bn to ₱51.86 bn). This was primarily due to the forex revaluation of GMEC's goodwill.

- h. Net pension assets increased by ₱38.00 mn, or 94% (from ₱40.00 mn to ₱78.00 mn). This was mainly due to higher contributions made during the year 2024.
- i. Other noncurrent assets increased by ₱6.51 bn, or 35% (from ₱18.72 bn to ₱25.23 bn). This was primarily due to the increase in advances to contractors driven by the growth in renewable power projects and TLI's prepayment for PSALM Pagbilao land lease agreement in December 2024.

### **Liabilities**

Compared to December 31, 2023, total liabilities as of December 31, 2024 slightly increased by ₱8.67 bn, or 3%. The major movements of accounts leading to the increase were as follows:

- a. Short-term loans increased by ₱5.08 bn, or 25% (from ₱19.96 bn to ₱25.04 bn). This was mainly due to the loan availments by the Group in 2024, which were used for working capital requirements.
- b. Trade and other payables increased by ₱2.84 bn, or 9% (from ₱32.87 bn to ₱35.71 bn). This was primarily due to the first time consolidation of Potentia which pertains to insurance liabilities.
- c. Income tax payable increased by ₱865.00 mn, or 183% (from ₱473.00 mn to ₱1.34 bn). This was mainly due to higher taxable income.
- d. Customers' deposits increased by ₱654.00 mn, or 7% (from ₱8.86 bn to ₱9.52 bn). This was mainly due to the receipt of bill deposits from new customers of the Retail Energy Supply.
- e. Decommissioning liability decreased by ₱2.10 bn, or 29% (from ₱7.36 bn to ₱5.26 bn). This was mainly due to adjustments in the decommissioning provisions on power plant assets of APRI.
- f. Long-term debt (current and non-current portions) decreased by ₱552.00 mn (from ₱214.27 bn to ₱213.72 bn). This was mainly due to regular debt servicing across the Group partly offset by new loans to support renewable power projects.
- g. Lease liabilities (current and noncurrent portions) increased by ₱1.53 bn (from ₱2.91 bn to ₱4.45 bn). This was mainly due to the land lease agreement between ASPI and Calatrava Sugar Alliance, Inc.
- h. Long-term obligation on power distribution system (current and noncurrent portions) decreased by ₱25.00 mn (from ₱123.00 mn to ₱97.00 mn) due to Subic Enerzone's regular payment.
- i. Net derivative asset and liability changed by ₱207.00 mn (from ₱126.00 mn liability to ₱81.00 mn asset) during 2024 due to net hedging gains.
- j. Net deferred income tax assets and liabilities changed by ₱653.00 mn (from ₱1.34 bn to ₱1.42 bn asset and from ₱4.83 bn to ₱5.48 bn liability). This was mainly due to the reversal of TLI's deferred tax asset on prepayment of lease liability and transfer value made to PSALM.

### **Equity**

Equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Parent increased by 13% (from ₱180.14 bn as of December 31, 2023 to ₱203.23 bn as of December 31, 2024) mainly due to the higher generation portfolio margins and additional capacities from the 159 MW Laoag and 94 MW Cayanga Solar Plants in 2024. Cumulative translation adjustments increased by ₱3.16 bn, due to the upward net adjustment in the net assets translation effect of GMEC and LHC during the period. Cash flow hedge reserve increased by ₱335.00 mn, due to the upward net adjustment in the fair value of the Group's foreign currency forward, interest swap and commodity swap contracts.

## Material Changes in Liquidity and Cash Reserves of Registrant

As of December 31, 2024, the Group's cash and cash equivalents increased by 4% to ₱56.76 bn, from ₱54.54 bn as of December 31, 2023.

Net cash flows from operating activities decreased from ₱50.27 bn during 2023 to ₱46.13 bn during the year 2024, primarily due to increased cash outflows related to accounts payable.

Net cash flows used in investing activities decreased from ₱15.09 bn during 2023 to ₱12.70 bn during 2024, mainly due to higher cash dividends received from associates and joint ventures, partially offset by higher scheduled capital expenditures for the renewable power projects.

The net cash flows used in financing activities decreased from ₱45.43 bn during 2023 to ₱31.38 bn during 2024 mainly due to higher payments of cash dividends and lower availment of long-term debt during the year.

There are no events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligations that are material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation, except those discussed under Item 3 – Legal Proceedings of this Sec Form 17-A (Annual Report).

There are no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unsolicited entities or other persons created in 2024.

## Financial Ratios

As of December 31, 2024, current assets increased by 6% and current liabilities increased by 22%. The current ratio as of December 31, 2024 was at 1.56x compared to 1.79x as of December 31, 2023.

Consolidated debt-to-equity ratio as of December 31, 2024 was at 1.40x, lower than the 1.51x recorded at the end-2023. This was due to a 3% increase in total liabilities compared to a higher 11% increase in equity during 2024.

## Outlook for the Upcoming Year/ Known Trends, Events, and Uncertainties which may have Material Impact on the Registrant

AboitizPower (or the "Company") is focused on providing reliable energy supply to its customers at a reasonable cost and with minimal impact on the environment and on the communities. The Company believes that to effectively and sustainably address the country's power requirements, a mix of power generation technologies is necessary. For this reason, AboitizPower pursues both renewable energy projects and thermal technologies where and when it makes sense.

In spite of the increased competition in the domestic power generation sector, AboitizPower believes it has the foundation to sustain its long-term growth through expanding its portfolio of baseload and RE generation assets.

Given the current trajectory of power demand in the Philippines and the expected build progression of new plants over the next decade, AboitizPower believes its existing coal assets continue to play an integral role and constantly seeks improvements to ensure it operates these assets responsibly and in compliance with all relevant regulations. The Company is closely and proactively monitoring the developments in climate-related regulations and initiatives, including the coal moratorium of the DOE and ongoing discussions on the early retirement of coal plants in the Philippines and Indonesia. Through its parent company, AEV, AboitizPower is the first Philippine company to sign up and commit to the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure framework. The Company has taken steps to proactively quantify the potential impacts of various climate regulations on its assets and continues to invest in efforts to manage risks that are above certain thresholds.

As of February 28, 2025, AboitizPower has successfully energized 500 MW of its initial expansion phase, which includes developing solar and wind plants with a cumulative net attributable capacity of up to 1,200 MW. The Company is constructing two additional solar power plants, three BESS, and one wind power plant. The second phase of its expansion could add up to 2 GW of solar and wind power. AboitizPower's growing RE portfolio should enable the Company to maximize opportunities arising from the DOE's implementation of the RPS, which mandates power



distribution utilities, electric cooperatives, and retail electricity suppliers to source 35% of their energy supply from RE facilities by 2030 and 50% by 2040.

Further, AboitizPower remains open to other relevant opportunities that will help meet the Philippines' critical energy needs. On March 1, 2024, the Company, through its subsidiary TNGP, entered into an investment agreement with MGen and acquired 40% of CGHI. CGHI, in turn, acquired a 67% interest in two gas-fired power plants and an LNG import and regasification terminal, marking AboitizPower's foray into the LNG space. On December 23, 2024, the relevant parties received approval from the PCC to proceed with this transaction and on January 27, 2025, the transaction was completed.

The Company believes that its balance sheet gives it the capability to create or acquire additional generating capacity over the next few years. AboitizPower, together with its partners, has allotted ₱78 bn for capital expenditures in 2025, of which, about 66% is earmarked for AboitizPower's RE portfolio, while the remainder is for the maintenance of its baseload plants, as well as further investments in land, new substations, and new meters for its distribution business.

Other known trends, events, uncertainties which may have a material impact on AboitizPower have been discussed extensively in sections of the Company's Information Statement (e.g. for an extensive discussion on regulatory issues, see *Effect of Existing or Probable Government Regulations on the Business* on page 37 of this SEC Form 17-A (Annual Report)).

#### Year Ended December 31, 2023 versus Year Ended December 31, 2022

The table below shows the comparative figures of the key performance indicators for the year ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

Key Performance Indicators	December 31, 2023 Audited	December 31, 2022 (As restated)
<i>Amounts in thousands of ₱s, except for financial ratios</i>		
<b>SHARE IN NET EARNINGS OF ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES</b>	19,817,774	15,134,970
<b>EBITDA</b>	67,913,578	57,596,836
<b>CASH FLOW GENERATED:</b>		
Net cash flows from operating activities	50,267,419	34,213,337
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(15,086,374)	(11,442,216)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(45,433,181)	(14,475,876)
<b>Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>	(10,252,136)	8,295,246
Cash & Cash Equivalents, Beginning	64,763,642	57,130,243
Cash & Cash Equivalents, End	54,538,784	64,763,642
<b>CURRENT RATIO</b>	1.79	1.78
<b>DEBT-TO-EQUITY RATIO</b>	1.51	1.68

- Share in net earnings in associates and joint ventures for the year 2023 increased by 31% compared to 2022. The increase was mainly due to fresh contributions from GNPowr Dinginin Ltd. Co. (GNPD).
- EBITDA for the year 2023 increased by 18%. This was primarily due to fresh contributions from GNPD Units 1 and 2 and higher availability across the Company's generation portfolio.
- Cash and cash equivalents as of end-2023 decreased by ₱10.2 billion (bn) compared to end-2022. This was mainly due to the prepayment by Therma Luzon, Inc. (TLI) of its remaining lease obligations to PSALM and the acquisition of treasury shares by AboitizPower.
- Current Ratio as of December 31, 2023 was at 1.79x as compared to 1.78x as of December 31, 2022.

- Debt-to-Equity Ratio as of December 31, 2023 was at 1.51x, lower than the 1.68x recorded as of December 31, 2022.

## Results of Operations

Core net income for the full year 2023 was ₱32.0 bn, 29% higher than the ₱24.8 bn recorded in 2022. The increase was primarily due to fresh contributions from GNPD and higher availability across the Company's generation portfolio. The Company's reported net income for the full year 2023 was ₱33.1 bn, 27% higher than the reported net income of ₱26.0 bn for 2022.

These comprise the significant elements of income or loss from continuing operations.

### **Power Generation and Retail Electricity Supply (RES)**

AboitizPower's generation and retail supply business recorded EBITDA of ₱61.3 bn in 2023, 20% higher than the ₱51.2 bn recorded in 2022. This was primarily due to fresh contributions from GNPD and higher availability across the Company's portfolio. Energy volume sold in 2023 increased by 17% to 35,372 gigawatt-hours (GWh) compared to 30,251 GWh in 2022.

### **Power Distribution**

During 2023, AboitizPower's distribution business recorded EBITDA of ₱8.7 bn, 8% higher than the ₱8.0 bn recorded in 2022. Energy sales increased by 6% to 6,157 GWh in 2023, compared to 5,785 GWh in 2022. Energy sales from the Residential customer segment was higher by 8% and Commercial and Industrial energy sales were higher by 6%, due to recoveries in demand in the areas affected by Typhoon Odette and resurgence of energy sold back to pre-pandemic level.

## Material Changes in Line Items of Registrant's Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

### Consolidated Statements of Income

Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent increased by ₱7.10 bn, or 27% YoY. The various movements in line items are shown below to account for the increase:

*(Amounts in thousands of ₱s)*

Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent (January - December 2022)	<b>₱25,998,668</b>
Increase in operating revenues	13,106,309
Increase in operating expenses	(11,124,204)
Increase in interest income	998,582
Increase in interest expense	(741,298)
Increase in share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	4,682,804
Increase in other income	4,118,484
Increase in provision for taxes	(2,575,860)
Increase in income attributable to non-controlling interests	(1,351,766)
Total	<b>7,103,051</b>
Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent (January - December 2023)	<b>₱33,101,719</b>

### **Operating Revenues**

*(7% increase from ₱193.99 bn to ₱207.10 bn)*

The increase in operating revenues was primarily due to higher availability across the Company's generation portfolio.

**Operating Expenses**

(7% increase from ₱164.19 bn to ₱175.31 bn)

The increase in operating expenses was mainly due to the higher cost of purchased power and of generated power. This is consistent with the higher operating revenues discussed above.

**Interest Income**

(146% increase from ₱679.00 mn to ₱1.67 bn)

The increase in interest income was primarily due to higher interest rates on money market placements.

**Interest Expense and other financing costs**

(6% increase from ₱13.42 bn to ₱14.16 bn)

Interest expense increased due to higher levels of long-term debt as of December 31, 2023 as compared to December 31, 2022.

**Share in Net Earnings of Associates and Joint Ventures**

(31% increase from ₱15.13 bn to ₱19.82 bn)

Share in net earnings in associates and joint ventures for the year of 2023 increased by 31%, as compared to 2022. The increase was mainly due to the fresh contributions from GNPD.

**Other Income (Expenses) – net**

(reversal from expenses of ₱515.00 mn to income of ₱4.63 bn)

The reversal from expenses to income during year 2023 as compared to year 2022 was mainly due to the additional investment in STEAG State Power, Inc. (SPI). The increase in the Company's stake from 34% to 69.4% resulted in recording a bargain purchase gain. Additional increase in other income was also due to the recognition of the business interruptions (BI) claims for the GNPowder Mariveles Energy Center Ltd. Co. (GMEC), Hedcor Bukidnon Inc. (HBI), Hedcor Inc. (HI), and AP Renewables Inc. (APRI) plant outages.

**Provision for Taxes**

(55% increase from ₱4.70 bn to ₱7.28 bn)

The increase in provision for taxes during 2023 was due to higher taxable income and the reversal of TLI's deferred tax asset on PSALM lease obligations due to the prepayment by TLI to PSALM on November 2023 of the remaining lease payments.

**Changes in Registrant's Resources, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity****Assets**

Total assets as of December 31, 2023 compared to December 31, 2022 increased by ₱9.65 bn, or 2%. The major movements of the accounts leading to the increase were as follows:

- a. Cash and cash equivalents decreased by ₱10.22 bn, or 16% (from ₱64.76 bn to ₱54.54 bn). This was mainly due to prepayment of TLI PSALM lease and acquisition of treasury shares.
- b. Trade and other receivables decreased by ₱1.10 bn, or 3% (from ₱35.34 bn to ₱34.25 bn). This was primarily due to higher collection efficiency.
- c. Inventories decreased by ₱2.45 bn or 15% (from ₱16.12 bn to ₱13.68 bn). This was mainly driven by the decrease in fuel inventory due to lower indices.
- d. Derivative assets (current and non-current portions) decreased by ₱2.56 bn or 88% (from ₱2.91 bn to ₱0.36 bn). This was mainly due to the maturity of derivatives and prepayment of TLI PSALM lease.

- e. Other current assets decreased by ₱1.09 bn, or 8% (from ₱14.08 bn to ₱12.99 bn). This was mainly due to the lower debt service reserve account and utilization of prepaid taxes.
- f. Investments and advances increased by ₱13.71 bn, or 18% (from ₱77.93 bn to ₱91.64 bn). This was mainly due to fresh contributions from GNPD.
- g. Property, plant and equipment slightly increased by ₱2.87 bn, or 1% (from ₱206.86 bn to ₱209.73 bn). This was primarily due to the planned capital expenditures for the renewable power projects, partly offset by the depreciation of existing assets.
- h. Other noncurrent assets increased by ₱10.33 bn, or 123% (from ₱8.39 bn to ₱18.72 bn). This was primarily due to the first-time consolidation of SPI, bulk of which pertains to service concession agreement.

### **Liabilities**

Compared to December 31, 2022, total liabilities as of December 31, 2023 decreased by ₱6.19 bn, or 2%. The major movements of accounts leading to the decrease were as follows:

- a. Short-term loans decreased by ₱1.44 bn, or 7% (from ₱21.40 bn to ₱19.96 bn). This was mainly due to loan payments by the Group.
- b. Derivative liabilities (current and non-current portions) increased by ₱34 mn, or 8% (from ₱447 mn to ₱482 mn). This was primarily due to net hedging losses.
- c. Income tax payable decreased by ₱20.00 mn, or 4% (from ₱493.00 mn to ₱473.00 mn). This was mainly due to lower taxable income.
- d. Customers' deposits increased by ₱718.00 mn, or 9% (from ₱8.14 bn to ₱8.86 bn). This was mainly due to the receipt of bill deposits from new customers of the Retail Energy Supply and Distribution Utilities segments.
- e. Long-term debt (current and non-current portions) increased by ₱14.82 bn, or 7% (from ₱199.45 bn to ₱214.27 bn). This was mainly due to new loans to support renewable energy projects and to prepay TLI's lease obligations to PSALM, which were partly offset by regular debt servicing across the Group.
- f. Lease liabilities (current and noncurrent portions) decreased by ₱24.63 bn, or 89% (from ₱27.54 bn to ₱2.91 bn). This is mainly due to the prepayment by TLI of its lease obligations to PSALM.
- g. Long-term obligation on power distribution system (current and noncurrent portions) decreased by ₱23.00 mn, or 16% (from ₱145.00 mn to ₱123.00 mn), due to Subic Enerzone's regular payment.
- h. Decommissioning liability increased by ₱1.71 bn, or 30% (from ₱5.65 bn to ₱7.36 bn). This was mainly due to adjustments in the decommissioning provisions on power plant assets of APRI.
- i. Net pension liabilities (net of pension assets) increased by ₱346.00 mn, or 67% (from ₱516.00 mn to ₱863.00 mn), mainly due to higher current service cost based on the new actuarial studies across the Group.
- j. Deferred income tax liabilities (net of deferred income tax assets) increased by ₱2.20 bn, or 171% (from ₱1.29 bn to ₱3.49 bn). This was mainly due to the IAS 12 adoption of recognizing deferred income tax liabilities on TLI's right-of-use (ROU) assets and to the first-time consolidation of SPI.

### **Equity**

Equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Parent increased by 7% (from ₱169.06 bn as of December 31, 2022 to ₱180.14 bn as of December 31, 2023) mainly due to fresh contributions from GNPD and higher availability across the Company's generation portfolio. Cash flow hedge reserve decreased by ₱2.92 bn primarily due to the maturity of TLI's commodity swap contracts. Cumulative translation adjustments and share in other comprehensive income of

associates and joint ventures decreased by ₱0.5 bn, due to the downward net adjustment in the net assets translation effect of GMEC and GNPD during the year.

### **Material Changes in Liquidity and Cash Reserves of Registrant**

As of December 31, 2023, the Group's cash and cash equivalents decreased by 16% to ₱54.54 bn, from ₱64.76 bn as of December 31, 2022.

Higher EBITDA and lower working capital requirements resulted in higher cash generated from operations during the year of 2023 by ₱16.05 bn, which was a 47% increase compared to the year of 2022.

Net cash flows used in investing activities increased from ₱11.44 bn in 2022 to ₱15.09 bn in 2023, mainly due to the higher scheduled capital expenditures for the renewable power projects.

The net cash flows used in financing activities increased from ₱14.48 bn in 2022 to ₱45.43 bn in 2023, mainly due to TLI prepayment of lease obligations and acquisition of treasury shares.

There are no events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligations that are material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation, except those discussed under Item 3 – *Legal Proceedings* of this Information Statement.

There are no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created in 2023.

### **Financial Ratios**

As of December 31, 2023, current assets decreased by 13% and current liabilities decreased by 13% YoY compared to the end of 2022. The current ratio as of December 31, 2023 was at 1.79x compared to 1.78x as of December 31, 2022.

Consolidated debt-to-equity ratio as of December 31, 2023 was at 1.51x, lower than the 1.65x recorded at the end of 2022. This was due to a 2% decrease in total liabilities compared to a higher 9% increase in equity in 2023.

There are no material commitments for capital expenditures except those disclosed in the Audited Financial Statements and discussed in *Outlook for the Upcoming Year/Known Trends, Events, and Uncertainties which may have Material Impact in the Registrant*.

## Year Ended December 31, 2022 versus Year Ended December 31, 2021

Key Performance Indicators	December 31, 2022 (INTERIM)	December 31, 2021
<i>Amounts in thousands of ₱s, except for financial ratios</i>		
<b>SHARE IN NET EARNINGS OF ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES</b>	15,134,970	9,479,696
<b>EBITDA</b>	57,596,836	50,661,619
<b>CASH FLOW GENERATED:</b>		
Net cash flows from operating activities	34,213,337	36,327,039
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(11,442,216)	1,018,172
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(14,475,876)	(19,103,664)
<b>Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>	8,295,246	18,241,547
Cash & Cash Equivalents, Beginning	57,130,243	38,699,545
Cash & Cash Equivalents, End	64,763,642	57,130,243
<b>CURRENT RATIO</b>	1.78	1.53
<b>DEBT-TO-EQUITY RATIO</b>	1.65	1.75

- Share in net earnings in associates and joint ventures for the year 2022 increased by 60% compared to 2021. The increase was mainly due to the fresh contributions from GNPDP.
- EBITDA for 2022 increased by 14%. This was primarily due to fresh contributions from GNPDP Units 1 and 2, higher availability across the Company's generation portfolio, gains from commodity hedges, and higher water inflows.
- Cash and cash equivalents as of end-2022 increased by ₱7.63 billion (bn) compared to end-2021. This is mainly due to the availment of new loans for renewable projects.
- Current Ratio as of December 31, 2022 was at 1.78x as compared to 1.53x as of December 31, 2021. The increase was primarily due to lower long-term debt portion that is due to be repaid within the next 12 months and the increase in cash and cash equivalents.
- Debt-to-Equity Ratio as of December 31, 2022 was at 1.68x, lower than the 1.75x recorded as of December 31, 2021.

## Results of Operations

Net income for 2022 was ₱26.00 bn, which was 25% higher than the ₱19.09 bn reported in 2021. This translated to earnings per share of ₱3.53 for 2022. The Company also recognized non-recurring gains of ₱1.0 bn during 2022, as compared to ₱57 million (mn) in non-recurring gains recorded in 2021. This is due to the portion of commodity hedge gains which were not recognized in fuel costs. Without these one-off gains, the Company's core net income for the full year 2022 was ₱24.8 bn, 30% higher than the ₱19.0 bn recorded in 2021. If the Company excluded the impact of Typhoon Odette, liquidated damages, and business interruption claims that the Company collected in 2022 and 2021, this would have resulted in a 47% gain in the Company's core net income and a 52% gain in its net income in 2022 versus 2021. The increase in net income during 2022 was primarily due to fresh contributions from GNPDP and higher availability across the Company's generation portfolio, gains from commodity hedges, and higher water inflows.

### Power Generation and Retail Electricity Supply (RES)

AboitizPower's generation and retail supply business recorded EBITDA of ₱51.2 bn in 2022, 18% higher than the ₱43.4 bn recorded in 2021. This was primarily due to fresh contributions from GNPDP and higher availability across the Company's portfolio, gains from commodity hedges, and higher water inflows. Capacity sold in 2022 increased by 7%



to 4,034 megawatts (MW), compared to 3,753 MW in 2021. Energy sold increased by 16% to 30,251 gigawatt-hours (GWh) for the full year 2022, compared to 26,031 GWh in 2021.

### **Power Distribution**

In 2022, AboitizPower's distribution business recorded EBITDA was ₱8.0 bn, which is 6% higher than the ₱7.5 bn recorded in 2021. Energy sales increased by 4% to 5,785 GWh in 2022, compared to 5,583 GWh in 2021. Energy sales from the Residential customer segment were flat year-on-year (YoY). Commercial and Industrial energy sales were higher by 5% due to recovering demand in 2022.

## **Material Changes in Line Items of Registrant's Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income**

### **Consolidated Statements of Income**

Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent increased by ₱5.16 bn, or 25% YoY. The various movements in line items are shown below to account for the increase:

*(Amounts in thousands of ₱s)*

Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent (January - December 2021)	<b>₱20,837,182</b>
Increase in operating revenues	59,634,367
Increase in operating expenses	(58,041,189)
Increase in interest income	335,463
Decrease in interest expense	170,017
Increase in share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	5,655,274
Increase in other income	301,766
Increase in provision for taxes	(2,589,960)
Increase in income attributable to non-controlling interests	(304,251)
Total	<u>5,161,487</u>
Net Income Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent (January - December 2022)	<b><u>₱25,998,668</u></b>

### **Operating Revenues**

*(44% increase from ₱134.36 bn to ₱193.99 bn)*

The increase in operating revenues during 2022 as compared to 2021 was primarily due to higher availability across the Company's generation portfolio.

### **Operating Expenses**

*(55% increase from ₱106.15 bn to ₱164.19 bn)*

The increase in operating expenses during 2022 as compared to 2021 was mainly due to the higher cost of purchased power and of generated power. This is consistent with the higher operating revenues discussed above.

### **Interest Income**

*(98% increase from ₱343.00 mn to ₱679.00 mn)*

The increase in interest income during 2022 as compared to year 2021 was primarily due to higher interest rates on money market placements.

**Interest Expense and other financing costs**

(1% decrease from ₱13.59 bn to ₱13.42 bn)

Interest expense decreased during 2022 as compared to 2021 due to lower interest accretion on lease liabilities as timely payments were made during 2022 on TLI's obligation to PSALM.

**Share in Net Earnings of Associates and Joint Ventures**

(60% increase from ₱9.48 bn to ₱15.13 bn)

Share in net earnings in associates and joint ventures for 2022 increased by 60% YoY. The increase was mainly due to fresh contributions from GNPD.

**Other Income (Expenses) – net**

(141% increase from ₱214.00 mn to ₱515.00 mn )

The increase in net other income (expenses) during 2022 as compared to 2021 was mainly due to higher realized commodity hedging gains.

**Provision for Taxes**

(123% increase from ₱2.11 bn to ₱4.70 bn)

The increase in provision for taxes during 2022 was due to higher taxable income, IAS 12 adoption of recognition of deferred income tax liabilities on right-of-use (ROU) assets, and the timing of the adjustments relating to the provisions of CREATE Act during the first half of 2021.

**Changes in Registrant's Resources, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity****Assets**

Total assets as of December 31, 2022 compared to December 31, 2021 increased by ₱50.18 bn, or 12%. The major movements of the accounts leading to the increase were as follows:

- a. Cash and cash equivalents increased by ₱7.63 bn, or 13% (from ₱57.13 bn to ₱64.76 bn). This is mainly due to ARI's new loans to support its renewable power projects.
- b. Trade and other receivables increased by ₱8.52 bn, or 32% (from ₱26.82 bn to ₱35.34 bn), primarily due to higher revenues.
- c. Inventories increased by ₱6.55 bn or 68% (from ₱9.57 bn to ₱16.12 bn). This was mainly driven by the increase in spare parts, supplies and fuel inventory.
- d. Other current assets increased by ₱4.57 bn, or 48% (from ₱9.51 bn to ₱14.08 bn). This was mainly driven by TLI's VAT input build-up as well as TVI and TSI's build-up of restricted cash in its reserve account in accordance with its loan agreement.
- e. Investments and advances increased by ₱12.98 bn, or 20% (from ₱64.95 bn to ₱77.93 bn). This was mainly driven by the take up of share in earnings from associates during the year 2022 which was higher than the receipt of dividends.
- f. Property, plant and equipment slightly increased by ₱3.62 bn, or 2% (from ₱203.24 bn to ₱206.86 bn). This was primarily due to the construction-in-progress of new solar power plant projects and the catch up on capital expenditures that were previously deferred due to the pandemic., partly offset by the depreciation of existing assets.
- g. Intangible assets increased by ₱3.76 bn, or 8% (from ₱46.02 bn to ₱49.77 bn). This was primarily due to the forex revaluation of GMEC goodwill partly offset by amortization of existing assets.

- h. Other noncurrent assets increased by ₱1.20 bn, or 17% (from ₱7.18 bn to ₱8.39 bn). This was mainly due to the reclassification of prepaid taxes which are expected to be utilized for more than one year.

### **Liabilities**

Compared to December 31, 2021, total liabilities as of December 31, 2022 increased by ₱25.58 bn, or 9%. The major movements of accounts leading to the increase were as follows:

- a. Short-term loans increased by ₱2.78 bn, or 15% (from ₱18.63 bn to ₱21.40 bn). This was mainly due to loan availments by the Group during the year of 2022 which were used for working capital purposes and PV Sinag's availment of bridge short-term loan for project financing.
- b. Trade and other payables increased by ₱10.20 bn, or 45% (from ₱22.74 bn to ₱32.95 bn). This was primarily due to the increase in trade and fuel purchases.
- c. Income tax payable increased by ₱228.00 mn, or 86% (from ₱265.00 mn to ₱493.00 mn). This was mainly due to higher taxable income.
- d. Customers' deposits increased by ₱944.00 mn, or 13% (from ₱7.20 bn to ₱8.14 bn). This was mainly due to the receipt of bill deposits from new customers of the Retail Energy Supply and Distribution Utilities segments.
- e. Long-term debt (current and non-current portions) increased by ₱17.41 bn (from ₱182.04 bn to ₱199.45 bn). This was mainly due to ARI's new loans to support renewable power projects.
- f. Lease liabilities (current and noncurrent portions) decreased by ₱6.23 bn (from ₱33.77 bn to ₱27.54 bn), as TLI made regular payments during 2022 of its obligation to PSALM.
- g. Long-term obligation on power distribution system (current and noncurrent portions) decreased by ₱20.00 mn, or 12% (from ₱166.00 mn to ₱145.00 mn), due to Subic Enerzone's regular payment.
- h. Net derivative asset and liability changed by ₱1.40 bn (from ₱1.07 bn asset to ₱2.46 bn asset) during the year 2022 due to net hedging gains.
- i. Net pension liabilities increased by ₱297.00 mn, or 98% (from ₱303.00 mn to ₱599.00 mn), mainly due to higher current service cost based on the new actuarial studies across the Group.
- j. Deferred income tax liabilities (net of deferred income tax assets) increased by ₱2.15 bn, or 251% (from net deferred tax assets of ₱856 mn to net deferred tax liabilities of ₱2.42 bn). This was mainly due to the IAS 12 adoption of recognizing deferred income tax liabilities on TLI's ROU assets.
- k. Other noncurrent liabilities decreased by ₱55.00 mn, or 100% (from ₱55.00 mn to ₱0.00 mn), mainly due to the reclassification of the PSALM deferred adjustments to current.

### **Equity**

Equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Parent Company increased by 14% (from ₱147.95 bn as of December 31, 2021 to ₱169.06 bn as of December 31, 2022) mainly due to the retained earnings build-up, cumulative translation adjustments and cash flow hedge reserve recognized in 2022. Cumulative translation adjustments increased by ₱3.55 bn, due to the upward net adjustment in the net assets translation effect of GMEC and LHC during the period. Cash flow hedge reserve increased by ₱1.73 bn, due to the upward net adjustment in the fair value of the Group's foreign currency forward and commodity swap contracts.

### **Material Changes in Liquidity and Cash Reserves of Registrant**

As of December 31, 2022, the Group's cash and cash equivalents increased by 13% to ₱64.76 bn, from ₱57.13 bn as of December 31, 2021.

Higher working capital requirements for fuel purchases resulted in lower cash generated from operations during the year 2022 by ₱2.11 bn which was a 6% decrease compared to 2021.

Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities reversed from ₱1.02 bn in 2021 to -₱11.44 bn in 2022, mainly due to lower dividends received from associates and higher capital expenditures.

The net cash flows used in financing activities decreased from ₱19.10 bn in 2021 to ₱14.48 bn in 2022 mainly due to reduced debt repayments and the impact of new loans.

### **Financial Ratios**

As of December 31, 2022, current assets increased by 27% and current liabilities increased by 9% YoY compared to the end of 2021. The current ratio as of December 31, 2022 was at 1.78x compared to 1.53x as of December 31, 2021.

Consolidated debt-to-equity ratio as of December 31, 2022 was at 1.68x, lower than the 1.75x recorded at the end of 2021. This was due to a 9% increase in total liabilities compared to a higher 14% increase in equity in 2022.

### **Item 7. Financial Statements**

The consolidated financial statements of AboitizPower are incorporated herein by reference. The schedules listed in the accompanying Index to Supplementary schedules are filed as part of this SEC Form 17-A.

Seasonal aspects that have material effect on the Financial Statements have been discussed under *Major Risk/s Involved in the Business* in Part I Item 1 (xv) of this SEC Form 17-A.

### **Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure**

The Company has engaged the services of SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co. (SGV) during the two most recent fiscal years. There were no disagreements with SGV on accounting and financial disclosure.

#### **Information on Independent Public Accountant**

As a matter of policy, the Board Audit Committee (the "Audit Committee") selects, monitors, and reviews the independence, performance and effectiveness, scope of work, fees, and remuneration of external auditors, in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Group Internal Audit Head. Where appropriate, the Audit Committee may recommend to the Board of Directors the re-appointment or replacement of the current external auditor.

During the March 6, 2025 Board Meeting, the Chairman of the Audit Committee, Mr. Antonio A. Canova, reported to the Board that the Audit Committee evaluated and assessed the previous year's performance of the Company's external auditor, SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co. (SGV). Based on the results of its evaluation, the Audit Committee advised the Board of Directors that it is satisfied with SGV's performance for the previous year and recommended SGV's re-appointment as the Company's external auditor for 2025.

The Board of Directors discussed the Audit Committee's recommendation, and after discussion, approved the re-appointment of SGV. The Board of Directors will endorse to the shareholders the re-appointment of SGV as the Company's external auditor for 2025.

The accounting firm of SGV has been AboitizPower's Independent Public Accountant for the last 26 years. Ms. Jhoanna Feliza C. Go is AboitizPower's audit partner from SGV since 2022. AboitizPower complies with the requirements of Section 3(b)(ix) of SRC Rule 68 on the rotation of external auditors or signing partners and the two-year cooling-off period. There was no event in the past 26 years wherein AboitizPower and SGV or its handling partner had any disagreement with regard to any matter relating to accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure.

Representatives of SGV will be present during the 2025 ASM and will be given the opportunity to make a statement if they so desire. They are also expected to respond to appropriate questions, if needed.

The Chairman of the Audit Committee is Mr. Antonio A. Canova. The other members are Messrs. Eric Ramon O. Recto and Cesar G. Romero, Independent Directors, and Messrs. Izumi Kai and Erramon I. Aboitiz, who are directors of AboitizPower.

#### External Audit Fees and Services

The following table sets out the aggregate fees billed to the Company for each of the last two years for professional services rendered by SGV.

Fee Type	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
<b>Audit Fees</b>		
Audit Fees	₱1,193,500	₱698,600
Audit Related Fees – Bond issuance	6,000,000	6,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,193,500</b>	<b>6,698,000</b>
<b>Non-Audit Fees</b>		
Financial and Tax Due Diligence Fees	--	1,352,567
BIR Form 1709 Preparation	57,000	-
Transfer Pricing Documentation	45,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,000</b>	<b>1,352,567</b>
<b>Total Audit and Non-Audit Fees</b>	<b>₱7,295,500</b>	<b>₱8,051,167</b>

AboitizPower engaged SGV to audit its 2024 and 2023 annual financial statements. SGV was also engaged to conduct quarterly financial results for bond issuance readiness. The Company also engaged SGV to provide financial and tax due diligence in relation to the Company's preparation of BIR Form 1709 and transfer pricing documentation.

As a policy, the Board Audit Committee makes recommendations to the Board of Directors concerning the choice of external auditor and pre-approves audit plans, scope, and frequency before the audit is conducted.

Audit services of SGV for 2024 and 2023 were pre-approved by the Board Audit Committee. The Board Audit Committee also reviewed the extent and nature of these services to ensure that the independence of the external auditors was preserved. SGV does not have any direct or indirect interest in the Company.

#### Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

The Company has engaged the services of SGV during the two most recent fiscal years. There are no disagreements with SGV on accounting and financial disclosure.

## PART III – CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

### Item 9. Directors and Executive Officers

#### (a) Directors and Officers for 2024-2025

##### (1) Directors for 2024-2025

As of March 26, 2025, the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") is composed of eight directors, two of whom are Independent Directors, five are Non-Executive Directors, and one Executive Director. Below are the profiles of each director for 2024-2025 with their corresponding positions, offices, and business experience held for the past five years, as of March 26, 2025. Except for Mr. Antonio A. Canova, who assumed his directorship on July 1, 2024, all other directors were elected during AboitizPower's 2024 ASM to serve for a term of one year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. On March 26, 2025, Mr. Edwin R. Bautista resigned as a director of AboitizPower.

<b>SABIN M. ABOITIZ</b> Chairman of the Board Non-Executive Director  <u>Age:</u> 60 years old <u>Citizenship:</u> Filipino <u>Date of First Appointment:</u> April 26, 2021 <u>Tenure:</u> 3 years  <b>Committee Memberships:</b>	
Member	Board Cyber and Information Security Committee <i>(since April 26, 2021)</i> Board Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance Committee <i>(since April 26, 2021)</i> Board Executive Committee <i>(since April 26, 2021)</i> Board Risk and Reputation Management Committee <i>(since April 25, 2024)</i>
<b>Present Positions:</b>	
Chairman of the Board	Aboitiz Power Corporation* Aboitiz Foundation, Inc. Advanced Data Innovation, Inc. Aboitiz Land, Inc. CRH Aboitiz Holdings, Inc. Tenfold Ventures Corporation
President and Chief Executive Officer	Aboitiz Equity Ventures Inc.* Aboitiz & Company, Inc.
President	AEV CRH Holdings, Inc.
Director	Aboitiz Construction International, Inc. Aboitiz Construction, Inc. Aboitiz Data Innovation Pte. Ltd. Aboitiz Foods Holdings, Inc. Aboitiz Impact Ventures, Inc. Aboitiz InfraCapital, Inc. AEV International Pte Ltd. CCEP Aboitiz Beverages Philippines, Inc. Lima Land, Inc. Pilmico Animal Nutrition Corporation Pilmico Foods Corporation Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc.

	Republic Cement Services, Inc.
	Unity Digital Infrastructure Inc.
	Union Bank of the Philippines, Inc.*
Head	Private Sector Advisory Council
Member	APEC Business Advisory Council Philippines (ABAC)

\* A publicly listed company

**Previous Positions:**

First Vice President	Aboitiz Equity Ventures Inc.
Senior Vice President	
Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	

**Educational Background:**

College	Business Administration, Major in Finance Gonzaga University, Spokane, U.S.A.
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He is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality.

<b>ERIC RAMON O. RECTO</b>	
Vice Chairman of the Board Lead Independent Director	
<u>Age:</u> 61 years old	
<u>Citizenship:</u> Filipino	
<u>Date of First Appointment:</u> May 21, 2018	
<u>Tenure:</u> 6 years	
<b>Committee Memberships:</b>	
Chairman	Board Related Party Transactions Committee <i>(since May 21, 2018)</i>
	Board Cyber and Information Security Committee <i>(since April 26, 2021)</i>
	Board Risk and Reputation Management Committee <i>(since May 21, 2018)</i>
Member	Board Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance Committee <i>(since April 26, 2021)</i>
	Board Audit Committee <i>(since January 27, 2025)</i>
<b>Present Positions:</b>	
Vice Chairman of the Board/ Lead Independent Director	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
Chairman of the Board	Philippine Bank of Communications*
	Pylon Holdings Corporation
Chairman of the Board and President	Bedfordbury Development Corporation
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	Alphaland Corporation
	Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc.*
President	Q-Tech Alliance Holdings, Inc.*
Director	DITO CME Holdings Corp.*
	Miescor Infrastructure Development Corporation
	PXP Energy Corporation*
Independent Director	PH Resorts Group Holdings, Inc.*
Independent Director	Manila Water Company, Inc.*
Senior Adviser	Stonepeak Insurance Partners



\* A publicly listed company

**Previous Positions:**

Vice Chairman	Alphaland Corporation
President	Top Frontier Investment Holdings, Inc.
Director	Manila Electric Company
	Maynilad Water Services, Inc.
	Metro Pacific Investments Corporation
	San Miguel Corporation
Independent Director	Davao Insular Hotel Company Inc.
	Energy Development Corporation
	Philippine National Bank
	Waterfront Cebu City Casino Hotel Inc.
Undersecretary	Department of Finance

**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor of Science Degree in Industrial Engineering University of the Philippines – Diliman
Graduate Studies	Master's in Business Administration, with concentration in Finance and Operation Management Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.

He is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality.

**ANTONIO A. CANOVA**

Non-Executive Director

Age: 63 years old

Citizenship: Filipino

Date of First Appointment: July 1, 2024

Tenure: 8 months

**Committee Memberships:**

Chairman	Board Audit Committee <i>(since January 27, 2025)</i>
Member	Board Executive Committee <i>(since July 1, 2024)</i>

**Present Positions:**

Chairman of the Board	Aboitiz FeedAll Holdings, Inc.
	Pilmico Animal Nutrition Corporation
	Pilmico Foods Corporation
Director	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
	Aboitiz & Company, Inc.

\* A publicly listed company

**Previous Positions:**

Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer	Chargepoint, Inc.
Chief Financial Officer	3 Leaf Networks
Vice President of Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer	Brocade Communications
Audit Partner	KPMG International Limited

**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor of Science in Accounting Santa Clara University, USA
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He is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality. He is not a director of any other publicly-listed company in the Philippines.

**CESAR G. ROMERO**

Independent Director

Age: 59 years old

Citizenship: Filipino

Date of First Appointment: October 1, 2022

Tenure: 2 years

**Committee Memberships:**

Chairman	Board Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance Committee <i>(since October 1, 2022)</i>
Member	Board Audit Committee <i>(since October 1, 2022)</i>
	Board Cyber and Information Security Committee <i>(since April 25, 2024)</i>
	Board Risk and Reputation Management Committee <i>(since October 1, 2022)</i>
	Board Related Party Transaction Committee <i>(since October 1, 2022)</i>
	Board Cyber and Information Security Committee <i>(since April 25, 2024)</i>

**Present Positions:**

Independent Director	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
	Aboitiz Equity Ventures Inc.*
	Excellent Energy Resources Inc.
	Linseed Field Corporation
	South Premiere Power Corp.
	Robinsons Retail Holdings, Inc.*

\* A publicly listed company

**Previous Positions:**

President and Chief Executive Officer	Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation
Vice President – Global Retail Network	Shell's Global Downstream Business
Vice President of Retail Sales and Operations East	
Vice President for Supply – East based in Singapore	
Vice President for Downstream Management Consultancy based in London	
Business Assistant to the Executive Director	

**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering ( <i>cum laude</i> ), University of the Philippines
Graduate Studies	Master's Degree in Business Administration (with High Distinction), University of Michigan, Michigan, U.S.A.
Various Management Development Courses	London Business School
	Wharton Business School

He is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality.

**DANEL C. ABOITIZ**

President and Chief Executive Director

Executive Director

Age: 43 years old

Citizenship: Filipino

Date of First Appointment: December 11, 2018

Tenure: 6 years

**Committee Memberships:**

Chairman	Board Executive Committee ( <i>since April 22, 2024</i> )
Member	Board Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance Committee ( <i>since April 25, 2024</i> )
	Board Risk and Reputation Management Committee ( <i>since April 25, 2024</i> )
<i>Ex-Officio</i> Member	Board Cyber and Information Security Management Committee ( <i>since April 25, 2024</i> )
Observer	Board Related Party Transactions Committee ( <i>since April 25, 2024</i> )

**Present Positions:**

President and Chief Executive Officer	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
Chairman of the Board	Aboitiz Renewables, Inc.
	Republic Cement Services, Inc.
	Therma Power, Inc.
Vice Chairman of the Board	Chromite Gas Holdings, Inc.
	Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc.
Vice Chairman, Energy Committee	Management Association of the Philippines
Director	1882 Energy Ventures, Inc.
	AA Thermal, Inc.
	Aboitiz Foundation, Inc.
	Aboitiz Land, Inc.
	AboitizPower International Pte. Ltd.
	Abovant Holdings, Inc.
	AEV CRH Holdings, Inc.
	AP Renewables, Inc.
	Balamban Enerzone Corporation
	Cotabato Light & Power Company
	CRH Aboitiz Holdings, Inc.
	Davao Light and Power Co., Inc.
	East Asia Utilities Corporation
	Excellent Energy Resources Inc.
	Ilijan Primeline Industrial Estate Corp.

	Lima Enerzone Corporation
	Linseed Field Corporation
	Mactan Enerzone Corporation
	Malvar Enerzone Corporation
	Manila-Oslo Renewable Enterprise, Inc.
	Redondo Peninsula Energy, Inc.
	San Fernando Electric Light & Power Co., Inc.
	South Premiere Power Corp.
	SPI Power Incorporated
	Subic Enerzone Corporation
	Therma Dinginin Holdings, Inc.
	Therma Luzon, Inc.
	Therma Marine, Inc.
	Therma Mobile, Inc.
	Therma NatGas Power Inc.
	Therma Power-Visayas, Inc.
	Therma South, Inc.
	Therma Visayas, Inc.
	Visayan Electric Company, Inc.
Member of the Board of Advisors	Aboitiz & Company, Inc.
Private Sector Representative for Mindanao, Inter-Agency Investment Promotion Coordination Committee	Department of Trade and Industry

\* A publicly listed company

#### Affiliations:

Director	Philippine Electricity Market Corporation
Vice Chairman	Philippine Independent Power Producers Association

#### Previous Positions:

SVP for Regulatory Affairs and External Relations	Aboitiz Power Corporation
President and COO	AboitizPower Coal Business Units
President and COO	AboitizPower Oil Business Units

#### Educational Background:

College	MA, Philosophy & Politics (with Second Honors) University of Edinburgh
Gap Year	Beijing Language and Culture University Chinese Language

He is not a director of any other publicly-listed company in the Philippines.

#### ERRAMON I. ABOITIZ

Non-Executive Director

Age: 68 years old

Citizenship: Filipino

Date of First Appointment: February 13, 1998

Tenure: 10 months (since his re-appointment on April 22, 2024)

#### Committee Memberships:

	Board Audit Committee (since April 25, 2024)
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Member	Board Executive Committee <i>(since April 25, 2024)</i>
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**Present Positions:**

Chairman of the Board	Asian Institute of Management
	Union Bank of the Philippines *
	Endeavor Philippines
	UB Investment Management & Trust Corporation
Director	Aboitiz Equity Ventures Inc.*
	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
Board Observer	Aboitiz & Company, Inc.

\* A publicly listed company

**Previous Positions:**

Chairman of the Board	Aboitiz Power Corporation
President and Chief Executive Officer	Aboitiz Equity Ventures Inc.
	Aboitiz Power Corporation
	Aboitiz & Company, Inc.
Trustee	Philippine Disaster Recovery Foundation

**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, Major in Accounting and Finance Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, U.S.A.
Graduate Studies	Honorary Doctorate Degree in Management Asian Institute of Management

He is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality.

**IZUMI KAI**  
Non-Executive Director

Age: 50 years old  
Citizenship: Japanese  
Date of First Appointment: August 15, 2023  
Tenure: 1 year

**Committee Memberships:**

Member	Board Audit Committee <i>(since August 15, 2023)</i>
	Board Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance Committee <i>(since August 15, 2023)</i>
Observer	Board Cyber and Information Security Committee <i>(since August 15, 2023)</i>

**Present Positions:**

Director	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
Chief Executive Officer	JERA Asia Private Limited**
Managing Executive Officer – Head of the Platform Business Division	JERA Co., Inc.

\* A publicly listed company

**Previous Positions:**

Chief Strategy Officer	JERA Americas Holdings, Inc.
President	JERA Energy America LLC
General Manager for Global Fuel Trading Business Development	JERA Co., Inc.
Senior Manager for Marketing and Sales of LNG	Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd.

**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor's Degree in Engineering Ritsumeikan University, Japan
Graduate Studies	Master's Degree in Business Administration in Global Management with a major in Finance Arizona State University, USA

He is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality. He is not a director of any public-listed company in the Philippines.

**TOSHIRO KUDAMA**

Non-Executive Director

Age: 66 years old

Citizenship: Japanese

Date of First Appointment: December 22, 2021

Tenure: 3 years

**Committee Memberships:**

Member	Board Executive Committee <i>(since December 22, 2021)</i>
	Board Risk and Reputation Management Committee <i>(since December 22, 2021)</i>
	Board Related Party Transactions Committee <i>(since April 25, 2024)</i>

**Present Positions:**

Director	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
Head of Asia Pacific Operations	JERA Co., Inc.
Director/Vice Chairman	JERA Asia Private Limited

\* A publicly listed company

**Previous Positions:**

Managing Executive Officer	JERA Co., Inc.
Chief Power Development Officer and Senior Executive Vice President	
Director and Chief Executive Officer	JERA Asia Private Limited
Director and Chief Executive Officer	JERA Americas Inc.
Managing Director, Head of Overseas and Domestic Operations	TEPCO Fuel & Power, Incorporated

**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor's Degree in Mechanical Engineering Tokyo Institute of Technology
Graduate Studies	Master's Degree in Mechanical Engineering

He is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality. He is not a director of any other publicly-listed company in the Philippines.

### Performance Assessment and Attendance Reports of the Board

In accordance with AboitizPower's Revised Manual on Corporate Governance (as amended on February 23, 2022) (the "Revised Manual"), the members of the Board and Board Committees conduct an annual self-assessment of their collective and individual performance. In addition, the directors assess the performance of the Company's corporate officers such as the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Risk Officer, and Compliance Officer, and the Group Internal Audit Head.

The assessment forms are prepared and regularly reviewed by the Compliance Officer to elicit relevant and valuable insights on the following assessment criteria: (1) compliance with best governance practices and principles; (2) participation and contribution to the Board and committee meetings; and (3) performance of their duties and responsibilities as provided in the Company's Revised Manuals, Charters, Amended Articles of Incorporation, and Amended By-Laws.

In addition, AboitizPower directors are evaluated by its key officers based on the following criteria: (1) business acumen, (2) independent judgment, (3) familiarity with the business, (4) active participation and effective challenge, (5) professional expertise and network, (6) value contribution, (7) embodiment of Aboitiz core values, and (8) reputation. Assessment results are presented to the Board Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESCG) Committee as part of the nomination and selection process of incumbent Board members.

The Corporate Governance Code and the Revised Manual requires that at least once in every three years, the conduct of the Board performance assessment must be supported by an independent third-party facilitator. AboitizPower complied with this requirement in 2023 with the engagement of the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD), a non-stock, not-for-profit national association of corporate directors and other stakeholders engaged in corporate governance, to support its Board performance assessment exercise.

For more discussion on the Board's (i) performance assessment, and (ii) attendance record at Board, Board Committee, and stockholders' meetings for the year 2024, please refer to the Board Matters portion of Part III – Corporate Governance on page 119 of the Company's 2024 Annual Report.

### Nominations for Independent Directors and Procedure for Nomination

The procedure for the nomination and election of the Independent Directors is in accordance with Rule 38 of the Securities Regulation Code ("SRC Rule 38"), AboitizPower's Amended By-Laws, and AboitizPower's Amended Guidelines for the Nomination and Election of Independent Directors, approved by the Board of Directors on March 23, 2017 (the "Amended Guidelines").

Nominations for Independent Directors were opened beginning January 1, 2025 and the table for nominations was closed on February 15, 2025, in accordance with Section C (1) of the Guidelines. The period may be extended by unanimous vote of the Board ESCG Committee for meritorious reasons.

SRC Rule 38 further requires the Board ESCG Committee (in its capacity as the Board Nominations and Compensation Committee) to meet and pre-screen all nominees and submit a Final List of Nominees to the Corporate Secretary, so that such list will be included in the Company's Preliminary and Definitive Information Statements. Only nominees whose names appear on the Final List shall be eligible for election as Independent Directors. No other nominations shall be entertained after the Final List of nominees has been prepared. The name of the person or group of persons who nominates an Independent Director shall be identified in such report including any relationship with the nominee.



On February 19, 2025, the Chairman of the Board of the ESCG Committee submitted the Final List of Nominees to the Corporate Secretary. In approving the nominations for Independent Directors, the Board ESCG Committee considered the guidelines on the nominations of Independent Directors prescribed in SRC Rule 38, the Amended Guidelines, and AboitizPower's Revised Manual. In 2024, Mr. Cesar G. Romero, Independent Director, was the Chairman of the Board ESCG Committee. The other voting members are Messrs. Eric Ramon O. Recto, Sabin M. Aboitiz, Danel C. Aboitiz, and Izumi Kai, while the *ex-officio* non-voting members are Messrs. Carlos Ramon C. Aboitiz and Manuel Alberto R. Colayco.

Independent Directors shall be elected at the stockholders' meeting during which other members of the Board are to be elected. However, no nominations for Independent Director shall be accepted at the floor during the 2025 ASM.

**Messrs. Eric Ramon O. Recto and Cesar G. Romero and Hon. Estela M. Perlas-Bernabe (Ret.) are the nominees for Independent Directors of AboitizPower for the 2025 ASM.** They are neither officers nor employees of AboitizPower or any of its Affiliates, and do not have any relationship with AboitizPower which would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of an Independent Director.

AboitizPower stockholders, Mesdames Esmeralda C. Dano, Catherine Alvarez, and Josephine Pabriga, have respectively nominated Messrs. Recto and Romero, and Hon. Perlas-Bernabe as AboitizPower's Independent Directors. None of the nominating stockholders have any relation to the respective independent director they are nominating.

#### **Other Nominees for Election as Members of the Board of Directors**

As the Board ESCG Committee conveyed to the Corporate Secretary on February 19, 2025, the following were also nominated and qualified as candidates to the AboitizPower Board of Directors for the ensuing year 2025-2026:

**Sabin M. Aboitiz**  
**Antonio A. Canova**  
**Danel C. Aboitiz**  
**Erramon I. Aboitiz**  
**Izumi Kai**  
**Toshiro Kudama**

Pursuant to Section 7, Article I of the Amended By-Laws of AboitizPower, nominations for members of the Board, other than Independent Directors, for the ensuing year must be submitted in writing to the Corporate Secretary at least 15 working days prior to the ASM on April 28, 2025 or not later than April 2, 2025.

All other information regarding the positions and offices held by nominees are integrated in Item 9(a)(1) above. Hon. Estela M. Perlas-Bernabe (Ret.) is being nominated to the Board of Directors for the first time.

Below is the profile of Hon. Estela M. Perlas-Bernabe (Ret.) including the positions and offices she held for the past five years.

<b>HON. ESTELA M. PERLAS-BERNABE (Ret.)</b>	
<u>Nomination:</u> Independent Director	
<u>Age:</u> 71 years old	
<u>Citizenship:</u> Filipino	
<b>Present Positions:</b>	
Independent Director	BDO Unibank, Inc.*
	Converge Information and Communications Technology Solutions Inc.*

	Petrogen Insurance Corporation
	San Miguel Food and Beverage, Inc. *
Director	Philippine Judicial Academy (PHILJA) Development Center, Inc.
Trustee	Foundation for Liberty & Prosperity
Member	Singapore International Arbitration Centre Panel of Arbitrators

\* A publicly listed company

**Previous Positions:**

Senior Associate Justice	Supreme Court of the Philippines
Senior Partner	Bernabe Perlas Morte & Associates

**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor of Science Degree in Commerce (Banking and Finance) ( <i>magna cum laude</i> ) St. Paul College - Manila
Graduate Studies	Bachelor of Laws Ateneo de Manila University, Manila

She is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality.

## (2) Officers for 2024-2025

Below is the list of AboitizPower's officers for 2024-2025 with their corresponding positions and offices held for the past five years, as of March 24, 2025. Unless otherwise indicated, the officers assumed their positions during AboitizPower's organizational meeting in 2024 for a term of one year.

<p><b>SABIN M. ABOITIZ</b> Chairman – Board of Directors</p> <p><i>Refer to Item 9 (a)(1) for the profile of Mr. Sabin M. Aboitiz.</i></p>				
<p><b>ERIC RAMON O. RECTO</b> Vice Chairman – Board of Directors</p> <p><i>Refer to Item 9 (a)(1) for the profile of Mr. Eric Ramon O. Recto.</i></p>				
<p><b>DANEL C. ABOITIZ</b> Director/President and Chief Executive Officer</p> <p><i>Refer to Item 9 (a)(1) for the profile of Mr. Danel C. Aboitiz.</i></p>				
<p><b>JUAN ALEJANDRO A. ABOITIZ</b> Senior Vice President – Chief Financial Officer/Corporate Information Officer</p> <p><u>Age:</u> 40 years old <u>Citizenship:</u> Filipino</p> <p><b>Committee Memberships:</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>Ex-Officio Member</i></td> <td>Board Executive Committee (<i>since November 1, 2023</i>)</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Present Positions:</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Senior Vice President – Chief Financial Officer/Corporate</td> <td>Aboitiz Power Corporation*</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Ex-Officio Member</i>	Board Executive Committee ( <i>since November 1, 2023</i> )	Senior Vice President – Chief Financial Officer/Corporate	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
<i>Ex-Officio Member</i>	Board Executive Committee ( <i>since November 1, 2023</i> )			
Senior Vice President – Chief Financial Officer/Corporate	Aboitiz Power Corporation*			

Information Officer	
Chairman of the Board	Aboitiz Power Distributed Energy, Inc.
	Aboitiz Power Distributed Renewables, Inc.
	Adventenergy, Inc.
	Adventpower, Inc. (Formerly: Aboitiz Energy Solutions, Inc.)
	Prism Energy, Inc.
	SN AboitizPower – RES, Inc.
Director	Aboitiz Foods Holdings, Inc.
	Aboitiz FeedAll Holdings, Inc.
	Aboitiz InfraCapital, Inc.
	AboitizPower International Pte. Ltd.
	Aboitiz Renewables, Inc.
	AP Renewables, Inc.
	Cebu Energy Development Corporation
	Cebu Private Power Corporation
	Chromite Gas Holdings, Inc.
	East Asia Utilities Corporation
	Ilijan Primeline Industrial Estate Corp.
	Manila-Oslo Renewable Enterprise, Inc.
	Mazzaraty Energy Corporation
	Pilmico Animal Nutrition Corporation
	Pilmico Foods Corporation
	Potentia Insurance Pte. Ltd.
	RE Resources, Inc.
	Therma Dinginin Holdings, Inc.
	Therma Luzon, Inc.
	Therma Marine, Inc.
	Therma Mobile, Inc.
	Therma NatGas Power, Inc.
	Therma Power, Inc.
	Therma Power-Visayas, Inc.
	Therma Visayas, Inc.
Director and Treasurer	1882 Energy Ventures Incorporated
	Therma Mariveles Holdings, Inc.
President	Aboitiz Upgrade Solar, Inc.
Nominee and Treasurer	Solviva Energy OPC
Management Committee Representative	GNPower Dinginin Ltd. Co.
	GNPower Mariveles Energy Center Ltd. Co.
Advisor	Aboitiz & Company, Inc.

\* A publicly listed company

**Previous Positions:**

Director	Union Bank of the Philippines
Senior Vice President for Commercial Operations	Aboitiz Power Corporation
First Vice President for Energy Trading & Sales	
Regulatory Affairs Manager	
Assistant Vice President for Corporate Finance	Aboitiz Equity Ventures Inc.
Management Associate	
Department Head for Billing and Collection	Visayan Electric Company, Inc.

**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor of Science Degree in Accounting
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	Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.
Graduate Studies	Master of Business Administration
	The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
	MBA International Exchange Program IESE Business School – University of Navarra, Barcelona, Spain

He is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality. He is not a director of any publicly-listed company in the Philippines.

**MA. RACQUEL J. BUSTAMANTE**

Senior Vice President – Deputy Chief Financial Officer/ Treasurer\*

Age: 50 years old

Citizenship: Filipino

**Committee Memberships:**

None	N/A
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**Present Positions:**

Senior Vice President – Deputy Chief Financial Officer/ Treasurer	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
Director	Therma Central Visayas, Inc.
Chief Financial Officer/ Treasurer	Adventenergy, Inc.
	Adventpower, Inc. (Formerly: Aboitiz Energy Solutions, Inc.)
	Aboitiz Power Distributed Energy, Inc.
	Aboitiz Power Distributed Renewables, Inc.
Chief Financial Officer	Prism Energy, Inc.
Treasurer	Aboitiz Upgrade Solar, Inc.
	CELL Power Energy Corporation

\* A publicly listed company

**Previous Positions:**

Chief Financial Officer – Generation Business Group	Aboitiz Power Corporation
First Vice President – Head of Finance and Treasurer	First Coconut Manufacturing, Inc.
Vice President – Head of Finance and Treasurer	Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Company of Manila, Inc.
Vice President/ Group Financial Controller	Mediaquest Holdings, Inc.
Senior Auditor	KPMG Laya Mananghaya & Co.

**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor of Science, Major in Accountancy De La Salle University, Manila
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Ms. Bustamante is a Certified Public Accountant and a Stanford LEAD Professional. She is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality. She is not a director of any publicly-listed company in the Philippines.

\*Ms. Bustamante was appointed as Senior Vice President – Deputy Chief Financial Officer/ Treasurer during the Company's November 26, 2024 Board meeting, replacing Ms. Veronica C. So who was the Group Treasurer.

**MANUEL ALBERTO R. COLAYCO**

Senior Vice President - Chief Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance Officer

Age: 55 years oldCitizenship: Filipino**Committee Memberships:**

<i>Ex-Officio</i> Member	Board Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance Committee <i>(since April 25, 2024)</i>
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**Present Positions:**

Senior Vice President - Chief Legal, Regulatory, and Compliance Officer	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
Director	Aboitiz Power Distributed Energy, Inc.
	Aboitiz Power Distributed Renewables, Inc.
	Adventenergy, Inc.
	Prism Energy, Inc.
	Therma Mariveles Holdings, Inc.
Management Committee Representative	GNPower Mariveles Energy Center Ltd. Co.
Assistant Corporate Secretary	Chromite Gas Holdings, Inc.

\* A publicly listed company

**Previous Positions:**

Corporate Secretary	Aboitiz Power Corporation
Senior Vice President and Chief Legal Officer/Corporate Secretary	Aboitiz Equity Ventures Inc.
General Counsel	AGP International Holdings Ltd.
	Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Company of Manila, Inc.
Executive Director and Assistant General Counsel	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank N.A.
Vice President and Legal Counsel	DKR Oasis (Hong Kong) LLC
Associate	Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, LLP
	Romulo Mabanta Buenaventura Sayoc & de los Angeles

**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor of Arts in Economics Ateneo de Manila University, Manila
Graduate Studies	Juris Doctor Ateneo de Manila University, Manila
	Master of Laws New York University School of Law, New York, U.S.A.

He is a member in good standing of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines and of the New York State Bar. He is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality. He is not a director of any publicly-listed company in the Philippines.

**MA. CLARISSE S. OSTERIA**

Corporate Secretary

Age: 36 years oldCitizenship: Filipino**Committee Memberships:**

None	N/A
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**Present Positions:**

Corporate Secretary	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
Assistant Vice President – Governance and Compliance	
Corporate Secretary	Various Subsidiaries of the Aboitiz Group
Assistant Corporate Secretary	Various Subsidiaries of the Aboitiz Group

\* A publicly listed company.

**Previous Positions:**

Assistant Corporate Secretary	Aboitiz Power Corporation
Corporate Secretary	RL Fund Management, Inc.
	RL Property Management, Inc.
Assistant Corporate Secretary	Altus Property Ventures Inc.
	Robinsons Land Corporation

**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor of Arts in Journalism ( <i>Cum Laude</i> ) University of the Philippines – Diliman
Graduate Studies	Juris Doctor University of the Philippines – Diliman

She is a member in good standing of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. She is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality. She is not a director of a publicly-listed company in the Philippines.

**FRANCES KATRINA C. ARSUA**

Assistant Corporate Secretary

Age: 32 years oldCitizenship: Filipino**Committee Memberships:**

None	N/A
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**Present Positions:**

Assistant Corporate Secretary	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
Corporate Governance and Legal Operations Manager	
Assistant Corporate Secretary	Visayan Electric Company, Inc.

\* A publicly listed company.

**Previous Positions:**

Legal Business Administration Manager	Aboitiz Equity Ventures Inc.
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**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor of Arts in Political Science University of Santo Tomas, Manila
Graduate Studies	Master's Degree in Business Administration Ateneo de Manila Graduate School of Business

She is an Associate Member of the Institute of Corporate Directors. She is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality. She is not a director of a publicly-listed company in the Philippines.

**MARK LOUIE L. GOMEZ**

Data Protection Officer and Vice President for Risk and Organizational Performance Management

Age: 43 years old

Citizenship: Filipino

**Committee Memberships:**

None	N/A
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**Present Positions:**

Data Protection Officer and Vice President for Risk and Organizational Performance Management	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
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\* A publicly listed company

**Previous Positions:**

Assistant Vice President – Enterprise Risk Management and Data Protection Officer	Therma Luzon, Inc.
Compliance Manager	AP Renewables, Inc.

**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor of Arts in Political Science University of the Philippines – Diliman
Graduate Studies	Bachelor of Laws San Beda College of Law, Manila

He is a member in good standing of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines and a certified risk management professional. He is not connected with any Philippine government agency or instrumentality. He is not a director of any publicly-listed company in the Philippines.

**MARK ANGELOU C. DINGLASAN**

Chief Audit Executive

Age: 34 years old

Citizenship: Filipino

**Committee Memberships:**

None	N/A
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**Present Positions:**

Internal Audit Head/Chief Audit Executive	Aboitiz Power Corporation*
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\* A publicly listed company



**Previous Positions:**

Audit Operations Head	Aboitiz Power Corporation
Audit Manager	
Audit Specialist	
Internal Auditor	
Internal Auditor	Security Bank Corporation

**Educational Background:**

College	Bachelor of Science in Accountancy (With Honors) University of Batangas
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On February 25, 2025, Mr. Dinglasan was appointed as Chief Audit Executive replacing Mr. Juan Pascual C. Cosare. Mr. Dinglasan is a Certified Public Accountant, a Certified Internal Auditor, and a Lead Auditor for ISO/IEC 27001:2013 (Information Security Management Systems), ISO 22301:2012 (Business Continuity Management Systems), and ISO 9001:2008 (Quality Management Systems). Additionally, he is a Certified Asset Management Assessor by the Institute of Asset Management. He is not connected with any government agency or instrumentality. He is not a director of any publicly-listed company in the Philippines.

**Period in which the Directors and Executive Officers Should Serve**

The directors shall serve for a period of one year.

**Term of Office of a Director**

Pursuant to the Company's Amended By-Laws, the directors are elected at each ASM by stockholders entitled to vote. Each director holds office until the next annual election, or for a term of one year and until his successor is duly elected, unless he resigns, dies, or is removed prior to such election.

Any vacancy in the Board, other than by removal or expiration of term, may be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members thereof at a meeting called for that purpose, if they still constitute a quorum. Otherwise, said vacancy must be filled by the stockholders or members in a regular or special meeting called for that purpose. The director so chosen shall serve for the unexpired term of their predecessor in office.

When the vacancy arises as a result of removal by the stockholders or members, the election may be held on the same day of the meeting authorizing the removal and this fact must be so stated in the agenda and notice of said meeting. In all other cases, the election must be held no later than 45 days from the time the vacancy arose. The director so chosen to fill a vacancy shall serve for the unexpired term of his/her predecessor in office.

When the vacancy prevents the remaining directors from constituting a quorum and emergency action is required to prevent grave, substantial, and irreparable loss or damage to the corporation, the vacancy may be temporarily filled from among the officers of the corporation by unanimous vote of the remaining directors. The action by the designated director shall be limited to the emergency action necessary, and the term shall cease within a reasonable time from the termination of the emergency or upon the election of the replacement director, whichever comes earlier.

**(3) Significant Employees**

AboitizPower considers the contribution of every employee important to the fulfillment of its goals.

**(4) Family Relationships**

Mr. Danel C. Aboitiz is the nephew of Messrs. Sabin M. Aboitiz and Erramon I. Aboitiz. Messrs. Erramon I. Aboitiz and Sabin M. Aboitiz are brothers.

Other than this, no other officers or directors are related within the fourth degree of consanguinity.

**(5) Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings as of February 28, 2025**

To the knowledge and/or information of AboitizPower, none of its nominees for election as directors, its present members of the Board, or its executive officers have been involved in any of the following during the past five years up to February 28, 2025:

- (a) Any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
- (b) Any conviction by final judgment, including the nature of the offense, in a criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding, domestic or foreign, excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses;
- (c) Being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, domestic or foreign, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his/her involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities or banking activities; and
- (d) Being found by a domestic or foreign court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Commission or comparable foreign body, or a domestic or foreign Exchange or other organized trading market or self-regulatory organization, to have violated a securities or commodities law or regulation and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.

**(6) Parent Company**

AboitizPower's parent company is AEV. As of March 24, 2025, AEV owns 53.09% of the voting shares of AboitizPower. In turn, ACO owns, as of March 24, 2025, 48.04% of the voting shares of AEV.

**(b) Resignation or Refusal to Stand for Re-election by Members of the Board of Directors**

No director has resigned or declined to stand for re-election to the Board since the date of AboitizPower's last ASM because of a disagreement with AboitizPower on matters relating to its operations, policies, and practices.

**Item 10. Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers**

**(a) Summary of Compensation of Executive Officers**

Information as to the aggregate compensation paid or accrued to AboitizPower's Chief Executive Officer and four most highly compensated executive officers, as well as other directors and officers during the last two completed fiscal years and the ensuing fiscal year, are as follows:

Name of Officer and Principal Position*	Year	Salary	Bonus	Other Compensation
<b>Chief Executive Officer and the Four Most Highly Compensated Executive Officers:</b>  1. <b>DANEL C. ABOITIZ*</b> <i>- President and Chief Executive Officer</i> 2. <b>EMMANUEL V. RUBIO*</b> <i>- Former President and Chief Executive Officer</i> 3. <b>JUAN ALEJANDRO A. ABOITIZ</b> <i>- Senior Vice President/ Chief Financial</i>				

<i>Officer/Corporate Information Officer</i> <b>4. MANUEL ALBERTO R. COLAYCO</b> <i>- Senior Vice President – Chief Legal and Compliance Officer</i> <b>5. MA. RACQUEL J. BUSTAMANTE</b> <i>- Treasurer/Senior Vice President – Deputy Chief Financial Officer</i> <b>6. MARK LOUIE M. GOMEZ</b> <i>- Data Protection Officer and Vice President for Risk and Operational Performance Management</i>				
<b>All above named officers as a group</b>	<b>Actual 2024</b>	<b>₱160,068,196</b>	<b>₱14,314,182</b>	<b>₱8,693,470</b>
	Actual 2023	₱117,580,000	₱6,080,000	₱22,330,000
	Projected 2025	₱100,884,120	₱20,680,871	₱7,696,164
<b>All other officers and directors as a group</b>	<b>Actual 2024</b>	<b>₱9,230,818</b>	<b>₱1,284,420</b>	<b>₱579,103</b>
	Actual 2023	₱3,090,000	₱280,000	₱34,600,000
	Projected 2025	₱3,725,165	₱531,300	₱258,385

\*Mr. Danel C. Aboitiz was appointed as President and Chief Executive Officer, replacing Mr. Emmanuel V. Rubio, effective July 1, 2024.

The 2020 Amended By-Laws of the Company, as approved by the SEC on October 1, 2020, defined corporate officers as follows: the Chairman of the Board, the Vice Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Operating Officer, the Treasurer, the Corporate Secretary, the Assistant Corporate Secretary, and such other officers as may be appointed by the Board of Directors. For the year 2024, the Company's Summary of Compensation of Executive Officers covers the compensation of officers as reported under Item 10(a) of the Annual Report.

Except for the regular company retirement plan, which by its very nature will be received by the officers concerned only upon retirement from the Company, the above-mentioned officers do not receive any other compensation in the form of warrants, options, and/or profit-sharing.

There is no compensatory plan or arrangement between the Company and any executive in case of resignation or any other termination of employment or from a change-in-control of the Company.

## (b) Compensation of Directors

### (1) Standard Arrangements

AboitizPower directors receive a monthly allowance of ₱150,000.00, while the Chairman of the Board receives a monthly allowance of ₱200,000.00. In addition, each director/member and the Chairmen of the Board and the Board Committees receive a per diem for every Board or Board Committee meeting attended as follows:

Type of Meeting	Directors	Chairman of the Board
Board Meeting	₱150,000.00	₱225,000.00

Type of Meeting	Members	Chairman of the Committee
Board Committee Meeting (except Audit Committee)	₱100,000.00	₱150,000.00
Audit Committee Meeting	₱100,000.00	₱200,000.00

In compliance with Section 29 of the Revised Corporation Code, the total compensation of each of the Company's directors as of December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Name of Director	Total Compensation Received as a Director <sup>8</sup>
<b>SABIN M. ABOITIZ*</b> <i>Chairman of the Board of Directors</i>	₱3,975,000.00
<b>ERIC RAMON O. RECTO</b> <i>Lead Independent Director/ Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors</i>	₱7,400,000.00
<b>CESAR G. ROMERO</b> <i>Independent Director</i>	₱6,450,000.00
<b>LUIS MIGUEL O. ABOITIZ**</b> <i>Former Director</i>	₱1,950,000.00
<b>ERRAMON I. ABOITIZ**</b> <i>Director</i>	₱2,850,000.00
<b>EMMANUEL V. RUBIO***</b> <i>Former Director and President and Chief Executive Officer</i>	₱1,150,000.00
<b>ANTONIO A. CANOVA***</b> <i>Director</i>	₱2,300,000.00
<b>EDWIN R. BAUTISTA****</b> <i>Director</i>	₱4,350,000.00
<b>DANEL C. ABOITIZ*</b> <i>Director/President and Chief Executive Director</i>	₱2,800,000.00
<b>TOSHIRO KUDAMA</b> <i>Director</i>	₱4,550,000.00
<b>IZUMI KAI</b> <i>Director</i>	₱3,975,000.00

\* A portion of the director's compensation was paid to ACO.

\*\* Mr. Erramon I. Aboitiz replaced Mr. Luis Miguel O. Aboitiz as director on April 22, 2024.

\*\*\* Mr. Emmanuel V. Rubio retired as Director, and was replaced by Mr. Antonio A. Canova on July 1, 2024.

\*\*\*\* Resigned as director effective March 26, 2025.

## (2) Other Arrangements

Other than payment of the directors' per diem and monthly allowance as stated, there are no standard arrangements pursuant to which directors of the Company are compensated, or are to be compensated, directly or indirectly, for any services provided as a director.

### (c) Employment Contracts and Termination of Employment and Change-in-Control Arrangements

There is no compensatory plan or arrangement between AboitizPower and any executive officer in case of resignation or any other termination of employment or from a change in the management or control of AboitizPower.

### (d) Warrants and Options Outstanding

To date, AboitizPower has not granted any stock option to its directors or officers.

<sup>8</sup> Consisting of the monthly allowance and per diem. Per diem is based on the directors' attendance in the Board and Board Committee meetings, and their Committee memberships for the period January 1 to December 31, 2024.

## Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners and Management

### (1) Security Ownership of Certain Record and Beneficial Owners (more than 5% of the voting shares) as of March 24, 2025

Title of Class of Shares	Name and Address of Record Owner, and Relationship with Issuer	Name of Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held and Nature of Ownership (Record and/or Beneficial)	Percentage of Ownership
Common	<b>1. Aboitiz Equity Ventures Inc. (AEV)</b> <sup>9</sup> 32nd Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City (Stockholder)	Aboitiz Equity Ventures Inc. <sup>10</sup>	Filipino	3,825,794,642 (Record and Beneficial)	53.09%
Common	<b>2. JERA Asia Private Limited (JERA Asia)</b> <sup>11</sup> 88 Market Street #42-01 Capita Spring, Singapore 048948 (Stockholder)	JERA Asia Private Limited	Japanese	1,986,823,063 (Record and Beneficial)	27.57%
Common	<b>3. PCD Nominee Corporation</b> <sup>12</sup> 29 <sup>th</sup> Floor, BDO Equitable Tower, Paseo de Roxas, Makati City, Metro Manila (Stockholder)	PCD participants acting for themselves or for their customers <sup>13</sup>	Filipino	1,078,447,375 (Record)	14.97%

On December 16, 2021, JERA Asia acquired a 27% stake in AboitizPower, which consisted of a 25.01% stake from AEV and a 1.99% stake from the Aboitiz family privately held company, Aboitiz & Company, Inc. (ACO). JERA Asia is an affiliate of JERA Co., Inc. (JERA), a joint venture company organized under the laws of Japan and established in 2015 by two major Japanese electric companies (TEPCO Fuel & Power Incorporated and Chubu Electric Power Company Incorporated). JERA is Japan's largest power generation company and has a global footprint through its subsidiaries operating in various countries around the world.

AEV is the public holding and management company of the Aboitiz Group, one of the largest conglomerates in the Philippines. As of March 24, 2025, the following entities own at least five per centum (5%) or more of AEV:

Title of Class of Shares	Name and Address of Stockholder and Relationship with Issuer	Name of Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares and Nature of Ownership (Record and/or Beneficial)	Percentage of Ownership
Common	<b>1. Aboitiz &amp; Company, Inc.</b> Aboitiz Corporate Center, Gov. Manuel A. Cuenco Avenue, Kasambagan, Cebu City (Stockholder)	Aboitiz & Company, Inc.	Filipino	2,735,600,915 (Record and Beneficial)	48.04%
Common	<b>2. PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino)</b> 29 <sup>th</sup> Floor, BDO Equitable Tower, Paseo de Roxas, Makati City, Metro Manila (Stockholder)	PCD participants acting for themselves or for their customers	Filipino	1,145,905,022 (Record)	20.12%
Common	<b>3. Ramon Aboitiz Foundation, Inc.</b>	Ramon Aboitiz Foundation, Inc.	Filipino	426,804,093 (Record and Beneficial)	7.49%

<sup>9</sup> AEV is the parent company of AboitizPower.

<sup>10</sup> Mr. Sabin M. Aboitiz, President and Chief Executive Officer of AEV, will vote for the shares of AEV in AboitizPower in accordance with the directive of the AEV Board of Directors.

<sup>11</sup> Messrs. Ng Kheng Leong or Mitsuhiro Kojima, Authorized Representatives of JERA Asia, will vote for the shares of JERA Asia in AboitizPower in accordance with the directive of JERA Asia's Board of Directors.

<sup>12</sup> PCD Nominee Corporation is not related to the Company. The beneficial owners of the shares held through a PCD participant are the beneficial owners thereof to the extent of the number of shares registered under the respective accounts with the PCD participant.

<sup>13</sup> Each beneficial owner of shares, through a PCD participant, is the beneficial owner of such number of shares he owns in his account with the PCD participant. AboitizPower has no record relating to the power to decide how the shares held by PCD are to be voted. None of the beneficial owners under a PCD participant own more than 5% of the Company's common shares, as of March 24, 2025.

Title of Class of Shares	Name and Address of Stockholder and Relationship with Issuer	Name of Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares and Nature of Ownership (Record and/ or Beneficial)	Percentage of Ownership
	35 Lopez Jaena Street, Cebu City (Stockholder)				

**(2) Security Ownership of Management as of March 26, 2025 (Record and Beneficial)**

Title of Class of Shares	Name of Owner and Position	No. of Shares and Nature of Ownership (Direct and/or Indirect)		Citizenship	Percentage of Ownership
Common	<b>Sabin M. Aboitiz</b> Chairman of the Board	5,667,406	Direct	Filipino	0.08%
		16,835,679	Indirect		0.23%
Common	<b>Eric Ramon O. Recto</b> Vice Chairman of the Board/Lead Independent Director	1,000	Direct	Filipino	0.00%
		0	Indirect		0.00%
Common	<b>Erramon I. Aboitiz</b> Director	1	Direct	Filipino	0.00%
		86,913,114	Indirect		1.21%
Common	<b>Danel C. Aboitiz</b> Director/President and Chief Executive officer	8,000,000	Direct	Filipino	0.11%
		13,383,000	Indirect		0.19%
Common	<b>Toshiro Kudama</b> Director	100	Direct	Japanese	0.00%
		0	Indirect		0.00%
Common	<b>Izumi Kai</b> Director	0	Direct	Japanese	0.00%
		100	Indirect		0.00%
Common	<b>Antonio A. Canova</b> Director	100	Direct	American	0.00%
		0	Indirect		0.00%
Common	<b>Cesar G. Romero</b> Independent Director	100	Direct	Filipino	0.00%
		0	Indirect		0.00%
Common	<b>Ma. Racquel J. Bustamante</b> Treasurer/Senior Vice President – Deputy Chief Financial Officer	25,000	Direct	Filipino	0.00%
		0	Indirect		0.00%
Common	<b>Juan Alejandro A. Aboitiz</b> Senior Vice President/Chief Financial Officer/Corporate Information Officer	0	Direct	Filipino	0.00%
		2,685,408	Indirect		0.04%
Common	<b>Manuel Alberto R. Colayco</b> Senior Vice President - Chief Legal and Compliance Officer	0	Direct	Filipino	0.00%
		0	Indirect		0.00%
Common	<b>Ma. Clarisse S. Osteria</b> Corporate Secretary	0	Direct	Filipino	0.00%
		0	Indirect		0.00%
Common	<b>Frances Katrina C. Arsua</b> Assistant Corporate Secretary	0	Direct	Filipino	0.00%
		100	Indirect		0.00%
Common	<b>Mark Louie L. Gomez</b> Data Protection Officer and Vice President for Risk and Organizational Performance Management	0	Direct	Filipino	0.00%
		0	Indirect		0.00%
Common	<b>Mark Angelou C. Dinglasan</b> Chief Audit Executive	0	Direct	Filipino	0.00%
		0	Indirect		0.00%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>133,511,108</b>			<b>1.86%</b>

**(3) Voting Trust Holders of Five Per Centum (5%) or More of Common Equity**

No person holds under a voting trust or similar agreement more than five per centum (5%) of AboitizPower's common equity.

#### **(4) Changes in Control**

There are no arrangements that may result in a change in control of AboitizPower during the period covered by this report.

#### **Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions**

AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries (the "Group"), in their regular conduct of business, have entered into related party transactions consisting of professional fees, advances, various guarantees, construction contracts, and rental fees. These are made on an arm's length basis as of the time of the transactions.

AboitizPower ("Parent") has provided support services to its Business Units, such as marketing, trading, billing and other technical services, necessary for the effective and efficient management and operations among and between the Subsidiaries and Associates.

The Group has existing Service Level Agreements (SLAs) with its parent company, AEV, for management fees and corporate center services such as tax compliance and information technology. These services are obtained from AEV to enable the Group to realize cost synergies and optimize expertise at the corporate center. AEV maintains a pool of highly qualified professionals with business expertise specific to the businesses of the Group. Transaction costs are always benchmarked on third party rates to ensure competitive pricing and consistency with prevailing industry standards. SLAs are in place to ensure quality of service.

Material and significant related party transactions are reviewed and approved by the Board Related Party Transactions Committee, composed of two independent directors and one non-Executive director.

No other transactions, without proper disclosure, were undertaken by the Company in which any director or executive officer, any nominee for election as director, any beneficial owner (direct or indirect) or any member of his immediate family was involved or had a direct or indirect material interest. Other than what has been discussed in this Annual Report and the Company's 2024 Annual Financial Statements, there are no other related party transactions entered into by the Company with related parties, including transactions with directors or self-dealings by the Company's directors.

AboitizPower employees are required to promptly disclose any business and family-related transactions with the Company to ensure that potential conflicts of interest are brought to the attention of the management.

In 2021, AboitizPower updated the Related Parties Certification for Directors and Officers in compliance with the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) Regulation No. 19-2020 on the reporting guidelines for the transactions of individuals and juridical entities with related parties. The RPT Committee continued to ensure that related party transactions are taken on an arm's-length basis, within market rates, and with sufficient documentation. Lastly, the RPT Committee ensured that RPTs falling below the SEC-defined materiality threshold are coursed through the appropriate levels of review, reporting, and/or approval process.

For detailed discussion on related party transactions, please refer to the Consolidated Financial Statements.



## PART IV – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

### Item 13. Corporate Governance

In 2024, the Aboitiz Group propelled itself into a new era navigating the unfolding chapters of its rich history with an unwavering commitment to *drive change for a better world by advancing business and communities*. As the organization embraced the *Great Transformation*, it strategically steered towards shaping a future where innovation stands as the cornerstone of its growth trajectory, aspiring to emerge as the Philippines' first *techglomerate*. Guiding this transformative journey is the board of directors of AboitizPower, united in their firm belief that a robust corporate governance framework serves as the cornerstone for achieving the Group's strategic objectives and ambitious growth aspirations.

Notable accomplishments of the AboitizPower Board for 2024 are as follows:

- Reviewed and affirmed the appropriateness of the Group's purpose and brand promise in support of the country's gradual economic recovery.
- Reviewed and ensured the sufficiency of the internal controls system and enterprise risk management framework of AboitizPower.
- Authorized and held AboitizPower's Virtual Annual Stockholders' Meeting for the fifth consecutive year.
- Approved amendments to the various Board Committee charters.
- Reviewed and approved the amendments to the Board Charter and Protocol to align internal processes with best practices.
- Reviewed and approved the key amendments to the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of AboitizPower.
- In addition to the Annual Corporate Governance Seminar, conducted regular virtual learning sessions to strengthen the continuous learning program for the Company's directors and officers.

#### **Shareholders Rights and Equitable Treatment**

Safeguarding the rights of its stockholders stands as a cornerstone principle for the Company's governance practices. The primary objective is to guarantee the unfettered exercise of stockholder rights, fostering an environment where every shareholder, irrespective of the quantity of shares they own, can actively and freely participate in corporate decision-making processes. This dedication underscores not only a commitment to regulatory compliance but also a proactive approach in cultivating transparency, equity, and shareholder inclusivity within the Company's governance principles.

Among the rights of the Company's shareholders are: (i) to receive notices of and to attend shareholders' meetings; (ii) call for a special board meeting and propose a meeting agenda; (iii) to participate and vote on the basis of the one-share, one-vote policy; (iv) to vote in person, *in absentia*, or through proxy; (v) to ratify corporate actions; (vi) nominate, elect, remove, and replace Board members (including via cumulative voting); (vii) to inspect corporate books and records; (viii) to receive dividends; and (ix) to be timely and regularly informed of the state of the Company's businesses.

#### **Right to Actively Participate at Shareholders' Meetings**

The Company strives to maintain a transparent, easily accessible, and fair conduct of its shareholders' meetings. The goal is to ensure that the shareholders are given accurate and timely information to enable them to make a sound judgment on all matters brought to their attention for consideration or approval.

The highlights and summary of the financial, non-financial, and operating performance of the Company and its Subsidiaries are contained in the Definitive Information Statement and the Annual Report, which are distributed prior to the ASM and made available in the Company's website. Shareholders are likewise provided with individual profiles of new and returning directors, as well as a summary of the Board and Board Committee's performance assessments, attendance record, compensation, and notable accomplishments for the year.

To enhance accessibility, the notice for the Company's ASM, complete with a quick response (QR) code to the Definitive Information Statement, is published in two widely circulated newspapers no less than 21 days before the meeting.

The commitment to shareholder engagement is evident in the conduct of stockholder meetings, with notices provided not less than 28 days from the date of the meeting, containing all agenda items for discussion. The rationale of agenda items which are submitted to the shareholders for their approval are included in the notices to shareholders' meetings.

AboitizPower is committed to provide an accessible and convenient venue for its shareholders to exercise their basic and inviolable right to attend and participate at any shareholder meeting, including the opportunity to elect their representatives to the Boards of Directors and ratify corporate actions. In 2024, AboitizPower conducted a fully digital stockholders' meeting for the fifth consecutive year. Shareholders were given the opportunity to cast their votes through non-traditional means such as remote communication or *in absentia*. Shareholders may access AboitizPower's online voting portal in order to register and vote on the matters submitted for shareholders' approval at any stockholder meetings.

All shareholders are encouraged to actively participate during meetings. They are allowed to raise their concerns, ask questions, and comment on the state of the Company's business during meetings through the ASM online portal or live if time permits. There are no barriers or impediments preventing shareholders from consulting or communicating with one another, with the Directors, and with the Corporate Secretary.

The questions, answers, issues and motions raised, the agreements and resolutions arrived at, the corporate acts approved or disapproved, and the voting results are reported in the minutes and are made publicly available by the next working day through the Company's website under the Investors' page. The Company also discloses to PSE, PDEx, and the SEC all the items approved at the shareholders' meeting no later than the next business day.

The Company continues to exert efforts to extend the communication channels between the Company and the institutional and individual stockholders through its Investor Relations Office and Shareholder Relations Office, respectively.

### **Right to Receive Dividends**

The right to receive dividends is a basic shareholder right. The Company promotes this basic shareholder right by adopting a clear and transparent dividend policy.

Every year, the Company pays dividends in an equitable and timely manner. All shareholders are treated equally, receiving an amount of dividends per share that is proportionate to their shareholdings. The period for payment of dividends is based on trading requirements or constraints of the SEC and PSE. In 2024, AboitizPower paid the cash dividends within 22 days from the declaration date.

In the last three (3) years, the Company has paid the following dividends:

		Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividends per Share	Total Dividends Declared
AboitizPower	2025	March 6, 2025	March 21, 2025	March 28, 2025	₱2.35 (regular)	₱16.94 bn
	2024	March 5, 2024	March 19, 2024	March 26, 2024	₱2.30 (regular)	₱16.57 bn
	2023	March 3, 2023	March 17, 2023	March 30, 2023	₱1.87 (regular)	₱13.76 bn

Lastly, AboitizPower's Board Secretariat has adopted certified Board protocols and procedures under the ISO 9001:2015 Management Board and System to ensure the effectiveness of Board and shareholders' commitments. This includes coordination with stock transfer agents to ensure appropriate responses to and timely resolution of shareholders' queries and requests.

For a more detailed discussion on the rights of the shareholders of the Company, please refer to the 2024 Consolidated Annual and Sustainability Report, the 2024 Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report (IACGR), and the Governance page of the AboitizPower website, which will be available at [www.aboitizpower.com](http://www.aboitizpower.com) on or before May 30, 2025.

## BOARD MATTERS

### Board of Directors

The Board leads the Group's corporate governance framework. Independent from management, its members are committed to serve and promote long-term success, and to secure the Group's sustained growth, competitiveness and sustainability. The Directors perform the crucial role of articulating and assessing the Group's purpose, vision and mission, and strategies to carry out its objectives. They ensure that the strategic business direction of the Group's businesses is soundly established and are in line with the overall Group's goals and strategy. In line with best practices, the members of the Board are responsible for establishing and monitoring the Group's commitment to the principles embodied in ESG. In performing these functions, the members of the AboitizPower Board, individually and collectively, are expected to act consistently with the Aboitiz core values.

The AboitizPower Board is composed of nine members, all of whom come from diverse professional backgrounds. They are composed of legal and finance professionals, engineers, former or current Chief Executive Officers/Chief Operating Officers, auditors, and accountants. Many of them have management experience in the private and Government sectors, as well as in multilateral agencies.

In 2024, the AboitizPower Board had two Independent Directors, six Non-Executive Directors, and one Executive Director. The Chairman of the AboitizPower Board, Mr. Sabin M. Aboitiz, is a highly experienced Non-Executive Director. As a Non-Executive Director, he is not involved in the Company's day-to-day operations, which enables him to focus on ensuring that the AboitizPower Board properly discharges its duties and responsibilities.

The AboitizPower Board appointed Mr. Cesar G. Romero as Independent Director, and Mr. Eric Ramon O. Recto as the Company's Lead Independent Director and Vice Chairman of the Board. Mr. Romero was also the Chairman of the ESCG Committee (also functions as the Nomination and Selection Committee) to ensure an independent and transparent nomination, selection, election, and performance assessment process of the Board.

As of December 31, 2024, the members of the AboitizPower Board are the following:

ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS					
Director (Age, Nationality)	Designation/ Directorship	Year First Elected	Number of Years Served as Director	Board and Committee Memberships and % of Attendance for 2024	Directorships in Other Listed Philippine Companies Outside the Aboitiz Group
<b>SABIN M. ABOITIZ</b> 60 years old Filipino	Chairman of the Board (NED)	April 26, 2021	3 years	(C) BOD (100%) (C) Risk (75%) (M) ESCG (100%) (M) ExCom (n.a) (M) Cyber (100%)	None
<b>ANTONIO A. CANOVA</b> 63 years old American	Non-Executive Director	July 1, 2024	8 months	(M) BOD (100%) (C) Audit (100%) (M) ExCom (n.a)	None
<b>CESAR G. ROMERO</b> 59 years old Filipino	Independent Director	October 1, 2022	2 years	(ID) BOD (100%) (C) ESCG (100%) (M) Audit (100%) (M) Risk (100%) (M) RPT (100%) (M) Cyber (100%)	Robinsons Retail Holdings, Inc.

<b>DANEL C. ABOITIZ</b> 43 years old Filipino	President and Chief Executive Officer (ED)	December 11, 2018	6 years	(M) BOD (100%) (C) ExCom (n.a.) (M) ESCG (100%) (M) Risk (100%) (O) RPT (100%)	None
<b>EDWIN R. BAUTISTA<sup>14</sup></b> 64 years old Filipino	Non-Executive Director	April 26, 2021	3 years	(M) BOD (100%)	None
<b>ERIC RAMON O. RECTO</b> 61 years old Filipino	Vice-Chairman (NED) and Lead Independent Director	May 21, 2018	6 years	(VC) BOD (100%) (M) ESCG (100%) (C) Audit (100%) (M) Risk (100%) (C) RPT (100%) (C) Cyber (100%)	1. Philippine Bank of Communications (C) 2. Atok-Big Wedge Co., Inc. (C) 3. DITO CME Holdings Corp. 4. PH Resorts Group Holdings, Inc. 5. Manila Water Company, Inc. 6. PXP Energy Corporation
<b>ERRAMON I. ABOITIZ</b> 68 years old Filipino	Non-Executive Director	August 22, 2024	10 months <sup>15</sup>	(M) BOD (90%) (M) Audit (100%) (M) ExCom (n.a.)	None
<b>IZUMI KAI</b> 50 years old Japanese	Non-Executive Director	August 15, 2023	1 year	(M) BOD (100%) (M) ESCG (100%) (M) Audit (100%) (O) Cyber (100%)	None
<b>TOSHIRO KUDAMA</b> 66 years old Japanese	Non-Executive Director	December 22, 2021	3 years	(M) BOD (100%) (M) Risk (100%) (M) ExCom (n.a.) (M) RPT (100%)	None

Legend: C - Chairman; VC – Vice Chairman; M – Member; O – Observer; ID - Independent Director; NED - Non-Executive Director; ED - Executive Director; BOD - Board of Directors; ESCG - Board Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance Committee; ExCom - Board Executive Committee; AudCom - Board Audit Committee; Risk - Board Risk and Reputation Management Committee; RPT - Board Related Party Transactions Committee; Cyber - Board Cybersecurity and Information Security Committee.

### Board Performance

In 2024, the members of the AboitizPower Board conducted the following performance review and assessment:

Type of Assessment	Respondents and Scope	Criteria
<b>Director Assessment</b> Completed: February 2024	<b>Respondents:</b> Members of the Board  <b>Scope:</b> Individual and the collective performance of the members of the Board and Board Committees.	(1) compliance with best governance practices and principles; (2) participation and contribution to the Board and Board Committee meetings; and

<sup>14</sup> Mr. Edwin R. Bautista resigned as a director of the Company effective March 26, 2025.

<sup>15</sup> Since his re-appointment on April 22, 2024.

Type of Assessment	Respondents and Scope	Criteria
<b>Key Officers Evaluation</b> Completed: December 2024	<b>Respondents:</b> Non-Executive Directors  <b>Scope:</b> Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Internal Audit Head, Risk Officer, Corporate Secretary, and Compliance Officer	(3) performance of their duties and responsibilities as provided in the Company's Revised Manual, Charters, Amended Articles of Incorporation, and Amended By-Laws.
<b>Board and Committee Charter Assessment</b> Completed: November 2024	<b>Respondents:</b> Board and Committee Members	(1) membership and composition; (2) duties and responsibilities; (3) conduct of meetings; and (4) support and resources

In addition, the Corporate Governance Code requires that at least once in every three years, the conduct of the Board performance assessment must be supported by an independent third-party facilitator. AboitizPower complied with this requirement in 2023 with the engagement of the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD), a non-stock, not-for-profit national association of corporate directors and other stakeholders engaged in corporate governance, to support its Board performance assessment exercise.

### Board Committees

The different Board committees - Audit, Corporate Governance (now Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance), Risk and Reputation Management, Related Party Transactions, Executive Committee, and the Cyber and Information Security Committee - report regularly to the Board and are crucial in maintaining Board oversight in key management areas.

The mandate of each Board committee, including key accomplishments in 2024, are described below:

- a. The **Board Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance Committee** is responsible for ensuring the establishment of a governance mechanism that promotes sustainability practices through proper environmental stewardship, social development, and sound corporate governance. The ESCG Committee also performs the functions of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. In carrying out their duties and responsibilities, the ESCG Committee is supported by the company's Compliance Officer, Chief External Relations Officer, as well as the Group Chief Human Resources Officer. These officers regularly attend committee meetings to act as resource persons. The chairmen of the ESCG Committees are the Independent Directors.

Key Areas of Focus in 2024	
<b>Environmental and Social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approved the Company's ESG Roadmap and Sustainability Ambition.</li> <li>- Monitored the progress of the ongoing ESG Activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Compliance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reviewed and monitored AboitizPower's compliance with new laws and regulations.</li> <li>- Ensured that the nomination, selection, remuneration, and assessment of each company's directors and officers are aligned with the Manuals.</li> </ul>
<b>Corporate Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reviewed and endorsed for Board approval the proposed amendments to the ESCG Committee's Charter to clarify the committee's role as the primary advisory and exploratory body that endorses to the Board of the Directors general strategies with respect to material, current, and emerging ESG and other similar matters that affect the Company.</li> <li>- Reviewed and monitored the status of whistleblowing reports.</li> </ul>
<b>Nomination and Compensation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approved the final list of nominees for directors for election after reviewing all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications as provided in the By-Laws, Revised Manuals, and other relevant SEC rules.</li> <li>- Reviewed the qualifications of all persons nominated to appointed positions by the Board.</li> <li>- Reviewed the Group's merit increase guidelines.</li> </ul>

- b. The **Board Audit Committee** represents the Board in discharging its responsibility related to audit matters for the Group. Independent and Non-Executive Directors comprise the majority of the members of the Board

Audit Committee, including its Chairman. At the end of every Audit Committee meeting, Committee Members meet without the presence of any executives.

Key Areas of Focus in 2024	
<b>Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reviewed and endorsed for Board approval the proposed amendments to the Board Audit Committee Charter to reflect necessary changes to the composition of the committee and to align with the amended Board Protocol.</li> </ul>
<b>Financial Reports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reviewed, discussed, and approved for public disclosure the 2024 quarterly unaudited consolidated financial statements.</li> <li>- Endorsed for approval by the full Board the 2024 annual audited financial statements of AboitizPower, its subsidiaries, and affiliates.</li> </ul>
<b>External Auditors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reviewed the performance of SGV as AboitizPower's external auditor.</li> <li>- Endorsed to the Board the appointment of SGV as AboitizPower's External Auditor for 2024.</li> <li>- Reviewed and approved the overall scope and audit plan of SGV.</li> <li>- Reviewed and approved the audit plan, fees and terms of engagement which covers non-audit and audit-related services provided by SGV.</li> </ul>
<b>Internal Auditors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reviewed and approved the annual audit program for 2024 which also covers the adequacy of resources, qualifications and competency of the staff and independence of the internal auditor.</li> <li>- Reviewed the Internal Auditor's evaluation of internal controls.</li> <li>- Reviewed sample CAPEX transactions to help ensure process integrity and promote continuous improvement.</li> <li>- Confirmed that the internal audit function is executed effectively and internal auditors have conducted their responsibilities objectively and in an unbiased manner.</li> </ul>

- c. The **Board Risk and Reputation Management Committee** represents the Board in discharging its responsibility relating to the risk and reputation management related matters for the Group. In 2024, the Board Risk and Reputation Committee updated its charter to continually identify, monitor, and manage the Group's top risks.

Key Areas of Focus in 2024	
<b>Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continued alignment of the top-down approach through the key portfolio risks to strategic risk identification, where risks are identified at the 1AP Management Committee level, and the bottom-up approach of risks identified from the AboitizPower business and corporate service units.</li> <li>- Operationalized setting the risk appetite and risk tolerance (key risk indicators) for key portfolio risks through consultation with the Management Committee and Board Committee members.</li> <li>- Reviewed and endorsed for Board approval the proposed amendments to the Board Risk and Reputation Committee Charter to reflect necessary changes to the committee's composition and to align with the amended Board Protocol.</li> </ul>
<b>Risk Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regularized the "Risk in Focus" segment in the agenda to discuss strategically relevant key portfolio risks with inputs from the subject matter and industry experts.</li> <li>- Regularized Learning Sessions segment in the agenda to reinforce board learning of key and foundational risk management concepts and practices.</li> <li>- Invited a resource speaker to provide the Committee information on the latest currency risks from global key markets, and its possible effects and risks to AboitizPower from an outside perspective.</li> <li>- Reviewed and discussed AboitizPower Group's Mid-Year and Year-End Top Risks report where project risks and country concentration risks, respectively, took the top spot.</li> </ul>
<b>Risk Finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shared best practices and key strategic initiatives with the other SBUs of the Aboitiz Group which were instrumental to the achievement of the annual insurance cost of AboitizPower.</li> <li>- Incorporated AboitizPower's own insurance captive to retain underwriting profit and drive risk management across the entire Group.</li> </ul>
<b>Reputation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discussed results of AboitizPower's Reputation ID Score and PR Value for the year 2024 including the key activities that led to the changes of both figures.</li> </ul>

- d. The **Board Related Party Transactions Committee** represents the Board in discharging its responsibility to ensure that related party transactions are taken on an arms' length basis and within market rates, with sufficient documentation, and coursed through all appropriate levels of approval necessary.

Key Areas of Focus in 2024	
<b>Governance</b>	- Reviewed and endorsed for Board approval the proposed amendments to the Board RPT Committee Charter to align with the amended Board Protocols on the deadlines for submission of materials.
<b>RPT Policy and Committee Charter</b>	- Conducted the annual review of AboitizPower's RPT Policies to further strengthen the process of reviewing, reporting, and (if necessary) approving RPTs, particularly those falling below the SEC-defined materiality threshold.
<b>Completion of RPT Certification</b>	- Monitored the compliance of AboitizPower with the reportorial requirements of the BIR.
<b>Fairness of RPTs</b>	- Continued to ensure that RPTs are taken on an arm's-length basis and within market rates, with sufficient documentation, and coursed through the appropriate levels of approval.

- e. The **Executive Committee** assists the Board in overseeing the Company's day-to-day operations of the Company. The Committee ensures agility in the management of the Company and in strategic decision-making, as well as compliance with the Company's governance policies, during the intervening period between Board meetings. Due to the monthly Board meetings during 2024, no meetings of the Executive Committee were held.
- f. The **Board Information Security and Cybersecurity Committee** assists the Board in providing strategic direction and ensuring the establishment of a system of governance (processes, policies, controls, and management) for the Company and its strategic business units on matters relating to information security and cybersecurity. In 2024, the AboitizPower Cyber Committee was composed of two non-executive directors and one independent director who also served as the chairman of the committee.

Key Areas of Focus in 2024	
<b>Governance</b>	- Reviewed and endorsed for Board approval the proposed amendments to the Board CIS Committee Charter to align with the amended Board Protocols.
<b>Organizational</b>	- Completed AboitizPower's Cyber and Information Security Organization based on the approved functional structure.
<b>Cybersecurity Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Released the revised OT minimum security standard aimed at establishing OT relevant baseline security controls.</li> <li>- Established foundational cybersecurity governance policies, guidelines and procedures.</li> <li>- Intensified security awareness activities through the use of digital platforms and systems.</li> <li>- Established channels to better communicate and improve collaboration on cybersecurity-related matters.</li> <li>- Engaged in an innovative and proactive way of discovering and resolving weaknesses/vulnerabilities in the digital environment.</li> <li>- Conducted comprehensive OT-specific tabletop exercises aimed at increasing the AboitizPower Business Units' preparedness to manage or handle OT cybersecurity incidents.</li> <li>- Engaged external parties to conduct OT security assessment to identify vulnerabilities, risks and areas of improvement, assess cybersecurity posture and ensure compliance against internal policies and industry standards.</li> <li>- Engaged a consolidated IT &amp; OT Managed Detection &amp; Response (MDR) service including incident Response Retainership.</li> </ul>
<b>Cybersecurity Risks</b>	- Adopted the globally recognized MITRE Attack framework for ICS to systematically identify and quantify potential vulnerabilities in our OT environments, improving our threat detection and incident response capabilities, and overall OT risk management.

For a more detailed discussion on the AboitizPower Board and Board Committees matters, please refer to the 2024 Consolidated Annual and Sustainability Report, the 2024 IACGR, and the Governance page of the AboitizPower website, which will be available at [www.aboitzpower.com](http://www.aboitzpower.com) on May 30, 2025.



## GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

### *Compliance with Governance Policies*

AboitizPower has a Revised Manual and a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (“Code of Ethics”) to guide the attainment of its corporate goals and the implementation of its strategies. The Revised Manual is generally aligned to the principles and recommendations laid down by the SEC under the Corporate Governance Code for Publicly-Listed Companies to further strengthen the Company’s corporate governance practices. The Board regularly reviews the Revised Manual to ensure that the same remains relevant and responsive to the needs of the organization. Any amendments to the Revised Manual are promptly submitted to the SEC for confirmation and approval.

The Revised Manual is supported by various company policies that are regularly reviewed and issued by the Board including the Code of Ethics. AboitizPower ensures that its Code of Ethics is cascaded to new team members as part of their onboarding processes. Team members are also required to review the Code of Ethics and to sign an affirmation that they have read and understood the same. In order to support this annual exercise, an e-learning module on the Group’s Code of Ethics was developed and is rolled out every year. As part of the Group’s commitments in the Code of Ethics, all team members are expected to act professionally, fairly, and with integrity in all of their business dealings, and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including those against bribery and corruption.

The Chief Compliance Officer, together with the Human Resources Department, regularly monitors and evaluates compliance by the Board, management, and employees with the Revised Manual, the Code of Ethics, other company policies, and existing laws and regulations. The Chief Compliance Officer also ensures the implementation of AboitizPower’s policy against conflicts of interests and the misuse of confidential and proprietary information throughout the organization.

The Chief Compliance Officer regularly reports the Company’s compliance status with existing laws and regulations, as well as the Board’s, management’s and employees’ compliance with internal governance policies to the Board ESCG Committee.

In addition, the Company has a Whistleblowing Policy to support the implementation of the Revised Manual and the Code of Ethics. Through this policy, allegations of violations of the Revised Manual, the Code of Ethics, or of other illegal conduct can be reported through an independent whistleblowing portal. Matters reported through the whistleblowing platform are discussed by the Board ESCG Committee and, if necessary, escalated to the entire Board.

There are no major deviations from the Revised Manual as of the date of this report. There were no corruption-related incidents reported in 2024.

For a full discussion on the Company’s corporate governance initiatives, please refer to the 2024 Consolidated Annual and Sustainability Report, the 2024 IACGR, and the Governance page of the AboitizPower website which will be available at [www.aboitzpower.com](http://www.aboitzpower.com) on or before May 30, 2025.

### **Disclosure and Transparency**

Pursuant to its commitment to transparency and accountability, AboitizPower’s website, [www.aboitzpower.com](http://www.aboitzpower.com) has its own dedicated corporate governance webpage which serves as a resource center and library for its stakeholders. AboitizPower also publishes a consolidated Annual and Sustainability Report and IACGR on its website at [www.aboitzpower.com](http://www.aboitzpower.com).

## SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENT, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) PRACTICES

The Aboitiz Group’s adherence to sustainable business practices and social responsibility are key to its success story for the past 100 years. Today, AboitizPower’s ESG thrust addresses balancing business growth with sustainability initiatives. It does so by accounting for the impact of its activities on people, planet, and prosperity, and with a view of its long-term implications. In replicating this success for future generations, AboitizPower intends to strengthen its ESG standards and practices by reinforcing its purpose of “Transforming Energy for a Better World” and taking

advantage of emerging technologies and innovations as the Aboitiz Group undertakes its “Great Transformation” into the Philippines’ first *techglomerate*.

## Indices and Ratings

AboitizPower’s efforts “to drive change for a better world by advancing business and communities” continue to be recognized by various independent ESG assessors. S&P Global accorded the Company a score of 50 in its 2024 Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA), a one-point increase versus the previous year. The Company is positioned at the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile among its global peers in the Electric Utilities industry, showing strong performance in the areas of Labor Practices, Protection and Information Security/Cybersecurity & System Availability, Privacy Protection, and marked improvements in the areas of Market Opportunities, Materiality and overall Environmental Dimension.

In the Sustainalytics ESG Risk Ratings, the Company remains in the medium risk category at 27.3. According to the report, despite the Company’s high exposure to various ESG risks, its strong management kept its risk rating at a medium level, especially in Environmental Management, Health and Safety Management Systems, and improvements in the performance of Carbon Intensity.

Following the FTSE4Good Index Series Quarterly Review in September 2023, AboitizPower was delisted from the FTSE4Good Index Series as the Company was ineligible from the FTSE All-World Index. Despite this, FTSE Russell continues to assess the Company annually and gave an ESG score of 3.4 in 2024, 0.4 points higher than the previous year. The increase in score was due to improvement In Risk Management and Pollution & Resources.

For the third year in a row, the Company was awarded a Golden Arrow Award in September 2024, which marks its compliance with corporate governance standards and favorable standing with international best practices. The Company received a 3-arrow recognition garnering a score of 107.11 out of a possible 130 in the 2023 ASEAN Corporate Governance Scorecard (ACGS) assessment for publicly listed companies.

## Focus Areas

AboitizPower’s Sustainability focus on “people, planet, and prosperity” is inspired by its core values of integrity, teamwork, innovation, responsibility, and service excellence. It promotes inclusive growth by integrating its stakeholders - communities, customers, team members, and shareholders – into its sustainable enterprise of creating long-term equitable value. Balanced with a vital social component and healthy environmental practices, prosperity is critical to building a sustainable business for future generations.

To support DOE’s goal of having a 35% share of renewables in the country’s energy mix by 2030, and 50% by 2050, AboitizPower aims to grow its portfolio of generation assets with renewables and select baseload builds. The Company seeks to increase its renewables group’s (collectively called Cleanergy) significantly by 2030 from indigenous energy sources - solar, hydro, geothermal, and wind. With its diversified fleet of Cleanergy assets, AboitizPower will contribute to addressing the energy trilemma of energy security, energy equity, and environmental sustainability in the country. AboitizPower strives to provide a reliable and ample power supply at reasonable and competitive prices while considering social development and environmental stewardship.

As part of the Aboitiz Group’s initiative to become the Philippines’ first *techglomerate* by 2025, AboitizPower utilizes technology, including data science and artificial intelligence, to improve production, services, and processes. This transition will also involve empowering team members by embedding a robust entrepreneurial mindset and spirit as they are exposed to the opportunities of a more modernized, inclusive, and technology-driven organization.

The Company has progressed in the following focus areas: team member engagement and development, corporate social responsibility (CSR), disaster resilience, carbon emissions reduction, resource efficiency, renewable energy, waste management, financial growth, and financial returns. Other focus areas on its ESG reports include Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), diversity and inclusion, corporate governance, biodiversity and conservation, risk management, and ISO certification.

AboitizPower conducts a report in compliance with the sustainability reporting initiatives of its parent company, AEV. Currently, AboitizPower is compliant with AEV’s sustainability reporting initiatives. Its report has been prepared

following the GRI Standards: Core Option and its key performance indicators are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

### **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals**

The Aboitiz Group acknowledges the interconnectedness of the United Nations' (UN) 17 SDGs, recognizing it as a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. The UN SDGs guide the organization's efforts towards poverty reduction, education, climate change, responsible consumption, disaster preparedness, technological innovation, and institutional partnership. In 2020, the Aboitiz Group became a member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), and is currently a member of the Board of Trustees of UNGC's Global Compact Network Philippines (GCNP).

AboitizPower has made significant contributions to UN SDG 7 or Affordable and Clean Energy, through its offering and aggressive expansion of Cleanenergy and selective building of baseload capacities. As of the end of 2024, the Company has a total net sellable capacity of 1,486 MW of renewable energy. It intends to continue providing accessible, affordable, and environmentally sustainable energy that accommodates the country's growth aspirations.

AboitizPower is submitting its Sustainability Report through the consolidated report that its parent company, AEV, publishes annually. AEV began publishing its Sustainability Report in 2009.

### **Sustainable Investments**

Supporting the Philippine government's ambition for the nation's energy mix, AboitizPower has indicated its goal to grow its RE capacity with projects in solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, and battery energy storage systems in the coming years.

In January 2024, the 24-MW Magat BESS operated by SN Aboitiz Power-Magat, a joint venture of Scatec and AboitizPower, commenced commercial operations in the country's reserve market. The Magat BESS, which utilizes liquid-cooled lithium-ion batteries, is co-located with SN AboitizPower-Magat's hydroelectric power plant in Ramon, Isabela.

In March 2024, the Company through its Subsidiary, TNGP, entered into an Investment Agreement with MGen and acquired a 40% equity interest in CGHI. On January 27, 2025, AboitizPower was informed that TNGP's co-investment with MGen and SMGP in SPPC, EERI, and IPIEC has been completed. The transaction involved: a.) CGHI's acquisition of a 67% equity interest in SPPC, EERI and IPIEC, and b.) CGHI and SMGP joint acquisition of approximately 100% of Linseed Field Corporation, which operates the LNG Terminal in Batangas City.

ARI, the Company's renewable energy arm, announced in May 2024 the full dispatch of the 159-megawatt peak (MWp) Laoag Solar Power Plant in Aguilar, Pangasinan, to provide additional capacity to the grid.

Moreover, ARI energized the 45-MWp Armenia Solar Project in Tarlac in late November, marking its first solar power plant in Central Luzon. The Company also activated the 173 MWp Calatrava Solar Project in Negros Occidental, making it the fifth energized solar facility of the Company and the largest capacity thus far in its growing solar generation portfolio.

### **Corporate Social Responsibility**

In fulfilling the triple bottom line framework of "people, planet, and prosperity", AboitizPower and its Business Units realize their aspirations to "advance business and communities" through the Aboitiz Group's social development arm, Aboitiz Foundation, Inc. (Aboitiz Foundation). As a partner in nation building, AboitizPower extends educational scholarships, cooperative assistance programs, environmental campaigns, and CSR activities to its partner communities. Keeping with its framework and aspirations, the Company, via Aboitiz Foundation and its Business Units' direct funds, invested a total of ₱235 mn in CSR projects and initiatives to support its partner communities in 2024. Broken down, this consisted of ₱50.1 mn for future leaders' programs (e.g. educational scholarship), ₱78.2 mn for enterprise or livelihood programs, ₱12.4 mn for climate action, ₱71.5 mn for disaster resilience, and ₱23.1 mn for other initiatives.

AboitizPower continues to assist its partner communities by complying with Energy Regulations No. 1-94 (ER 1-94) Program. The aforementioned program is a policy under the DOE Act of 1992 and the EPIRA, which stipulates that host communities will get a share of one centavo for every kilowatt-hour (₱0.01/kWh) energy sold by power plants operating in its area. Host beneficiaries can use the funds generated for the electrification projects, development, and livelihood programs, reforestation, watershed management, health, and environmental enhancement initiatives. AboitizPower generated approximately ₱78 mn worth of ER 1-94 funds in 2024 to benefit about 150 host beneficiaries across the country.

## Beyond Compliance

### a. A-Park Program

The A-Park Program is the Aboitiz Group's partnership with the Ramon Aboitiz Foundation Inc., Philippine Business for Social Progress, and the carbon sink program of TSI and TVI as part of the Enhanced National Greening Program of the DENR. As the most prominent tree-growing initiative, it has resulted in the planting of as much as 12 mn trees, with about 300,000 trees planted by team member volunteers all over the archipelago in 2021. Of the 12 mn trees, AboitizPower contributed 5 mn from its tree-planting initiatives. Between 2016 to 2024, the Company has planted more than 2.6 mn trees in 6,225 hectares.

### b. Aboitiz Cleanergy Park

The Aboitiz Cleanergy Park, located in Davao City, serves as a sanctuary and safe nesting ground for the critically endangered Hawksbill sea turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), as well as to more than 100 species of endemic and migratory birds, and marine species. The eight-hectare park actively promotes decarbonization in an urban area via habitat conservation and biodiversity management, showcasing a mangrove reforestation site, nursery, and botanical garden for the propagation of 29 native tree species. Since 2014, the park has already released more than 11,508 hatchlings to the sea, planted 27,003 mangroves, and rescued 31 *pawikans*. It has been designated by the DENR as the Pawikan Rescue Center of Davao City.

### c. Cleanergy Center and Energy Education Resource Center

Located at the Makiling-Banahaw Geothermal Complex of APRI, the Cleanergy Center is an educational facility that serves to uphold the Aboitiz Group's advocacy to renewable energy education - the first of its kind in the country. Launched in August 2013, the Center has audiovisual presentations, interactive displays, and a tour of a working geothermal power plant. It has since accommodated close to 65,531 local and foreign visitors.

Meanwhile, the Energy Education Center is a public facility at TSI's Davao baseload power plant that teaches electric power generation via interactive scale models and displays of the Philippine energy sector and various advanced technologies, as well as an overview of the power plant's 300 MW operations. Since its inauguration by TSI and the Aboitiz Foundation in May 2016, it has welcomed about 5,290 visitors.

### d. Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities through Kaibigans (B.R.I.C.K) Hub

The Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities through Kaibigans (B.R.I.C.K) Hub is a project that produces eco-bricks incorporating ash by-products from AboitizPower's power generation plant and community plastic wastes to the Company's community partners in Barangay Binugao and Inawayan in Davao and Toledo City, Cebu. The ash and plastics are upcycled into high-value pavers and bricks that are nine times stronger than a typical hollow block brick. Aside from providing livelihood opportunities, it also promotes solid waste management, supports resilient infrastructure, and reduces the Company's collective environmental footprint. The project collaborates AboitizPower Business Units, TSI and TVI, with Green Antz Builders, Inc., United Kaibigan Multipurpose Cooperative (UKC), and Income Credit Cooperative (ICC). In 2024, the TVI Hub produced 14,000 bricks, utilizing 90,500 kgs. of fly ash from the power plant and 8,000 kgs. of plastics from the community.

e. #BetterTogether Talks

Launched in 2021, the #BetterTogether series was created to improve its team members' knowledge and appreciation of Sustainability and different ESG topics and issues that impact the Company and its stakeholders. External subject matter experts are invited as speakers to enrich the discussion on the various sustainability concerns, and a few team member experts also join the panel discussions. In 2024, the learning discussions focused on ESG trends and dynamics, land restoration, occupational health and safety, and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

f. Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belongingness (DEIB)

AboitizPower's diversity and inclusion campaign has focused on communicating merit primacy above gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, nationality, or ethnic background. In 2023, the Company advances its advocacy in this area by releasing a DEIB Policy that recognizes its importance in the workplace and that the Company will ensure all of its employees are valued, protected, and celebrated. AboitizPower also partnered with organizations such as Philippine Financial & Inter-Industry Pride ("PFIP") and the Philippine Business Coalition for Women Empowerment ("PBCWE") to learn and improve practices for DEIB. In February 2024, the Company supported LGBTQ+ college leaders through the PFIP's 'Rainbow Youth Academy,' where the Company funded school fees, book, and digital tools for the student's education. The Company affirmed its support for diversity and inclusivity in the workplace by participating in the Pride March Festival at the Quezon Memorial Circle for the second year.

f. Sitio Electrification Program

The Philippine government's Sitio Electrification Program aims to electrify all barangays in the country. AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries have assisted the government with this program. In 2024, Visayan Electric delivered electricity to Barangay Bairan, a hilltop community located in the remote area of Naga City, Cebu. While in Davao City, Davao Light electrified Barangay Lumiad, a far-flung area. By supporting the government, the Company connects more isolated areas to the power grid and contributes to the country's economic development and poverty reduction.

g. Other Initiatives

As part of its efforts to reduce carbon emissions and improve climate change resilience, AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries took part in many other initiatives. These include tree planting, watershed projects, adoption of protected areas, such as rivers and *esteros*, coastal and river clean-ups, and Philippine Eagle Adoption.

## PART V – EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES

### Item 14. Exhibits and Reports on SEC Form 17-C

- (a) Exhibits. None  
(b) Reports on SEC Form 17-C

Reports filed by AboitizPower on SEC Form 17-C from April 2024 to March 2025 are as follows:

Date Reported	Disclosure Details
April 22, 2024	Results of the 2024 Annual Stockholders' Meeting
April 25, 2024	Results of the 2024 Organizational Meeting
April 25, 2024	First Quarter 2024 Financial and Operating Results
May 16, 2024	Acquisition of Additional 15% Equity in SPI
June 25, 2024	Retirement of Director/President and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Emmanuel V. Rubio, and Appointment of Mr. Danel C. Aboitiz as his Replacement
July 5, 2024	Clarification to the July 5, 2024 PhilSTAR.com News Article entitled: "AboitizPower switches on venture studio for energy startups"
July 9, 2024	Amended Notice of Analysts' Briefing for the Second Quarter/First Half 2024 Financial and Operating Results
July 23, 2024	Second Quarter/First Half 2024 Financial and Operating Results
July 23, 2024	Changes in Officers: Appointment of Corporate and Assistant Corporate Secretaries
August 2, 2024	Clarification to the August 2, 2024 BusinessWorld (Online Edition) News Article entitled: "MGen eyes LNG deal financial close by September"
August 27, 2024	Matters Approved by the AboitizPower Board in its Regular Meeting dated August 27, 2024
October 10, 2024	Amended Notice of Analysts' Briefing for the Third Quarter 2024 Financial and Operating Results
October 14, 2024	Clarification to the October 12, 2024 Daily Tribune (Online Edition) Article entitled: "AboitizPower readies NORDECO takeover"
October 24, 2024	Third Quarter 2024 Financial and Operating Results
November 26, 2024	Matters Approved by the AboitizPower Board in its Regular Meeting dated November 26, 2024, including the Change in Officer (Treasurer)
December 5, 2024	Clarification to the December 5, 2024 Inquirer.net (Online Edition) Article entitled: "Aboitiz Group upbeat on '24 goals, raises stake in energy sector"
December 16, 2024	Clarification to the December 13, 2024 Philippine Star Article entitled: "AboitizPower activates Negros Occidental solar farm"
December 20, 2024	Clarification to the December 18, 2024 Manila Bulletin Article entitled: "Interconnection of gas pipelines for sharing of LNG imports proposed"
December 23, 2024	PCC's Approval of the Joint Acquisition of Power Facilities and LNG Terminal by MGen, TNGP, and SMGP
December 23, 2024	Full Payment of Fines Imposed by the DOE on AboitizPower's Subsidiaries, Hedcor, LHC, and Hedcor Sabangan
January 13, 2025	Transfer of Mainstream's Shares in CEDI to ARI
January 27, 2025	Matters Approved by the AboitizPower Board in its Regular Meeting dated January 27, 2025, including the Change in the Chairman of the Board Audit Committee
January 27, 2025	Completion of Co-Investment of TNGP with MGen and SMGP in SPPC, EERI, and IPIEC.
February 13, 2025	Mothballing of Two of TMO's Bunker C-Fired Diesel Power Plants
February 17, 2025	Press Release: "SNAP Secures Funding for Battery Energy Storage Projects"
February 19, 2025	Disclosure of the Final List of Nominees Qualified to be Members of AboitizPower's Board of Directors for 2025-2026
February 20, 2025	Decommissioning of TPVI's 44.640 MW Naga OFPP and 0.440 MW BSDGU
February 25, 2025	Change in Officer: Chief Audit Executive
February 25, 2025	Schedule of 2025 Earnings Briefing
February 25, 2025	Matters Approved by the AboitizPower Board of Directors during its February 25, 2025 Regular Board Meeting
March 6, 2025	Declaration of Cash Dividends
March 6, 2025	Matters Approved by the AboitizPower Board of Directors during its March 6, 2025 Special Board Meeting

Date Reported	Disclosure Details
March 6, 2025	Notice and Agenda of the 2025 Annual Stockholders' Meeting
March 6, 2025	Full Year 2024 Financial and Operating Results
March 24, 2025	Clarification to the March 21, 2025 Malaya (Online Edition) Article entitled: "Aboitiz Power sets 2025 capex at P78B"
March 25, 2025	Amendment to AboitizPower's By-Laws
March 26, 2025	Resignation of Mr. Edwin R. Bautista as a Director

**(c) Sustainability Report**

The 2024 Aboitiz Group Annual Report and Sustainability Report (the "2024 Consolidated Annual Report") is submitted together with the Company's SEC Form 17-A (2024 Annual Report) and is also available for download at Aboitiz's website at latest Annual Report page in the Investor Relations tab in: <https://abotiz.com/corporate-governance/abotiz-integrated-report>



## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 177 of the Revised Corporation Code, AboitizPower has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Taguig on April 03, 2025.

**By:**

Sgd.

**DANEL C. ABOITIZ**

Principal Executive Officer

Sgd.

**JUAN ALEJANDRO A. ABOITIZ**

Principal Financial Officer

Sgd.

**MA. CLARISSE S. OSTERIA**

Corporate Secretary

Sgd.

**MA. RACQUEL J. BUSTAMANTE**

Controller/Principal Accounting Officer

**BEFORE ME**, a notary public in and for the city named above, personally appeared:

NAME	GOVT. ISSUED ID	DATE / PLACE OF ISSUE
DANEL C. ABOITIZ		
JUAN ALEJANDRO A. ABOITIZ		
MA. CLARISSE S. OSTERIA		
MA. RACQUEL J. BUSTMANTE		

who were identified by me through competent evidence of identity to be the same persons who presented the foregoing instrument and signed the instrument in my presence, and who took an oath/affirmation before me as to such instrument.

Witness my hand and seal this April 03, 2025.

Doc No.     08 ;  
Page No.    03 ;  
Book No.    III ;  
Series of     2025.



Sgd.

**ATTY. STEFI KRISTIN T. KATO**

Notary Public for Taguig City

Notarial Commission No: 140 (2024-2025)

Until December 31, 2025

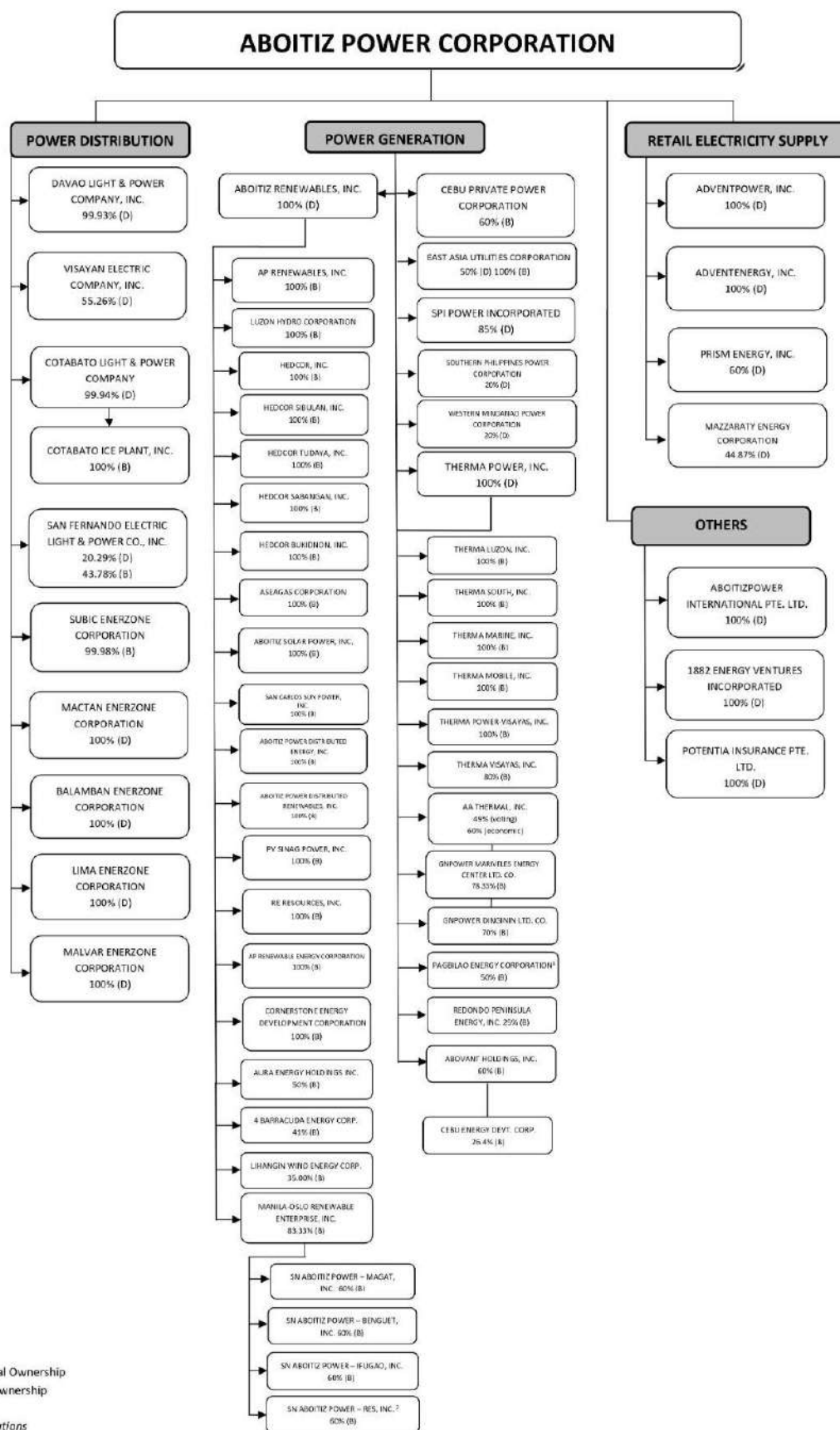
VAC Tower, 32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City

Roll No: 72690, Admitted to the Bar 17 June 2019

PTR No: A-6396579, 06 January 2025, Taguig City

IBP No: 503640, 09 January 2025, Makati Chapter

MCLE Compliance No: VII-0015433



**ANNEX “B” – Certificates of Compliance**

Title of Document	Issued under the Name of	Power Plant					Economic Life/Term of COC	Date of Issuance
		Name	Type	Location	Capacity	Fuel		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	Irisan 3	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Tadiangan, Tuba, Benguet	1.200 MW	Hydro	November 5, 2024 - November 4, 2025	October 21, 2024
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	Bineng 3	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Bineng, La Trinidad, Benguet	5.625 MW	Hydro	November 5, 2024 - November 4, 2025	November 5, 2024
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	Ampohaw	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Banengbeng, Sablan, Benguet	8.00 MW	Hydro	November 5, 2024 - November 4, 2025	November 5, 2024
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	La Trinidad	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Bineng, La Trinidad, Benguet	20.400 MW	Hydro	October 6, 2024 - October 5, 2025	September 30, 2024
			Standby Diesel Engine Generating Unit		.200 MW	SDEGU		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	Sal-angan	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Ampucao, Itogon, Benguet	2.600 MW	Hydro	November 5, 2024 - November 4, 2025	November 5, 2024
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	Irisan 1	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Tadiangan, Tuba, Benguet	3.897 MW	Hydro	May 2, 2024 - May 1, 2025	May 2, 2024
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	Talomo 1	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Malagos, Davao City, Davao Del Sur	1.000 MW	Hydro	February 16, 2025 - February 15, 2026	January 22, 2025
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	Talomo 2	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Mintal, Davao City	0.600 MW	Hydro	February 16, 2025 - February 15, 2026	January 22, 2025
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	Talomo 2A	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Tugbok, Davao City, Davao Del Sur	0.650 MW	Hydro	February 16, 2025 - February 15, 2026	January 22, 2025
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	Talomo 2B	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Tugbok, Davao City, Davao Del Sur	0.300 MW	Hydro	February 16, 2025 - February 15, 2026	January 22, 2025
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	Talomo 3	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Catalunan, Pequeño, Davao City	1.920 MW	Hydro	February 16, 2025 - February 15, 2026	January 22, 2025
			Standby Diesel Engine Generating Unit		.025 MW	SDEGU		

Title of Document	Issued under the Name of	Power Plant					Economic Life/Term of COC	Date of Issuance
		Name	Type	Location	Capacity	Fuel		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	FLS	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Poblacion, Bakun, Benguet	6.400 MW	Hydro	November 5, 2024 - November 4, 2025	October 15, 2024
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	Lower Labay	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Poblacion, Bakun, Benguet	2.400 MW	Hydro	November 5, 2024 - November 4, 2025	October 15, 2024
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor, Inc.	Lon-oy	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Poblacion, Bakun, Benguet	3.600 MW	Hydro	November 5, 2024 - November 4, 2025	October 15, 2024
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor Sibulan, Inc.	Sibulan A – Unit 1	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Sibulan, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur	8.164 MW	Hydro	January 19, 2025 – January 18, 2026	January 13, 2025
		Sibulan A – Unit 2			8.164 MW	Hydro	January 19, 2025 – January 18, 2026	January 13, 2025
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor Sibulan, Inc.	Sibulan B – Unit 1	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Darong, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur	26.256 MW	Hydro	November 24, 2024 - November 23, 2025	November 18, 2024
			Standby Diesel Engine Generating Unit		0.036 MW	SDEGU		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor Sibulan, Inc.	Tudaya 1	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Sibulan, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur	6.654 MW	Hydro	January 19, 2025 – January 18, 2026	January 13, 2025
Provisional Authority to Operate	Luzon Hydro Corporation	Bakun AC	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Amilongan, Alilem, Ilocos Sur	74.80 MW	Hydro	July 30, 2024 – July 29, 2025	July 29, 2024
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor Tudaya, Inc.	Tudaya 2 – Unit 1	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur	8.137 MW	Hydro	April 11, 2024 - April 10, 2025	March 19, 2024
		Tudaya 2 – Unit 2			0.128 MW	EDEGU		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor Sabangan, Inc.	Sabangan Hydro	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Namatec, Sabangan, Mountain Province	14.139 MW	Hydro	September 29, 2024 - September 28, 2025	September 30, 2024
			Standby Diesel Engine Generating Unit		.102 MW	SDEGU		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor Bukidnon, Inc.	Manolo Fortich 1	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Santiago, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon	45.936 MW	Hydro	June 18, 2024 - June 17, 2025	June 7, 2024
Provisional Authority to Operate	Hedcor Bukidnon, Inc.	Manolo Fortich 2	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Dalirig, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon	27.387 MW	Hydro	June 18, 2024 - June 17, 2025	June 7, 2024

Title of Document	Issued under the Name of	Power Plant					Economic Life/Term of COC	Date of Issuance
		Name	Type	Location	Capacity	Fuel		
Provisional Authority to Operate	San Carlos Sun Power Inc.	San Carlos Sun Power Inc.	Solar Power Plant	Brgy. Punao, San Carlos City, Negros Occidental	58.981 MWp DC	Solar	July 13, 2024 - July 12, 2025	September 30, 2024
Provisional Authority to Operate	PV Sinag Power Inc.	Cayanga Bugallon	Solar Power Plant	Brgy. Cayanga, Bugallon, Pangasinan	94.717 MWp	Solar	November 25, 2024 – July 8, 2025	November 27, 2024
COC No. 24-12-N-00332L	PV Sinag Power Inc.	Laoag	Solar Power Plant	Brgy. Laoag, Aguilar, Pangasinan	159.032 MWp	Solar	Perpetual starting December 11, 2024 unless suspended, revoked, or annulled by the ERC	December 11, 2024
COC No. 17-04-M-15911M	Cotabato Light and Power Company, Inc.	N/A	Bunker C-Fired Diesel Engine	Sinsuat Ave., Brgy. Rosary Heights I, Cotabato City, Maguindanao del Norte	9.641 MW	Diesel / Bunker C	Perpetual starting February 13, 2025 unless suspended, revoked, or annulled by the ERC	February 13, 2025
			Blackstart		0.010 MW	Diesel		
Provisional Authority to Operate	East Asia Utilities Corporation	N/A	Bunker C/Diesel Fired Power Plant	Barrio Ibo, MEPZ 1, Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu	49.60 MW	Bunker C/ Diesel	June 11, 2024 - June 10, 2025	May 2, 2024
COC No. 18-12-M-00020M	Western Mindanao Power Corporation	N/A	Bunker C-Fired Power Plant	Malasugat, Sangali, Zamboanga City	112 MW	Bunker C/Diesel	August 27, 2018 – August 26, 2023 <sup>16</sup>	December 4, 2018
		N/A	Blackstart		160 kW	Diesel		
COC No. 18-12-M-00021M	Southern Philippines Power Corporation	N/A	Bunker C-Fired Diesel Power Plant	Brgy. Baluntay, Alabel, Sarangani Province	61.72 MW	Bunker C/ Diesel	August 27, 2018 – August 26, 2023 <sup>17</sup>	December 4, 2018
			Blackstart		160 kW	Diesel		
Provisional Authority to Operate	SN Aboitiz Power – Magat, Inc. (Magat Hydroelectric Power Plant)	Magat Hydroelectric Power Plant	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. General Aguinaldo, Ramon, Isabela and A. Lista, Ifugao	360.00 MW	Hydro	November 29, 2024 - November 28, 2025	November 25, 2024
		Emergency Diesel Generating Unit	Emergency Generating Unit		0.320 MW	EDEGU		
Provisional Authority to Operate	SN Aboitiz Power – Magat, Inc.	Maris Main Canal I Hydroelectric Power Plant	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Ambatali, Ramon, Isabela	8.500 MW	Hydro	January 23, 2025 – January 22, 2026	January 15, 2025
		Emergency Diesel Generating Unit	Emergency Generating unit		0.150 MW	EDEGU		

<sup>16</sup> Information for updating.

<sup>17</sup> Information for updating.

Title of Document	Issued under the Name of	Power Plant					Economic Life/Term of COC	Date of Issuance
		Name	Type	Location	Capacity	Fuel		
Provisional Authority to Operate	SN Aboitiz Power – Benguet, Inc.	Binga Hydroelectric Power Plant (HEPP)	Hydroelectric Power Plant Hydroelectric Power Plant Hydroelectric Power Plant Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Tinongdan, Itogon, Benguet	140.080 MW	Hydro	March 12, 2025 - March 11, 2026	February 18, 2025
		Binga Hydroelectric Power Plant	Blackstart Generator Set		0.320 MW	Diesel		
		Binga Hydroelectric Power Plant	Emergency Diesel Engine Generating Unit		0.330 MW	Diesel		
Provisional Authority to Operate	SN Aboitiz Power – Benguet, Inc.	Ambuklao Hydroelectric Power Plant (HEPP)	Hydroelectric Power Plant	Brgy. Ambuklao, Bokod, Benguet	104.550 MW	Hydro	August 31, 2024 - August 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
		Ambuklao Hydroelectric Power Plant	Auxiliary Generator Set		320 KW	Diesel		
		Emergency Diesel Engine Generating Unit	Emergency Generating Unit		314 KW	Diesel		
Provisional Authority to Operate	SN Aboitiz Power – Magat, Inc.	Magat Battery Energy Storage System	Battery Energy Storage System	Brgy. General Aguinaldo, Ramon, Isabela	32.425 / 32.428 MWh	BESS	December 19, 2024 – December 18, 2025	December 13, 2024
COC No. 21-11-M-00016M	STEAG State Power, Inc.  (Now: SPI Power Incorporated)	Mindanao Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant	Coal Fired Power Plant	Phividec Industrial Estate, Villanueva, Misamis Oriental	232.000 MW	Coal	August 30, 2021 – August 29, 2026	November 12, 2021
COC No. 22-12-S-04892M	STEAG State Power, Inc. (Now: SPI Power Incorporated)	N/A	Emergency Generating Set	Phividec Industrial Estate, Balacanas, Villanueva, Misamis Oriental	1.25 MW	Diesel	December 22, 2022 – December 22, 2027	December 23, 2022
COC No. 19-09-S-00013M	STEAG State Power, Inc.	N/A	Diesel Engine	Phividec Industrial Estate, Balacanas, Villanueva, Misamis Oriental	400 kW	Diesel	August 30, 2021 – August 29, 2026	November 12, 2021



Title of Document	Issued under the Name of	Power Plant					Economic Life/Term of COC	Date of Issuance
		Name	Type	Location	Capacity	Fuel		
Provisional Authority to Operate	AP Renewables, Inc.	Makban – Bay, Plant A, Unit 1	Geothermal Power Plant	Brgy. Bitin, Bay, Laguna	63.2 MW	Geo-thermal Steam	November 30, 2022 – November 30, 2024 <sup>18</sup>	December 18, 2023
		Makban – Bay, Plant A, Unit 2			63.2 MW			
		Makban – Bay, Plant D, Unit 7			20.0 MW			
		Makban – Bay, Plant D, Unit 8			20.0 MW			
Provisional Authority to Operate	AP Renewables, Inc.	Makban – Calauan, Plant B, Unit 3	Geothermal Power Plant	Brgy. Limao, Calauan, Laguna	63.2 MW	Geo-thermal Steam	November 30, 2022 – November 30, 2024 <sup>19</sup>	December 18, 2023
		Makban – Calauan, Plant B, Unit 4			63.2 MW			
		Makban – Calauan, Plant C, Unit 5			55.0 MW			
		Makban – Calauan, Plant C, Unit 6			55.0 MW			
Provisional Authority to Operate	AP Renewables, Inc.	Makban – Sto. Tomas Binary 1	Geothermal Power Plant	Brgy. Sta. Elena, Sto. Tomas, Batangas	7.00 MW	Geo-thermal Steam	November 7, 2024 – November 5, 2025	October 15, 2024
Provisional Authority to Operate	AP Renewables, Inc.	Tiwi Plant A, Unit 1	Geothermal Power Plant	Brgy. Naga, Tiwi, Albay	110.400 MW	Geo-thermal Steam	December 12, 2024 – December 11, 2025	December 13, 2024
		Tiwi Plant A, Unit 2						
Provisional Authority to Operate	AP Renewables, Inc.	Tiwi Plant C, Unit 5	Geothermal Power Plant	Brgy. Cale, Tiwi, Albay	110.400 MW	Geo-thermal Steam	December 12, 2024 – December 11, 2025	December 13, 2024
		Tiwi Plant C, Unit 6						
Provisional Authority to Operate	Therma Marine, Inc.	Mobile 1	Diesel Power Plant	Brgy. San Roque, Maco, Davao de Oro	100.337 MW	Diesel	April 19, 2025 – April 18, 2026	April 3, 2025
			Blackstart		1.680 MW	Diesel		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Therma Marine, Inc.	M1 - BESS	Auxiliary Battery Energy Storage System	Brgy. San Roque, Maco, Davao de Oro	31.543 MWh	BESS	April 19, 2025 – April 18, 2026	April 3, 2025
Provisional Authority to Operate	Therma Marine, Inc.	Mobile 2	Diesel Power Plant	Brgy. Sta. Ana, Nasipit, Agusan del Norte	100.327 MW	Diesel	April 6, 2025 – April 5, 2026	March 19, 2025
			Blackstart		1.680 MW	Diesel		

<sup>18</sup> Provisional Authority to Operate is pending release with the ERC upon completion of the revised NGCP Compliance Plan.

<sup>19</sup> Provisional Authority to Operate is pending release with the ERC upon completion of the revised NGCP Compliance Plan.

Title of Document	Issued under the Name of	Power Plant					Economic Life/Term of COC	Date of Issuance
		Name	Type	Location	Capacity	Fuel		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Therma Mobile, Inc.	Barge 1/Mobile 3	Bunker C-Fired Diesel Power Plant	Navotas Fish Port Complex, Baradero Street, North Bay Blvd., Navotas City	66 MW	Bunker C/ Diesel	July 9, 2024 - July 8, 2025	July 5, 2024
			Auxiliary Diesel Engine Generating Unit		0.500 MW	ADEGU		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Therma Mobile, Inc.	Barge 2/ Mobile 4	Bunker C-Fired Diesel Power Plant	Navotas Fish Port Complex, Baradero Street, North Bay Blvd., Navotas City	60 MW	Bunker C/ Diesel	July 9, 2024 - July 8, 2025	July 5, 2024
			Auxiliary Diesel Engine Generating Unit		0.400 MW	ADEGU		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Therma Mobile, Inc.	Barge 3/ Mobile 5	Bunker C-Fired Diesel Power Plant	Navotas Fish Port Complex, Baradero Street, North Bay Blvd., Navotas City	57 MW	Bunker C/ Diesel	July 9, 2024 - July 8, 2025	July 5, 2024
			Auxiliary Diesel Engine Generating Unit		0.400 MW	ADEGU		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Therma Mobile, Inc.	Barge 4/ Mobile 6	Bunker C-Fired Diesel Power Plant	Navotas Fish Port Complex, Baradero Street, North Bay Blvd., Navotas City	48.400 MW	Bunker C/ Diesel	July 9, 2024 - July 8, 2025	July 5, 2024
			Auxiliary Diesel Engine Generating Unit		0.400 MW	ADEGU		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Therma Power-Visayas, Inc.	Naga Oil-Fired Power Plant (NOPP)	Oil-Fired Power Plant	Naga Power Plant Complex, Brgy. Colon, Naga City, Cebu	37.200 MW	Bunker C	December 19, 2024 – December 18, 2025	December 13, 2024
		Blackstart Diesel Engine Generating Unit	Blackstart		.440 MW	Diesel		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Therma South, Inc.	Therma South Circulating Fluidized Bed Coal-Fire Power Plant	Coal Fired Power Plant	Brgy. Binugao, Toril District, Davao City	300.050 MW	Coal	September 1, 2024 – August 31, 2025	September 30, 2024
		Emergency Diesel Engine Generating Unit			.750 MW	EDEGU		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Therma Visayas, Inc.	Therma Visayas Circulating Fluidized Bed Coal-Fired Power Plant	Coal-Fired Power Plant	Brgy. Bato, Toledo City, Cebu	353.94 MW	Coal	January 5, 2025 - January 4, 2026	January 2, 2025
Provisional Authority to Operate	TeaM Energy Corporation (Administrator:	Pagbilao Coal Fired Power Plant	Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant	Isla Grande, Ibabang Polo, Pagbilao,	751.4 MW	Coal	July 20, 2024 - July 19, 2025	June 28, 2024

Title of Document	Issued under the Name of	Name	Power Plant				Economic Life/Term of COC	Date of Issuance
			Type	Location	Capacity	Fuel		
	<i>Therma Luzon, Inc.)</i>		Emergency Diesel Engine Generating Unit	Quezon	.800 MW	EDEGU		
Provisional Authority to Operate	Pagbilao Energy Corporation	Pagbilao Unit 3 Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant	Coal Fired Thermal Power Plant	Isla Grande, Ibabang Polo, Pagbilao, Quezon	437.750 MW	Coal	February 2, 2025 – February 1, 2026	January 30, 2025
			Emergency Diesel Engine Generating Unit		1.040 MW	Diesel		
Provisional Authority to Operate	GNPower Mariveles Coal Plant Ltd. Co.	GNPower Mariveles Coal Fired Power Plant	Coal Fired Power Plant Blackstart	Brgy. Alasasin, Mariveles, Bataan	651.610 MW	Coal	December 3, 2024 – December 2, 2025	November 27, 2024
Provisional Authority to Operate	GNPower Dinginin Ltd. Co.	Unit 1	Supercritical Coal-Fired Power Plant	Coastal Area, Sitio Dinginin, Brgy. Alasasin, Mariveles, Bataan	1,449.930 MW	Coal	December 2, 2021 - December 1, 2026	October 11, 2022
		Unit 2					October 11, 2022 – December 1, 2026	

# Annex C. Reporting Template

We are pleased to present the 2024 Annual Integrated Report of our parent holding company, Aboitiz Equity Ventures, Inc. (AEV). The Report provides information on financial, operational, governance, social, and environmental performance for AEV's business subsidiaries, including Aboitiz Power Corporation (AboitizPower), represented as 'Power' in the report.

The Integrated Report contains data covering a full year—from January 1 to December 31, 2024—and focuses on AEV's strategic business units: Power, Banking and Financial Services, Food, Infrastructure, Land, and Data Science and Artificial Intelligence (DSAI). We gathered reports on their performance in the following focus areas: team member engagement and development, corporate social responsibility, customer focus, disaster resilience, carbon emissions reduction, resource efficiency, renewable energy, waste management, and financial growth and returns.

The results of AboitizPower's operations are discussed on pages 62-69 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report.

Monetary values in the Report are presented in Philippine Pesos (PHP), which is AEV's Reporting Standards and Guidance GRI Standards functional currency. All information is disclosed to uphold the principles of ethics and transparency and to communicate vital information to our stakeholders.

This report complies with the Securities and Exchange Commission Memorandum Circular No. 4 Series of 2020: "Sustainability Reporting Guidelines for Publicly Listed Companies."

Kindly refer to the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report: Techglomerate Builders, which is available for download at <https://aboitiz.com/corporate-governance/aboitiz-integrated-report>, and the Aboitiz Sustainability Microsite: <https://sustainability.aboitiz.com/report/>.

Other key sustainability performance data of AboitizPower can also be found at <https://aboitizpower.com/esg-sustainability>.

NOTE: The page numbers indicated as references are based on the actual page of the disclosure document's PDF file.

## Contextual Information

Company Details	
Name of Organization	Aboitiz Power Corporation
Location of Headquarters	NAC Tower, 32nd Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, 1643 Philippines
Location of Operations	The locations of operations of the AboitizPower Group's businesses are found on pages 48-49 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report
Report Boundary: Legal entities (e.g. subsidiaries) included in this report*	The reporting scope is found in the About the Report section on pages 8-9 of the 2024 Annual Integrated Report.
Business Model, including Primary Activities, Brands, Products, and Services	Kindly refer to pages 12-13 of the 2025 AEV Annual Integrated Report.
Reporting Period	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024
Highest Ranking Person responsible for this report	Danel C. Aboitiz President and Chief Executive Officer

## Materiality Process

Explain how you applied the materiality principle (or the materiality process) in identifying your material topics. <sup>1</sup>
<p>The materiality assessment process is discussed on page 9 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report (About the Report).</p> <p>Materiality, as defined by the GRI reporting framework, includes topics and disclosures that reflect the Group's significant economic, environmental, and social impacts, or those that would substantially influence the assessments and decisions of our stakeholders. Our process involved an internal analysis of the importance of a broad list of sustainability issues related to our core businesses of power, banking, and financial services, food, infrastructure, land, DSAI, and our corporate foundation. At the parent company level, we integrated the common material issues that are within the medium-term horizon of our reporting parameters. We also used discussions from stakeholder dialogues and company-wide feedback channels to inform the selection of these material issues, which were</p>

<sup>1</sup> See [GRI 102-46](#) (2016) for more guidance.

discussed and approved by the Aboitiz Group Management Committee as part of the focus areas of our Aboitiz Sustainability Synergy.

Our process of determining material topics and a list of material topics is reported using GRI 3-1 and 3-2 and can be found on pages 137-149 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report.

We used our stakeholder dialogues and company-wide feedback channels to inform the selection of these material issues, which were discussed and approved by the Aboitiz Group Management Committee as part of the focus areas of our Aboitiz Sustainability Framework.

Supporting references are found on Section "Dialogue and Value Creation For Stakeholder" of the Aboitiz Sustainability Microsite at <https://sustainability.aboitiz.com/sustainability-at-aboitiz/social/>

Similarly, AboitizPower also conducted its own Materiality Assessment in 2023 to identify the material ESG topics and issues that could impact the overall business (operationally, financially, or reputationally), or the Company's impact on its stakeholders. A third-party consultant was commissioned to conduct the exercise, including interviews with internal and external stakeholders. As a result, the Company has identified 21 material topics important to the organization and its stakeholders. Among the top priority topics – categorized as critical for the Company given their high importance to stakeholders and high potential impact on the business – are Sustainable Growth, Energy Security and Equity, Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions & Climate Strategy, and Product and Service Stewardship. The Company will continue to monitor and manage all these material topics in 2024 and work on gaps necessary to mitigate possible risks and maximize business opportunities. This can be found in sections of "Materiality Assessment" and "List of Material Topics" at <https://aboitizpower.com/esg-sustainability>.

# ECONOMIC

## **Economic Performance**

### **Direct Economic Value Generated and Distributed**

AboitizPower's financial performance is summarized on pages 36-37 for Financial Highlights and discussed on pages 40-43 for CFO Message of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report. Economic and Governance practices of AboitizPower are also available on the company website at <https://abotizpower.com/sustainability/governance/>.

For our full financial data, refer to pages 2-3, 119, and section on the "Notes to consolidated financial statements" found on pages 214-318 of the 2024 20-IS Definitive Information Statement Report: <https://abotizpower.com/uploads/media/ap2024-definitive-information-statement.pdf>.

Disclosure	Amount	Units
Direct economic value generated (revenue)	197.49	PHP billions
Direct economic value distributed:		
a. Operating costs	156.29	PHP billions
b. Employee wages and benefits	7.34	PHP billions
c. Payments to suppliers, other operating costs	Not itemized, included in operating costs	
d. Dividends given to stockholders		
i. Cash dividend per share	2.35	PHP
ii. Total declared cash dividend	16.94	PHP billions
and interest payments to loan providers	no data	
e. Taxes given to the government	8.21	PHP billions
f. Investments to the community (e.g. donations, CSR)	235.36	PHP millions



[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<p>Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)</p> <p>Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)</p>	(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
<b>What are the Risk/s Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization		
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

## Climate-related risks and opportunities<sup>2</sup>

A discussion on the Aboitiz Group's Climate-related actions is found on page 150-153 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report.

In 2024, the Aboitiz Group included our progress in addressing climate change risks following the guidance of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Our disclosures of the Climate Risk Scenario Analysis and Climate Strategy can also be found in our Aboitiz Sustainability Microsite: <https://sustainability.aboitiz.com/our-impact/climate-strategy/>

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

Governance	Strategy	Risk Management	Metrics and Targets
Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities	Disclose the actual and potential impacts <sup>3</sup> of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material	Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks	Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material
Recommended Disclosures			
a) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term	a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process
b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy and financial planning.	b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks	b) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets
	c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into	c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and	

<sup>2</sup> Adopted from the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures. The TCFD Recommendations apply to non-financial companies and financial-sector organizations, including banks, insurance companies, asset managers and asset owners.

<sup>3</sup> For this disclosure, impact refers to the impact of climate-related issues on the company.

	consideration different climate-related scenarios including a 2°C or lower scenario	managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management	
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## **Procurement Practices**

### **Proportion of spending on local suppliers**

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Percentage of the procurement budget used for significant locations of operations that is spent on local suppliers	no available data	%

For Supply Chain Management Approach and significant improvements and innovations to our supply chain processes, refer to pages 152-153, and 245 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report.

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)  Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
<b>What are the Risk/s Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization		
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

## **Anti-corruption**

For our disclosures relevant to Anti-Corruption, refer to pages 182 and 245 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report and page 149 of the 2024 20-IS Definitive Information Statement Report:  
<https://aboitizpower.com/uploads/media/ap2024-definitive-information-statement.pdf>

### **Training on Anti-corruption Policies and Procedures**

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Percentage of employees to whom the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to	100	%
Percentage of business partners to whom the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to	no available data	%
Percentage of directors and management that have received anti-corruption training	no available data	%
Percentage of employees that have received anti-corruption training	no available data	%

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<p>Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)</p> <p>Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)</p>	(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
<b>What are the Risk/s Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization		

What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

### Incidents of Corruption

Corruption-related reports or incidents are discussed on page 149 of the 2024 20-IS Definitive Information Statement Report:

<https://aboitizpower.com/uploads/media/ap2024-definitive-information-statement.pdf>

There were no corruption-related incidents reported in 2024.

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Number of incidents in which directors were removed or disciplined for corruption	0	#
Number of incidents in which employees were dismissed or disciplined for corruption	0	#
Number of incidents when contracts with business partners were terminated due to incidents of corruption	0	#

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain) Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Which stakeholders are affected?	Management Approach

Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization		
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

# ENVIRONMENT

Information on environmental indicators material to the AboitizPower can be found on pages 242-244 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report; while Cost and Effects of Compliance with Environmental Laws on page 98-99 of the 2024 AP Definitive Information Statement Report:

<https://aboitizpower.com/uploads/media/ap2024-definitive-information-statement.pdf>

Other key environment metrics, indicators, and practices of AboitizPower are also available on the AboitizPower website <https://aboitizpower.com/sustainability/environment>

A discussion on the Aboitiz Group's management approaches and initiatives for environmental stewardship is found on pages 138-143 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report.

## Resource Management

### Energy consumption within the organization:

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Energy consumption (renewable sources)	no available data	GJ
Energy consumption (Diesel, Heavy Fuel Oil, Gasoline, Coal) Remarks : As energy consumed for stationary sources and company-owned vehicles	47,423,446.33	GJ
Energy consumption (LPG)	0	GJ
Energy consumption (diesel)	see row 2	GJ
Energy consumption (electricity) Remarks : As electricity consumption (house load and purchased for facility use)	828,571.41	MWh

### Reduction of energy consumption:

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Energy reduction (gasoline)	no available data	GJ
Energy reduction (LPG)	no available data	GJ
Energy reduction (diesel)	no available data	GJ



Energy reduction (electricity)	None; higher energy consumption in 2024 vs 2023	kWh
Energy reduction (gasoline)	no available data	GJ

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<p>Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)</p> <p>Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)</p>	(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
<b>What are the Risk/s Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization		
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

#### Water consumption within the organization

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
<p>Water withdrawal</p> <p>Note: As water withdrawn from Third Party Sources, Rainwater harvested, Groundwater, Surface Water, Seawater</p>	1,112.25	million cubic meters
Water consumption	0.49	million cubic meters
Water recycled and reused	0.25	million cubic meters

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<p>Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)</p> <p>Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)</p>	(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
<b>What are the Risk/s Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization		
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

### Materials used by the organization

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Materials used by weight or volume:		
Renewable: Hydropower generation	10,184.41	million cu-m
Renewable: Geothermal power generation	22,652,497	tonnes
Non-renewable Note: Excludes associated process materials	2,448,940.22	tonnes
Percentage of recycled input materials used to manufacture the organization's primary products and services	none	%

NOTE: Data reported excludes Distribution Utility purchased power.

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<i>Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain) Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)</i>	<i>(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)</i>	<i>What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?</i>
<b>What are the Risk/s Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization		
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

### Ecosystems and biodiversity (whether in upland/watershed or coastal/marine)

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	8	sites
Habitats protected or restored	no available data	ha
IUCN <sup>4</sup> Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	no available data	#

<sup>4</sup> International Union for Conservation of Nature

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<p>Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)</p> <p>Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)</p>	(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
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Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

## Environmental impact management

### Air Emissions

#### GHG

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Direct (Scope 1) GHG Emissions	data is available, but not publicly disclosed	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e
Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG Emissions	data is available, but not publicly disclosed	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e
Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	no available data	Tonnes

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<p>Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)</p> <p>Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)</p>	(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
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Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization		
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

### Air Pollutants

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
NO <sub>x</sub>	data is available, but not publicly disclosed	kg
SO <sub>x</sub>	data is available, but not publicly disclosed	kg
Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)	no available data	kg
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	no available data	kg
Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) Remark: As Lead and Mercury covering two sites	data is available, but not publicly disclosed	kg
Particulate matter (PM)	data is available, but not publicly disclosed	kg

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<p>Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)</p> <p>Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)</p>	(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
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Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

## **Solid and Hazardous Wastes**

### **Solid Waste**

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Total solid waste generated	111,001,433	kg
Reusable	132.00	kg
Recyclable	110,738,682	kg
Composted	42,457	kg
Incinerated	0	kg
Residuals/Landfilled	220,162	kg

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<p>Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)</p> <p>Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)</p>	(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
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Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization		
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

### Hazardous Waste

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Total weight of hazardous waste generated	3,741.50	tonnes
Total weight of hazardous waste transported	2,192.98	tonnes



[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<p>Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)</p> <p>Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)</p>	(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
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Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization		
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

## Effluents

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Total volume of water discharges	442	million cubic meters
<p>Percent of wastewater recycled</p> <p>Note: The reported percentage represents the amount of water recycled compared to the total water consumed, and it also accounts for water that is recirculated for use within operational processes</p>	51.16	%

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
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<b>organization's involvement in the impact?</b>		
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)  Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
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Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization		
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

## Environmental compliance

### Non-compliance with Environmental Laws and Regulations

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Total amount of monetary fines for non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations	0	PHP
No. of non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and/or regulations	0	#
No. of cases resolved through dispute resolution mechanism	0	#

Refer to pages 98-99 of the 2024 20-IS Definitive Information Statement Report:  
<https://aboitizpower.com/uploads/media/ap2024-definitive-information-statement.pdf>

In 2024, AboitizPower and its Subsidiaries did not incur any major sanctions for violating environmental standards and laws. AboitizPower continues to be cognizant of new opportunities to comply with regulatory requirements and improve systems to promote safety and prevent adverse impacts to the environment or affected ecosystems.

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<p>Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)</p> <p>Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)</p>	(e.g. employees, community, suppliers, government, vulnerable groups)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
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Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization		
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Which stakeholders are affected?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization		

## SOCIAL

Information on social indicators material to the Aboitiz Group is found on pages 239-241 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report; and other social metrics, indicators, and programs of AboitizPower are also available on the AboitizPower website at <https://abotizpower.com/sustainability/social>

A discussion on the Aboitiz Group's management approaches, talent analytics, and initiatives for social indicators is found on pages 144-149 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report.

Our Corporate Social Responsibility approaches and performance are reported on pages 127-133 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report.

### **Employee Management**

#### **Employee Hiring and Benefits**

##### **Employee data**

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Total number of employees <sup>5</sup>	3,927	#
a. Number of female employees	1,286	#
b. Number of male employees	2,641	#
Attrition rate <sup>6</sup> / Total Turnover Rate	13.2	%
Ratio of lowest-paid employee against the minimum wage	no data	ratio

<sup>5</sup> Employees are individuals who are in an employment relationship with the organization, according to national law or its application ([GRI Standards 2016 Glossary](#))

<sup>6</sup> Attrition are = (no. of new hires – no. of turnover)/(average of total no. of employees of previous year and total no. of employees of current year)

### Employee benefits

List of Benefits	Y/N	% of female employees who availed for the year	% of male employees who availed for the year
SSS	Y	32.7%	67.3%
PhilHealth	Y	32.7%	67.3%
Pag-ibig	Y	32.7%	67.3%
Parental leaves	Y	no available data	no available data
Vacation leaves	Y	82.5%	85.5%
Sick leaves	Y	58.01%	51.65%
Birthday leave	Y	no available data	no available data
Medical benefits (aside from PhilHealth)	Y	no available data	no available data
Housing assistance (aside from Pag-ibig)	N	no available data	no available data
Calamity Assistance	Y	no available data	no available data
Retirement fund (aside from SSS)	Y	no available data	no available data
Further education support	Y	no available data	no available data
Company stock options	Y	no available data	no available data
Telecommuting / Work From Home	Y	85%	53%
Flexible-working Hours	Y	no available data	no available data

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
<p>Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)</p> <p>Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)</p>	<p>What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?</p>

<b>What are the Risk/s Identified?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

### Employee Training and Development

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
Total training hours provided to employees		
a. Female employees	no available data	hours
b. Male employees	no available data	hours
Average training hours provided to employees		
a. Female employees	no available data	hours/employee
b. Male employees	no available data	hours/employee
Total Learning Hours	149,690	hrs
Ave. Hours/FTE	38	hrs/FTE

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)  Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
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Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	

What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

### Labor-Management Relations

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
% of employees covered with Collective Bargaining Agreements	9.1%	%
Number of consultations conducted with employees concerning employee-related policies	no available data	#

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)  Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

### Diversity and Equal Opportunity

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
% of female workers in the workforce	32.7	%
% of male workers in the workforce	67.3	%

Number of employees from indigenous communities and/or vulnerable sectors*	49 (Differently-abled and solo parents)	#
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\*NOTE: Vulnerable sector includes, elderly, persons with disabilities, vulnerable women, refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons, people living with HIV and other diseases, solo parents, and the poor or the base of the pyramid (BOP; Class D and E).

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)  Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
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What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

## Workplace Conditions, Labor Standards, and Human Rights

### Occupational Health and Safety

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
Safe Man-Hours	28,994,594	Man-hours
No. of work-related injuries - employee and contractor	20	#
No. of work-related fatalities - employees)	1	#
No. of work-related fatalities - contractors)	2	#
No. of work-related ill-health	0	#



No. of safety drills	603	#
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[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)  Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
<b>What are the Risk/s Identified?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

### Labor Laws and Human Rights

<b>Disclosure</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
No. of legal actions or employee grievances involving forced or child labor	0	#

Do you have policies that explicitly disallow violations of labor laws and human rights (e.g. harassment, bullying) in the workplace?

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>If Yes, cite the reference in the company policy</b>
Forced labor	Y	We have a human rights commitment on our website. See the section on Respecting Human Rights at <a href="https://aboitizpower.com/sustainability/social/">https://aboitizpower.com/sustainability/social/</a> .
Child labor	Y	
Human Rights	Y	

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)  Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

## **Supply Chain Management**

Our disclosures relevant to Supply Chain Management are on pages 152-153, and 245 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report.

AboitizPower ensures that it partners with suppliers that will not only be able to deliver their products or services accordingly but also give importance to sustainability and implement sustainable business practices. The company has a Supplier Code of Conduct which aims to align our company values with our suppliers and to strengthen our supplier's standard of doing business with the company. This also ensures that all of its suppliers will uphold and share the same values and sustainability principles when doing business with the Company, and adhere to our compliance, ethical, social, labor, environmental, and quality standards and requirements.

Do you consider the following sustainability topics when accrediting suppliers?

Topic	Y/N	If Yes, cite the reference in the supplier policy
Environmental performance	Y	The company conducts accreditation through an Ocular Inspection Team comprised of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supply Chain Management representative</li> <li>2. Health, Safety, Environment (HSE) representative</li> <li>3. Risk representative</li> <li>4. Authorized technical representative/s</li> </ol>
Forced labor	Y	
Child labor	Y	
Human rights	Y	

Bribery and corruption	Y	
------------------------	---	--

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

<b>What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
<p>Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)</p> <p>Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)</p>	<p>What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?</p>
<b>What are the Risk/s Identified?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

## **Relationship with Community**

### **Significant Impacts on Local Communities**

Our disclosures relevant to the Relationship with the Community, Customer Management, Customer Privacy, and Data Security can be found on pages 56, 151, 154-155, 183, 245, of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report. Our CSR Programs are discussed on pages 127-133 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report.

<b>Operations with significant (positive or negative) impacts on local communities (exclude CSR projects; this has to be business operations)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Vulnerable groups (if applicable)*</b>	<b>Does the particular operation have impacts on indigenous people (Y/N)?</b>	<b>Collective or individual rights that have been identified that or particular concern for the community</b>	<b>Mitigating measures (if negative) or enhancement measures (if positive)</b>
no available data	no available data	no available data	no available data	no available data	no available data

*\*Vulnerable sector includes children and youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, vulnerable women, refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons, people living with HIV and other diseases, solo parents, and the poor or the base of the pyramid (BOP; Class D and E)*

For operations that are affecting IPs, indicate the total number of Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) undergoing consultations and Certification Preconditions (CPs) secured and still operational and provide a copy or link to the certificates if available: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Certificates</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Units</b>
FPIC process is still undergoing	no available data	#
CP secured	no available data	#

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	
What are the Opportunity/is Identified?	Management Approach
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

## **Customer Management**

### **Customer Satisfaction**

Disclosure	Score	Did a third party conduct the customer satisfaction study (Y/N)?
Customer satisfaction for Distribution Utilities	21.34%	N
Customer satisfaction for Retail Business	79%	N

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)  Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

## Health and Safety

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of substantiated complaints on product or service health and safety*	no available data	#
No. of complaints addressed	no available data	#

*\*Substantiated complaints include complaints from customers that went through the organization's formal communication channels and grievance mechanisms as well as complaints that were lodged to and acted upon by government agencies.*

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)  Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

### Marketing and labelling

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of substantiated complaints on marketing and labelling*	no available data	#
No. of complaints addressed	no available data	#

\*NOTE: Substantiated complaints include complaints from customers that went through the organization's formal communication channels and grievance mechanisms as well as complaints that were lodged to and acted upon by government agencies.

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)  Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

### Customer Privacy

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of substantiated complaints on customer privacy*	no available data	#
No. of complaints addressed	no available data	#
No. of customers, users, and account holders whose information is used for secondary purposes	no available data	#

*\*Substantiated complaints include complaints from customers that went through the organization's formal communication channels and grievance mechanisms and complaints that were lodged to and acted upon by government agencies.*

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)  Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?
What are the Risk/s Identified?	Management Approach
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	
What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?	Management Approach
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

#### Data Security

Disclosure	Quantity	Units
No. of data breaches, including leaks, thefts, and losses of data	0	#

[Table answers to be referred to 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report]

What is the impact and where does it occur? What is the organization's involvement in the impact?	Management Approach
Identify the impact and where it occurs (i.e., primary business operations and/or supply chain)  Indicate involvement in the impact (i.e., caused by the organization or linked to impacts through its business relationship)	What policies, commitments, goals and targets, responsibilities, resources, grievance mechanisms, and/or projects, programs, and initiatives do you have to manage the material topic?



<b>What are the Risk/s Identified?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify risk/s related to material topic of the organization	
<b>What are the Opportunity/ies Identified?</b>	<b>Management Approach</b>
Identify the opportunity/ies related to material topic of the organization	

## UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

### Product or Service Contribution to UN SDGs

Key products and services and their contribution to sustainable development.

We align our key performance indicators with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These highlight our contributions to poverty reduction, education, climate change, responsible consumption, disaster preparedness, technological innovation, and institutional partnership to achieve these shared targets.

We have also assessed our focus areas in our OneNewAboitiz Sustainability Synergy, which can be found on page 137 of the 2024 AEV Annual Integrated Report.

Our disclosures on our programs and initiatives aligned with the SDGs are found in our Aboitiz Sustainability Microsite <https://sustainability.aboitiz.com/sdg-journey/>

Our Businesses	Key Products and Services	Societal Value / Contribution to UN SDGs	Potential Negative Impact of Contribution	Management Approach to Negative Impact
Power	Power Generation & Distribution Service	<b>SDG 7</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ample and reliable power supply</li> <li>• Reasonable and competitive price</li> <li>• Availability of the right mix of energy supply</li> </ul>	Potential negative impacts of Carbon footprint on SDG 13 14 and 15	Managing the Carbon footprint of our operations through compliance with regulatory standards and minimizing by promoting Carbon sequestration and biodiversity programs



# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

THE SEC HEADQUARTERS 7907 Makati Avenue, Salcedo Village, Bel-Air, Makati City  
1209 Trunk Line No:02-5322-7696 Email Us:www.sec.gov.ph/imessagemo@sec.gov.ph



The following document has been received:

Receiving: ICTD ERMD

Receipt Date and Time: March 27, 2025 05:29:18 PM

## Company Information

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SEC Registration No.: C199800134

Company Name: ABOITIZ POWER CORP.

Industry Classification: E40100

Company Type: Stock Corporation

## Document Information

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Document ID: OST10327202583129871

Document Type: Financial Statement

Document Code: FS

Period Covered: December 31, 2024

Submission Type: Parent

Remarks: None

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Acceptance of this document is subject to review of forms and contents

# COVER SHEET

for  
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

C	1	9	9	8	0	0	1	3	4
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COMPANY NAME

A	B	O	I	T	I	Z		P	O	W	E	R		C	O	R	P	O	R	A	T	I	O	N					

PRINCIPAL OFFICE( No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province )

3	2	n	d		S	t	r	e	e	t	,		B	o	n	i	f	a	c	i	o		G	l	o	b	a	l	
C	i	t	y	,		T	a	g	u	i	g		C	i	t	y	,		M	e	t	r	o		M	a	n	i	l
a	,		P	h	i	l	i	p	p	i	n	e	s																

Form Type

A	P	F	S
---	---	---	---

Department requiring the report

C	R	M	D
---	---	---	---

Secondary License Type, If

N	/	A	
---	---	---	--

## COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

ap\_investor@aboitiz.com

Company's Telephone Number

(632) 889-10307

Mobile Number

Not Available

No. of Stockholders

582

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

April 28

Fiscal Year (Month / Day)

December 31

## CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person **MUST** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person

Ma. Racquel J. Bustamante

Email Address

racquel.bustamante@aboitizpower.com

Telephone Number/s

(02) 8886-2800

Mobile Number

Not Available

## CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Metro Manila, Philippines

**NOTE 1 :** In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

**2 :** All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.



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## Your BIR AFS eSubmission uploads were received

1 message

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**eafs@bir.gov.ph** <eafs@bir.gov.ph>  
To: ap.tax@aboitizpower.com  
Cc: AP200652460@gmail.com

Thu, Mar 27, 2025 at 5:20 PM

Hi ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION,

### Valid files

- EAFS200652460AFSTY122024.pdf
- EAFS200652460TCRTY122024-01.pdf
- EAFS200652460ITRTY122024.pdf
- EAFS200652460OTHTY122024.pdf

### Invalid file

- <None>

Transaction Code: **AFS-0-3VPWNTRQ0C9GD96GLQTRMN3YN0N3QPNY1**  
Submission Date/Time: **Mar 27, 2025 05:20 PM**  
Company TIN: **200-652-460**

Please be reminded that you accepted the terms and conditions for the use of this portal and expressly agree, warrant and certify that:

- The submitted forms, documents and attachments are complete, truthful and correct based on the personal knowledge and the same are from authentic records;
- The submission is without prejudice to the right of the BIR to require additional document, if any, for completion and verification purposes;
- The hard copies of the documents submitted through this facility shall be submitted when required by the BIR in the event of audit/investigation and/or for any other legal purpose.

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## ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION

### STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

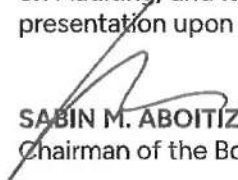
The management of **Aboitiz Power Corporation** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended **December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022**, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders.

**SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.**, the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.



**SABIN M. ABOITIZ**  
Chairman of the Board



**DANIEL C. ABOITIZ**  
President & Chief Executive Officer



**JUAN ALEJANDRO A. ABOITIZ**  
Senior Vice President /Chief Financial Officer/Corporate Information Officer

Signed this  
6th day of March 2025

Republic of the Philippines    )  
Taguig City                    ) S.S.


Before me, a notary public in and for the city named above, personally appeared:

Name	Passport	Date/Place Issued
SABIN M. ABOITIZ	P7230904B	July 19, 2021; DFA Manila
DANEL C. ABOITIZ	P6800510B	May 11, 2021; DFA San Pablo
JUAN ALEJANDRO ABOITIZ	A. P6235359B	February 5, 2021; DFA Manila

who are personally known to me and to me known to be the same persons who presented the foregoing instrument and signed the instrument in my presence, and who took an oath before me as to such instrument.

Witness my hand and seal this Taguig City

Doc. No. 493 ;  
Page No. 100 ;  
Book No. III ;  
Series of 2025

  
**ATTY. KLARIKE ANGELA C. GARCIA**  
Notary Public for Taguig City  
Notarial Commission No: 141 (2024-2025)  
Until December 31, 2025  
NAC Tower, 32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City  
Roll No: 73099, Admitted to the Bar 18 June 2019  
PTR No: A-6396581, 06 January 2025, Taguig City  
IBP No: 482565, 11 December 2024, Makati Chapter  
MCLE Compliance No: VII-0019945

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Aboitiz Power Corporation  
32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City  
Taguig City, Metro Manila  
Philippines 1634

### Report on the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the parent company financial statements of Aboitiz Power Corporation (the Company), which comprise the parent company balance sheets as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the parent company statements of income, parent company statements of comprehensive income, parent company statements of changes in equity and parent company statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and notes to the parent company financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs) Accounting Standards.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the parent company financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent Company Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company financial statements in accordance with PFRSs Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.





Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent company financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the parent company financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

**Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations 15-2010**

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the parent company financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 22 to the parent company financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of the Company. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the parent company financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jhoanna Feliza C. Go.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Jhoanna Feliza C. Go

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 0114122

Tax Identification No. 219-674-288

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, April 16, 2024, valid until August 23, 2026

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-103-2022, November 7, 2022, valid until November 6, 2025

PTR No. 10465309, January 2, 2025, Makati City

March 6, 2025



**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION**  
**PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEETS**

	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	<b>₱9,978,716,980</b>	₱2,191,015,624
Trade and other receivables (Note 5)	<b>410,234,232</b>	495,917,863
Derivative asset (Note 18)	<b>64,366,949</b>	481,595,229
Prepayments and other current assets	<b>–</b>	2,522,876
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>10,453,318,161</b>	3,171,051,592
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>		
Investments and advances (Note 6)	<b>109,437,369,224</b>	107,966,951,345
Project development costs (Note 9)	<b>403,011,070</b>	1,038,504,045
Property and equipment (Note 7)	<b>1,109,645,357</b>	358,437,515
Other noncurrent assets (Note 8)	<b>1,682,380,914</b>	1,206,956,913
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>	<b>112,632,406,565</b>	110,570,849,818
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>₱123,085,724,726</b>	₱113,741,901,410
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Current portion of long-term debts (Note 11)	<b>₱5,379,597,149</b>	₱45,231,308
Trade and other payables (Note 10)	<b>876,328,293</b>	1,053,447,883
Advances from related party (Note 16)	<b>6,000,000,000</b>	–
Current portion of lease liabilities (Note 19)	<b>19,883,034</b>	23,938,768
Derivative liability (Note 18)	<b>160,976,360</b>	481,595,229
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>12,436,784,836</b>	1,604,213,188
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>		
Long-term debts (Note 11)	<b>48,410,783,281</b>	53,693,926,196
Pension liability (Note 14)	<b>216,738,665</b>	398,233,365
Lease liabilities - net of current portion (Note 19)	<b>905,523,579</b>	27,541,916
<b>Total Noncurrent Liabilities</b>	<b>49,533,045,525</b>	54,119,701,477
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>61,969,830,361</b>	55,723,914,665
<b>Equity</b>		
Capital stock (Note 12a)	<b>7,358,604,307</b>	7,358,604,307
Additional paid-in capital (Note 12a)	<b>12,588,894,332</b>	12,588,894,332
Cash flow hedge reserve (Note 18)	<b>(96,609,411)</b>	–
Actuarial losses on defined benefit plan (Note 14)	<b>(463,540,218)</b>	(650,105,723)
Retained earnings (Note 12b)		
Appropriated	<b>11,900,000,000</b>	11,900,000,000
Unappropriated	<b>34,720,376,546</b>	31,712,425,020
Treasury shares at cost (Note 12d)	<b>(4,891,831,191)</b>	(4,891,831,191)
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>61,115,894,365</b>	58,017,986,745
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>₱123,085,724,726</b>	₱113,741,901,410

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION**  
**PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

	Years Ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Dividends (Note 16)	<b>₱24,393,146,417</b>	₱15,540,588,115	₱5,531,683,113
Technical, management and other service fees (Note 16)	<b>1,536,879,442</b>	2,066,241,941	1,359,693,663
Interest income (Notes 4 and 16)	<b>138,218,357</b>	121,705,165	193,529,774
	<b>26,068,244,216</b>	17,728,535,221	7,084,906,550
<b>GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>			
Interest and other financing charges (Notes 11, 17 and 19)	<b>3,212,629,905</b>	2,765,247,456	3,408,227,748
Personnel (Note 13)	<b>1,751,242,406</b>	2,342,303,287	1,664,991,796
Service fees (Note 16)	<b>326,150,837</b>	367,936,959	482,233,747
Communication	<b>225,608,852</b>	168,235,237	39,660,394
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 7 and 8)	<b>176,665,053</b>	93,391,624	58,022,491
Transportation and travel (Note 16)	<b>127,401,372</b>	276,159,650	143,866,593
Taxes and licenses	<b>111,976,665</b>	21,680,189	21,164,901
Advertising and sponsorships	<b>102,373,847</b>	54,524,455	178,629,798
Professional fees (Note 16)	<b>79,150,304</b>	101,768,232	89,548,778
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	<b>56,432,579</b>	41,766,820	29,968,949
Training	<b>15,494,523</b>	37,799,758	34,529,170
Rent (Note 19)	<b>7,406,002</b>	3,704,750	1,442,303
Office supplies	<b>5,052,519</b>	6,159,773	8,214,359
Repairs and maintenance	<b>4,781,587</b>	5,518,237	6,697,172
Light and water	<b>1,754,013</b>	1,526,417	2,510,486
Others	<b>74,263,716</b>	60,158,279	35,453,430
	<b>6,278,384,180</b>	6,347,881,123	6,205,162,115
<b>OTHER INCOME (CHARGES) - net</b>			
Foreign exchange gains (loss) (Note 17)	<b>90,401,483</b>	(19,862,686)	233,044,269
Write-off of project development cost (Note 9)	<b>(248,494,617)</b>	(185,811,210)	(238,020,806)
Others (Notes 16d and 21a)	<b>(26,583,965)</b>	104,171,262	292,864,080
	<b>(184,677,099)</b>	(101,502,634)	287,887,543
<b>INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>	<b>19,605,182,937</b>	11,279,151,464	1,167,631,978
<b>PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX</b> (Note 15)	<b>23,766,505</b>	31,679,678	23,639,480
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>₱19,581,416,432</b>	₱11,247,471,786	₱1,143,992,498
<b>EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE</b> (Note 12c)			
Basic and diluted, for net income for the year	<b>₱2.72</b>	₱1.54	₱0.16

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Years Ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>₱19,581,416,432</b>	<b>₱11,247,471,786</b>	<b>₱1,143,992,498</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>			
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Actuarial gains (loss) on defined benefit plans (Note 14)	<b>186,565,505</b>	7,998,878	(120,237,686)
<i>Other comprehensive loss that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedge (Note 18)	<b>(96,609,411)</b>	–	(75,717,785)
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax	<b>89,956,094</b>	7,998,878	(195,955,471)
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>₱19,671,372,526</b>	<b>₱11,255,470,664</b>	<b>₱948,037,027</b>

*See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.*



**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION**
**PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024, 2023 AND 2022**

	Capital Stock (Note 12a)	Additional Paid-In Capital (Note 12a)	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (Note 18)	Actuarial Losses on Defined Benefit Plan	Retained Earnings (Note 13b)		Treasury Shares	Total
					Appropriated	Unappropriated		
<b>Balances at January 1, 2024</b>	<b>₱7,358,604,307</b>	<b>₱12,588,894,332</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>(₱650,105,723)</b>	<b>₱11,900,000,000</b>	<b>₱31,712,425,020</b>	<b>(₱4,891,831,191)</b>	<b>₱58,017,986,745</b>
Net income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	19,581,416,432	—	19,581,416,432
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(96,609,411)	186,565,505	—	—	—	89,956,094
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(96,609,411)	186,565,505	—	19,581,416,432	—	19,671,372,526
Cash dividends (Note 12)	—	—	—	—	—	(16,573,464,906)	—	(16,573,464,906)
<b>Balances at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>₱7,358,604,307</b>	<b>₱12,588,894,332</b>	<b>(₱96,609,411)</b>	<b>(₱463,540,218)</b>	<b>₱11,900,000,000</b>	<b>₱34,720,376,546</b>	<b>(₱4,891,831,191)</b>	<b>₱61,115,894,365</b>

	Capital Stock (Note 12a)	Additional Paid-In Capital (Note 12a)	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (Note 18)	Actuarial Losses on Defined Benefit Plan	Retained Earnings (Note 12b)		Treasury Shares	Total
					Appropriated	Unappropriated		
<b>Balances at January 1, 2023</b>	<b>₱7,358,604,307</b>	<b>₱12,588,894,332</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>(₱658,104,601)</b>	<b>₱20,060,000,000</b>	<b>₱26,065,543,288</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱65,414,937,326</b>
Net income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	11,247,471,786	—	11,247,471,786
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	7,998,878	—	—	—	7,998,878
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	7,998,878	—	11,247,471,786	—	11,255,470,664
Cash dividends (Note 12)	—	—	—	—	—	(13,760,590,054)	—	(13,760,590,054)
Reversal of appropriation (Note 12b)	—	—	—	—	(8,160,000,000)	8,160,000,000	—	—
Acquisition of treasury shares (Note 12d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,891,831,191)	(4,891,831,191)
<b>Balances at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>₱7,358,604,307</b>	<b>₱12,588,894,332</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>(₱650,105,723)</b>	<b>₱11,900,000,000</b>	<b>₱31,712,425,020</b>	<b>(₱4,891,831,191)</b>	<b>₱58,017,986,745</b>



	Capital Stock (Note 12a)	Additional Paid-In Capital (Note 12a)	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (Note 18)	Actuarial Losses on Defined Benefit Plan	Retained Earnings (Note 12b)		Total
					Appropriated	Unappropriated	
Balances at January 1, 2022	₱7,358,604,307	₱12,588,894,332	₱75,717,785	(₱537,866,915)	₱20,060,000,000	₱35,591,527,035	₱75,136,876,544
Net income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	1,143,992,498	1,143,992,498
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	(75,717,785)	(120,237,686)	—	—	(195,955,471)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	(75,717,785)	(120,237,686)	—	1,143,992,498	948,037,027
Cash dividends (Note 12)	—	—	—	—	—	(10,669,976,245)	(10,669,976,245)
Balances at December 31, 2022	₱7,358,604,307	₱12,588,894,332	₱—	(₱658,104,601)	₱20,060,000,000	₱26,065,543,288	₱65,414,937,326

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION****PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Years Ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Income before income tax	<b>₱19,605,182,937</b>	₱11,279,151,464	₱1,167,631,978
Adjustments for:			
Interest and other financing charges (Notes 11, 17 and 19)	<b>3,212,629,905</b>	2,765,247,456	3,408,227,748
Write-off of project development cost (Note 9)	<b>248,494,617</b>	185,811,210	238,020,806
Unrealized foreign exchange losses (gain) (Note 17)	<b>(32,494,669)</b>	17,219,991	69,015,123
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 7 and 8)	<b>176,665,053</b>	93,391,624	58,022,491
Losses (gain) on disposal of property and equipment (Note 7)	<b>57,226,166</b>	(5,167,859)	677,516
Dividend income	<b>(24,393,146,417)</b>	(15,540,588,115)	(5,531,683,113)
Interest income (Notes 4 and 16)	<b>(138,218,357)</b>	(121,705,165)	(193,529,774)
Operating loss before working capital changes	<b>(1,263,660,765)</b>	(1,326,639,394)	(783,617,225)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Trade and other receivables	<b>(63,057,082)</b>	(216,292,505)	(919,924)
Prepayments and other current assets	<b>2,522,876</b>	(75,068,962)	(8,767,295)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Trade and other payables	<b>(368,710,177)</b>	236,559,603	298,948,763
Pension liability	<b>5,070,805</b>	(27,074,377)	294,239,227
Net cash used in operations	<b>(1,687,834,343)</b>	(1,408,515,635)	(200,116,454)
Dividends received	<b>24,585,781,156</b>	15,554,807,440	6,050,900,936
Income taxes refunded (paid) - net	<b>(167,600,649)</b>	(227,188,019)	105,839,295
Net cash flows from operating activities	<b>22,730,346,164</b>	13,919,103,786	5,956,623,777
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Interest received	<b>94,324,332</b>	138,889,058	194,165,432
Decrease (increase) in recoverable deposits	<b>(6,331,540)</b>	(7,678,600)	(83,647)
Proceeds from:			
Advances from subsidiaries and associates (Notes 6 and 16)	<b>9,000,367,121</b>	5,243,356,840	855,707,000
Disposal of property and equipment (Note 7)	<b>13,847,373</b>	10,395,601	7,969,501
Redemption of preferred shares (Note 6)	<b>6,940,000</b>	3,577,116,577	2,870,882,531
Disposal of project development costs (Note 9)	<b>384,194,583</b>	—	—
Additions to:			
Investments and advances (Notes 6 and 16)	<b>(4,477,725,000)</b>	(2,250,838,271)	(381,392)
Project development costs (Note 9)	<b>(233,742,924)</b>	(475,449,823)	(598,460,337)
Computer software license (Note 8)	<b>(135,617,199)</b>	(6,360,822)	(3,048,696)
Property and equipment (Note 7)	<b>(78,359,709)</b>	(227,411,230)	(118,987,861)
Net cash flows from investing activities	<b>4,567,897,037</b>	6,002,019,330	3,207,762,531

(Forward)





	Years Ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payments of:			
Cash dividends (Note 12b)	(P16,572,205,020)	(P13,760,113,135)	(P10,669,606,442)
Interest and other financing charges	(2,896,294,541)	(2,720,208,360)	(3,350,620,250)
Long-term debt	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(19,615,775,000)
Lease liability, including interest accretion (Note 19)	(24,536,953)	(25,664,801)	(26,816,552)
Acquisition of treasury shares (Note 12d)	—	(4,891,831,191)	—
Transaction costs from availment of long-term debt	—	—	(129,875,189)
Proceeds from long-term debts	—	—	10,000,000,000
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(19,543,036,514)	(21,447,817,487)	(23,792,693,433)
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>7,755,206,687</b>	<b>(1,526,694,371)</b>	<b>(14,628,307,125)</b>
<b>EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>32,494,669</b>	<b>(17,219,986)</b>	<b>(8,185,121)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>2,191,015,624</b>	<b>3,734,929,981</b>	<b>18,371,422,227</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)</b>	<b>P9,978,716,980</b>	<b>P2,191,015,624</b>	<b>P3,734,929,981</b>

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



## ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION

### NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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#### 1. Corporate Information

Aboitiz Power Corporation (the Company) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 13, 1998. The Company is a publicly-listed holding company of the entities engaged in power generation and power distribution in the Aboitiz Group.

As of December 31, 2024, Aboitiz Equity Ventures, Inc. (AEV; also a publicly-listed entity incorporated in the Philippines) and JERA Asia Private Limited own the Company by 52.97% and 27.57%, respectively. The Company's ultimate parent is ACO.

The Company's registered office address is 32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City, 1635 Taguig City, NCR, Fourth District Philippines.

The parent company financial statements were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution by the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Company on March 6, 2025.

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#### 2. Basis of Preparation, Statement of Compliance and Material Accounting Policy Information

##### Basis of Financial Statement Preparation

The parent company financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value. The parent company financial statements are presented in Philippine peso which is the Company's functional currency.

##### Statement of Compliance

The parent company financial statements are prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

##### New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new standards effective in 2024. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The adoption of these new standards did not have an impact on the parent company financial statements of the Company.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

The amendments clarify:

- That only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or non-current.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.



- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

The amendments specify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.

- Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7, *Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*

The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. The Company does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its parent company financial statements. The Company intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

*Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025*

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

On December 15, 2021, the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council (FSRSC) amended the mandatory effective date of PFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 by two (2) years after its effective date as decided by the IASB.

On February 14, 2025, the FSRSC approved the amendment to PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts* that further defers the date of initial application by an additional two (2) years, to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. This will provide more time for the insurance industry to fully prepare and assess the impact of adopting the said standard.

On the same date, the FSRSC also adopted the amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity* that clarify the application of 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity and expose an entity to variability in an underlying amount of electricity. With respect to hedge accounting requirements, the amendments now allow an entity to designate a contract referencing nature-dependent electricity as the hedging instrument in a hedge of forecast electricity transactions. An entity shall apply the foregoing amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted.



- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*

The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

*Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2026*

- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*

The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. They also introduce an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met.

The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features. Furthermore, the amendments clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.

- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11

The amendments are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversight or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The following is the summary of the Standards involved and their related amendments.

- Amendments to PFRS 1, *Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter*

The amendments included in paragraphs B5 and B6 of PFRS 1 cross references to the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting in paragraph 6.4.1(a), (b) and (c) of PFRS 9. These are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in PFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in PFRS 9.

- Amendments to PFRS 7, *Gain or Loss on Derecognition*

The amendments updated the language of paragraph B38 of PFRS 7 on unobservable inputs and included a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of PFRS 13.

- Amendments to PFRS 9

- Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities

The amendments to paragraph 2.1 of PFRS 9 clarified that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with PFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognize any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss.

- Transaction Price

The amendments to paragraph 5.1.3 of PFRS 9 replaced the reference to 'transaction price as defined by PFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*' with 'the amount determined by applying PFRS 15'. The term 'transaction price' in relation to PFRS 15 was potentially confusing and so it has been removed. The term was also deleted from Appendix A of PFRS 9.



- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'*  
The amendments to paragraph B74 of PFRS 10 clarified that the relationship described in B74 is just one example of various relationships that might exist between the investor and other parties acting as de facto agents of the investor.
- Amendments to PAS 7, *Cost Method*  
The amendments to paragraph 37 of PAS 7 replaced the term 'cost method' with 'at cost', following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method'.

*Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027*

- PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

The standard replaces PAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and responds to investors' demand for better information about companies' financial performance. The new requirements include:

- Required totals, subtotals and new categories in the parent company statement of profit or loss
- Disclosure of management-defined performance measures
- Guidance on aggregation and disaggregation

- PFRS 19, *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*

The standard allows eligible entities to elect to apply PFRS 19's reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other PFRS Accounting Standards. The application of the standard is optional for eligible entities.

*Deferred effectivity*

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. On January 13, 2016, the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

**Material Accounting Policy Information**

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the parent company balance sheet based on current/noncurrent classification. An asset as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after reporting period



All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or
- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

#### Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participants ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the parent company financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the parent company financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.



For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

#### Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso, which is the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are restated using the rate of exchange at balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions and translations of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are credited to or charged against current operations. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the parent company balance sheet consist of cash on hand and with banks, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. They are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

For the purpose of the parent company statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

#### Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement

##### *Classification of financial assets*

Financial assets are classified in their entirety based on the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets and the Company's business model for managing the financial assets. The Company classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), where cumulative gains or losses previously recognized are reclassified to profit or loss
- financial assets measured at FVOCI, where cumulative gains or losses previously recognized are not reclassified to profit or loss

##### *Contractual cash flows characteristics*

If the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, the Company assesses whether the cash flows from the financial asset represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

In making this assessment, the Company determines whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e, interest includes consideration only for the time value of money, credit risk and other basic lending risks and costs associated with holding the financial asset for a particular period of time. In addition, interest can include a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. The assessment as to whether the cash flows meet the test is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated. Any other contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that is unrelated to a basic arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to a contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



#### *Business model*

The Company's business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Company's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument.

The Company's business model refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The Company's business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. Relevant factors considered by the Company in determining the business model for a group of financial assets include how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Company's key management personnel, the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how these risks are managed and how managers of the business are compensated.

#### *Financial assets at amortized cost*

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest method. The amortization is included in 'Interest income' in the parent company statement of income and is calculated by applying the effective interest method to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, except for (i) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets and (ii) financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, where, in both cases, the effective interest method is applied to the amortized cost of the financial asset. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in the parent company statement of income.

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 consist of cash in banks, cash equivalents and trade and other receivables (see Note 17). The Company assessed that the contractual cash flows of these financial assets are SPPI and are expected to be held to collect all contractual cash flows until their maturity. As a result, the Company concluded these financial assets are to be measured at amortized cost.

#### *Classification of financial liabilities*

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost, except for the following:

- financial liabilities measured at FVTPL;
- financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the Company retains continuing involvement;
- financial guarantee contracts;
- commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate; and
- contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in accordance with PFRS 3.

A financial liability may be designated at fair value through profit or loss if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an accounting mismatch) or:

- if a host contract contains one or more embedded derivatives; or
- if a Company of financial liabilities or financial assets and liabilities is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.





Where a financial liability is designated at fair value through profit or loss, the movement in fair value attributable to changes in the Company's own credit quality is calculated by determining the changes in credit spreads above observable market interest rates and is presented separately in other comprehensive income.

The Company's financial liabilities measured at amortized cost as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 which comprise of trade and other payables, long-term debts, lease liabilities and advances from related party (see Note 17).

#### *Reclassifications of financial instruments*

The Company reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, there is a change in the business model for managing the financial assets. Reclassifications shall be applied prospectively by the Company and any previously recognized gains, losses or interest shall not be restated. The Company does not reclassify its financial liabilities.

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets when:

- A financial asset that was previously a designated and effective hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge or net investment hedge no longer qualifies as such;
- A financial asset becomes a designated and effective hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge or net investment hedge; and
- There is a change in measurement on credit exposures measured at fair value through profit or loss.

#### Derivative financial instruments

##### *Initial recognition and subsequent measurement*

Derivative financial instruments, including embedded derivatives, are initially recognized at fair value on the date in which a derivative transaction is entered into or bifurcated, and are subsequently remeasured at FVTPL, unless designated as effective hedge. Changes in fair value of derivative instruments not accounted as hedges are recognized immediately in the parent company statement of income. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The Company assesses whether embedded derivatives are required to be separated from host contracts when the Company first becomes party to the contract. An embedded derivative is separated from the host financial or non-financial contract and accounted for as a separate derivative if all of the following conditions are met:

- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract;
- a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- the hybrid or combined instrument is not recognized as at FVPL.

Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

Embedded derivatives that are bifurcated from the host contracts are accounted for either as financial assets or financial liabilities at FVPL. The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign currency forward and interest rate swaps (IRS) to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risk, respectively.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, the Company's hedge are classified as cash flow hedges. Hedges are classified as cash flow hedge when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment.



At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

The Company's hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

#### *Cash flow hedge*

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the parent company statement of income. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and IRS contracts to manage its floating interest rate exposure on its loans. The ineffective portion relating to these contracts are recognized in other operating income or expenses as realized gain or loss on derivative instruments.

The Company designated all of the foreign currency forward and IRS as hedging instrument. The amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are accounted for, depending on the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognized in other comprehensive income for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in other comprehensive must remain in accumulated other comprehensive income if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated other comprehensive must be accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.



## Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

### *Financial assets*

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is derecognized when, and only when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset expires;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities, the Company treats the transaction as a transfer of a financial asset if the Company:

- has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it collects equivalent amounts from the original asset;
- is prohibited by the terms of the transfer contract from selling or pledging the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients for the obligation to pay them cash flows; and
- has an obligation to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay.

In transactions where the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and it retains control over the financial asset, the financial asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the financial asset. The extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the transferred asset is the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset. When the Company's continuing involvement takes the form of guaranteeing the transferred asset, the extent of the Company's continuing involvement is the lower of (i) the amount of the asset and (ii) the maximum amount of the consideration received that the Company could be required to repay ('the guarantee amount'). When the Company's continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Company's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Company may repurchase. However, in the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the Company's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price. When the Company's continuing involvement takes the form of a cash-settled option or similar provision on the transferred asset, the extent of the Company's continuing involvement is measured in the same way as that which results from non-cash settled options.

### *Modification of contractual cash flows*

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows discounted at the original effective interest method (or credit-adjusted effective interest method for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets) and recognizes a modification gain or loss in the parent company statement of income.

When the modification of a financial asset results in the derecognition of the existing financial asset and the subsequent recognition of the modified financial asset, the modified asset is considered a 'new' financial asset. Accordingly, the date of the modification shall be treated as the date of initial recognition of that financial asset when applying the impairment requirements to the modified financial asset.



#### *Financial liabilities*

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability or a part of it are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the parent company statement of income.

#### Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognizes ECL for the following financial assets that are not measured at FVTPL:

- debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI;
- loan commitments; and
- financial guarantee contracts.

ECLs are measured in a way that reflects the following:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the balance sheet date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Financial assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition:

#### *Stage 1: 12-month ECL*

For credit exposures where there have not been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired upon origination, the portion of lifetime ECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12-months after the balance sheet date are recognized.

#### *Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired*

For credit exposures where there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition on an individual or collective basis but are not credit-impaired, lifetime ECLs representing the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset are recognized.

#### *Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired*

Financial assets are credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of those financial assets have occurred. For these credit exposures, lifetime ECLs are recognized and interest revenue is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default
- the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.



The Company considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade', or when the exposure is less than 30 days past due.

*Determining the stage for impairment*

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the balance sheet date and the date of initial recognition. The Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analysis.

The simplified approach, where changes in credit risk are not tracked and loss allowances are measured at amounts equal to lifetime ECL, is applied to 'Trade receivables'. The Company has established a provision matrix for customer segments that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the parent company balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements whereby the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the parent company balance sheet.

Classification of Financial Instruments between Liability and Equity

A financial instrument is classified as liability if it provides for a contractual obligation to:

- deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Company; or
- satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

If the Company does not have an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle its contractual obligation, the obligation meets the definition of a financial liability.

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Interest, dividends, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability, are reported as income or expense. Distributions to holders of financial instruments classified as equity are charged directly to equity net of any related income tax benefits.

The components of issued financial instruments that contain both liability and equity elements are accounted for separately, with the equity component being assigned the residual amount after deducting from the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined as the fair value of the liability component on the date of issue.

Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity.



An associate is an entity in which the Company has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decision of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost, less impairment in value, in the parent company financial statements.

The Company recognizes income from the investments only to the extent that the Company receives distributions or establishes a right to receive distributions from accumulated profits of the subsidiaries and associates arising after the date of acquisition. Distributions received in excess of such profits are regarded as a recovery of investment and are recognized as a reduction of the cost of the investment.

#### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value, if any. The initial cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties, if any, nonrefundable taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of such property and equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the parent company statement of income as incurred.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets as follows:

Category	Number of years
Transportation equipment	5
Office equipment	3
Communication equipment	3
Leasehold improvements	10

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease terms and the lives of the improvements.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the parent company statement of income in the year the asset is derecognized.

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end to ensure that the periods, residual values and method of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefit from the items of property and equipment.

When each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the accounts until these are no longer in use. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, both the cost and related accumulated depreciation and amortization and any allowance for impairment losses, if any, are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to current operations.



### Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is fair value as at the date of the acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the parent company statement of income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

#### *Computer software license*

Computer software license is initially recognized at cost. Following initial recognition, the computer software license cost is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment in value, if any.

The computer software license is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful economic life of three to five years and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization commences when the computer software license is available for use. The amortization period and the amortization method for the license are reviewed at each financial year end. Changes in the estimated useful life is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treating them as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense is recognized in the parent company statement of income in the expense category consistent with the function of the computer software license.

#### *Project Development Costs*

Project development costs include power plant projects in the development phase which meet the “identifiability” requirement under PAS 38, *Intangible Assets*, as they are separable and susceptible to individual sale and are carried at acquisition cost. These assets are transferred to “Property and equipment” when construction of each power plant commences. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

### Research and Development Expenditure

The Company’s policy is to record research expenses in the parent company statement of income in the period when they are incurred.

Development costs are recognized as an intangible asset on the parent company balance sheet if the Company can identify them separately and show the technical viability of the asset, its intention and capacity to use or sell it, and how it will generate probable future economic benefits.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

### Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

*Prepayment and other current assets, project development costs, property and equipment, and other noncurrent assets*

Except for the project development costs, which are tested for impairment annually, the Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or cash-generating unit’s fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the



time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the parent company statement of income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the parent company statement of income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

#### *Investments and advances*

The Company performs impairment review on its investments and advances whenever an impairment indicator exists. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the investees. Estimating the value in use requires the Company to make an estimate of the future cash flows of the investees and to use a suitable discount rate to calculate the present value of those future cash flows. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the parent company statement of income.

#### Capital Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued. When the Company issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued. Capital stock includes common stock and preferred stock.

When the shares are sold at premium, the difference between the proceeds and the par value is credited to the "Additional paid-in capital" account. When shares are issued for a consideration other than cash, the proceeds are measured by the fair value of the consideration received. In case the shares are issued to extinguish or settle the liability of the Company, the shares shall be measured either at the fair value of the shares issued or fair value of the liability settled, whichever is more reliably determinable.

Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance, such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, printing costs and taxes are debited to the "Additional paid-in capital" account. If additional paid-in capital is not sufficient, the excess is charged against an equity reserve account.

#### Retained Earnings

The amount included in retained earnings includes accumulated earnings of the Company and reduced by dividends on capital stock. Dividends on capital stock are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the BOD. Dividends for the year that are approved after the financial balance sheet date are dealt with as an event after the financial balance sheet date. Retained earnings may also include effect of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the transition provisions of new and amended standards.

#### Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or an agent.





The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

*Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

*Technical, management and service fees*

Technical, management and service fees are recognized when the related services are rendered.

*Interest income*

Interest is recognized as it accrues taking into account the effective interest method.

Expenses

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows or decrease of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. Expenses are recognized when incurred.

Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

*Company as a lessee*

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

*Right-of-use assets*

The Company's policy to classify right-of-use assets as part of property and equipment. The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets only pertain to office spaces and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term of 16 years and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

*Lease liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if



there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

#### *Short-term leases*

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of conference rooms (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### Pension benefits

The Company has defined benefit pension plans which require contributions to be made to separately administered funds. The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in the parent company statement of income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to parent company statement of income in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Company, nor can they be paid directly to the Company. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.



The Company's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

#### Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. To the extent that funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization on that asset shall be determined as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings. To the extent that funds are borrowed generally, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization shall be determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate shall be the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period shall not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

#### Taxes

##### *Current income tax*

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in the parent company statement of comprehensive income and not in the parent company statement of income.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

##### *Deferred income tax*

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO) and excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT), to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward benefits of unused NOLCO and excess MCIT can be utilized in the future, except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the account profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred income tax asset to be recovered, except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.



Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is also recognized in other comprehensive income and not in the parent company statement of income.

#### Value-added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, if applicable.

When VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable in the parent company balance sheet. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the parent company balance sheet to the extent of the recoverable amount.

#### Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the parent company statement of income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a borrowing cost.

#### Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the parent company financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed in the parent company financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

#### Events After the Reporting Period

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Company's financial position at balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the parent company financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed when material.

#### Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing net income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year, after retroactive adjustments for any stock dividends declared and stock rights exercised during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of common shares that would be issued for outstanding common stock equivalents. The Company does not have dilutive common stock equivalents.

#### Operating Segments

For management purposes, the Company is the parent of the Aboitiz Power Corporation Group that is organized into two major operating segments (power generation and power distribution) according to the nature of the services provided, with each segment representing a significant business segment. The Group's identified operating segments are consistent with the segments reported to the BOD which is the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).



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### 3. Significant Accounting Judgment, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Company's parent company financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Parent Company financial statements and related notes. The judgment, estimates and assumptions used in the parent company financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the Company's parent company financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates. Judgments, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The following items are those matters which the Company assess to have significant risk arising from judgement and estimation uncertainty:

#### Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made judgments, apart from those involving estimations which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the parent company financial statements.

#### *Identifying performance obligations*

The Company identifies performance obligations by considering whether the promised goods or services in the contract are distinct goods or services. A good or service is distinct when the customer can benefit from the good or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and the Company's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from the other promises in the contract.

The Company assesses performance obligations as a series of distinct goods and services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer if i) each distinct good or services in the series are transferred over time and ii) the same method of progress will be used (i.e., units of delivery) to measure the entity's progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation.

#### *Revenue recognition*

The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies an identified performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. A good or service is considered to be transferred when the customer obtains control. The Company determines, at contract inception, whether it will transfer control of a promised good or service over time. If the Company does not satisfy a performance obligation over time, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.

The Company will continue to recognize revenue from rendering of services over time, since customers simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Company provides the services.

#### *Identifying methods for measuring progress of revenue recognized over time*

The Company determines the appropriate method of measuring progress which is either through the use of input or output methods. Input method recognizes revenue on the basis of the entity's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation while output method recognizes revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date.

#### Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.



*Measurement of expected credit losses*

ECLs are derived from unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of expected loss. Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the balance sheet date are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of the financial asset discounted by the effective interest rate. The cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive.

The Company leverages existing risk management indicators (e.g., internal credit risk classification and restructuring triggers), credit risk rating changes and reasonable and supportable information which allows the Company to identify whether the credit risk of financial assets has significantly increased.

No allowance for expected credit losses was recognized in 2024 and 2023. Trade and other receivables amounted to ₱410.2 million and ₱495.9 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 5).

*Inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques*

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Exposure at Default (EAD), defined as follows:

- *PD*

The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months, or over the remaining life of the obligation. PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between rating classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures. The 12-months and lifetime PD represent the expected point-in-time probability of a default over the next 12 months and remaining lifetime of the financial instrument, respectively, based on conditions existing at the balance sheet date and future economic conditions that affect credit risk.

- *LGD*

Loss Given Default represents the Company's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure, taking into account the mitigating effect of collateral, its expected value when realized and the time value of money. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type of seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of EAD.

- *EAD*

EAD is based on the amounts the Company expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD, and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e., the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the balance sheet date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.



The lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12-month PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis. The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by counterparty.

The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. LGDs are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different borrowers. These LGD's are influenced by collection strategies.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation such as how the maturity profile of the PDs change are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis.

#### *Simplified approach for trade receivables*

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the industrial segment, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every balance sheet date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

#### *Incorporation of forward-looking information*

The Company incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL.

The Company has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses of each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

Predicted relationship between the key indicators and default and loss rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing historical data over the past 5 years. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

The Company has not identified any uncertain event that it has assessed to be relevant to the risk of default occurring but where it is not able to estimate the impact on ECL due to lack of reasonable and supportable information.

#### *Estimating allowance for impairment of losses on investment in and advances to subsidiaries and associates*

Investments in and advances to subsidiaries and associates are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. No impairment loss recognized in 2024 and 2023. The aggregate carrying amount of the investments in and advances to subsidiaries and associates amounted to ₱109.44 billion and ₱107.97 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 6).



*Estimating impairment of project development costs*

Impairment is determined for development costs by assessing the recoverable amount of each project. Where the recoverable amount of the project is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized.

When calculating recoverable amount, the future cash flow is discounted by a discount factor that takes into consideration risk free interest and the risk associated with the specific project.

The Company has written off project development costs amounting to ₱248.49 million, ₱185.81 million and ₱238.02 million in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The carrying amount of the Company's project development costs amounted to ₱403.01 million and ₱1.04 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 9).

*Estimating useful lives of property and equipment*

The Company estimates the useful lives of property and equipment based on the period over which assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. In addition, the estimation of the useful lives of property and equipment is based on collective assessment of internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in the factors and circumstances mentioned above. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the net book values of property and equipment amounted to ₱1.11 billion and ₱358.44 million, respectively (see Note 7).

*Assessing impairment of nonfinancial assets*

The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for nonfinancial assets at each balance sheet date. These nonfinancial assets (property and equipment, input VAT and noncurrent assets) are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Determining the recoverable amount of the assets, which require the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets, requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect its financial statements. Future events could cause the Company to conclude that these assets are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the financial condition and results of operations.

As of December 31, 2024, the carrying values of property and equipment, prepayment and other current assets and noncurrent assets amounted to ₱1.11 billion, nil, and ₱1.68 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2023, the carrying values of property and equipment, prepayment and other current assets and noncurrent assets amounted to ₱358.44 million, ₱2.52 million, and ₱1.21 billion, respectively (see Notes 7 and 8).

*Estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure its lease liability. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, lease liability amounted to ₱925.4 million and ₱51.5 million, respectively (see Note 19).

*Pension benefits*

The cost of defined benefit pension plans, as well as the present value of the pension obligation, are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension





increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the specific country.

Further details about the assumptions used are provided in Note 14.

Net benefit expense amounted to ₱126.5 million in 2024, ₱128.6 million in 2023 and ₱294.2 million in 2022. Net pension liability amounted to ₱216.7 million in 2024 and ₱398.2 million in 2023 (see Note 14).

*Recognition of deferred income tax assets*

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at each balance sheet date and reduces deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. Deferred income tax asset amounted to ₱247.4 million and ₱14.3 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 15).

No deferred income tax assets were recognized for deductible temporary difference and carryforward benefit from unused NOLCO and excess MCIT as disclosed in Note 15.

*Legal contingencies*

The estimate of probable costs for the resolution of possible claims has been developed in consultation with outside counsels handling the Company's defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. No provision for probable losses arising from legal contingencies was recognized in the Company's parent company financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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#### 4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2024	2023
Cash on hand and in banks	₱21,442,276	₱366,645,624
Short-term deposits	9,957,274,704	1,824,370,000
	₱9,978,716,980	₱2,191,015,624

Cash in banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company and earn interest at the respective short-term deposits rates.

Interest income earned from cash in banks and short-term deposits amounted to ₱137.73 million, ₱121.5 million and ₱153.5 million in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.



## 5. Trade and Other Receivables

	2024	2023
Trade receivables		
Related parties (Note 16)	<b>₱159,362,664</b>	₱18,296,142
Others	<b>190,849,319</b>	255,237,691
Dividends (Note 16)	<b>2,099,702</b>	194,734,442
Interest	<b>54,805,606</b>	10,911,581
Others	<b>3,116,941</b>	16,738,007
	<b>₱410,234,232</b>	₱495,917,863

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days' term.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer to Note 16.

## 6. Investments and Advances

The details of the Company's investments and advances follow:

	2024	2023
Investments in Subsidiaries		
Therma Power, Inc. (TPI)	<b>₱30,116,058,873</b>	₱30,116,058,873
Aboitiz Renewables, Inc. (ARI)	<b>25,172,988,814</b>	25,172,988,814
SPI Power Incorporated (SPI) (formerly STEAG State Power Inc.)	<b>7,178,184,736</b>	6,545,299,736
Therma Visayas, Inc. (TVI)	<b>7,118,681,570</b>	7,118,681,570
Lima Enerzone Corporation (LEZ)	<b>1,329,696,667</b>	1,329,696,667
Therma South, Inc. (Therma South)	<b>877,892,679</b>	877,892,679
Therma Mobile, Inc. (Therma Mobile)	<b>742,400,000</b>	742,400,000
Davao Light & Power Co., Inc. (DLPC)	<b>738,845,011</b>	738,845,011
Visayan Electric Co., Inc. (VECO)	<b>665,438,202</b>	665,438,202
Mactan Enerzone Corporation (MEZC)	<b>609,532,287</b>	609,532,287
1882 Ventures Incorporated (1882EV)	<b>478,500,000</b>	75,000,000
Balamban Enerzone Corporation (BEZC)	<b>444,869,161</b>	444,869,161
Potentia Insurance PTE. LTD. (PIPL)	<b>315,040,000</b>	—
Subic Enerzone Corporation (SEZC)	<b>227,000,000</b>	227,000,000
Cotabato Light & Power Co. (CLPC)	<b>214,051,330</b>	214,051,330
Hedcor Sabangan, Inc. (Hedcor Sabangan)	<b>187,643,142</b>	187,643,142
AboitizPower International Pte. Ltd. (AP Int)	<b>171,404,666</b>	171,404,666
Retensol, Inc. (RI)	<b>135,116,116</b>	135,116,116
Aboitiz Power Distributed Renewables, Inc. (APX2)	<b>131,000,000</b>	—
Malvar Enerzone Corporation (MVEZ)	<b>110,500,000</b>	110,500,000
East Asia Utilities Corporation (EAUC)	<b>100,914,275</b>	100,914,275
AP Renewable Energy Corporation (APREC)	<b>27,382,759</b>	27,382,759
Tarlac Enerzone Corporation (TEZ)	<b>25,000,000</b>	—
Adventpower, Inc. (API) (formerly Aboitiz Energy Solutions, Inc.)	<b>21,000,000</b>	21,000,000
Cebu Private Power Corporation (CPPC)	<b>17,806,608</b>	17,806,608
Prism Energy, Inc. (PEI)	<b>12,648,600</b>	12,648,600
Power Plus Innovation Inc. (PPI)	<b>1,000,000</b>	—

(Forward)



	2024	2023
AdventEnergy, Inc. (AI)	<b>₱812,500</b>	₱812,500
Peninsula Energy Corporation (PENEC)	<b>150,000</b>	150,000
Heritage Light and Power Corporation (HLPC)	<b>150,000</b>	—
Orient Light and Power Corporation (OLPC)	<b>150,000</b>	—
Cell Power Energy Corporation (formerly Olongapo Energy Corporation) (CPEC)	<b>5,000</b>	5,000
	<b>77,171,862,996</b>	75,663,137,996
Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures		
AA Thermal, Inc.	<b>31,822,827,705</b>	31,822,827,705
Hijos de F. Escaño, Inc. (Hijos)	<b>873,491,034</b>	873,491,034
Pampanga Energy Ventures, Inc. (PEVI)	<b>209,465,106</b>	209,465,106
San Fernando Electric Light & Power Co., Inc. (SFELAPCO)	<b>180,863,801</b>	180,863,801
AEV Aviation, Inc. (AAI)	<b>123,098,200</b>	130,038,200
Western Mindanao Power Corporation (WMPC)	<b>79,099,377</b>	79,099,377
Southern Philippines Power Corporation (SPPC)	<b>45,776,067</b>	45,776,067
Mazzaraty Energy Corporation (MEC)	<b>2,243,418</b>	2,243,418
	<b>33,336,864,708</b>	33,343,804,708
Less allowance for impairment loss	<b>1,071,358,480</b>	1,071,358,480
	<b>109,437,369,224</b>	107,935,584,224
Advances	—	31,367,121
	<b>₱109,437,369,224</b>	₱107,966,951,345

#### *Investment in SPI*

On September 15, 2022, STEAG GmbH entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with the Company for the purchase by the Company of an additional 35.4% stake in SPI. The total purchase price for the shares is US\$ 36.1 million (₱2.1 billion), plus locked box interest at a simple rate of 4% per annum (on the basis of a 365-day year) from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022.

In June 2023, all of the closing condition have been met allowing the Company to complete the acquisition of the 35.4% ownership interest in SPI from STEAG GmbH. As a result of the acquisition, SPI became a subsidiary of the Company at 69.4% ownership interest.

In May 2024, the Company purchased the remaining 15.6% interest of STEAG GmbH for US\$11.0 million (₱632.9 million), which resulted the Company to own 85% equity interest.

#### *Investment in 1882EV*

The Company made capital contributions to 1882EV amounting to ₱403.5 million and ₱75.0 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

#### *Investment in PIPL*

In 2024, the Company made capital contributions to PIPL amounting to ₱315.0 million.

#### *Investment in APX2*

In 2024, the Company made capital contributions to APX2 amounting to ₱131.0 million.

#### *Investment in TEZ*

In 2024, the Company made capital contributions to TEZ amounting to ₱25.0 million.

#### *Investment in PPI*

In 2024, the Company made capital contributions to PPI amounting to ₱1.0 million.



*Investment in HLPC*

In 2024, the Company made capital contributions to HLPC amounting to ₱0.2 million.

*Investment in OLPC*

In 2024, the Company made capital contributions to OLPC amounting to ₱0.2 million.

*Investment in AAI*

AAI redeemed shares attributable to the Company at 6,940 Redeemable Preferred Shares (RPS) at ₱1,000 per share for ₱6.9 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

*Investment in Hedcor Bukidnon*

Hedcor Bukidnon redeemed shares attributable to the Company at 1.9 billion RPS at ₱1 per share for ₱1.9 billion and 1.1 billion RPS at ₱1 per share for ₱1.1 billion in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

*Investment in Hedcor Sabangan*

Hedcor Sabangan redeemed shares attributable to the Company at 340.0 million RPS at ₱1 per share for ₱340.0 million and 1.2 billion RPS at ₱1 per share for ₱1.2 billion in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

*Investment in HTI*

HTI redeemed shares attributable to the Company at 95.0 million RPS at ₱1 per share for ₱95.0 million and 0.6 million RPS at ₱1 per share for ₱0.6 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

*Investment in HI*

In 2023, the Company sold 1.2 billion RPS of HI at ₱1 per share amounting to ₱1.2 billion to ARI.

*Investment in PENEK*

In 2023, the Company made capital contributions to PENEK amounting to ₱0.2 million.

Advances

These advances include advances to subsidiaries that will be applied against future subscriptions of the Company to the shares of stock of the subsidiaries.

In 2023, the Company received full settlement from TPI amounting to ₱5.2 billion.

In 2023, the Company granted APX2 interest-bearing advances amounting to ₱31.0 million. In 2024, the Company converted the advances to APX2 to equity in the form of redeemable preferred shares amounting to ₱31.0 million.

The Company's subsidiaries, all incorporated in the Philippines except for AP Int and PIPL which were incorporated in Singapore, and the corresponding percentage equity ownership are as follows:

Name of Company	Nature of Business	Percentage of Ownership	
		2024	2023
TPI	Holding company	100%	100%
ARI	Holding company	100%	100%
LEZ	Power distribution	100%	100%
DLPC	Power distribution	100%	100%
VECO	Power distribution	55%	55%
MEZC	Power distribution	100%	100%
BEZC	Power distribution	100%	100%
SEZC	Power distribution	65%	65%
CLPC	Power distribution	100%	100%
EAUC	Power generation	50%	50%

(Forward)



Name of Company	Nature of Business	Percentage of Ownership	
		2024	2023
MVEZ*	Power distribution	100%	100%
AP Int	Holding company	100%	100%
AESI	Retail electricity	100%	100%
PEI	Retail electricity	60%	60%
AI	Retail electricity	100%	100%
CPEC*	Power generation	100%	100%
PENEC*	Service	100%	100%
HLPC*	Service	100%	—%
OLPC*	Service	100%	—%
PPI*	Service	100%	—%
APX2	Power generation	100%	—%
TEZ*	Power distribution	100%	—%
SPI	Power generation	85%	69.40%
1882EV	Holding company	100%	—%
PIPL	Insurance company	100%	—%

\* No commercial operations as of December 31, 2024 and 2023

The percentage of the Company's ownership in associates and joint ventures is as follows:

Name of Company	Nature of Business	Percentage of Ownership	
		2024	2023
AA Thermal, Inc.	Holding company	49%	49%
AAI	Service	49%	49%
Hijos	Holding company	47%	47%
MEC	Power distribution	45%	45%
PEVI*	Holding company	43%	43%
SFELAPCO*	Power distribution	20%	20%
SPPC	Power generation	20%	20%
WMPC	Power generation	20%	20%

\*PEVI has direct ownership in SFELAPCO of 54.83% while the Company's direct ownership in SFELAPCO is 20.29% resulting to the Company's effective ownership in SFELAPCO of 43.78%.

## 7. Property and Equipment

### December 31, 2024

	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Communication Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Right-of-use asset - Office Space	Total
<b>Cost:</b>						
Balances at beginning of year	₱313,052,380	₱111,409,470	₱816,915	₱103,219,810	₱136,778,381	₱665,276,956
Additions	64,140,040	14,219,669	—	—	873,681,144	952,040,853
Disposals	(26,449,583)	(1,972,724)	—	(103,219,810)	—	(131,642,117)
Balances at end of year	350,742,837	123,656,415	816,915	—	1,010,459,525	1,485,675,692
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization:</b>						
Balances at beginning of year	112,235,042	75,110,938	816,915	39,028,300	79,648,246	306,839,441
Depreciation and amortization	56,947,334	18,604,822	—	8,013,432	46,193,884	129,759,472
Disposals	(12,191,747)	(1,335,099)	—	(47,041,732)	—	(60,568,578)
Balances at end of year	156,990,629	92,380,661	816,915	—	125,842,130	376,030,335
<b>Net Book Values</b>	<b>₱193,752,208</b>	<b>₱31,275,754</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱884,617,395</b>	<b>₱1,109,645,357</b>



December 31, 2023

	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Communication Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Right-of-use asset - Office Space	Total
Cost:						
Balances at beginning of year	₱178,498,567	₱87,549,574	₱816,915	₱40,811,095	₱66,453,069	₱374,129,220
Additions	141,091,238	23,911,277	—	62,408,715	70,325,312	297,736,542
Disposals	(6,537,425)	(51,381)	—	—	—	(6,588,806)
Balances at end of year	313,052,380	111,409,470	816,915	103,219,810	136,778,381	665,276,956
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization:						
Balances at beginning of year	75,753,988	61,136,687	806,097	32,553,984	61,251,426	231,502,182
Depreciation and amortization	37,821,128	13,995,241	10,818	6,474,316	18,396,820	76,698,323
Disposals	(1,340,074)	(20,990)	—	—	—	(1,361,064)
Balances at end of year	112,235,042	75,110,938	816,915	39,028,300	79,648,246	306,839,441
Net Book Values	₱200,817,338	₱36,298,532	₱—	₱64,191,510	₱57,130,135	₱358,437,515

The Company recognized gain/loss on disposal of property and equipment amounting to ₱57.2 million loss in 2024 and ₱5.2 million gain in 2023. There are no restrictions on the title and no property and equipment are pledged as security for liabilities.

**8. Other Noncurrent Assets**

	2024	2023
Prepaid tax	₱1,261,028,042	₱1,117,193,898
Computer software licenses	401,618,591	76,360,274
Recoverable deposits	19,734,281	13,402,741
	₱1,682,380,914	₱1,206,956,913

The rollforward analysis of computer software licenses is presented below:

	2024	2023
Cost:		
Balances at beginning of year	₱116,380,271	₱49,449,920
Additions	135,617,199	6,360,822
Reclassification (see Note 9)	236,546,699	60,569,529
Balances at end of year	488,544,169	116,380,271
Accumulated amortization:		
Balances at beginning of year	40,019,997	23,326,696
Amortization for the year	46,905,581	16,693,301
Balances at end of year	86,925,578	40,019,997
Net book values	₱401,618,591	₱76,360,274



## 9. Project Development Costs

	2024	2023
Balances at beginning of year	₱1,038,504,045	₱809,434,961
Additions	233,742,924	475,449,823
Write-offs	(248,494,617)	(185,811,210)
Disposal	(384,194,583)	—
Reclassification (see Note 8)	(236,546,699)	(60,569,529)
Balances at end of year	₱403,011,070	₱1,038,504,045

Project development costs consist of rights, titles and interests for various power plant development projects.

## 10. Trade and other payables

	2024	2023
Trade payables	₱125,348,609	₱95,980,499
Accrued interest (see Note 11)	494,988,309	304,657,609
Accrued taxes and fees	97,367,529	129,047,774
Nontrade payables	100,068,798	455,621,552
Output VAT	55,808,851	64,929,399
Others	2,746,197	3,211,050
	₱876,328,293	₱1,053,447,883

Trade payables are noninterest-bearing and generally on 30-day term. Accrued taxes and fees represent taxes withheld on compensation, benefits, interests and other fees. Nontrade payables refer to amounts owed by the Company to parties other than its suppliers, which includes accrued personnel costs and dividends payable, and are normally settled throughout the year.

## 11. Long-term Debts

	Interest Rate	2024	2023
Financial and non-financial institutions - unsecured			
2017 10-year retail bonds	5.34%	₱3,000,000,000	₱3,000,000,000
2018 10-year retail bonds	8.51%	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000
2019 7-year retail bonds	5.28%	7,250,000,000	7,250,000,000
2019 7-year long-term loan	4.33%	4,750,000,000	4,800,000,000
2020 5-year retail bonds	3.94%	550,000,000	550,000,000
2021 5-year retail bonds	3.82%	8,000,000,000	8,000,000,000
2021 7-year long-term loan	4.00%	6,000,000,000	6,000,000,000
2021 4-year retail bonds	4.00%	4,800,000,000	4,800,000,000
2021 7-year retail bonds	5.03%	7,200,000,000	7,200,000,000
2022 5-year retail bonds	5.31%	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
2022 7-year retail bonds	5.74%	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
		54,050,000,000	54,100,000,000
Less deferred financing costs		259,619,570	360,842,496
		53,790,380,430	53,739,157,504
Less current portion - net of deferred financing costs		5,379,597,149	45,231,308
Noncurrent portion		₱48,410,783,281	₱53,693,926,196



Retail Bonds - ₱10.0 billion

In March 2022, the Company issued ₱3.0 billion 5-year bond due 2027 and ₱7.0 billion 7-year bond due 2029 at an annual fixed rate equivalent to 5.31% and 5.74%, respectively.

Retail Bonds - ₱12.0 billion

In December 2021, the Company issued a total of ₱12.0 billion bonds, broken down into a ₱4.8 billion 4-year bond due 2025 at a fixed rate equivalent to 4% p.a. and a ₱7.2 billion 7-year bond due 2028 at a fixed rate equivalent to 5.03% p.a. The bonds have been rated PRS Aaa by PhilRatings.

Long-term Loan - ₱6.0 billion

In July 2021, the Company availed ₱6.0 billion 7-year fixed-rate notes from the BDO Unibank, Inc. due 2028 at an annual fixed rate equivalent to 4%.

Retail Bonds - ₱8.0 billion

In March 2021, the Company issued another ₱8.0 billion 5-year bond due 2026 at an annual fixed rate equivalent to 3.82% as part of the first tranche of its ₱30.0 billion debt securities program. The bonds have been rated PRS Aaa by PhilRatings.

Retail Bonds - ₱9.6 billion

In July 2020, the Company issued the fourth and last tranche of its ₱30.0 billion debt securities program, equivalent to ₱9.6 billion in July (the "Series E and F Bonds"). The Fixed Rate "Series E and F Bonds" has an interest rate of 3.125% and 3.935% per annum maturing in 2022 and 2025, respectively. The bonds have been rated PRS Aaa by PhilRatings.

In July 2022, the Company fully paid the 2-year bond availed in 2020 amounting to ₱9.00 billion.

Long-term Loan - ₱5.0 billion

In November 2019, the Company obtain a ₱5.0 billion 7-year long term loan from the BDO Unibank, Inc. at a fixed rate of 5.28% p.a.

In 2020, the Company amend the "Mode of Payment" for the Principal from bullet payment to partial payments equal to 1 percent (%) of total principal amount payable annually starting November 2020 and the remaining 94 percent (%) upon maturity.

On July 13, 2021, the Company reached a rate reduction agreement to amend the interest rates of the loan from fixed rate loan of 5.28% to the sum of a benchmark rate and a spread of 0.90%, divided by an applicable factor and 4.125% per annum, whichever is higher.

The Company is in compliance with the debt covenants as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Retail Bonds - ₱7.3 billion

In October 2019, the Company issued ₱7.3 billion 7-year bond due 2026 at a fixed rate of 5.28% p.a. The bonds have been rated PRS Aaa by PhilRatings.

Retail Bonds - ₱10.2 billion

In October 2018, the Company issued a total of ₱10.2 billion bonds, broken down into a ₱7.7 billion 5.25-year bond due 2024 at a fixed rate equivalent to 7.51% p.a. and a ₱2.5 billion 10-year bond due 2028 at a fixed rate equivalent to 8.51% p.a. The bonds have been rated PRS Aaa by PhilRatings.

In October 2022, the Company prepaid the 5.25-year bond amounting to ₱7.7 billion. The recognized loss on extinguishment due to this prepayment amounted to ₱45.0 million. It was included as part of the "Interest expense and other financing costs" in the 2022 parent company statement of income.





#### Retail Bonds - ₱3.0 billion

In July 2017, the Company issued ₱3.0 billion 10-year bond due 2027 at an annual fixed rate of 5.34% p.a. The bonds have been rated PRS Aaa by PhilRatings.

Under the bond trust agreements, the Company shall not permit its debt-to-equity ratio to exceed 3:1 calculated based on the year-end debt and consolidated equity. The Company is in compliance with the debt covenants as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Total interest expense recognized amounted to ₱3.1 billion, ₱2.6 billion and ₱3.2 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 17).

## 12. Equity and Earnings per Common Share

### a. Paid-in Capital

	2024	2023
Capital Stock:		
Authorized - ₱1 par value:		
Common shares - 16,000,000,000 shares		
Preferred shares - 1,000,000,000 shares		
Issued:		
Common shares - 7,358,604,307 shares	<b>₱7,358,604,307</b>	₱7,358,604,307
Additional Paid-in Capital	<b>12,588,894,332</b>	12,588,894,332
	<b>₱19,947,498,639</b>	₱19,947,498,639

On May 25, 2007, the Company listed with the Philippine Stocks Exchange its 7,187,664,000 common shares with a par value of ₱1.00 to cover the initial public offering (IPO) of 1,787,664,000 common shares at an issue price of ₱5.80 per share. On March 17, 2008, the Company listed an additional 170,940,307 common shares, which it issued pursuant to a share swap agreement at the IPO price of ₱5.80 per share. The total proceeds from the issuance of new shares amounted to ₱10.37 billion. The Company incurred transaction costs incidental to the initial public offering amounting to ₱412.4 million, which is charged against "Additional paid-in capital" in the parent company balance sheet.

As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company has 582, 578 and 594 shareholders, respectively.

Preferred shares are non-voting, non-participating, non-convertible, redeemable, cumulative, and may be issued from time to time by the BOD in one or more series. The BOD is authorized to issue from time to time before issuance thereof, the number of shares in each series, and all the designations, relative rights, preferences, privileges and limitations of the shares of each series. Preferred shares redeemed by the Company may be reissued. Holders thereof are entitled to receive dividends payable out of the unrestricted retained earnings of the Company at a rate based on the offer price that is either fixed or floating from the date of the issuance to final redemption. In either case, the rate of dividend, whether fixed or floating, shall be referenced, or be a discount or premium, to market-determined benchmark as the BOD may determine at the time of issuance with due notice to the SEC.

In the event of any liquidation or dissolution or winding up of the Company, the holders of the preferred stock shall be entitled to be paid in full the offer price of their shares before any payment in liquidation is made upon the common stock.

There are no preferred shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.



b. Retained Earnings

On November 22, 2023, the BOD also approved the reversal of ₱8.2 billion retained earnings appropriation set up in 2019 for the equity requirement of the 300MW Cebu Coal plant.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 total appropriated retained earnings amounted to ₱11.9 billion which was approved by the BOD for appropriation for project development and construction of power plants on March 7, 2019.

On March 4, 2022, the BOD approved the declaration of regular cash dividends of ₱1.45 per share (₱10.67 billion) will be paid to all stockholders of record as of March 18, 2022. The cash dividends are payable on March 30, 2022.

On March 3, 2023, the BOD approved the declaration of regular cash dividends of ₱1.87 per share (₱13.76 billion) will be paid to all stockholders of record as of March 17, 2023. The cash dividends are payable on March 30, 2023.

On March 5, 2024, the BOD approved the declaration of regular cash dividends of ₱2.30 per share (₱16.57 billion) will be paid to all stockholders of record as of March 19, 2024. The cash dividends are payable on March 26, 2024.

On March 6, 2025, the BOD approved the declaration of regular cash dividends of ₱2.35 per share (₱16.95 billion) will be paid to all stockholders of record as of March 21, 2025. The cash dividends are payable on March 28, 2025.

c. Earnings per Common Share

Earnings per common share amounts were computed as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
a. Net income	<b>₱19,581,416,432</b>	₱11,247,471,786	₱1,143,992,498
b. Weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding	<b>7,205,854,307</b>	7,318,142,937	7,358,604,307
Earnings per common share (a/b)	<b>₱2.72</b>	₱1.54	₱0.16

d. Treasury Shares

The Company purchased a total of 152,750,000 shares of its own common shares for ₱4.89 billion in 2023. The acquisition is pursuant to the authority approved by the Company's BOD on August 29, 2023.

13. Personnel Costs

	2024	2023	2022
Salaries and wages	<b>₱1,287,601,145</b>	₱1,448,755,637	₱931,561,511
Employee benefits	<b>337,137,428</b>	764,949,845	439,191,058
Retirement benefit costs (Note 14)	<b>126,503,833</b>	128,597,805	294,239,227
	<b>₱1,751,242,406</b>	₱2,342,303,287	₱1,664,991,796



#### 14. Retirement Costs

The Company has a funded, non-contributory, defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan") covering all regular and full-time employees and requiring contributions to be made to separately administered fund. This retirement benefit fund (the "Fund") is in the form of a trust being maintained and managed by AEV, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees (BOT) of the Plan. The BOT, whose members are also officers of AEV, is responsible for the investment of the Fund assets. Taking into account the Plan's objectives, benefit obligations and risk capacity, the BOT periodically defines the investment strategy in the form of a long-term target structure.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the parent company statements of income and the funded status and amounts recognized in the parent company balance sheets for the plan.

*Net benefit expense (recognized as part of personnel costs):*

	2024	2023	2022
Retirement expense to be recognized in the parent company statements of income:			
Current service cost	<b>₱102,131,951</b>	₱94,583,235	₱293,292,092
Net interest cost	<b>24,371,882</b>	34,014,570	947,135
	<b>₱126,503,833</b>	₱128,597,805	₱294,239,227

*Remeasurement effect to be recognized in other comprehensive income:*

	2024	2023	2022
Actuarial gains (loss) due to:			
Experience adjustments	<b>₱108,473,926</b>	₱109,429,373	(₱200,594,117)
Changes in financial assumptions	<b>(831,414)</b>	(95,764,302)	88,519,794
Actual return excluding amount included in net interest cost	<b>78,922,993</b>	(5,666,193)	(8,163,363)
	<b>₱186,565,505</b>	₱7,998,878	(₱120,237,686)

*Pension liability*

	2024	2023
Present value of obligation	<b>₱795,002,696</b>	₱916,165,009
Fair value of plan assets	<b>(578,264,031)</b>	(517,931,644)
	<b>₱216,738,665</b>	₱398,233,365

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	2024	2023
At January 1	<b>₱916,165,009</b>	₱794,010,759
Net benefit expense:		
Current service cost	<b>102,131,951</b>	94,583,235
Interest cost	<b>56,069,299</b>	61,727,552
	<b>158,201,250</b>	156,310,787
Benefits paid	<b>(127,238,230)</b>	(16,370,997)
Employee transfers	<b>(44,482,821)</b>	(4,120,469)

*(Forward)*



	2024	2023
Remeasurements in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial loss (gain) due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions	<b>₱831,414</b>	₱95,764,302
Experience adjustments	<b>(108,473,926)</b>	(109,429,373)
	<b>(107,642,512)</b>	(13,665,071)
At December 31	<b>₱795,002,696</b>	₱916,165,009

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2024	2023
At January 1	<b>₱517,931,644</b>	₱360,704,138
Actual contributions	<b>121,433,028</b>	147,999,656
Interest income included in net interest cost	<b>31,697,417</b>	27,712,982
Benefits paid	<b>(127,238,230)</b>	(8,698,470)
Transfers	<b>(44,482,821)</b>	(4,120,469)
Actual return excluding amount included in net interest cost	<b>78,922,993</b>	(5,666,193)
At December 31	<b>₱578,264,031</b>	₱517,931,644

Changes in pension liability recognized in the parent company balance sheets are as follows:

	2024	2023
At January 1	<b>₱398,233,365</b>	₱433,306,621
Actual contributions	<b>(121,433,028)</b>	(147,999,656)
Actuarial loss recognized for the year	<b>(186,565,505)</b>	(7,998,878)
Benefits paid from Company's operating fund	—	(7,672,527)
Retirement expense for the year	<b>126,503,833</b>	128,597,805
At December 31	<b>₱216,738,665</b>	₱398,233,365

The fair value of plan assets by each class at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2024	2023
Assets:		
Financial assets at FVOCI	<b>₱60,100,961</b>	₱157,746,557
Equity instruments - financial institution:		
Financial assets at amortized cost	<b>174,812,881</b>	424,504,875
Holding	<b>3,320</b>	4,700
Power	<b>52,739,610</b>	52,739,610
Financial institution	<b>20,558,716</b>	9,353,640
Others	<b>323,263,908</b>	53,321,409
	<b>631,479,396</b>	697,670,791
Liability:		
Financial liability	<b>(53,215,366)</b>	(179,739,147)
Fair value of plan assets	<b>₱578,264,030</b>	₱517,931,644

The plan assets have diverse investments and do not have any concentration risk.

The Company's retirement benefit fund for its employees has investments in the equity of the Company. The carrying value of these investments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to ₱55.8 million. The losses of Fund arising from such investments amounted to nil and ₱5.5 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.



The principal assumptions used as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 in determining net pension liability for the Company's Plan is shown below:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	6.11%	6.12%
Salary increase rate	7.00%	7.00%

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonable possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

	Increase (decrease) in basis points	Effect on defined benefit obligation	
		2024	2023
Discount rates	100	(P62,213,435)	(P58,048,346)
	(100)	71,408,526	66,657,808
Future salary increases	100	P74,291,561	P69,668,114
	(100)	(65,881,272)	(61,824,447)

The Company's defined benefit pension plan is funded by the Company.

The Company expected to contribute P81.8 million to the plan assets in 2025. The average duration years of the defined benefit obligation is 13 years as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The BOT reviews the performance of the plans on a regular basis. It assesses whether the retirement plans will achieve investment returns which, together with contributions, will be sufficient to pay retirement benefits as they fall due. The Company also reviews the solvency position of the different member companies on an annual basis and estimates, through the actuary, the expected contribution to the Plan in the subsequent year.

## 15. Income Tax

Details of provision for income tax are as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Current:			
Corporate income tax	P-	P9,818,440	P5,568,087
Final	23,766,505	21,861,238	18,071,393
	P23,766,505	P31,679,678	P23,639,480

No provision for current income tax was recognized in 2024. The provision for corporate income tax represents MCIT in 2023 and 2022.

Reconciliation between the statutory income tax rate and the Company's effective income tax rates follows:

	2024	2023	2022
At statutory rate of 25%	P4,901,295,734	P2,819,787,866	P291,907,995
Additions to (reductions in) income tax resulting from:			
Dividend income	(6,098,286,604)	(3,885,147,029)	(1,382,920,778)
(Forward)			



	2024	2023	2022
Movement on unrecognized deferred income tax asset on:			
NOLCO	<b>₱1,125,312,836</b>	₱938,219,233	₱986,108,819
Accrual of pension cost	<b>31,625,958</b>	32,149,451	73,559,807
Unamortized past service cost	<b>(30,349,262)</b>	(45,094,268)	(13,800,478)
MCIT	—	9,818,440	5,568,087
Nondeductible expenses:			
Write-off of project development cost	<b>62,123,654</b>	46,452,803	59,505,201
Interest expense	<b>6,886,620</b>	6,074,901	4,926,335
Others	<b>35,824,164</b>	117,931,547	5,344,773
Interest income already subjected to final tax at a lower rate	<b>(10,666,595)</b>	(8,513,266)	(6,560,281)
	<b>₱23,766,505</b>	₱31,679,678	₱23,639,480

The components of the Company's net deferred income tax asset (liability) are as follows:

	2024	2023
Deferred income tax assets on lease liabilities	<b>₱231,351,654</b>	₱12,870,171
Deferred income tax liability on ROU building	<b>(221,154,349)</b>	(14,282,534)
Deferred income tax asset on NOLCO	<b>16,073,883</b>	1,412,363
Deferred income tax liability on unrealized foreign exchange gains	<b>(26,271,188)</b>	—
	<b>₱—</b>	₱—

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has MCIT that can be claimed as deduction from regular income tax liability as follows:

Period of Recognition	Availment Period	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance
2021	2022-2024	₱8,573,595	₱—	₱8,573,595	₱—
2022	2023-2025	5,568,087	—	—	5,568,087
2023	2024-2026	9,818,440	—	—	9,818,440
		<b>₱23,960,122</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱8,573,595</b>	<b>₱15,386,527</b>

*Bayanihan to Recover as One Act (Bayanihan 2)*

On September 30, 2020, the BIR issued Revenue Regulations No. 25-2020 implementing Section 4 of Bayanihan 2 which states that the NOLCO incurred for taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over as a deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has NOLCO in 2024, 2023 and 2022, which are valid as deduction against the regular taxable income for the next three (3) consecutive taxable years, as follows:

Period of Recognition	Availment Period	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance
2022	2023-2025	₱3,884,025,155	₱—	₱—	₱3,884,025,155
2023	2024-2026	3,758,085,113	—	—	3,758,085,113
2024	2025-2027	4,559,897,426	—	—	4,559,897,426
		<b>₱12,202,007,694</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱12,202,007,694</b>



As of December 31, 2024, the Company has NOLCO in taxable years 2021 and 2020 which can be claimed as deduction against the regular taxable income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years pursuant to the Bayanihan 2, as follows:

Period of Recognition	Availment Period	Amount	Applied	Expired	Balance
2020	2021-2025	₱3,130,564,280	₱—	₱—	₱3,130,564,280
2021	2022-2026	3,139,176,172	—	—	3,139,176,172
		<b>₱6,269,740,452</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱6,269,740,452</b>

No deferred income tax assets have been recognized as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 on the following temporary differences as it is not probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow the benefit of the net deferred income tax assets to be utilized:

	2024	2023
NOLCO	<b>₱18,407,452,614</b>	₱13,906,201,268
Pension Liability	<b>216,738,665</b>	398,233,365
Unamortized past service cost	<b>248,377,748</b>	248,341,767
MCIT	<b>15,386,527</b>	23,960,122

## 16. Related Party Disclosures

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

The Company, in its normal course of business, has transactions with its related parties, which principally consist of the following:

- The Company has management agreements with each of the following subsidiaries: CLPC, DLPC, and ARI for which it is entitled to management fees.
- The Company renders various services to related parties such as technical and legal assistance for various projects, trainings and other services, for which it bills technical and service fees.
- Interest-bearing advances from the Company availed by APX2 and Hijos. The Company also availed interest-bearing advances from ARI.
- The Company obtained standby letters of credit (SBLC) and DSRA letter of credit and is acting as surety and guarantor for the benefit of certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in connection with certain loans and credit accommodations. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company provided SBLCs for AP Renewables, Inc. (APRI), Cebu Energy Development Corporation (CEDC), Luzon Hydro Corporation (LHC), SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet, Inc. (SNAP B), Therma South (TSI), Pagbilao Energy Corporation (PEC), Hedcor Inc. (HI), SPI, and TVI in the amount of ₱3.6 billion and ₱3.8 billion, respectively. The Company received guarantee fee from GNP Power Dinginin Ltd. Co (GNPD) amounting to ₱107.3 million and ₱75.9 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.



- e. AEV and ACO provides human resources, internal audit, legal, treasury and corporate finance services, among others, to the Company and shares with the member companies the business expertise of its highly qualified professionals. Transactions are priced based on agreed rates, and billed costs are always benchmarked to third party rates to ensure competitive pricing. Service Level Agreements are in place to ensure quality of service. This arrangement enables the Company to maximize efficiencies and realize cost synergies.
- f. Cash deposits and money market placements with Union Bank of the Philippines (UBP) and CitySavings Bank (CSB), associates of AEV. At prevailing rates, these fixed-rate investments earned interest income amounting to ₱51.6 million and ₱47.0 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively. Outstanding balances amounted ₱205.6 million and ₱1.3 billion as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.
- g. Rentals paid at current market rates to AEV and Cebu Praedia Development Corporation (CPDC) for the use of meeting rooms, parking lots and properties by the Company's officers and employees.
- h. Aviation service fees paid to AAI for the use of aircraft during travel of the Company's officers and employees.
- i. HI renders technical services to the Company for the technical expertise of its highly qualified professionals on the Company's project management.
- j. Consultancy service fees paid to Aboitiz Data Innovation PTE. Ltd (ADI) for services relating to data innovation initiatives.
- k. TMI incurred shared services relating to corporate support for the Company.
- l. The Company engaged in NDF contracts with ARI which were mirrored from a separate contract with banks, with the intention of ultimately hedging ARI's exposure.
- m. The Company incurs expenses for the research and development of projects which are subsequently reimbursed by the related party.
- n. The Company sold 1.2 billion RPS of HI at ₱1 per share amounting to ₱1.2 billion to ARI.





The parent company balance sheets and parent company statements of income include the following accounts resulting from the above transactions with related parties:

*Technical, Management and other Service Fees*

	Revenue			Receivable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
<i>Subsidiaries</i>							
DLPC	<b>₱434,812,733</b>	₱617,041,832	₱591,898,702	<b>₱—</b>	₱4,414,092	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
VECO	<b>228,147,742</b>	105,711,666	79,021,227	<b>127,840,000</b>	2,160,879	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
GMEC	<b>197,733,052</b>	226,607,080	49,555,740	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
AI	<b>165,826,951</b>	57,079,221	19,035,819	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
ARI	<b>107,820,151</b>	753,459,998	304,602,250	<b>26,545,084</b>	3,485,214	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
CLPC	<b>63,977,782</b>	61,288,604	51,391,144	—	856,584	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
APRI	<b>32,567,693</b>	28,372,027	32,887,635	—	3,284,840	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Therma Luzon, Inc. (TLI)	<b>18,753,880</b>	26,625,782	56,684,028	—	2,112	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
SEZC	<b>10,965,854</b>	10,571,167	7,902,123	—	492,947	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
TSI	<b>10,271,367</b>	13,672,287	13,113,107	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
LEZC	<b>8,160,730</b>	7,928,375	5,926,592	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
TVI	<b>7,826,200</b>	15,618,761	18,998,967	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment

*(Forward)*



	Revenue			Receivable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
Therma Marine, Inc. (TMI)	<b>₱5,816,727</b>	₱3,177,150	₱10,134,478	<b>₱—</b>	₱—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
HI	<b>5,245,191</b>	2,538,954	3,204,001	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
MEZC	<b>4,119,390</b>	3,964,187	2,963,296	—	6,208	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
BEZC	<b>4,119,390</b>	3,964,187	2,963,296	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
AESI	<b>3,364,666</b>	9,799,869	7,835,436	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
EAUC	<b>2,066,155</b>	2,409,828	1,993,558	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
TMO	<b>1,702,261</b>	2,073,337	2,721,680	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
San Carlos Sun Power, Inc. (SACASUN)	<b>1,199,871</b>	309,846	1,679,894	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
PEI	<b>1,138,703</b>	1,597,375	2,658,358	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Hedcor Bukidnon	<b>1,012,210</b>	4,349,066	10,487,813	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Hedcor Sibulan, Inc.	<b>720,126</b>	291,880	291,880	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Hedcor Sabangan, Inc.	<b>612,983</b>	291,880	291,880	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
PV Sinag Power, Inc. (PVS)	<b>486,454</b>	—	—	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Hedcor Tudaya, Inc.	<b>266,528</b>	291,880	291,880	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Luzon Hydro Corporation	<b>232,274</b>	291,880	291,880	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment

(Forward)



	Revenue			Receivable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
MVEZ	<b>₱87,122</b>	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Aboitiz Power Distributed Energy, Inc. (APX2)	<b>15,641</b>	251,628	262,726	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Aboitiz Power Distributed Renewables, Inc.	<b>6,569</b>	322,312	362,574	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
CPPC	—	2,602,069	968,871	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
TPVI	—	1,997,012	1,214,443	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
<i>Associates</i>							
GNPD	<b>153,223,548</b>	44,910,472	43,476,565	—	3,593,266	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
SFELAPCO	<b>25,368,879</b>	25,874,930	6,000,000	<b>4,977,580</b>	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
CEDC	<b>24,210,619</b>	—	—	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
<i>Joint Ventures</i>							
SN Aboitiz Power - Magat, Inc.	<b>7,500,000</b>	16,309,405	6,696,429	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
SN Aboitiz Power - Benguet, Inc.	<b>7,500,000</b>	7,500,000	6,696,429	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
<i>Affiliate</i>							
Apo Agua Infraestructura, Inc.	—	7,145,994	15,188,962	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
	<b>₱1,536,879,442</b>	₱2,066,241,941	₱1,359,693,663	<b>₱159,362,664</b>	₱18,296,142		



# Advances to Related Parties

	Advances		Outstanding Receivable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2024	2023		
<i>Subsidiary</i>						
APX2	P—	P31,000,000	P—	P31,000,000	3 years, interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
<i>Affiliate</i>						
Hijos	—	—	—	367,121	On-demand, interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
	P—	P31,000,000	P—	P31,367,121		

# Advances from Related Party

	Advances		Outstanding Payable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2024	2023		
<i>Subsidiary</i>						
ARI	P9,000,000,000	P—	P6,000,000,000	P—	1 year, interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment



Dividends

	Revenue			Receivable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
Subsidiaries							
TPI	₱14,048,038,000	₱200,000,000	₱—	₱—	₱—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
AA Thermal, Inc.	3,399,949,556	—	—	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
SPI	2,557,373,102	—	—	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
VECO	1,580,726,087	1,212,123,441	1,313,399,393	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
DLPC	1,180,216,773	1,455,904,692	493,510,593	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
TVI	681,394,426	613,255,010	—	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
LEZC	253,840,000	299,161,784	364,212,765	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
TSI	207,772,022	204,624,707	23,000,000	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
SFELAPCO	101,441,390	68,980,145	79,124,284	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
SEZC	98,410,000	107,692,583	112,583,405	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
PEVI	95,447,506	79,339,669	104,872,305	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
CLPC	61,800,491	—	6,197,758	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
WMPC	40,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment

(Forward)



	Revenue			Receivable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
BEZC	<b>₱33,697,167</b>	₱11,182,849	₱25,371,166	<b>₱—</b>	₱—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
MEZC	<b>29,940,195</b>	34,043,450	48,896,327	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
CPPC	<b>21,000,000</b>	—	—	—	454,656	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
AEV Aviation	<b>2,099,702</b>	1,279,785	515,117	<b>2,099,702</b>	1,279,786	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
ARI	—	11,000,000,000	2,900,000,000	—	—	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
AESI	—	193,000,000	—	—	193,000,000	On-demand, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
	<b>₱24,393,146,417</b>	₱15,540,588,115	₱5,531,683,113	<b>₱2,099,702</b>	₱194,734,442		

Interest Income

	Revenue			Receivable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
<i>Subsidiaries</i>							
Hijos	<b>₱161,319</b>	₱106,398	₱31,389	<b>₱—</b>	₱—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
APX2	<b>324,639</b>	100,750	—	—	100,750	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
DLPC	—	—	32,859,908	—	—	3 years, interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
CLPC	—	—	7,211,938	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
	<b>₱485,958</b>	₱207,148	₱40,103,235	<b>₱—</b>	₱100,750		



Interest Expense

	Expense			Payable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
<i>Subsidiary</i>							
ARI	<b>₱422,937,900</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱100,917,054</b>	<b>₱—</b>	1 year, interest bearing	Unsecured, no impairment

Transportation and Travel

	Expense			Payable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
<i>Affiliate</i>							
AAI	<b>₱24,439,008</b>	<b>₱33,304,039</b>	<b>₱29,901,909</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured

Cash Deposits and Placements

	Interest Income			Outstanding Balance		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
UBP	<b>₱35,592,583</b>	<b>₱23,119,362</b>	<b>₱6,760,111</b>	<b>₱205,645,851</b>	<b>₱1,313,978,198</b>	90 days or less; interest-bearing	Unsecured
CSB	<b>16,026,726</b>	<b>23,854,113</b>	<b>45,764,505</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>185,000</b>	90 days or less; interest-bearing	Unsecured
	<b>₱51,619,309</b>	<b>₱46,973,475</b>	<b>₱52,524,616</b>	<b>₱205,645,851</b>	<b>₱1,314,163,198</b>		



Rent

	Expense			Payable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
<i>Parent</i>							
AEV	P—	P63,677	P265,351	P—	P—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
<i>Affiliate</i>							
CPDC	1,580,587	1,076,943	1,493,592	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
	<b>P1,580,587</b>	<b>P1,140,620</b>	<b>P1,758,943</b>	<b>P—</b>	<b>P—</b>		

Professional, Legal and Service Fees

	Expense			Payable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
<i>Parents</i>							
AEV	P—	P4,413,854	P16,614,665	P—	P—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
ACO	5,150,000	6,300,000	6,000,000	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
<i>Subsidiary</i>							
HI	19,427,806	44,678,790	52,580,536	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
	<b>P24,577,806</b>	<b>P55,392,644</b>	<b>P75,195,201</b>	<b>P—</b>	<b>P—</b>		





Contracted Services

	Expense			Payable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
<i>Parent</i>							
AEV	<b>₱35,202,218</b>	₱66,939,784	₱101,256,211	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
<i>Subsidiary</i>							
TMI	—	232,710	608,859	—	984,943	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
<i>Affiliate</i>							
ADI	—	—	81,488,161	—	3,759,304	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
	<b>₱35,202,218</b>	₱67,172,494	₱183,353,231	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱4,744,247</b>		

Other Income

	Revenue			Receivable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
<i>Subsidiaries</i>							
GNPD	<b>₱—</b>	₱75,932,763	₱33,015,514	<b>₱37,551,217</b>	₱3,593,270	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
PIPL	<b>398,640</b>	—	—	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
SEC	<b>274,234</b>	—	—	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
NLGP	<b>101,910</b>	—	—	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
<i>(Forward)</i>							



	Revenue			Receivable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
GMEC	<b>₱16,921</b>	₱—	₱—	<b>₱—</b>	₱—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
PVS	—	8,083,773	—	—	140,096,700	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
CEDI	—	44,175	—	—	780,417	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
Hijos	—	3,742	—	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
TLI	—	—	139,702	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
CLPC	—	—	88,620	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
H. Sibulan	—	—	4,000	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
<i>Affiliate</i>				—			
PEC	<b>4,064,950</b>	1,264,880	3,461,489	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
	<b>₱4,856,655</b>	₱85,329,333	₱36,709,325	<b>₱37,551,217</b>	₱144,470,387		



Derivatives

	Gain			Asset		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
<i>Subsidiary</i>							
ARI (Calatrava and Olongapo)	P—	P481,595,229	P447,264,284	P—	P—	2 -years, non-interest bearing	Unsecured

Reimbursement of project cost

	Income			Receivable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
<i>Subsidiaries</i>							
1882EV	P7,669,919	P—	P—	P—	P—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
APREC	5,888,273	—	—	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
RERI	5,380,096	—	—	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
ASPI	4,623,802	—	—	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
AP Int	—	—	250,660,662	—	—	30-day, non-interest bearing	Unsecured
	P23,562,090	P—	P250,660,662	P—	P—		



The above transactions are expected to be settled in cash.

The Company's Fund is in the form of a trust being maintained and managed by AEV under the supervision of the BOT of the plan. In 2024 and 2023, other than contributions to the Fund, no transactions occurred between the Company or any of its subsidiaries and the Fund.

Total compensation and benefits of key management personnel of the Company are as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Short-term benefits (see Note 13)	₱190,073,296	₱172,172,861	₱162,290,482
Post-employment benefits (see Note 13)	4,096,893	5,332,579	3,952,297
	₱194,170,189	₱177,505,440	₱166,242,779

## 17. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise of cash and cash equivalents and long-term debts. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise financing for the Company's operations. The Company has various other financial instruments such as trade and other receivables and trade and other payables which arise directly from its operations.

The Company also enters into derivative transactions, particularly foreign currency forwards, to economically hedge its foreign currency risk from foreign currency denominated liabilities (see Note 18).

### Risk Management Structure

The BOD is mainly responsible for the overall risk management approach and for the approval of risk strategies and principles of the Company.

### *Financial risk committee*

The Financial Risk Committee has the overall responsibility for the development of risk strategies, principles, frameworks, policies and limits. It establishes a forum of discussion of the Company's approach to risk issues in order to make relevant decisions.

### *Treasury service group*

The Treasury Service Group is responsible for the comprehensive monitoring, evaluating and analyzing of the Company's risks in line with the policies and limits.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk involving possible exposure to counter party default on its cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables; liquidity risk in terms of the proper matching of the type of financing required for specific investments; and foreign exchange risk in terms of foreign exchange fluctuations that may significantly affect its foreign currency denominated placements.

### Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.



The Company's credit risk on cash in banks and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables pertains to possible default by the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these assets. With respect to cash in banks and cash equivalents, the risk is mitigated by the short-term and/or liquid nature of its short-term deposits mainly in bank deposits and placements, which are placed with financial institutions of high credit standing. With respect to trade and other receivables, credit risk is controlled by the application of credit approval, limit and monitoring procedures. It is the Company's policy that all debtors who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The Company has no significant concentration risk to a counterparty or group of counterparties.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, The aging analyses presented per class, is as follows (amounts in thousands):

#### 2024

	Total	Current	30 days	30 - 60 days	More than 60 days
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱9,977,151	₱9,977,151	₱—	₱—	₱—
Trade and other receivables	410,235	218,267	607	13,108	178,253
<b>Total</b>	<b>₱10,387,386</b>	<b>₱10,195,418</b>	<b>₱607</b>	<b>₱13,108</b>	<b>₱178,253</b>

\*Excluding cash on hand

#### 2023

	Total	Current	30 days	30 - 60 days	More than 60 days
Cash and cash equivalents*	₱2,189,983	₱2,189,983	₱—	₱—	₱—
Trade and other receivables	495,918	477,604	14,846	—	3,468
<b>Total</b>	<b>₱2,685,901</b>	<b>₱2,667,587</b>	<b>₱14,846</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱3,468</b>

\*Excluding cash on hand

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the potential of not meeting obligations as they come due because of an inability to liquidate assets or obtain adequate funding. The Company maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to finance its operations. Any excess cash is invested in short-term money market placements. These placements are maintained to meet maturing obligations and pay dividend declarations.

In managing its short-term fund requirements, the Company's policy is to ensure that there are sufficient working capital inflows to match repayments of short-term borrowings. With regard to its long-term financing requirements, the Company's policy is that not more than 25% of long-term borrowings should mature in any 12-month period.

The financial assets that will be principally used to settle the financial liabilities presented in the following table are from cash and cash equivalents amounting to ₱10.0 billion and ₱2.2 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and trade and other receivables amounting to ₱410.2 million and ₱495.9 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Cash and cash equivalents can be withdrawn anytime while trade and other receivables are expected to be collected/realized within one year.



The following tables summarize the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as of December 31 (amounts in thousands):

## 2024

		Contractual undiscounted payments				
	Total Carrying Value	Total	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
<i>Financial liabilities:</i>						
Trade and other payables*	₱720,406	₱720,406	₱—	₱720,406	₱—	₱—
Advances from related party	6,000,000	6,000,000	—	6,000,000	—	—
Long-term debts	53,790,380	61,056,219	—	7,948,656	53,107,563	—
Lease liabilities	925,407	1,482,275	—	45,593	427,827	1,008,855
Derivative liability	160,977	160,977	—	160,977	—	—
Total	₱61,597,170	₱69,419,877	₱—	₱14,875,632	₱53,535,390	₱1,008,855

\*Excluding output VAT, withholding tax and other statutory liabilities

## 2023

	Total Carrying Value	Contractual undiscounted payments				
		Total	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
<i>Financial liabilities:</i>						
Trade and other payables*	₱856,260	₱856,260	₱—	₱856,260	₱—	₱—
Long-term debts	53,739,158	63,292,370	—	2,475,128	53,772,044	7,045,198
Lease liabilities	51,481	55,052	—	24,703	30,349	—
Total	₱54,646,899	₱64,203,682	₱—	₱3,356,091	₱53,802,393	₱7,045,198

\*Excluding output VAT, withholding tax and other statutory liabilities

## Market Risk

The risk of loss, immediate or over time, due to adverse fluctuations in the price or market value of instruments, products, and transactions in the Company's overall portfolio (whether on or off-balance sheet) is market risk. These are influenced by foreign and domestic interest rates, foreign exchange rates and gross domestic product growth.

## Foreign exchange risk

The foreign exchange risk of the Company pertains significantly to its foreign currency denominated obligations. To manage its foreign exchange risk, stabilize cash flows and improve investment and cash flow planning, the Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts aimed at reducing and/or managing the adverse impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on financial performance and cash flows.

Presented below are the Company's foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, translated to Philippine Peso:

	2024		2023	
	US Dollar	Peso Equivalent	US Dollar	Peso Equivalent
<i>Financial asset:</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$120,880,118	₱6,992,310,448	\$1,247,734	₱69,087,057



The exchange rate for December 31, 2024 and 2023 is ₱57.845:US\$1 and ₱55.370:US\$1, respectively. As a result of the translation of this foreign currency denominated liability, the Company reported net unrealized foreign exchange of ₱32.5 million gain and ₱17.2 million loss in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the US dollar exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's income before income tax as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (amounts in thousands).

	Increase (decrease) in US dollar	Effect on income before tax
<b>2024</b>		
US dollar-denominated accounts	5%	<b>₱349,616</b>
US dollar-denominated accounts	-5%	<b>(349,616)</b>
<b>2023</b>		
US dollar-denominated accounts	5%	<b>₱3,454</b>
US dollar-denominated accounts	-5%	<b>(3,454)</b>

There is no other impact on the Company's equity other than those already affecting the parent company statements of income.

#### *Interest Rate Risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to its long-term debt with a floating interest rate and to its derivative asset.

The Company's policy is to manage its interest cost using effective hedging derivatives subject to BOD approval.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has no long-term debt with floating interest rate.

The interest expense and other financing costs recognized according to sources are as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Long-term debts (see Note 11)	<b>₱3,069,105,055</b>	₱2,647,103,266	₱3,167,986,832
Lease liabilities (see Note 19)	<b>24,781,738</b>	2,059,805	1,589,481
Loss on loan extinguishment	—	—	44,959,786
Other obligations	<b>118,743,112</b>	116,084,385	193,691,649
	<b>₱3,212,629,905</b>	₱2,765,247,456	₱3,408,227,748

#### Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company considers equity presented in the parent company balance sheets as its core capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by equity plus net debt. Its policy is to keep the gearing ratio at 70% or below. The Company determines net debt as the sum of interest-bearing short-term and long-term loans less cash and short-term deposits.



	2024	2023
Long-term debts (Note 11)	<b>₱53,790,380,430</b>	₱53,739,157,504
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	<b>(9,978,716,980)</b>	(2,191,015,624)
Net debt (a)	<b>43,811,663,450</b>	51,548,141,880
Equity	<b>61,115,894,365</b>	58,017,986,745
Equity and net debt (b)	<b>₱104,927,557,815</b>	₱109,566,128,625
Gearing ratio (a/b)	<b>41.75%</b>	47.05%

Part of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to long-term borrowings. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the lenders to immediately call loans and borrowings. The Company is in compliance with the financial covenants attached to its long-term debts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (see Note 11).

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

## 18. Financial Instruments

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is defined as the amount at which the financial instrument could be sold in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced liquidation or sale. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily available from an exchange, dealer, broker, pricing services or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. For a financial instrument with an active market, the quoted market price is used as its fair value. On the other hand, if transactions are no longer regularly occurring even if prices might be available and the only observed transactions are forced transactions or distressed sales, then the market is considered inactive. For a financial instrument with no active market, its fair value is determined using a valuation technique (e.g. discounted cash flow approach) that incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price.

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments whose fair values are different from their carrying amounts (amounts in thousands).

	2024		2023	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial liabilities:				
Long-term debts	<b>₱53,790,380</b>	<b>₱50,810,882</b>	₱53,739,158	₱50,043,214
Lease liabilities	<b>925,407</b>	<b>823,482</b>	51,481	47,338
	<b>₱54,715,787</b>	<b>₱51,634,364</b>	₱53,790,639	₱50,090,552





The following method and assumption are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

*Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and advances from related party*

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and advances from related party approximate fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

*Long-term debts*

The fair value of long-term debt is based on the discounted value of future cash flows using the applicable rates for similar types of loans. Discount rates used range from 7.42% to 7.63% in 2024 and 7.39% to 7.44% in 2023.

*Lease liabilities*

The fair values are computed using Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and are based on the discounted value of expected future cash flows using the applicable credit-adjusted risk-free rates of 7.42% to 7.63% and 7.41% in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The fair value of forward contracts is calculated by reference to prevailing interest rate differential and spot exchange rate as of valuation date (Level 2), taking into account its remaining term to maturity. The fair value of the IRS and interest rate cap are determined by generally accepted valuation techniques with reference to observable market data such as interest rates.

*Non-deliverable Forward*

In 2022, the Company entered into non-deliverable forward (NDF) contracts with counterparty banks to manage foreign currency risks associated with ARI's US Dollar commitments for the completion of its renewable projects. These contracts were mirrored in a separate NDF with ARI, with the intention of ultimately hedging ARI's exposure. In 2024, these non-deliverable forward contracts matured and settled.

The NDF contracts resulted in both derivative assets and derivative liabilities of the same amount, with an offsetting effect on profit and loss. The notional amount of these contracts was \$218.2 million (₱13.34 billion).

To account for the fair value of the NDF contracts, the Company designated them as fair value hedges.

The outstanding notional amount and fair value of the NDF for each derivative asset and liability amounted to ₱4.9 billion and ₱481.6 million as of December 31, 2023.

*Dollar-Hold*

In 2024, certain USD-denominated cash and cash equivalents in various banks aggregating to \$64.4 million are designated as hedging instrument for the foreign currency risk of the \$64.4 million portion of \$712.3 million highly probable forecasted acquisition.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument since the critical terms of the forecasted acquisition costs and the USD-denominated cash and cash equivalents (notional amount and currency denomination) are matched. The hedge ratio is 1:1 as the notional amount of the hedging instrument exactly matches the notional amount of the hedged portion of the USD-denominated forecasted acquisition costs.

A possible source of ineffectiveness could be the impact of the time value of money due to the timing of the highly probable forecasted acquisition. Nonetheless, since the expected acquisition is highly probable within the next twelve months, the impact of the time value of money might be considered insignificant.



*Foreign currency forward contracts*

In 2024, the Company entered into foreign currency forward contracts with counterparty banks to manage foreign currency risks associated with foreign currency-denominated infusion. The notional amount of the forward contract is \$330.0 million (P19.3 billion).

The following is the maturity analysis of the notional amount and the corresponding average forward rate:

**As of December 31, 2024**

	Maturity					Total
	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	
<b>Dollar hold - Derivative asset</b>						
Notional amount	P64,452,413	P—	P—	P—	P—	P64,452,413
Average rate	55.610 - 57.642	—	—	—	—	
<b>Forwards - Derivative liability</b>						
Notional amount	330,000,000	—	—	—	—	330,000,000
Average forward rate	58.108 - 59.103	—	—	—	—	—

**As of December 31, 2023**

	Maturity					Total
	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	
<b>NDF - Derivative liability</b>						
Notional amount	P—	P—	P4,903,795,100	P—	P—	P4,903,795,100
Average forward rate	—	—	61.26 - 61.67	—	—	
<b>NDF - Derivative asset</b>						
Notional amount	—	—	4,903,795,100	—	—	4,903,795,100
Average forward rate	—	—	61.26 - 61.67	—	—	

The impact of the hedged item and hedging instrument in the parent company balance sheets and in the parent company statements of income and parent company statements of comprehensive income is as follows:

**As of December 31, 2024**

	Carrying amount	Change in fair value	Total hedging gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income
<b>Dollar Hold - Derivative asset</b>	P64,366,949	P64,366,949	P64,366,949
<b>Forwards - Derivative liability</b>	(160,976,360)	(160,976,360)	(160,976,360)
	(P96,609,411)	(P96,609,411)	(P96,609,411)

**As of December 31, 2023**

	Carrying amount	Change in fair value	Total hedging loss recognized in other income (charges)
<b>NDF - Derivative asset</b>	P481,595,229	P481,595,229	P481,595,229
<b>NDF - Derivative liability</b>	(481,595,229)	(481,595,229)	(481,595,229)
	P—	P—	P—



The changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges were deferred in equity under "Cash flow hedge reserve." The changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as fair value hedge is recognized in the parent company statement of income.

#### Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements were made.

### 19. Lease Agreements

#### a. Operating Lease Agreement with Manta Equities, Inc. (MEI)

The Company entered into an operating lease agreement with MEI for its use of administrative office space and parking space for a period of ten (10) years from April 1, 2013 to May 31, 2023 and nine (9) years and three (3) months from and March 1, 2014 to May 31, 2023, respectively. Both lease contracts have an escalation rate of 5.0% per annum.

The Company entered additional operating lease agreement with MEI in 2020 for use of administrative office space and parking space for a period of three (3) years and five (5) months from January 1, 2020 to May 31, 2023. The lease contract has an escalation rate of 5.0% per annum.

In 2023, the Company renewed the lease with MEI for the use of administrative office and parking space for a period of three (3) years from June 1, 2023 to May 31, 2026. The lease contract has an escalation rate of 5.0% per annum.

#### b. Operating Lease Agreement with Ayala Land, Inc. (ALI)

The Company entered into an operating lease agreement with ALI for its use of administrative office space and parking space for a period of 16 years from August 1, 2024 to July 31, 2040. The lease contract has an escalation of 3.0% per annum.

The Company also has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions of these leases.

Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Company's lease liabilities and the movements during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	₱51,480,684	₱4,760,368
Additions	873,681,144	70,325,312
Interest expense	24,781,738	2,059,805
Payments	(24,536,953)	(25,664,801)
	925,406,613	51,480,684
Less current portion	19,883,034	23,938,768
Noncurrent portion	₱905,523,579	₱27,541,916



The Company also has certain leases of conference rooms with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemption on these arrangements.

Set out below, are the amounts recognized in the parent company statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022:

	2024	2023	2022
Amortization expense of right-of-use assets	<b>₱46,193,884</b>	₱18,396,820	₱16,622,071
Interest expense on lease liabilities	<b>24,781,738</b>	2,059,805	1,589,481
Rent expense - short-term leases	<b>7,406,002</b>	3,704,750	1,442,303
	<b>₱78,381,624</b>	₱24,161,375	₱19,653,855



## 20. Note to Statements of Cash Flows

The following are the cash flow movements of the Company's financing liabilities:

	January 1, 2024	Net cash flows	Non-cash Changes					December 31, 2024
			Dividend declaration	Amortized deferred financing costs	Foreign exchange movement	Interest expense	Others	
Lease liability	₱51,480,684	(₱24,536,953)	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱24,781,738	₱873,681,144	₱925,406,613
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	53,739,157,504	(50,000,000)	—	101,222,926	—	—	—	53,790,380,430
Interest on loans and borrowings	304,657,609	(2,896,294,541)	—	—	—	3,069,105,055	17,520,187	494,988,310
Dividend payable	1,479,567	(16,572,205,020)	16,573,464,906	—	—	—	—	2,739,453
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>₱54,096,775,364</b>	<b>(₱19,543,036,514)</b>	<b>₱16,573,464,906</b>	<b>₱101,222,926</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱3,093,886,793</b>	<b>₱891,201,331</b>	<b>₱55,213,514,806</b>

	January 1, 2023	Net cash flows	Non-cash Changes					December 31, 2023
			Dividend declaration	Amortized deferred financing costs	Foreign exchange movement	Interest expense	Others	
Lease liability	₱4,760,368	(₱25,664,801)	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱2,059,805	₱70,325,312	₱51,480,684
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	53,693,114,571	(50,000,000)	—	96,042,933	—	—	—	53,739,157,504
Interest on loans and borrowings	357,721,252	(2,720,208,360)	—	—	—	2,647,103,266	20,041,451	304,657,609
Dividend payable	1,002,648	(13,760,113,135)	13,760,590,054	—	—	—	—	1,479,567
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>₱54,056,598,839</b>	<b>(₱16,555,986,296)</b>	<b>₱13,760,590,054</b>	<b>₱96,042,933</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱2,649,163,071</b>	<b>₱90,366,763</b>	<b>₱54,096,775,364</b>



## 21. Events After the Financial Reporting Date

On February 25, 2025, the BOD approved, among others, the filing of a registration statement under the shelf registration program of the SEC for peso-denominated fixed-rate retail bonds in the aggregate principal amount of ₱100 billion (the "Retail Bonds"), which will, from time to time and subject to market conditions, be issued in tranches. The BOD also approved the issuance of the first tranche of the Retail Bonds, consisting of up to ₱20,000,000,000, with oversubscription option of up to ₱10,000,000,000.

In March 2024, the Company, through its subsidiary, Therma NatGas Power, Inc. ("TNGP"), entered into an Investment Agreement with Meralco PowerGen Corporation ("MGen") to acquire 60% and 40% interests, respectively, in Chromite Gas Holdings, Inc. ("Chromite Gas"). Chromite Gas intends to acquire a 67% equity interest in each of the 1,278 MW Ilijan power plant, the 1,320 MW combined cycle power facility, currently under construction, and the LNG import and regasification terminal owned by Linseed Field Corporation ("LFC"). San Miguel Global Power Corporation will retain a 33% stake in these power plants and gain a corresponding interest in LFC.

On December 23, 2024, the transaction was approved by the Philippine Competition Commission. On January 28, 2025, after the satisfaction of the conditions precedent, the parties have completed the transaction.

## 22. Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations (RR) 15-2010

The Company also reported and/or paid the following types of taxes for the year:

### VAT

The Company's sales are subject to output value added tax (VAT) while its purchases from other VAT-registered individuals or corporations are subject to input VAT. The VAT rate is 12%.

#### i. Net Receipts and Output VAT declared in the Company's VAT returns in 2024

	Net Sales/ Receipts	Output VAT
Taxable Sales:		
Sales of services	₱2,025,975,730	₱221,056,205

#### ii. Input VAT for 2024

Balance at January 1	₱—
Current year's domestic purchases/payments for:	
Goods other than for resale or manufacture	5,376,048
Capital goods subject to amortization	10,558,234
Capital goods not subject to amortization	—
Services lodged under the other accounts	168,201,539
	184,135,821
Claims for tax credit/refund and other adjustments	(184,135,821)
Balance at December 31	₱—



Other taxes and licenses

Taxes and licenses, local and national, include real estate taxes, licenses and permit fees for 2024:

Documentary stamp taxes (DST)	₱73,047,345
License and permit fees	17,855,040
Fringe benefit taxes	12,468,650
Deficiency taxes	8,230,709
Others	374,921
	<u>₱111,976,665</u>

Withholding taxes

Final withholding taxes	₱1,128,239,286
Withholding taxes on compensation and benefits	464,962,440
Expanded withholding taxes	108,821,995
Withholding VAT	17,271,395
	<u>₱1,719,295,116</u>

Tax Assessment and Cases

The Company has no pending tax cases outside of the administration of the BIR as of December 31, 2024.





# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

THE SEC HEADQUARTERS 7907 Makati Avenue, Salcedo Village, Bel-Air, Makati City  
1209 Trunk Line No:02-5322-7696 Email Us:www.sec.gov.ph/imessagemo@sec.gov.ph



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Company Name: ABOITIZ POWER CORP.

Industry Classification: E40100

Company Type: Stock Corporation

## Document Information

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Document ID: OST10327202583129067

Document Type: Financial Statement

Document Code: FS

Period Covered: December 31, 2024

Submission Type: Consolidated

Remarks: None

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Acceptance of this document is subject to review of forms and contents



# COVER SHEET

for  
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEC Registration Number

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COMPANY NAME

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S	U	B	S	I	D	I	A	R	I	E	S																		

PRINCIPAL OFFICE ( No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province )

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Form Type

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Department requiring the report

C	F	D	
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Secondary License Type, If Applicable

-	N	A	-
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COMPANY INFORMATION

Company's Email Address

**www.aboitizpower.com**

Company's Telephone Number

**(02) 8886-2800**

Mobile Number

**None**

No. of Stockholders

**582**

Annual Meeting (Month / Day)

**April 28**

Fiscal Year (Month / Day)

**December 31**

CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person

**Racquel Bustamante**

Email Address

**racquel.bustamante@aboitizpower.com**

Telephone Number/s

**(02) 8886-2800**

Mobile Number

**Not Available**

CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS

**32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Metro Manila, Philippines 1634**

**NOTE 1:** In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

**2:** All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies.





## **ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION**

### **STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

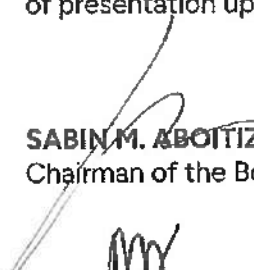
The management of **Aboitiz Power Corporation** is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements including the schedules attached therein, for the years ended **December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022** in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders.

**SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co.**, the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the Company in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.



**SABIN M. ABOITIZ**  
Chairman of the Board



**DANIEL C. ABOITIZ**  
President & Chief Executive Officer



**JUAN ALEJANDRO A. ABOITIZ**  
Senior Vice President /Chief Financial Officer/Corporate Information Officer

Signed this  
6th day of March 2025

Republic of the Philippines )  
City of Taguig ) S.S.

Before me, a notary public in and for the city named above, personally appeared:

Name	Passport	Date/Place Issued
SABIN M. ABOITIZ	P7230904B	July 19, 2021; DFA Manila
DANEL C. ABOITIZ	P6800510B	May 11, 2021; DFA San Pablo
JUAN ALEJANDRO A. ABOITIZ	P6235359B	February 5, 2021; DFA Manila

who are personally known to me and to me known to be the same persons who presented the foregoing instrument and signed the instrument in my presence, and who took an oath before me as to such instrument.

Witness my hand and seal this March 27, 2025.

Doc. No. 492 ;  
Page No. 100 ;  
Book No. III ;  
Series of 2025



  
ATTY. KLARIKA ANGELA C. GARCIA  
Notary Public for Taguig City  
Notarial Commission No: 141 (2024-2025)  
Until December 31, 2025  
NAC Tower, 32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City  
Roll No: 73099, Admitted to the Bar 18 June 2018  
PTR No: A-6398581, 06 January 2025, Taguig City  
IBP No: 462565, 11 December 2024, Makati Chapter  
MCLE Compliance No: VII-0019945

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Aboitiz Power Corporation  
32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City  
Taguig City, Metro Manila  
Philippines

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Aboitiz Power Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.



### ***Impairment Testing of Goodwill***

Under PFRS Accounting Standards, the Group is required to annually test the amount of goodwill for impairment. As of December 31, 2024, the goodwill attributable to cash-generating unit (CGU) of GNPowr Mariveles Energy Center Ltd. Co. amounted to ₱45.69 billion or 9% of total consolidated assets, which is considered significant to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, management's assessment process requires significant judgment and is based on assumptions which are subject to estimation uncertainty, specifically discount and growth rates, revenue assumptions, and material price inflation.

The Group's disclosures about goodwill are included in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

#### ***Audit Response***

We involved our internal specialist in assessing the methodologies and assumptions used. We compared the key assumptions used, such as growth rate and revenue assumptions against the historical performance of the CGU, industry outlook and other relevant external data. We tested the parameters used in the determination of the discount rates against market data. We also reviewed the Group's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is most sensitive; specifically, those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of goodwill.

### ***Revenue Recognition of Distribution Utilities***

The distribution utilities' revenue from the sale of electricity amounting to ₱57.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2024 accounts for 29% of the Group's consolidated revenues and is material to the Group. This matter is significant to the audit because the revenue recognized depends on the electric consumption captured, the rates applied across different customers, and the systems involved in the billing process. Electric consumption captured is based on the meter readings taken on various dates for the different types of customers (i.e., industrial, commercial, and residential customers) within the franchise areas of operations of the distribution utilities.

The Group's disclosures related to this matter are provided in Notes 3 and 21 to the consolidated financial statements.

#### ***Audit Response***

We obtained an understanding and evaluated the design and tested the controls over the billing and revenue process which includes the capture and accumulation of meter data in the billing system and calculation of billed amounts, and uploading of billed amounts from the billing system to the financial reporting system. We performed a test calculation of the rates using the Energy Regulatory Commission-approved rates and formulae, then compared them with the rates used in billing statements.

### ***Other Information***

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2024 but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2024 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



## **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSAs will always detect a material

misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jhoanna Feliza C. Go.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Jhoanna Feliza C. Go

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 0114122

Tax Identification No. 219-674-288

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, April 16, 2024, valid until August 23, 2026

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-103-2022, November 7, 2022, valid until November 6, 2025

PTR No. 10465309, January 2, 2025, Makati City

March 6, 2025



**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Amounts in Thousands)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	₱56,759,297	₱54,538,784
Trade and other receivables (Note 6)	36,593,245	34,247,542
Inventories (Note 7)	14,251,718	13,675,531
Derivative assets (Note 34)	314,646	355,308
Other current assets (Note 8)	15,107,447	12,986,262
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>123,026,353</b>	<b>115,803,427</b>
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>		
Investments and advances (Note 10)	95,930,192	91,640,709
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 12 and 35)	220,158,293	209,726,892
Intangible assets (Note 13)	51,859,795	49,757,097
Net pension assets (Note 27)	78,304	40,459
Deferred income tax assets (Note 29)	1,333,484	1,337,626
Other noncurrent assets (Note 14)	25,229,646	18,717,096
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>	<b>394,589,714</b>	<b>371,219,879</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>₱517,616,067</b>	<b>₱487,023,306</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Short-term loans (Note 16)	₱25,035,435	₱19,959,100
Current portions of:		
Long-term debts (Note 17)	16,465,260	10,730,454
Lease liabilities (Note 35)	170,877	81,964
Long-term obligation on power distribution system	40,000	40,000
Derivative liabilities (Note 34)	229,918	481,595
Trade and other payables (Note 15)	35,706,641	32,868,673
Income tax payable	1,337,864	472,703
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>₱78,985,995</b>	<b>₱64,634,489</b>
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>		
Noncurrent portions of:		
Long-term debts (Note 17)	₱197,254,006	₱203,540,676
Lease liabilities (Note 35)	4,275,016	2,832,881
Long-term obligation on power distribution system	57,238	82,730
Derivative liabilities (Note 34)	3,698	—
Customers' deposits (Note 18)	9,515,891	8,861,811
Decommissioning liability (Note 19)	5,259,205	7,363,729
Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 29)	5,478,492	4,829,487
Net pension liabilities (Note 27)	889,844	903,138
<b>Total Noncurrent Liabilities</b>	<b>222,733,390</b>	<b>228,414,452</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>301,719,385</b>	<b>293,048,941</b>

(Forward)





	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent</b>		
Paid-in capital (Note 20a)	19,947,498	19,947,498
Share in other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures (Note 10)	1,892,252	651,102
Cumulative translation adjustments (Note 34)	8,921,693	5,764,141
Cash flow hedge reserve (Note 34)	65,221	(269,282)
Actuarial losses on defined benefit plans (Note 27)	(1,212,778)	(1,283,856)
Equity reserve	(6,212,785)	(7,175,742)
Treasury stock - at cost (Note 20)	(4,891,831)	(4,891,831)
Retained earnings (Note 20b)		
Appropriated	11,900,000	11,900,000
Unappropriated (Notes 10 and 20c)	172,822,755	155,496,036
	203,232,025	180,138,066
<b>Non-controlling Interests</b>	12,664,657	13,836,299
<b>Total Equity (Note 20)</b>	215,896,682	193,974,365
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>₱517,616,067</b>	<b>₱487,023,306</b>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

(Amounts in Thousands, Except Earnings Per Share Amounts)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>			
Sale of power (Notes 21 and 32):			
Generation	₱93,183,493	₱106,795,878	₱101,500,632
Distribution	56,994,259	53,362,657	57,235,327
Retail electricity supply	45,868,950	46,123,403	35,179,570
Interest income on concession contract asset (Note 14)	1,185,291	716,218	—
Technical, management and other fees (Note 32)	260,264	101,741	78,059
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>	<b>197,492,257</b>	<b>207,099,897</b>	<b>193,993,588</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Cost of purchased power (Notes 22 and 32)	68,144,387	71,460,870	69,379,333
Cost of generated power (Note 23)	47,128,804	63,972,900	60,619,129
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 12, 13 and 35)	12,538,419	13,109,562	11,863,670
General and administrative (Note 24)	13,976,588	13,109,311	10,194,903
Operations and maintenance (Note 25)	14,509,147	13,662,175	12,133,579
	<b>156,297,345</b>	<b>175,314,818</b>	<b>164,190,614</b>
<b>FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSES)</b>			
Interest income (Notes 5 and 32)	1,974,244	1,667,278	678,696
Interest expense and other financing costs (Notes 16, 17, 33 and 35)	(14,600,723)	(14,161,646)	(13,420,348)
	<b>(12,626,479)</b>	<b>(12,494,368)</b>	<b>(12,741,652)</b>
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>			
Share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures (Note 10)	15,693,423	19,817,774	15,134,970
Other income - net (Note 28)	1,681,090	4,633,814	515,330
	<b>17,374,513</b>	<b>24,451,588</b>	<b>15,650,300</b>
<b>INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>	<b>45,942,946</b>	<b>43,742,299</b>	<b>32,711,622</b>
<b>PROVISION FOR INCOME TAX (Note 29)</b>	<b>8,212,936</b>	<b>7,276,865</b>	<b>4,701,005</b>
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>₱37,730,010</b>	<b>₱36,465,434</b>	<b>₱28,010,617</b>
<b>ATTRIBUTABLE TO:</b>			
Equity holders of the parent	₱33,900,184	₱33,101,720	₱25,998,668
Non-controlling interests	3,829,826	3,363,714	2,011,949
	<b>₱37,730,010</b>	<b>₱36,465,434</b>	<b>₱28,010,617</b>
<b>EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE (Note 30)</b>			
Basic and diluted, income for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	₱4.70	₱4.52	₱3.53

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:</b>			
Equity holders of the parent	<b>₱33,900,184</b>	₱33,101,720	₱25,998,668
Non-controlling interests	<b>3,829,826</b>	3,363,714	2,011,949
	<b>37,730,010</b>	36,465,434	28,010,617
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>			
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Movement in cumulative translation adjustments	<b>3,443,628</b>	369,718	3,532,388
Movement in cash flow hedges (Note 34)	<b>280,335</b>	(2,949,939)	1,884,965
Share in movement in cumulative translation adjustment of associates and joint ventures	<b>1,241,150</b>	(534,264)	986,012
Net other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	<b>4,965,113</b>	(3,114,485)	6,403,365
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Share in actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit plans of associates and joint ventures, net of tax	—	(34,805)	48,976
Actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit plans, net of tax	<b>31,920</b>	(232,578)	4,871
Net other comprehensive income (loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	<b>31,920</b>	(267,383)	53,847
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax	<b>4,997,033</b>	(3,381,868)	6,457,212
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>₱42,727,043</b>	₱33,083,566	₱34,467,829
<b>ATTRIBUTABLE TO:</b>			
Equity holders of the parent	<b>₱38,704,467</b>	₱29,730,061	₱32,285,374
Non-controlling interests	<b>4,022,576</b>	3,353,505	2,182,455
	<b>₱42,727,043</b>	₱33,083,566	₱34,467,829

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**
**FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024, 2023 AND 2022**
**(Amounts in Thousands, Except Dividends Per Share Amounts)**

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent							Retained Earnings (Note 20b)		Total Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent	Non-controlling Interests	Total
	Paid-in Capital (Note 20a)	Share in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) of Associates and Joint Ventures (Note 10)	Cumulative Translation Adjustments (Note 34)	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (Note 34)	Actuarial Losses on Defined Benefit Plans (Note 27)	Equity Reserve	Treasury stock (Note 20)	Appropriated	Unappropriated			
Balances at January 1, 2024	₱19,947,498	₱651,102	₱5,764,141	(₱269,282)	(₱1,283,856)	(₱7,175,742)	(₱4,891,831)	₱11,900,000	₱155,496,036	₱180,138,066	₱13,836,299	₱193,974,365
Net income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,900,184	33,900,184	3,829,826	37,730,010
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>												
Share in other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures	—	1,241,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,241,150	—	1,241,150
Movement in cumulative translation adjustments	—	—	3,157,552	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,157,552	286,076	3,443,628
Movement in cash flow hedges	—	—	—	334,503	—	—	—	—	—	334,503	(54,168)	280,335
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plans, net of tax	—	—	—	—	71,078	—	—	—	—	71,078	(39,158)	31,920
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	1,241,150	3,157,552	334,503	71,078	—	—	—	33,900,184	38,704,467	4,022,576	42,727,043
Acquisition of non-controlling interest (Note 9)	—	—	—	—	—	962,957	—	—	—	962,957	(1,595,842)	(632,885)
Cash dividends - ₱2.30 per share (Note 20b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(16,573,465)	(16,573,465)	—	(16,573,465)
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,911,123)	(2,911,123)
Return of contributions to non-controlling interests (Note 2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(687,253)	(687,253)
Balances at December 31, 2024	₱19,947,498	₱1,892,252	₱8,921,693	₱65,221	(₱1,212,778)	(₱6,212,785)	(₱4,891,831)	₱11,900,000	₱172,822,755	₱203,232,025	₱12,664,657	₱215,896,682



	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent							Retained Earnings (Note 20b)				
	Paid-in Capital (Note 20a)	Share in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) of Associates and Joint Ventures (Note 10)	Cumulative Translation Adjustments (Note 34)	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (Note 34)	Actuarial Gains (Losses) on Defined Benefit Plans (Note 27)	Equity Reserve	Treasury stock (Note 20)	Appropriated	Unappropriated	Total Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent	Non-controlling Interests	Total
Balances at January 1, 2023	₱19,947,498	₱1,220,171	₱5,462,557	₱2,646,733	(₱1,095,697)	(₱7,175,742)	₱—	₱20,060,000	₱127,994,906	₱169,060,426	₱9,072,093	₱178,132,519
Net income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,101,720	33,101,720	3,363,714	36,465,434
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss)</i>												
Share in other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures	—	(569,069)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(569,069)	—	(569,069)
Movement in cumulative translation adjustments	—	—	301,584	—	—	—	—	—	—	301,584	68,134	369,718
Movement in cash flow hedges	—	—	—	(2,916,015)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,916,015)	(33,924)	(2,949,939)
Actuarial losses on defined benefit plans, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(188,159)	—	—	—	—	(188,159)	(44,419)	(232,578)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	—	(569,069)	301,584	(2,916,015)	(188,159)	—	—	—	33,101,720	29,730,061	3,353,505	33,083,566
Reversal of appropriation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,160,000)	8,160,000	—	—	—
Cash dividends - ₱1.87 per share (Note 20b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,760,590)	(13,760,590)	—	(13,760,590)
Acquisition of treasury stock (Note 20)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,891,831)	—	—	(4,891,831)	—	(4,891,831)
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,567,246)	(1,567,246)
Change in non-controlling interests (Note 9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,977,947	2,977,947
Balances at December 31, 2023	₱19,947,498	₱651,102	₱5,764,141	(₱269,282)	(₱1,283,856)	(₱7,175,742)	(₱4,891,831)	₱11,900,000	₱155,496,036	₱180,138,066	₱13,836,299	₱193,974,365



	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent										
	Paid-in Capital (Note 20a)	Share in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) of Associates and Joint Ventures (Note 10)	Cumulative Translation Adjustments (Note 34)	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (Note 34)	Actuarial Gains (Losses) on Defined Benefit Plans (Note 27)	Equity Reserve	Retained Earnings (Note 20b)		Total Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent	Non-controlling Interests	Total
Balances at January 1, 2022	₱19,947,498	₱185,183	₱1,917,151	₱917,353	(₱1,072,629)	(₱7,175,742)	₱20,060,000	₱112,666,214	₱147,445,028	₱7,630,226	₱155,075,254
Net income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,998,668	25,998,668	2,011,949	28,010,617
Other comprehensive income (loss)											
Share in other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures	—	1,034,988	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,034,988	—	1,034,988
Movement in cumulative translation adjustments	—	—	3,545,406	—	—	—	—	—	3,545,406	(13,018)	3,532,388
Movement in cash flow hedges	—	—	—	1,729,380	—	—	—	—	1,729,380	155,585	1,884,965
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plans, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(23,068)	—	—	—	(23,068)	27,939	4,871
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	—	1,034,988	3,545,406	1,729,380	(23,068)	—	—	25,998,668	32,285,374	2,182,455	34,467,829
Cash dividends - ₱1.45 per share (Note 20b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,669,976)	(10,669,976)	—	(10,669,976)
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,380,664)	(1,380,664)
Contributions from non-controlling interests (Note 2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	640,076	640,076
Balances at December 31, 2022	₱19,947,498	₱1,220,171	₱5,462,557	₱2,646,733	(₱1,095,697)	(₱7,175,742)	₱20,060,000	₱127,994,906	₱169,060,426	₱9,072,093	₱178,132,519

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



# ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Income before income tax	₱45,942,946	₱43,742,299	₱32,711,622
Adjustments for:			
Share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures (Note 10)	(15,693,423)	(19,817,774)	(15,134,970)
Interest expense and other financing costs (Note 33)	14,600,723	14,161,646	13,420,348
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 12 and 13)	12,538,419	13,109,562	11,863,670
Interest income (Notes 5 and 32)	(1,974,244)	(1,667,278)	(678,696)
Impairment loss (recovery) on property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other assets (Notes 12, 13, 14 and 28)	(367,427)	220,000	729,255
Write-off of project development costs (Notes 13 and 28)	260,284	204,546	238,021
Net unrealized foreign exchange loss	102,347	190,424	1,227,513
Unrealized fair valuation gain on derivatives and financial assets at FVTPL (Note 34)	(10,434)	(100,968)	(57,109)
Unrealized fair valuation gain on investment property (Note 28)	(26,200)	(52,401)	(78,600)
Loss (gain) on disposal/retirement of property, plant and equipment (Note 28)	292,280	(12,634)	34,843
Bargain purchase gain and remeasurement of previously held interest (Note 9)	—	(1,745,655)	—
Operating income before working capital changes	55,665,271	48,231,767	44,275,897
Decrease (increase) in:			
Trade and other receivables	(1,690,675)	(2,037,646)	(8,115,523)
Inventories	(272,336)	4,703,018	(6,549,087)
Concession asset	750,491	497,397	—
Other operating assets	(3,588,022)	5,076,309	(5,058,887)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Trade and other payables	1,560,452	(1,500,817)	11,529,552
Long-term obligation on power distribution system	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)
Customers' deposits	654,080	717,757	943,713
Net cash generated from operations	53,039,261	55,647,785	36,985,665
Income and final taxes paid	(6,910,576)	(5,378,806)	(2,772,328)
Net cash flows from operating activities	46,128,685	50,268,979	34,213,337
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash dividends received (Note 10)	12,865,861	2,096,560	3,585,997
Decrease (increase) of other noncurrent assets	(3,580,392)	727,213	(2,053,238)
Interest received	1,891,926	1,635,332	634,182
Proceeds from redemption of shares (Note 10)	6,940	6,940	5,605
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	54,112	282,454	26,214
Net collection (payments) of advances (Note 10)	80,401	(73,040)	2,111
Additions to:			
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	(22,167,634)	(17,998,358)	(12,981,059)
Intangible assets (Note 13)	(1,393,402)	(1,193,378)	(662,028)
Additional investments (Note 10)	(442,212)	—	—
Acquisition of subsidiary - net of cash	(17,789)	—	—
Acquisition through business combinations, net of cash acquired (Note 9)	—	(570,098)	—
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(12,702,189)	(15,086,375)	(11,442,216)

(Forward)



	Years Ended December 31		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net proceeds from long-term debt (Note 17)	₱8,850,000	₱24,250,000	₱44,745,631
Net availments (payments of) short-term loans (Note 16)	5,002,085	(1,443,615)	2,777,169
Cash dividends paid (Note 20b)	(16,551,297)	(13,760,113)	(10,669,606)
Payments of:			
Long-term debt (Note 17)	(10,909,727)	(11,804,649)	(30,666,741)
Lease liabilities, including interest accretion (Note 35)	(300,333)	(22,680,908)	(9,600,853)
Interest	(13,239,648)	(13,536,378)	(10,305,062)
Additional (return of) contributions from non-controlling interests (Note 2)	(687,253)	—	624,250
Payment of dividends to non-controlling interests	(2,911,123)	(1,567,246)	(1,380,664)
Acquisition of treasury shares (Note 20)	—	(4,891,831)	—
Acquisition of non-controlling interest (Note 9)	(632,885)	—	—
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(31,380,181)	(45,434,740)	(14,475,876)
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>2,046,315</b>	<b>(10,252,136)</b>	<b>8,295,245</b>
<b>EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>174,198</b>	<b>27,278</b>	<b>(661,846)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR</b>	<b>54,538,784</b>	<b>64,763,642</b>	<b>57,130,243</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 5)</b>	<b>₱56,759,297</b>	<b>₱54,538,784</b>	<b>₱64,763,642</b>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.





## ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in Thousands, Except Earnings per Share and Exchange Rate Data and When Otherwise Indicated)

#### 1. Corporate Information

Aboitiz Power Corporation (the Company) was incorporated in the Philippines and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 13, 1998. The Company is a publicly-listed holding company of the entities engaged in power generation, retail electricity supply and power distribution in the Aboitiz Group. As of December 31, 2024, Aboitiz Equity Ventures, Inc. (AEV; also a publicly-listed entity incorporated in the Philippines) and JERA Asia Private Limited own the Company by 52.97% and 27.57%, respectively. The ultimate parent of the Company is Aboitiz & Company, Inc. (ACO).

The Company's registered office address is 32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, Metro Manila.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution by the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Company on March 6, 2025.

#### 2. Group Information

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company, subsidiaries of the Company and a joint operation that is subject to joint control (collectively referred to as "the Group"; see Note 11). The following are the subsidiaries as of December 31 of each year:

	Nature of Business	Percentage of Ownership					
		2024		2023		2022	
		Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Aboitiz Renewables, Inc. (ARI) and Subsidiaries	Power generation	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00	—
AP Renewables, Inc. (APRI)	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Aboitiz Power Distributed Energy, Inc.	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Aboitiz Power Distributed Renewables, Inc.	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Hedcor, Inc. (HI)	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Hedcor Sibulan, Inc. (HSI)	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Hedcor Tudaya, Inc. (HTI)	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Luzon Hydro Corporation (LHC)	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Sinag Solar Power Corporation (formerly AP Solar Tiwi, Inc.)*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Retensol, Inc.*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
AP Renewable Energy Corporation*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Aseagas Corporation (Aseagas)*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Bakun Power Line Corporation*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Cleanergy, Inc.*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Cordillera Hydro Corporation*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Hedcor Benguet, Inc.*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Hedcor Bukidnon, Inc. (Hedcor Bukidnon)	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Hedcor Kabayan, Inc. *	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
PV Sinag Power, Inc. (formerly Hedcor Ifugao, Inc.)*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Amihan Power, Inc. (formerly Hedcor Kalinga, Inc.)*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Aboitiz Solar Power, Inc. (formerly Hedcor Ilogon Inc.)*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Hedcor Manolo Fortich, Inc. *	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Amihan Frontier Energy, Inc. (formerly Hedcor Mt. Province, Inc.)*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Hedcor Sabangan, Inc. (Hedcor Sabangan)	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Hedcor Tamugan, Inc.*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
RE Resources, Inc. (formerly Mt. Apo Geopower, Inc.)*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Visayas Cleanergy, Inc. (formerly Negron Cuadrado Geopower, Inc. (NCGI))*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Tagoloan Hydro Corporation*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Luzon Hydro Company Limited*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Electricidad, Inc. (formerly La Filipina Elekrika, Inc.)*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Wind Renewable Energy Corporation*	Power generation	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00

(Forward)



	Nature of Business	Percentage of Ownership					
		2024		2023		2022	
		Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Maaraw Renewable Energy Corporation*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
Maaraw Holdings San Carlos, Inc. (MHSCI, see Note 9)	Holding company	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
San Carlos Sun Power, Inc. (Sacasan, see Note 9)	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
Luzon Alternative Energy Sources, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
Luzon Cleanergy Generation, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
Luzon Cleanergy, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
Maaraw Holdings Bais, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
Mindanao Cleanergy, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
North Luzon Green and Sustainable Energy, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
North Luzon Green Power, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
North Luzon Natural Energy, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
Northern Sun Power, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
Northern Sun Radiance, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
South Cleanergy, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
South Luzon Energy Solutions, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
South Luzon Power Development, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
South Luzon Sustainable Energy, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
Hydro Electric Development Corporation*	Power generation	–	99.97	–	99.97	–	99.97
Cornerstone Energy Development, Inc.*	Power generation	–	60.00	–	60.00	–	–
Cleanergy 1 Power, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	–	–	–
Cleanergy 2 Power, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	–	–	–
Cleanergy 3 Power, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	–	–	–
Cleanergy 4 Power, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	–	–	–
Cleanergy 5 Power, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	–	–	–
Cleanergy 6 Power, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	–	–	–
Cleanergy 7 Power, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	–	–	–
Cleanergy 1, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	–	–	–
Cleanergy 2 Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	–	–	–
Inner Channel Wind Power Corporation (ICWPC)*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	–	–	–
Therma Power, Inc. (TPI) and Subsidiaries	Power generation	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00	–
Mindanao Sustainable Solutions, Inc.*	Services	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
Therma Luzon, Inc. (TLI)	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
Therma Marine, Inc. (Therma Marine)	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
Therma Mobile, Inc. (Therma Mobile)	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
Therma South, Inc. (TSI)	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
Therma Power-Visayas, Inc. (TPVI)	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
Therma Central Visayas, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
Therma Subic, Inc.*	Power generation	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
Therma Mariveles Holdings, Inc.	Holding company	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
GNPower Mariveles Energy Center Ltd. Co. (formerly GNPower Mariveles Coal Plant) (GMEC)	Power generation	–	78.33	–	78.33	–	78.33
Therma Dinginin Holdings, Inc.	Holding company	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
Therma Visayas, Inc. (TVI)	Power generation	–	80.00	–	80.00	–	80.00
Abovant Holdings, Inc.	Holding company	–	60.00	–	60.00	–	60.00
AboitizPower International Pte. Ltd. (AP Int.)	Holding company	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00	–
Cleanergy Asia Power Holdings Pte Ltd.	Holding company	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
AP Lariang Pte Ltd.	Holding company	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	–
Adventpower, Inc. (API) (formerly Aboitiz Energy Solutions, Inc.)	Retail electricity supplier	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00	–
Adventenergy, Inc. (AI)	Retail electricity supplier	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00	–
Balamban Enerzone Corporation (BEZ)	Power distribution	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00	–
Lima Enerzone Corporation (LEZ)	Power distribution	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00	–
Mactan Enerzone Corporation (MEZ)	Power distribution	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00	–
Malvar Enerzone Corporation (MVEZ)	Power distribution	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00	–
East Asia Utilities Corporation (EAUC)	Power generation	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Cotabato Light and Power Company (CLP)	Power distribution	99.94	–	99.94	–	99.94	–
Cotabato Ice Plant, Inc.	Manufacturing	–	100.00	–	100.00	–	100.00
Davao Light & Power Company, Inc. (DLP)	Power distribution	99.93	–	99.93	–	99.93	–
SPI Power Incorporated (SPI) (formerly STEAG State Power, Inc.)	Power generation	85.00	–	69.40	–	–	–
AboitizPower International B.V. (APIBV, see Note 9)	Holding company	–	–	–	–	–	100.00
Subic Enerzone Corporation (SEZ)	Power distribution	65.00	34.98	65.00	34.98	65.00	34.98
Cebu Private Power Corporation (CPPC)	Power generation	60.00	–	60.00	–	60.00	–
Prism Energy, Inc. (PEI)	Retail electricity supplier	60.00	–	60.00	–	60.00	–
Visayan Electric Company (VECO)	Power distribution	55.26	–	55.26	–	55.26	–
Cell Power Energy Corporation (formerly Olongapo Energy Corporation)*	Power generation	100.00	–	100.00	–	–	–
AP Electric Mobility Inc. (APEMI)	Electric vehicle operation	100.00	–	–	–	–	–
Potentia Insurance Pte Ltd (PIPL)	Insurance company	100.00	–	–	–	–	–
Tarlac Enerzone Corporation (TEZ)*	Power distribution	100.00	–	–	–	–	–
Heritage Light and Power Corporation*	Power distribution	100.00	–	–	–	–	–
Peninsula Electric Corporation*	Power distribution	100.00	–	–	–	–	–
PowerPlus Innovation, Inc.*	Management services	99.90	–	–	–	–	–
1882 Energy Ventures Incorporated	Holding company	100.00	–	–	–	–	–

\* No commercial operations as of December 31, 2024.



All of the foregoing subsidiaries are incorporated and registered with the Philippine SEC and operate in the Philippines except for the following:

Subsidiary	Country of incorporation
AP Int.	Singapore
Cleanergy Asia Power Holdings Pte Ltd.	Singapore
AP Lariang Pte Ltd.	Singapore
PIPL	Singapore
APIBV	Netherlands

### Material partly-owned subsidiary

Information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is provided below:

	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	VECO	VECO	TVI	TVI	GMEC	GMEC	SPI	SPI
<b>Summarized balance sheet information</b>								
Current assets	₱5,781,477	₱4,628,375	₱11,270,761	₱9,572,264	₱13,950,340	₱14,960,743	₱5,726,894	₱6,696,777
Noncurrent assets	15,410,688	14,464,816	27,277,986	29,720,944	34,454,363	34,784,672	8,246,035	8,793,569
Current liabilities	10,051,232	9,453,045	3,445,819	3,730,832	6,374,986	7,307,848	2,072,261	1,925,522
Noncurrent liabilities	3,966,474	3,489,668	18,285,838	20,294,154	27,906,275	29,231,118	2,568,943	2,936,329
Non-controlling interests	2,977,462	2,785,433	3,374,393	3,065,950	3,560,026	3,668,520	1,461,974	3,443,922
<b>Summarized comprehensive income information</b>								
Profit for the year	₱3,441,385	₱2,781,531	₱2,559,307	₱1,394,144	₱4,843,948	₱5,067,765	₱1,340,167	₱878,448
Total comprehensive income	3,441,385	2,781,531	2,550,283	1,386,083	4,572,142	4,910,496	1,351,023	839,280
<b>Summarized other financial information</b>								
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	₱1,509,989	₱1,214,745	₱511,861	₱278,829	₱1,049,282	₱1,097,805	₱319,489	₱247,063
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	1,279,972	981,501	200,000	—	262,693	—	801,767	—
<b>Summarized cash flow information</b>								
Operating	₱3,917,948	₱4,168,792	₱5,047,293	₱5,276,473	₱7,417,532	₱10,016,577	₱1,505,484	₱1,896,084
Investing	(1,530,131)	(1,600,726)	(8,457)	338,352	(9,349,955)	(1,206,163)	1,284,906	1,601,949
Financing	(2,798,010)	(2,360,752)	(4,688,507)	(4,378,726)	(338,973)	(7,773,741)	(4,148,038)	(480,028)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(410,193)	207,314	350,329	1,236,099	(2,017,514)	1,036,672	(1,357,648)	3,018,005

In 2024, non-controlling interests include the return of contributions of other partners of GMEC amounting to ₱687.3 million. In 2022, non-controlling interests includes contribution of other partners of GMEC amounting to ₱625.3 million.

### 3. Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

#### Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments, financial assets at FVTPL and investment properties which are measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso which is the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except for earnings per share and exchange rates and as otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous periods.



#### Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards.

#### Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries and a joint operation that is subject to joint control, as of December 31 of each year.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries and its joint operation are prepared for the same reporting year as the Company.

#### New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new standards effective in 2024. The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The adoption of these amended standards did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

The amendments clarify:

- That only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or non-current.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

The amendments specify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.

- Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7, *Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*

The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

#### Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. The Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective.

#### *Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025*

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, Insurance Contracts. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.



The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

On December 15, 2021, the FSRSC amended the mandatory effective date of PFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 by two (2) years after its effective date as decided by the IASB.

On February 14, 2025, the FSRSC approved the amendment to PFRS 17 Insurance Contracts that further defers the date of initial application by an additional two (2) years, to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. This will provide more time for the insurance industry to fully prepare and assess the impact of adopting the said standard.

On the same date, the FSRSC also adopted the amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity that clarify the application of 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity and expose an entity to variability in an underlying amount of electricity. With respect to hedge accounting requirements, the amendments now allow an entity to designate a contract referencing nature-dependent electricity as the hedging instrument in a hedge of forecast electricity transactions. An entity shall apply the foregoing amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted.

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*

The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

*Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2026*

- Amendments to PFRS 9 and PFRS 7, *Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*

The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. They also introduce an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met.

The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features. Furthermore, the amendments clarify the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.



- Annual Improvements to PFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11

The amendments are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversight or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The following is the summary of the Standards involved and their related amendments.

- Amendments to PFRS 1, *Hedge Accounting by a First-time Adopter*

The amendments included in paragraphs B5 and B6 of PFRS 1 cross references to the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting in paragraph 6.4.1(a), (b) and (c) of PFRS 9. These are intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wording in PFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in PFRS 9.

- Amendments to PFRS 7, *Gain or Loss on Derecognition*

The amendments updated the language of paragraph B38 of PFRS 7 on unobservable inputs and included a cross reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of PFRS 13.

- Amendments to PFRS 9

- Lessee Derecognition of Lease Liabilities

The amendments to paragraph 2.1 of PFRS 9 clarified that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with PFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 and recognize any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss.

- Transaction Price

The amendments to paragraph 5.1.3 of PFRS 9 replaced the reference to 'transaction price as defined by PFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers' with 'the amount determined by applying PFRS 15'. The term 'transaction price' in relation to PFRS 15 was potentially confusing and so it has been removed. The term was also deleted from Appendix A of PFRS 9.

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Determination of a 'De Facto Agent'*

The amendments to paragraph B74 of PFRS 10 clarified that the relationship described in B74 is just one example of various relationships that might exist between the investor and other parties acting as de facto agents of the investor.

- Amendments to PAS 7, *Cost Method*

The amendments to paragraph 37 of PAS 7 replaced the term 'cost method' with 'at cost', following the prior deletion of the definition of 'cost method'.

*Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2027*

- PFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

The standard replaces PAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and responds to investors' demand for better information about companies' financial performance. The new requirements include:

- Required totals, subtotals and new categories in the statement of profit or loss
- Disclosure of management-defined performance measures
- Guidance on aggregation and disaggregation



- *PFRS 19, Subsidiaries without Public Accountability*

The standard allows eligible entities to elect to apply PFRS 19's reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other PFRS Accounting Standards. The application of the standard is optional for eligible entities.

*Deferred effectivity*

- *Amendments to PFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, and PAS 28, Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

On January 13, 2016, the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

## **Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information**

### Business Combination and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree pertaining to instruments that represent present ownership interests and entitle the holders to a proportionate share of the net assets in the event of liquidation either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All other components of non-controlling interest are measured at fair value unless another measurement basis is required by PFRSs Accounting Standards. Acquisition-related costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized as "bargain purchase gain" in profit or loss.



After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGUs) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

#### *Impairment of goodwill*

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units, to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized.

#### Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.





For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

The Group's valuation team (the Team) determines the policies and procedures for fair value measurement of its investment properties. External valuers (the Valuers) are involved in the periodic valuation of these assets. The respective subsidiary's Team decides the selection of the external valuers after discussion with and approval by its Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Team also determines, after discussions with the chosen Valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Team analyses the movements in the values of the investment properties which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed in accordance with the subsidiaries' accounting policies. The team, in coordination with the Valuers, also compares each of the changes in the fair value of each property with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

On the re-appraisal year, the Team and Valuers present the valuation results and the major assumptions used in the valuation to its CFO.

#### Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The Group's investments in its associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of income outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

#### Foreign Currency Translation

Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the consolidated statement of income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

The functional currency of its subsidiaries; GMEC, AP Int., APIBV, LHC, SPI and PIPL, is the United States (US) Dollar. As at the balance sheet date, the assets and liabilities of these entities are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (the Philippine peso) at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and their statement of income and statement of comprehensive income are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising on the translation are taken directly to other comprehensive income as cumulative translation adjustment. Upon disposal of the subsidiary and associate, the deferred cumulative amount recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that particular entity is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.



## Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement

### *Classification of financial assets*

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified in their entirety based on the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets and the Group's business model for managing the financial assets. The Group classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where cumulative gains or losses previously recognized are reclassified to profit or loss
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where cumulative gains or losses previously recognized are not reclassified to profit or loss

### *Contractual cash flows characteristics*

If the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, the Group assesses whether the cash flows from the financial asset represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

In making this assessment, the Group determines whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e., interest includes consideration only for the time value of money, credit risk and other basic lending risks and costs associated with holding the financial asset for a particular period of time. In addition, interest can include a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. The assessment as to whether the cash flows meet the test is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated. Any other contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that is unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

### *Business model*

The Group's business model is determined at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. The Group's business model does not depend on management's intentions for an individual instrument.

The Group's business model refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The Group's business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. Relevant factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a group of financial assets include how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Group's key management personnel, the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how these risks are managed and how managers of the business are compensated.

### *Financial assets at amortized cost*

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, less any impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an



integral part of the EIR. The amortization is included in 'Interest income' in the consolidated statement of income and is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, except for (i) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets and (ii) financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, where, in both cases, the EIR is applied to the amortized cost of the financial asset. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in 'Provision for credit and impairment losses' in the consolidated statement of income.

The Group's debt financial assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 consist of cash in banks, including restricted cash, cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, concession contract asset and the Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation (PSALM) deferred adjustment - net of current portion included in "Other noncurrent assets" in the consolidated balance sheets. The Group assessed that the contractual cash flows of its debt financial assets are SPPI and are expected to be held to collect all contractual cash flows until their maturity. As a result, the Group concluded these debt financial assets to be measured at amortized cost.

#### *Financial assets at FVTPL*

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at its fair value unless these are measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI. Included in this classification are equity investments held for trading and debt instruments with contractual terms that do not represent solely payments of principal and interest. Financial assets held at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value, with transaction costs recognized in the consolidated statement of income as incurred.

Additionally, even if the asset meets the amortized cost or the FVOCI criteria, the Group may choose at initial recognition to designate the financial asset at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring financial assets on a different basis.

Trading gains or losses are calculated based on the results arising from trading activities of the Group, including all gains and losses from changes in fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL, and the gains or losses from disposal of financial investments.

The Group's investments in quoted equity securities and in unquoted equity shares are measured at FVTPL as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

#### *Classification of financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for the following:

- financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the Group retains continuing involvement;
- financial guarantee contracts;
- commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate; and
- contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in accordance with PFRS 3.

A financial liability may be designated at fair value through profit or loss if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an accounting mismatch) or:

- if a host contract contains one or more embedded derivatives; or



- if a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and liabilities is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Where a financial liability is designated at fair value through profit or loss, the movement in fair value attributable to changes in the Group's own credit quality is calculated by determining the changes in credit spreads above observable market interest rates and is presented separately in other comprehensive income.

The Group's financial liabilities measured at amortized cost as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 include trade and other payables (excluding taxes and fees, output value-added tax (VAT) and unearned revenue), customers' deposits, short-term loans, lease liabilities, long-term obligation on power distribution system, long-term debts, and other noncurrent liabilities and (see Note 33).

#### *Reclassifications of financial instruments*

The Group reclassifies its financial assets when, and only when, there is a change in the business model for managing the financial assets. Reclassifications shall be applied prospectively by the Group and any previously recognized gains, losses or interest shall not be restated. The Group does not reclassify its financial liabilities.

The Group does not reclassify its financial assets when:

- A financial asset that was previously a designated and effective hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge or net investment hedge no longer qualifies as such;
- A financial asset becomes a designated and effective hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge or net investment hedge; and
- There is a change in measurement on credit exposures measured at fair value through profit or loss.

#### Derivative financial instruments

##### *Initial recognition and subsequent measurement*

Derivative financial instruments, including embedded derivatives, are initially recognized at fair value on the date in which a derivative transaction is entered into or bifurcated, and are subsequently remeasured at FVTPL, unless designated as effective hedge. Changes in fair value of derivative instruments not accounted as hedges are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative.

An embedded derivative within a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as either at amortized cost or at fair value depending on whether the cash flows of the hybrid contract are solely payments of principal and interest and the assessment of the business model within which the financial asset is held. On the other hand, an embedded derivative with a financial liability or a non-financial host is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Separated embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modified the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.



The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign currency forward, interest rate swap (IRS) and commodity swap contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, the Group's hedges are classified as cash flow hedges. Hedges are classified as cash flow hedge when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

The Group's hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

#### *Cash flow hedge*

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The Group uses foreign currency forward contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions, IRS contracts to manage its floating interest rate exposure on its loans and commodity swap contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to these contracts are recognized in other operating income or expenses as realized gain or loss on derivative instruments.

The Group designated all of the foreign currency forward, IRS and commodity swap contracts as hedging instrument. The amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are accounted for, depending on the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognized in other comprehensive income for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the consolidated statement of income as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.



If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in other comprehensive must remain in accumulated other comprehensive income if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated other comprehensive must be accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

#### Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

##### *Financial assets*

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when, and only when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset expires;
- the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities, the Group treats the transaction as a transfer of a financial asset if the Group:

- has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it collects equivalent amounts from the original asset;
- is prohibited by the terms of the transfer contract from selling or pledging the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients for the obligation to pay them cash flows; and
- has an obligation to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay.

In transactions where the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and it retains control over the financial asset, the financial asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the financial asset. The extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the transferred asset is the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset. When the Group's continuing involvement takes the form of guaranteeing the transferred asset, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is the lower of (i) the amount of the asset and (ii) the maximum amount of the consideration received that the Group could be required to repay ('the guarantee amount'). When the Group's continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Group may repurchase. However, in the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price. When the Group's continuing involvement takes the form of a cash-settled option or similar provision on the transferred asset, the extent of the Group's continuing involvement is measured in the same way as that which results from non-cash settled options.

##### *Modification of contractual cash flows*

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows discounted at the original EIR (or credit-adjusted EIR for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets) and recognizes a modification gain or loss in the consolidated statement of income.



When the modification of a financial asset results in the derecognition of the existing financial asset and the subsequent recognition of the modified financial asset, the modified asset is considered a 'new' financial asset. Accordingly the date of the modification shall be treated as the date of initial recognition of that financial asset when applying the impairment requirements to the modified financial asset.

#### *Financial liabilities*

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability or a part of it are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

#### Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group recognizes ECL for the following financial assets that are not measured at FVTPL:

- debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost and FVOCI;
- loan commitments; and
- financial guarantee contracts.

No ECL is recognized on equity investments.

ECLs are measured in a way that reflects the following:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Financial assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition:

#### *Stage 1: 12-month ECL*

For credit exposures where there have not been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired upon origination, the portion of lifetime ECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12-months after the reporting date are recognized.

#### *Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired*

For credit exposures where there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition on an individual or collective basis but are not credit-impaired, lifetime ECLs representing the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset are recognized.

#### *Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired*

Financial assets are credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of those financial assets have occurred. For these credit exposures, lifetime ECLs are recognized and interest revenue is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Loss allowances are recognized based on 12-month ECL for debt investment securities that are assessed to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default



- the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Group considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade', or when the exposure is less than 30 days past due.

#### *Determining the stage for impairment*

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life between the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and forward-looking analysis.

The simplified approach, where changes in credit risk are not tracked and loss allowances are measured at amounts equal to lifetime ECL, is applied to 'Trade and other receivables'. The Group has established a provision matrix for customer segments that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

#### Financial Guarantee Contracts and Loan Commitments

Financial guarantees are contracts issued by the Group that require it to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees are initially recognized in the financial statements at fair value. Subsequently, these are measured at the higher of:

- the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with the ECL model and
- the amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of PFRS 15.

Loan commitments provided by the Group are measured as the amount of the loss allowance. The Group has not provided any commitment to provide loans that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument or that are issued at below-market interest rates.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognized as a provision. However, for financial instruments that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment (i.e. loan commitment) component where the Group cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the loan commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the loan commitment should be recognized together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the expected credit losses should be recognized as a provision.

#### Inventories

Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost is determined on moving average method. NRV is the current replacement cost. An allowance for inventory obsolescence is provided for slow-moving, defective or damaged goods based on analyses and physical inspection.

#### Property, Plant and Equipment

Except for land, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value.





Land is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment in value. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Category	Estimated Useful Life (in years)
Buildings, warehouses and improvements	10-50
Power plant equipment	2-50
Transmission, distribution and substation equipment:	
Power transformers	30
Poles and wires	20-40
Other components	12-30
Transportation equipment	5-10
Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	2-20
Electrical equipment	5-25
Meters and laboratory equipment	25
Steam field assets	20-25
Tools and others	2-20

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease terms and the lives of the improvements ranging from 5 to 15 years.

#### Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

#### *Group as a lessee*

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

#### *Right-of-use (ROU) assets*

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use) included as part of "Property, plant and equipment" account in the consolidated balance sheet. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Category	Number of years
Land	10-50
Building	2-50
Power plant	38
Equipment and others	2-20

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

#### *Lease liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include



the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

#### *Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### *Group as a lessor*

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the consolidated statement of income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

#### Service Concession Arrangements

Public-to-private service concession arrangements where: (a) the grantor controls or regulates what services the entities in the Group must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them, and at what price; and (b) the grantor controls-through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise-any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement, are accounted for under the provisions of Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 12, *Service Concession Arrangements*. Infrastructures used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life (whole-of-life assets) are within the scope of this Interpretation if the conditions in (a) are met.

This interpretation applies to both: (a) infrastructure that the entities in the Group constructs or acquires from a third party for the purpose of the service arrangement; and (b) existing infrastructure to which the grantor gives the entity in the Group access for the purpose of the service arrangement.

Infrastructures within the scope of this Interpretation are not recognized as property, plant and equipment of the Group. Under the terms of contractual arrangements within the scope of this Interpretation, an entity acts as a service provider. An entity constructs or upgrades infrastructure (construction or upgrade services) used to provide a public service and operates and maintains that infrastructure (operation services) for a specified period of time.

An entity recognizes and measures revenue in accordance with PFRS 15, for the services it performs. If an entity performs more than one service (i.e. construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable shall be allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered, when the amounts are separately identifiable.



When an entity provides construction or upgrades services, the consideration received or receivable by the entity is recognized at the stand-alone selling price of the related service. An entity accounts for revenue and costs relating to construction or upgrade services in accordance with PFRS 15. Revenue from construction contracts is recognized based on the percentage-of-completion method, measured by reference to the percentage of costs incurred to date to estimated total costs for each contract. The applicable entities account for revenue and costs relating to operation services in accordance with PFRS 15.

An entity recognizes a financial asset to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. An entity recognizes an intangible asset to the extent that it receives a right (a license) to charge users of the public service.

When the applicable entities have contractual obligations it must fulfill as a condition of its license (a) to maintain the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability or (b) to restore the infrastructure to a specified condition before it is handed over to the grantor at the end of the service arrangement, it recognizes and measures these contractual obligations in accordance with PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, i.e., at the best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date.

Borrowing cost attributable to the construction of the asset if the consideration received or receivable is an intangible asset, is capitalized during the construction phase. In all other cases, borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

#### Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is fair value as at the date of the acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the consolidated statement of income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

#### *Service concession right*

The Group's intangible asset - service concession right pertains mainly to its right to charge users of the public service in connection with the service concession and related arrangements. This is recognized initially at the fair value which consists of the cost of construction services and the fair value of future fixed fee payments in exchange for the license or right. Following initial recognition, the intangible asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The intangible asset - service concession right is amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated economic useful life which is the service concession period, and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The estimated economic useful life is ranging from 18 to 25 years. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

#### *Franchise*

The Group's franchise pertains to VECO's franchise to distribute electricity within an area granted by the Philippine Legislature, acquired in the business combination in 2013. The franchise is initially recognized at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, the franchise is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The Group's franchise is amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated economic useful life, and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the franchise may be impaired. The estimated economic useful life of the franchise is 40 years. The amortization period and amortization method for franchise are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits



embodied in the franchise are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as a change in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on franchise is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the expense category consistent with its function.

*Intangible assets - customer contracts*

The Group's intangible assets - customer contracts pertain to contracts entered by subsidiaries relating to the provision of utility services to locators within an industrial zone.

These are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The intangible assets - customer contracts are amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining life of the contract, and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and method are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

The amortization expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

*Project development costs*

Project development costs include power plant projects in the development phase which meet the "identifiability" requirement under PAS 38, *Intangible Assets*, as they are separable and susceptible to individual sale and are carried at acquisition cost. These assets are transferred to "Property, plant and equipment" when construction of each power plant commences. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Research and Development Expenditure

The Group's policy is to record research expenses in the consolidated statement of income in the period when they are incurred.

Development costs are recognized as an intangible asset on the consolidated balance sheet if the Group can identify them separately and show the technical viability of the asset, its intention and capacity to use or sell it, and how it will generate probable future economic benefits.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

*Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investments and advances and other current and noncurrent assets excluding restricted cash and PSALM deferred adjustment*

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses of continuing operations are



recognized in the consolidated statement of income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

#### Decommissioning Liability

The decommissioning liability arose from the Group's obligation, under their contracts, to decommission, abandon and perform surface rehabilitation at the end of the useful lives of the steam field assets, or the end of the lease term, or upon abandonment of the plant. A corresponding asset is recognized as part of property, plant and equipment. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized in the consolidated statement of income under "Interest expense" account. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively.

Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added or deducted from the cost of property, plant and equipment. The amount deducted from the cost of property, plant and equipment, shall not exceed its carrying amount.

If the decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment, the excess shall be recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

#### Capital Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued. When the Company issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued. Capital stock includes common stock and preferred stock.

When the shares are sold at premium, the difference between the proceeds and the par value is credited to the "Paid-in capital" account. When shares are issued for a consideration other than cash, the proceeds are measured by the fair value of the consideration received. In case the shares are issued to extinguish or settle the liability of the Company, the shares shall be measured either at the fair value of the shares issued or fair value of the liability settled, whichever is more reliably determinable.

Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance, such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, printing costs and taxes are debited to the "Paid-in capital" account. If additional paid-in capital is not sufficient, the excess is charged against an equity reserve account.

#### Retained Earnings

The amount included in retained earnings includes accumulated earnings of the Company and reduced by dividends on capital stock. Dividends on capital stock are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the BOD. Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are dealt with as an event after the reporting date. Retained earnings may also include effect of changes in accounting policy as may be required by the transition provisions of new and amended standards.



### Revenue Recognition

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

#### *Sale of power*

For power generation and ancillary services where capacity and energy dispatched are separately identified, these two obligations are to be combined as one performance obligation since these are not distinct within the context of the contract as the buyer cannot benefit from the contracted capacity alone without the corresponding energy and the buyer cannot obtain energy without contracting a capacity. The combined performance obligation qualifies as a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer.

Revenue from power generation and ancillary services is recognized in the period actual capacity is delivered. Revenue is recognized over time since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the seller supplies power.

In contracts with fixed capacity payments which are determined at contract inception, the fixed capacity payments for the entire contract period is determined at day 1 and is recognized over time. Specifically, on contracts where capacity payments are fixed but escalates throughout the contract period without any reference to market indices, the fixed escalation is recognized on a straight-line basis over the contract period.

Some contracts with customers provide unspecified quantity of energy, includes provisional Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) rates, and volume and prompt payment discounts that give rise to variable consideration. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until the associated uncertainty is subsequently resolved.

Power distribution and retail supply also qualify as a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer accounted for as one performance obligation. Revenue is recognized over time and based on amounts billed.

#### *Technical, management and other fees*

Technical, management and other fees are recognized when the related services are rendered.

#### *Interest income*

Interest is recognized as it accrues taking into account the effective interest method.

#### *Other income*

Revenue is recognized when non-utility operating income and surcharges are earned.

### Pension Benefits

The Group has defined benefit pension plans which require contributions to be made to separately administered funds. The net defined benefit liability or asset is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period reduced by the fair value of plan assets (if any), adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs comprise the following:

- Service cost
- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset
- Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset



Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs. These amounts are calculated periodically by independent qualified actuaries.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in the consolidated statement of income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on defined benefit liability) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. Fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations). If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Group's right to be reimbursed of some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when and only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

#### Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. To the extent that funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization on that asset shall be determined as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings. To the extent that funds are borrowed generally, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization shall be determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate shall be the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Group that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period shall not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that period.

#### Taxes

##### *Current income tax*

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and not in the consolidated statement of income.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.



### *Deferred income tax*

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carryforward benefits of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carryforward benefits of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred income tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income is also recognized in other comprehensive income and not in the consolidated statement of income.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

### VAT

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, if applicable.

For its VAT-registered activities, when VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT) exceeds VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT), the excess is recognized as payable in the consolidated balance sheet. When VAT passed on from purchases of goods or services (input VAT) exceeds VAT from sales of goods and/or services (output VAT), the excess is recognized as an asset in the consolidated balance sheet up to the extent of the recoverable amount.





For its non-VAT registered activities, the amount of VAT passed on from its purchases of goods or service is recognized as part of the cost of goods/asset acquired or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

Input VAT, which is presented as part of “Other current assets” and/or “Other noncurrent assets” in the consolidated balance sheet, is recognized as an asset and will be used to offset the Group’s current output VAT liabilities and/or applied for claim for tax credit certificates. Input VAT is stated at its estimated NRV.

#### Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statement of income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a borrowing cost.

#### Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

#### Events After the Reporting Period

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Group’s financial position at balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed when material.

#### Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing consolidated net income for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year, after giving retroactive effect for any stock dividends declared and stock rights exercised during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the consolidated net income for the year attributable to the equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of common shares that would be issued for outstanding common stock equivalents. The Group does not have dilutive potential common shares.

#### Operating Segments

For management purposes, the Group is organized into two major operating segments (power generation and power distribution) according to the nature of the services provided, with each segment representing a significant business segment. The Group’s identified operating segments are consistent with the segments reported to the BOD which is the Group’s Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). Financial information on the operating segment is presented in Note 31.



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#### 4. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The Group's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRSs Accounting Standards require management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect amount reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes. The judgment, estimates and assumptions used in the consolidated financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from such estimates. Judgments, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under circumstances. The following items are those matters which the Group assess to have significant risk arising from judgements and estimation uncertainties:

##### Judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

##### *Determining functional currency*

Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances relevant to the companies in the Group, the functional currency of the companies in the Group has been determined to be the Philippine Peso except for certain investees whose functional currency is the US Dollar. The Philippine Peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which companies in the Group operates and it is the currency that mainly influences the sale of power and services and the costs of power and of providing the services. The functional currency of the Group's investees is the Philippine Peso except for GMEC, AP Int., APIBV, LHC, SPI and PIPL whose functional currency is the US Dollar.

##### *Service concession arrangements - Companies in the Group as Operators*

Based on management's judgment, the provisions of Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 12 apply to SEZ's Distribution Management Service Agreement (DMSA) with Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority (SBMA); MEZ's Built-Operate-Transfer agreement with Mactan Cebu International Airport Authority (MCIAA), LHC's Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the National Power Corporation (NPC) and SPI's PPA with NPC.

SEZ, MEZ and LHC's service concession agreements were accounted for under the intangible asset model. SPI's service concession agreement was accounted for under the financial asset model.

Refer to the accounting policy on service concession arrangements for the discussion of intangible asset and financial asset models.

##### *Nonconsolidation of Manila-Oslo Renewable Enterprise, Inc. (MORE) and its investees, AA Thermal, Inc. (AA Thermal) and GNPower Dinginin Ltd. Co. (GNPD)*

The Group has 83.33% interest in MORE which has a 60% ownership interest in SN Aboitiz Power-Magat, Inc. (SNAP M), SN Aboitiz Power-Benguet, Inc. (SNAP B), SN Aboitiz Power-RES, Inc. (SNAP RES), and SN Aboitiz Power-Generation, Inc.

The Group has 60% economic interest in AA Thermal. Further, the Group has 70% economic interest in GNPD, direct 40% via TPI and indirect 30% via AA Thermal.

The Group does not consolidate MORE, AA Thermal and GNPD since it does not have the ability to direct the relevant activities which most significantly affect the returns of MORE and its investees, AA Thermal and GNPD. This is as a result of the agreements among the shareholders and partners which, among others, stipulate that the management and operation of MORE, AA Thermal and GNPD are vested in their respective BOD or "Management Committee" and the affirmative vote of the other shareholders or partners are required for the approval of certain corporate actions which include financial and operating undertakings (see Note 10).



*Determining a joint operation*

The Group has 50% interest in Pagbilao Energy Corporation (PEC). The Group assessed that the joint arrangement is a joint operation as the financial and operating activities of the operation are jointly controlled by the participating shareholders and are primarily designed for the provision of output to the shareholders.

*Contractual cash flows assessment*

For each financial asset, the Group assesses the contractual terms to identify whether the instrument is consistent with the concept of SPPI.

‘Principal’ for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

*Evaluation of business model in managing financial instruments*

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Group’s business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed; and
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group’s assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realized in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

*Identifying performance obligations*

The Group identifies performance obligations by considering whether the promised goods or services in the contract are distinct goods or services. A good or service is distinct when the customer can benefit from the good or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer and the Group’s promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from the other promises in the contract.

The Group assesses performance obligations as a series of distinct goods and services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer if i) each distinct good or services in the series are transferred over time and ii) the same method of progress will be used (i.e., units of delivery) to measure the entity’s progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation.



For power generation and ancillary services where capacity and energy dispatched are separately identified, these two obligations are to be combined as one performance obligation since these are not distinct within the context of the contract as the buyer cannot benefit from the contracted capacity alone without the corresponding energy and the buyer cannot obtain energy without contracting a capacity.

The combined performance obligation qualifies as a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer since the delivery of energy every month are distinct services which are all recognized over time and have the same measure of progress.

Power distribution and retail supply also qualify as a series of distinct goods or services which is accounted for as one performance obligation since the delivery of energy every month are distinct services which are recognized over time and have the same measure of progress.

#### *Revenue recognition*

The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies an identified performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. A good or service is considered to be transferred when the customer obtains control. The Group determines, at contract inception, whether it will transfer control of a promised good or service over time. If the Group does not satisfy a performance obligation over time, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.

The Group's revenue from power generation, power distribution, ancillary services and retail supply are to be recognized over time, since customers simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group supplies power.

#### *Identifying methods for measuring progress of revenue recognized over time*

The Group determines the appropriate method of measuring progress which is either through the use of input or output methods. Input method recognizes revenue on the basis of the entity's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation while output method recognizes revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date.

For power generation and ancillary services, the Group determined that the output method is the best method in measuring progress since actual electricity is supplied to customers. The Group recognizes revenue based on:

For power generation and ancillary services:

- a. For the variable energy payment, actual kilowatt hours consumed which are billed on a monthly basis.
- b. For fixed capacity payments, the Group allocates the transaction price on a straight-line basis over the contract term. The allocated fixed payments are also billed on a monthly basis.

For power distribution and retail supply, the Group uses the actual kilowatt hours consumed, which are also billed on a monthly basis.

#### *Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint*

The Group includes some or all the amounts of variable consideration estimated but only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Group considers both the likelihood and magnitude of the revenue reversal in evaluating the extent of variable consideration the Group will subject to constraint. Factors such as i) highly susceptibility to factors outside the Group's influence, ii) timing of resolution of the uncertainty, and iii) having a large number and broad range of possible considerations amount are considered.



Some contracts with customers provide unspecified quantity of energy, provisional ERC rates, and volume and prompt payment discounts that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Group applies the expected value method in estimating the variable consideration given the large number of customer contracts that have similar characteristics and the range of possible outcomes.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Group considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Group determined that the estimates of variable consideration are to be fully constrained based on its historical experience (i.e., volume and prompt payment discounts), the range of possible outcomes (i.e., unspecified quantity of energy), and the unpredictability of other factors outside the Group's influence (i.e., provisional ERC rates).

#### *Allocation of variable consideration*

Variable consideration may be attributable to the entire contract or to a specific part of the contract. For power generation, power distribution, ancillary services and retail supply revenue streams which are considered as series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer, the Group allocates the variable amount that is no longer subject to constraint to the satisfied portion (i.e., month) which forms part of the single performance obligation, and forms part of the monthly billing of the Group.

#### Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

#### *Impairment of goodwill*

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating unit and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The carrying amount of goodwill as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to ₱46.59 billion and ₱44.62 billion, respectively (see Note 13). No impairment of goodwill was recognized in 2024, 2023 and 2022.

#### *Estimating useful lives of property, plant and equipment*

The Group estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on the period over which assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. In addition, the estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment is based on collective assessment of internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in the factors and circumstances mentioned above. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the net book values of property, plant and equipment, excluding land and construction in progress, amounted to ₱193.87 billion and ₱188.81 billion, respectively (see Note 12).

#### *Assessing impairment of nonfinancial assets*

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for nonfinancial assets at each balance sheet date. These nonfinancial assets (property, plant and equipment, intangible assets (excluding goodwill), and other current and noncurrent assets) are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Determining the recoverable amount of non-financial assets, which requires the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets, requires the Group to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect its consolidated financial statements. Future events could cause the Group to conclude that the property, plant and equipment, intangible assets



(excluding goodwill), and other current and noncurrent assets are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statement of income.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the aggregate net book values of these assets amounted to ₱259.67 billion and ₱241.83 billion, respectively (see Notes 8, 12, 13 and 14). Impairment losses and write-off recognized on these non-financial assets in 2024, 2023 and 2022 amounted to ₱648.3 million, ₱604.1 million and ₱1.01 billion, respectively (see Notes 12, 13 and 24).

#### *Measurement of expected credit losses*

ECLs are derived from unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of expected loss, and are measured as follows:

- *Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date:* as the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of the financial asset discounted by the effective interest rate. The cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive.
- *Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date:* as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted by the effective interest rate.
- *Financial guarantee contracts:* as the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover.

The Group leverages existing risk management indicators (e.g. internal credit risk classification and restructuring triggers), credit risk rating changes and reasonable and supportable information which allows the Group to identify whether the credit risk of financial assets has significantly increased.

#### *Inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques*

The ECL is measured on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Exposure at Default (EAD), defined as follows:

- *Probability of default*  
The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months, or over the remaining life of the obligation. PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between rating classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures. The 12-months and lifetime PD represent the expected point-in-time probability of a default over the next 12 months and remaining lifetime of the financial instrument, respectively, based on conditions existing at the balance sheet date and future economic conditions that affect credit risk.
- *Loss given default*  
Loss Given Default represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure, taking into account the mitigating effect of collateral, its expected value when realized and the time value of money. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type of seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of EAD.
- *Exposure at default*  
EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime.



The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD, and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12-month PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis. The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by customer segment.

The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. LGDs are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different borrowers. These LGD's are influenced by collection strategies including contracted debt sales and price.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation such as how the maturity profile of the PDs change are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis.

#### *Simplified approach for trade receivables*

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, customer segment and coverage by letters of credit).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the industrial segment, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

#### *Incorporation of forward-looking information*

The Group incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL.

The Group has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses of each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The macro-economic variables include the following key indicators for the Philippines: unemployment rates, inflation rates, gross domestic product growth and net personal income growth.

Predicted relationship between the key indicators and default and loss rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing historical data over the past 5 years. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.



The Group has not identified any uncertain event that it has assessed to be relevant to the risk of default occurring but where it is not able to estimate the impact on ECL due to lack of reasonable and supportable information.

An increase in the Group's allowance for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables and concession contract asset will increase the Group's recorded expenses and decrease current assets. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, allowance for expected credit losses amounted to ₱3.51 billion and ₱3.38 billion, respectively. Trade and other receivables, net of allowance for ECL, amounted to ₱36.59 billion and ₱34.25 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 6). The concession contract asset amounted to ₱8.89 billion and ₱9.35 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Notes 8 and 14).

*Estimating the incremental borrowing rate (IBR)*

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates. The carrying amount of the lease liabilities amounted to ₱4.45 billion and ₱2.91 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 35).

*Estimating decommissioning liability*

Under the Geothermal Resource Service Contract (GRSC), the Group has a legal obligation to decommission, abandon and perform surface rehabilitation on its steam field asset at the end of its useful life. The Group also has a legal obligation under its land lease agreements to decommission the power plants at the end of their lease terms. The Group recognizes the present value of the obligation to decommission the plant, abandon and perform surface rehabilitation of the steam field asset and capitalizes the present value of these costs as part of the balance of the related property, plant and equipment, which are being depreciated and amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the related asset.

These costs are accrued based on in-house estimates, which incorporates estimates of the amount of obligations and interest rates, if appropriate. Assumptions used to compute the provision are reviewed and updated annually. Each year, the provision is increased to reflect the accretion of discount and to accrue an estimate for the effects of inflation, with charges being recognized as accretion expense, included under "Interest expense" in the consolidated statement of income.

Changes in the decommissioning liability that result from a change in the current best estimate of cash flow required to settle the obligation or a change in the discount rate are added to (or deducted from) the amount recognized as the related asset and the periodic unwinding of the discount on the liability is recognized in the consolidated statement of income as it occurs.

While the Group has made its best estimate in establishing the decommissioning provision, because of potential changes in technology as well as safety and environmental requirements, plus the actual time scale to complete decommissioning activities, the ultimate provision requirements could either increase or decrease significantly from the Group's current estimates.

The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances.

Decommissioning liability amounted to ₱5.26 billion and ₱7.36 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, (see Note 19).





*Recognition of deferred income tax assets*

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at each balance sheet date and reduces deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. The Group recognizes deferred taxes based on enacted or substantially enacted tax rates for renewable of 10% and for non-renewable of 25%. The Group has deferred income tax assets amounting to ₱6.10 billion and ₱6.79 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Details of the Group's unused net operating loss carryover (NOLCO) and excess minimum corporate income tax (MCIT) are disclosed in Note 29.

*Pension benefits*

The cost of defined benefit pension plans, as well as the present value of the pension obligation, are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, defined benefit obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the specific country.

Further details about the assumptions used are provided in Note 27.

Net benefit expense amounted to ₱450.8 million in 2024, ₱401.8 million in 2023, and ₱512.9 million in 2022. The net pension assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to ₱78.3 million and ₱40.5 million, respectively. Net pension liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to ₱889.8 million and ₱903.1 million, respectively.

*Fair value of financial instruments*

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques which include the discounted cash flow model and other generally accepted market valuation model. The inputs for these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. The fair values of the Group's financial instruments are presented under Note 34.

*Legal contingencies*

The estimate of probable costs for the resolution of possible claims has been developed in consultation with outside counsels handling the Group's defense in these matters and is based upon an analysis of potential results. No provision for probable losses arising from legal contingencies was recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.



## 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2024	2023
Cash on hand and in banks	₱7,812,135	₱23,074,172
Short-term deposits	48,947,162	31,464,612
	<b>₱56,759,297</b>	<b>₱54,538,784</b>

Cash in banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group and earn interest at the respective short-term deposits rates. Interest income earned from cash and cash equivalents amounted to ₱1.81 billion in 2024, ₱1.67 billion in 2023, and ₱678.7 million in 2022.

## 6. Trade and Other Receivables

	2024	2023
Trade receivables - net (see Notes 32 and 33)	₱27,062,648	₱26,641,290
Others		
Non-trade receivable	7,799,983	5,966,458
Dividends receivable (see Note 10)	1,014,100	880,000
Advances to contractors	491,140	616,738
Interest receivable	225,374	143,056
	<b>₱36,593,245</b>	<b>₱34,247,542</b>

Trade and other receivables are noninterest-bearing and are generally on 10 - 30 days' term.

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer to Note 32.

Non-trade receivable relates mostly to claims from insurance and advances to partners in GMEC.

Advances to contractors refer to noninterest-bearing advance payments made for acquisition of inventories and services which are offset against progress billings to be made by the suppliers.

The rollforward analysis of allowance for expected credit losses as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, which pertains to trade receivables, is presented below:

	2024	2023
January 1	₱3,376,162	₱3,329,397
Provision (reversal) (see Note 24)	22,495	(227,964)
Write-off	(182,920)	(133,245)
Step-acquisition to subsidiary	—	327,151
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rate	297,153	80,823
December 31	<b>₱3,512,890</b>	<b>₱3,376,162</b>

## 7. Inventories

	2024	2023
Plant spare parts and supplies	₱8,834,269	₱7,929,236
Fuel	4,018,971	4,589,745
Transmission and distribution supplies	1,388,894	1,132,205
Other parts and supplies	9,584	24,345
	<b>₱14,251,718</b>	<b>₱13,675,531</b>



Inventories are carried at lower of cost and NRV as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The cost of inventories recognized as part of cost of generated power in the consolidated statements of income amounted to ₱40.62 billion in 2024, ₱56.00 billion in 2023, and ₱52.19 billion in 2022 (see Note 23). The cost of inventories recognized as part of operations and maintenance in the consolidated statements of income amounted to ₱416.4 million in 2024, ₱548.9 million in 2023, and ₱337.8 million in 2022 (see Note 25). The allowance for inventory obsolescence to arrive at NRV amounted to ₱12.4 million for December 31, 2024 and 2023.

## 8. Other Current Assets

	2024	2023
Restricted cash (see Note 17)	₱6,098,865	₱4,736,120
Prepaid expenses	3,244,973	1,131,153
Prepaid tax	2,886,357	3,205,447
Concession contract asset (see Note 14)	1,352,797	1,368,375
Input VAT	758,353	1,600,347
Advances to NGCP	551,506	551,506
Others	214,596	393,314
	<b>₱15,107,447</b>	<b>₱12,986,262</b>

Restricted cash represents proceeds from sale of power under the control of trustees of TVI and TSI's lenders as per loan agreement (see Note 17). The asset will be used to pay the current portion of loans payable, interest payments and operating costs in the following period.

Advances to NGCP pertain to TVI's cost of construction and installation of substation and transmission facilities which are subject for reimbursement.

Prepaid expenses mainly include prepayments for insurance.

## 9. Business Combination

### Step-acquisition of SPI

SPI is the first coal-fired power plant in Mindanao operating with a 232 MW capacity.

Prior to the acquisition, the Company holds 34% stake in SPI. La Filipina Uy Gongco Corporation holds the other 15% while the majority of shares are owned by STEAG GmbH (Germany) at 51%.

On September 15, 2022, STEAG GmbH entered into a Share Purchase Agreement with the Company for the purchase by the Company of an additional 35.4% stake in SPI. The total purchase price for the shares is US\$36.1 million, plus locked box interest at a simple rate of 4% per annum (on the basis of a 365-day year) from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022.

In June 2023, all of the closing condition have been met allowing the Company to complete the acquisition of the 35.4% ownership interest in SPI from STEAG GmbH. As a result of the acquisition, SPI became a subsidiary of the Company owning at 69.4% interest.



The following are the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities assumed on acquisition date:

Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	₱1,562,017
Trade and other receivables	1,108,962
Inventories	2,254,849
Other current assets	409,700
Concession contract asset	9,937,575
Property and equipment	373,078
Pension asset	24,322
Other noncurrent assets	452,748
	<u>₱16,123,251</u>
Liabilities:	
Trade and other payables	₱1,477,444
Income tax payable	71,203
Deferred income tax liabilities, net	1,311,276
Lease liabilities	17,972
Long-term debt	2,687,509
	<u>5,565,404</u>
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	<u>₱10,557,847</u>
Total consideration	
	₱2,132,115
Fair value of previously-held interest in SPI	3,589,668
Fair value of NCI	3,230,701
	<u>8,952,484</u>
Less: Total identifiable net assets at fair value	10,557,847
Bargain purchase gain	<u>₱1,605,363</u>
Cash flow on acquisition:	
Cash paid	₱2,132,115
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	1,562,017
Net cash outflow	<u>(₱570,098)</u>

Remeasurement of the previously-held interest in SPI as at the date of acquisition follows:

Carrying value of the previously held-interest	₱3,449,376
Fair value of previously-held interest	3,589,668
Loss on the remeasurement of previously-held interest	<u>₱140,292</u>

In 2023, SPI contributed ₱4.54 billion to the consolidated revenue and ₱878.4 million to the consolidated net income of the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of 2023, the Group's revenue would have been ₱211.38 billion and net income would have been ₱36.75 billion.

The gain on bargain purchase including gain on remeasurement is presented as part of "Other income" in the 2023 consolidated statements of income. The gain on this acquisition arose from changes to the fair value of the net identifiable assets during the period prior to the closing date.

In May 2024, the Company purchased the remaining 15.6% interest of STEAG GmbH for US\$11.0 million (₱632.9 million) which resulted the Company to own 85% equity interest in SPI.

This transaction was treated as an acquisition from a non-controlling shareholder.



Accordingly, the excess of consideration paid over the value of the net assets acquired was recorded as an equity reserve. This excess was determined as follows:

Carrying value of the additional interest in SPI	₱1,595,842
Less consideration paid to non-controlling shareholder	632,885
Difference recognized as equity reserve	₱962,957

#### 10. Investments and Advances

	2024	2023
Acquisition cost:		
Balance at beginning of the year	₱56,997,389	₱61,404,940
Additions during the year	442,212	—
Step acquisition to subsidiary (see Note 9)	—	(4,400,611)
Redemptions during the year	(6,940)	(6,940)
Balance at end of year	57,432,661	56,997,389
Accumulated equity in net earnings:		
Balance at beginning of the year	34,478,491	15,862,661
Share in net earnings	15,693,423	19,817,774
Step acquisition to subsidiary (see Note 9)	—	982,102
Dividends	(12,999,961)	(2,184,046)
Balance at end of year	37,171,953	34,478,491
Share in net unrealized valuation gain on FVOCI investment of an associate	98,602	98,602
Share in actuarial gains on defined benefit plans of associates and joint ventures	30,835	30,835
Share in cumulative translation adjustments of associates and joint ventures	1,762,816	521,666
	1,892,253	651,103
	96,496,867	92,126,983
Less allowance for impairment losses	568,125	568,125
Investments at equity	95,928,742	91,558,858
Advances	1,450	81,851
	₱95,930,192	₱91,640,709

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the undistributed earnings of the associates and joint ventures included in the Group's retained earnings amounting to ₱37.17 billion and ₱34.48 billion, respectively, are not available for distribution to the stockholders unless declared by the investees (see Note 20).

In 2024, AP Int. subscribed 333,333 Redeemable Preferred Shares (RPS) of Abaqa International Pte. Ltd (AIPL) for ₱19.4 million.

In 2024, ARI entered into a subscription agreement to subscribe to 4 Barracuda Energy Corporation (4BEC), Aura Energy Holdings Inc. (AEHI) and Lihangin Wind Energy Corporation (LWEC) for a total subscription price of ₱175.2 million, ₱169.8 million and ₱77.8 million, respectively.

AAI redeemed shares attributable to the Company at 6,940 RPS at ₱1,000 per share for ₱6.9 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.



The Group's associates and joint ventures and the corresponding equity ownership are as follows:

	Nature of Business	Percentage of Ownership		
		2024	2023	2022
MORE <sup>1</sup>	Holding company	83.33	83.33	83.33
GNPD <sup>(1,2,3)</sup>	Power generation	70.00	70.00	70.00
AA Thermal <sup>(1,2)</sup>	Holding company	60.00	60.00	60.00
Hijos	Holding company	46.73	46.73	46.73
Mazzaraty Energy Corporation (MEC)	Retail electricity supplier	44.87	44.87	44.87
San Fernando Electric Light & Power Co., Inc. (SFELAPCO)	Power distribution	43.78	43.78	43.78
Pampanga Energy Ventures, Inc. (PEVI)	Holding company	42.84	42.84	42.84
Abaqa International Pte. Ltd. (AIPL)	Trading Company	40.00	—	—
AEV Aviation Inc. (AAI)	Service	26.69	26.69	26.69
Cebu Energy Development Corporation (CEDC)	Power generation	26.40	26.40	26.40
Redondo Peninsula Energy, Inc. (RPEI)*	Power generation	25.00	25.00	25.00
Southern Philippines Power Corporation (SPPC)	Power generation	20.00	20.00	20.00
Western Mindanao Power Corporation (WMPC)	Power generation	20.00	20.00	20.00
Sinag Naraw Power, Inc. (SNPI)*	Power generation	44.00	44.00	—
4 Barracuda Energy Corporation (4BEC)*	Power generation	41.00	41.00	—
Lihangin Wind Energy Corporation (LWEC)*	Power generation	35.00	35.00	—
Aura Energy Holdings Inc. (AEHI) <sup>1,*</sup>	Power generation	50.00	50.00	—
Therma Cebu Energy Inc. (TCEI)*	Power generation	50.00	—	—
Aboitiz Upgrade Solar, Inc. <sup>1,*</sup>	Power generation	50.00	—	—
SPI Power Incorporated (SPI) (formerly STEAG State Power, Inc.)	Power generation	—	—	34.00

<sup>1</sup> Joint ventures.

<sup>2</sup> Economic interest.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 30% economic interest through AA Thermal.

\*No commercial operations as of December 31, 2024.

The principal place of business and country of incorporation of the Group's associates and joint ventures are in the Philippines except AIPL.

All ownership percentages presented in the table above are direct ownership of the Group except for GNPD and SFELAPCO. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, AA Thermal has an indirect economic interest in GNPD of 50% while the Group's economic interest in GNPD is 40% resulting to the Group's effective economic interest in GNPD of 70%. PEVI has direct ownership in SFELAPCO of 54.83% while the Group's direct ownership in SFELAPCO is 20.29% resulting to the Group's effective ownership in SFELAPCO of 43.78%.

The carrying values of investments, which are accounted for under the equity method are as follows:

	2024	2023
AA Thermal <sup>1</sup>	₱39,405,678	₱38,110,153
GNPD <sup>2</sup>	41,240,477	38,311,119
MORE	9,577,390	10,092,085
CEDC	3,184,468	3,040,004
PEVI	750,203	686,347
SFELAPCO	576,221	539,543
Hijos	333,243	301,742
4BEC	167,395	—
AEHI	166,765	—
WMPC	130,104	156,895
RPEI	89,482	90,433
SPPC	76,626	81,996
LWEC	66,850	—
Others	163,840	148,541
	<b>₱95,928,742</b>	<b>₱91,558,858</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes indirect ownership from GNPD. <sup>2</sup> Direct ownership only.



Following is the summarized financial information of significant associates and joint ventures:

	2024	2023	2022
<b>MORE:</b>			
Total current assets	<b>₱564,415</b>	₱48,213	₱63,207
Total noncurrent assets	<b>11,000,723</b>	12,130,146	11,122,609
Total current liabilities	<b>(56,642)</b>	(35,112)	(18,506)
Total noncurrent liabilities	<b>(14,788)</b>	(39,100)	(19,890)
<b>Equity</b>	<b>₱11,493,708</b>	₱12,104,147	₱11,147,420
Gross revenue	<b>₱309,419</b>	₱301,889	₱256,847
Operating profit	<b>3,932,378</b>	2,027,514	3,934,504
Net income	<b>3,909,703</b>	2,017,867	3,925,799
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<b>27,046</b>	(11,142)	36,024
<b>Group's share in net income</b>	<b>₱3,261,374</b>	₱1,678,268	₱3,271,499
<b>Additional information:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>₱54,045</b>	₱28,611	₱46,149
Current financial liabilities	<b>45,653</b>	35,112	18,506
Noncurrent financial liabilities	<b>14,261</b>	39,100	—
Depreciation and amortization	<b>18,306</b>	15,091	15,765
Interest income	<b>1,032</b>	605	806
Interest expense	<b>(5,759)</b>	(3,845)	(904)
Income tax expense	<b>17,986</b>	8,311	7,619
<b>WMPC:</b>			
Total current assets	<b>877,589</b>	849,438	910,761
Total noncurrent assets	<b>202,335</b>	206,963	242,632
Total current liabilities	<b>(317,330)</b>	(175,751)	(162,654)
Total noncurrent liabilities	<b>(101,668)</b>	(100,800)	(110,028)
<b>Equity</b>	<b>₱660,926</b>	₱779,850	₱880,711
Gross revenue	<b>₱1,088,440</b>	₱1,498,713	₱1,793,183
Operating profit	<b>237,065</b>	469,616	615,791
Net income	<b>75,627</b>	202,133	277,729
<b>Group's share in net income</b>	<b>₱13,209</b>	₱41,968	₱55,288
<b>SPPC:</b>			
Total current assets	<b>₱317,267</b>	₱458,880	₱144,092
Total noncurrent assets	<b>124,857</b>	127,670	165,862
Total current liabilities	<b>(2,389)</b>	(122,918)	(44,172)
Total noncurrent liabilities	<b>(57,541)</b>	(54,212)	(53,687)
<b>Equity</b>	<b>₱382,194</b>	₱409,420	₱212,095
Gross revenue	<b>₱—</b>	₱—	₱—
Operating loss	<b>(46,736)</b>	(4,940)	(7,190)
Net income (loss)	<b>(18,783)</b>	206,701	(35,009)
<b>Group's share in net income (loss)</b>	<b>(5,370)</b>	₱39,656	(₱6,028)
<b>SFELAPCO*:</b>			
Total current assets	<b>₱1,376,062</b>	₱1,451,888	₱1,293,870
Total noncurrent assets	<b>4,148,066</b>	3,285,675	3,050,709
Total current liabilities	<b>(951,027)</b>	(920,385)	(822,482)
Total noncurrent liabilities	<b>(956,616)</b>	(839,992)	(738,362)
<b>Equity</b>	<b>₱3,616,485</b>	₱2,977,186	₱2,783,735
Gross revenue	<b>₱6,632,055</b>	₱6,415,512	₱5,142,904
Operating profit	<b>668,235</b>	678,618	658,375
Net income	<b>561,381</b>	591,967	560,139
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<b>3,753</b>	(50,746)	78,900
<b>Group's share in net income</b>	<b>₱297,422</b>	₱263,941	₱270,374

(Forward)



	2024	2023	2022
<b>CEDC:</b>			
Total current assets	₱6,001,671	₱5,157,526	₱5,498,731
Total noncurrent assets	8,887,997	9,526,258	10,286,602
Total current liabilities	(4,249,862)	(3,713,509)	(3,900,081)
Total noncurrent liabilities	(3,435,956)	(4,092,414)	(4,958,095)
Equity	₱7,203,850	₱6,877,861	₱6,927,157
Gross revenue	₱10,258,533	₱12,165,195	₱14,258,846
Operating profit	3,454,676	4,375,718	4,199,039
Net income	2,666,441	2,366,269	2,125,080
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(5,566)	62,732	60,743
Group's share in net income	₱1,156,464	₱1,064,071	₱909,994
<b>AA Thermal</b>			
Total current assets	₱4,142	₱10,467	₱10,447
Total noncurrent assets	16,775,941	16,775,941	16,775,941
Total current liabilities	(765)	(853)	(144)
Total noncurrent liabilities	—	(195)	(218)
Equity	₱16,779,318	₱16,785,360	₱16,786,026
Gross revenue	₱—	₱—	₱—
Operating loss	(807)	—	—
Net income (loss)	(13,042)	(660)	468
Group's share in net loss	(₱396)	₱—	₱—
<b>GNPD</b>			
Total current assets	₱31,021,307	₱37,860,527	₱29,574,563
Total noncurrent assets	106,042,446	102,063,473	95,476,181
Total current liabilities	(17,898,321)	(20,008,286)	(13,056,358)
Total noncurrent liabilities	(45,692,821)	(53,417,232)	(68,893,301)
Equity	₱73,472,611	₱66,498,482	₱43,101,085
Gross revenue	₱53,961,357	₱58,164,067	₱54,402,996
Operating profit	348,598	24,923,576	14,788,321
Net income	15,654,783	23,776,067	14,898,575
Other comprehensive income (loss)	841	(6,954)	—
Group's share in net income	₱6,261,162	₱9,497,339	₱5,959,430
<b>Additional information:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	₱18,849,818	₱27,311,823	₱15,250,602
Current financial liabilities	17,837,816	20,016,908	11,354,278
Noncurrent financial liabilities	42,149,062	51,862,000	65,075,513
Depreciation and amortization	3,952,810	112,107	124,902
Interest income	23,845	25,789	27,177
Interest expense	4,066,720	(198,984)	(246,524)
Income tax expense	854,108	16,391	1,470,480
<b>Others**:</b>			
Total current assets	₱1,162,367	₱487,257	₱387,536
Total noncurrent assets	3,561,283	1,856,512	2,525,500
Total current liabilities	(382,532)	(77,912)	(22,242)
Total noncurrent liabilities	(395,628)	(218,137)	(198,387)
Gross revenue	₱149,355	₱139,994	₱118,978
Net income (loss)	(51,217)	(210,951)	35,802

\*Amounts are based on appraised values which are adjusted to historical amounts upon equity take-up of the Group. Using cost method in accounting for property, plant and equipment, net income amounted to ₱639.1 million, ₱601.9 million and ₱610.8 million in 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively, for SFELAPCO.

\*\*The financial information of insignificant associates and joint ventures is indicated under "Others".





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11. Joint Operation

Name of Joint Operation	Nature of Business	Percentage of Ownership		
		2024	2023	2022
PEC	Power generation	50.00	50.00	50.00

*\*PEC's principal place of business and country of incorporation is the Philippines.*

On May 15, 2014, the Group entered into a shareholders' agreement with TPEC Holdings Corporation (TPEC) for the development, construction and operation of the 400 MW Pagbilao Unit III in Pagbilao, Quezon through PEC. TPI and TPEC both agreed to provide their respective capital contributions and subscribe to common shares such that each stockholder owns 50% of the issued and outstanding shares of stock of PEC.

The financial and operating activities of the operation are jointly controlled by the participating shareholders and are primarily designed for the provision of output to the shareholders.

The Group's share of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows of joint operations are included in the consolidated financial statements on a line-by-line basis.



## 12. Property, Plant and Equipment

### December 31, 2024

	Land	Buildings, warehouses and improvements	Power plant equipment and steam field assets (see Note 19)	Transmission, distribution and substation equipment	Transportation equipment	Office furniture fixtures and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Solar Panels and Electrical equipment	Meters and laboratory equipment	Tools and others	Construction in progress	ROU assets (see Note 35)	Total
<b>Cost:</b>													
Balances at beginning of year	₱2,438,196	₱58,488,612	₱137,954,568	₱30,965,981	₱1,942,736	₱1,807,882	₱3,267,309	₱10,694,374	₱4,216,626	₱1,639,182	₱21,128,164	₱35,424,570	₱309,968,200
Additions	1,773,983	141,599	542,908	874,847	236,517	131,488	3,471	218,520	383,666	114,449	18,962,329	1,591,112	24,974,889
Disposals	—	(33,454)	(437,053)	(428)	(74,325)	(13,643)	(53,642)	(10,699)	—	(28,040)	—	(54,457)	(705,741)
Reclassifications and others (see Note 19)	(268,562)	670,586	(248,319)	1,814,468	(1,388)	(119,632)	(13,389)	11,350,392	(193,551)	192,072	(15,094,954)	—	(1,912,277)
Balances at end of year	3,943,617	59,267,343	137,812,104	33,654,868	2,103,540	1,806,095	3,203,749	22,252,587	4,406,741	1,917,663	24,995,539	36,961,225	332,325,071
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization:</b>													
Balances at beginning of year	—	15,505,888	54,309,013	8,919,261	1,179,169	1,356,376	1,355,074	5,225,630	1,006,856	430,515	—	6,415,552	95,703,334
Depreciation and amortization	—	2,046,785	6,044,832	1,000,888	176,934	167,714	128,531	594,040	172,645	346,347	—	1,168,176	11,846,892
Disposals	—	(15,291)	(200,643)	(32)	(59,921)	(13,257)	(53,642)	(3,818)	—	(12,745)	—	—	(359,349)
Reclassifications and others	—	(2,253,015)	2,702,702	(21,136)	(17,149)	(19,658)	(43,022)	388,351	(282,834)	(28,275)	—	379,389	805,353
Balances at end of year	—	15,284,367	62,855,904	9,898,981	1,279,033	1,491,175	1,386,941	6,204,203	896,667	735,842	—	7,963,117	107,996,230
<b>Accumulated Impairment:</b>													
Balances at beginning of year	—	9,955	1,692,757	93,117	2,088	792	251	—	93,986	—	2,645,029	—	4,537,975
Impairment (Reversal) (see Note 28)	—	—	55,101	—	—	—	58,504	(490,721)	—	—	9,689	—	(367,427)
Balances at end of year	—	9,955	1,747,858	93,117	2,088	792	58,755	(490,721)	93,986	—	2,654,718	—	4,170,548
<b>Net book values</b>	<b>₱3,943,617</b>	<b>₱43,973,021</b>	<b>₱73,208,342</b>	<b>₱23,662,770</b>	<b>₱822,419</b>	<b>₱314,128</b>	<b>₱1,758,053</b>	<b>₱16,539,105</b>	<b>₱3,416,088</b>	<b>₱1,181,821</b>	<b>₱22,340,821</b>	<b>₱28,998,108</b>	<b>₱220,158,293</b>



December 31, 2023

	Land	Buildings, warehouses and improvements	Power plant equipment and steam field assets (see Note 19)	Transmission, distribution and substation equipment	Transportation equipment	Office furniture, fixtures and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Solar Panels and Electrical equipment	Meters and laboratory equipment	Tools and others	Construction in progress	ROU assets (see Note 35)	Total
Cost:													
Balances at beginning of year	₱1,920,614	₱57,180,191	₱132,660,266	₱27,750,107	₱1,710,577	₱1,307,704	₱3,054,331	₱10,335,653	₱3,708,366	₱1,604,331	₱13,925,385	₱38,795,281	₱293,952,806
Additions (see Note 19)	239,967	117,583	1,238,910	1,130,654	279,086	100,799	64,771	145,274	288,333	77,309	14,315,672	198,384	18,196,742
Disposals	—	(71,411)	(874,922)	(1,544)	(116,040)	(43,692)	(823)	(16,567)	—	(98,913)	(36,635)	—	(1,260,547)
Reclassifications and others	277,615	671,302	4,201,495	2,086,764	69,113	130,129	11,745	230,014	219,927	56,455	(7,116,404)	(3,569,095)	(2,730,940)
Balances at end of year	2,438,196	58,488,612	137,954,568	30,965,981	1,942,736	1,807,882	3,267,309	10,694,374	4,216,626	1,639,182	21,128,164	35,424,570	309,968,200
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization:													
Balances at beginning of year	—	12,400,286	48,062,118	7,965,193	1,152,659	951,971	1,110,140	4,713,718	840,118	438,686	—	5,142,354	82,777,243
Depreciation and amortization	—	2,740,917	6,272,191	903,282	146,357	162,654	140,743	514,697	167,162	92,505	—	1,273,198	12,413,706
Disposals	—	(58,940)	(678,972)	(847)	(112,704)	(37,328)	(406)	(14,490)	—	(87,040)	—	—	(990,727)
Reclassifications and others	—	(9,129)	10,484	51,633	(7,143)	15,984	6,576	11,705	(424)	(13,636)	—	—	66,050
Balances at end of year	—	15,505,887	54,309,013	8,919,261	1,179,169	1,356,376	1,355,074	5,225,630	1,006,856	430,515	—	6,415,552	95,703,333
Accumulated Impairment:													
Balances at beginning of year	—	9,955	1,472,757	93,117	2,088	792	251	—	93,986	—	2,645,029	—	4,317,975
Impairment (see Note 28)	—	—	220,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220,000
Balances at end of year	—	9,955	1,692,757	93,117	2,088	792	251	—	93,986	—	2,645,029	—	4,537,975
Net book values	₱2,438,196	₱42,972,770	₱81,952,798	₱21,953,603	₱761,479	₱450,714	₱1,911,984	₱5,468,744	₱3,115,784	₱1,208,667	₱18,483,135	₱29,009,018	₱209,726,892



In 2024 and 2023, the Group has determined that an impairment test has to be performed on certain segments of its property, plant and equipment amounting to ₱2.84 billion and ₱3.01 billion, respectively. In performing an impairment test calculation, the Group determined the recoverable amount of the relevant property, plant and equipment through value in use (VIU). VIU is derived based on financial budgets prepared by senior management covering the project's entire life. Pre-tax discount rate of 7.72% to 10.67% in 2024 and 9.45% to 11.51% in 2023 was used.

The calculation of value in use of these property, plant and equipment are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Discount rate - Discount rate reflects the management's estimate of risks applicable to these projects. The benchmark used by the management to assess operating performance and to evaluate future investment proposals. In determining appropriate discount rates, consideration has been given to various market information, including, but not limited to, government bond yield, bank lending rates and market risk premium.
- Material price inflation - Estimates are obtained from published indices from which the materials are sourced, as well as data relating to specific commodities. Forecast figures are used if data is publicly available, otherwise past actual material price movements are used as an indicator of future price movement.
- Growth rate - The long-term rate used to extrapolate future cash flows excludes expansions and potential improvements in the future. Management also recognized the possibility of new entrants, which may have significant impact on existing growth rate assumptions. Management however, believes that new entrants will not have a significant adverse impact on the forecasts included in the financial budget.

Management have reflected future economic uncertainty in the risk-adjusted cash flows, giving a more accurate representation of the risks specific to the projects.

In addition, the Group also performed an assessment whether there are specific equipment that should have been impaired. These assessments resulted to the net reversal of impairment losses amounting to ₱367.4 million in 2024 and recognition of impairment losses amounting to ₱220.0 million in 2023.

Reclassifications and others include adjustment from decommissioning liability, cumulative translation adjustments, and reclassification of construction-in-progress account to proper asset accounts. In 2024 and 2023, power plant equipment and steam field assets decreased by ₱2.52 billion and increased by ₱1.29 billion, respectively, due to the change in accounting estimate on decommissioning liability (see Note 19).

In 2024 and 2023, additions to "Construction in progress" include capitalized borrowing costs, net of interest income earned from short-term deposits which amount to ₱1.06 billion and ₱513.4 million, respectively (see Note 17). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization ranged from 5.91% to 7.0% in 2024 and 4.54% to 8.02% in 2023, which are the effective interest rate of the specific borrowings.

Property, plant and equipment with carrying amounts of ₱45.5 billion and ₱48.12 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, are used to secure the Group's long-term debts (see Note 17).

Additions to property, plant and equipment include non-cash right-of-use assets and other assets amounting to ₱2.81 billion and ₱198.0 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has significant purchase commitments amounting to ₱6.7 billion and ₱16.6 billion, respectively (see Note 36).



### 13. Intangible Assets

The table below shows the rollforward of intangible assets:

#### December 31, 2024

	Goodwill	Franchise	Service concession rights	Project development costs	Software and licenses	Customer contracts	Total
<b>Cost:</b>							
Balances at beginning of year	₱44,616,281	₱3,078,433	₱5,725,904	₱1,176,850	₱1,156,281	₱60,068	₱55,813,817
Additions during the year	18,256	—	52,947	1,162,219	178,236	—	1,411,658
Write-off (see Note 28)	—	—	—	(260,284)	—	—	(260,284)
Reclassification	—	—	—	(567,223)	241,959	—	(325,264)
Exchange differences	1,954,876	—	27,598	—	—	—	1,982,474
Balances at end of year	46,589,413	3,078,433	5,806,449	1,511,562	1,576,476	60,068	58,622,401
<b>Accumulated amortization:</b>							
Balances at beginning of year	—	814,504	4,564,620	—	617,528	60,068	6,056,720
Amortization	—	76,961	430,819	—	183,747	—	691,527
Reclassification	—	—	—	—	14,359	—	14,359
Balances at end of year	—	891,465	4,995,439	—	815,634	60,068	6,762,606
Net book values	₱46,589,413	₱2,186,968	₱811,010	₱1,511,562	₱760,842	₱—	₱51,859,795



December 31, 2023

	Goodwill	Franchise	Service concession rights	Project development costs	Software and licenses	Customer contracts	Total
Cost:							
Balances at beginning of year	₱44,920,394	₱3,078,433	₱5,661,564	₱806,790	₱605,000	₱60,068	₱55,132,249
Additions during the year	—	—	67,491	574,606	551,281	—	1,193,378
Write-off (see Note 28)	—	—	—	(204,546)	—	—	(204,546)
Exchange differences	(304,113)	—	(3,151)	—	—	—	(307,264)
Balances at end of year	44,616,281	3,078,433	5,725,904	1,176,850	1,156,281	60,068	55,813,817
Accumulated amortization:							
Balances at beginning of year	—	737,543	4,160,737	—	402,516	60,068	5,360,864
Amortization	—	76,961	403,883	—	215,012	—	695,856
Balances at end of year	—	814,504	4,564,620	—	617,528	60,068	6,056,720
Net book values	₱44,616,281	₱2,263,929	₱1,161,284	₱1,176,850	₱538,753	₱—	₱49,757,097



### Impairment Testing of Goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations have been attributed to individual CGUs.

The carrying amount of goodwill follows:

	2024	2023
GMEC	<b>₱45,691,872</b>	₱43,736,996
LEZ	<b>467,586</b>	467,586
HI	<b>220,228</b>	220,228
BEZ	<b>191,471</b>	191,471
ICWPC	<b>18,256</b>	—
	<b>₱46,589,413</b>	₱44,616,281

The recoverable amounts of the investments have been determined based on a value-in-use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period.

### Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculation for December 31, 2024 and 2023

The following describes each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections to undertake impairment testing of goodwill.

#### *Discount rates and growth rates*

The discount rates applied to cash flow projections are from 7.72% to 10.67% in 2024 and 9.45% to 11.51% in 2023, and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 2% growth rate.

#### *Revenue assumptions*

Revenue assumptions are based on the expected electricity to be sold. Revenue growth used for the next five (5) years are as follows:

	2024				2023			
	LEZ	BEZ	GMEC	HI	LEZ	BEZ	GMEC	HI
Year 1	<b>6%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	-5%	-17%	-15%	-5%
Year 2	<b>1%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	2%	9%	2%	9%
Year 3	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	3%	2%	-2%	-2%
Year 4	<b>-11%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	4%	10%	12%	-3%
Year 5	<b>9%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>6%</b>	10%	1%	-3%	1%

#### *Materials price inflation*

In 2024, the assumption used to determine the value assigned to the materials price inflation is 3.36% in 2025, 3.21% in 2026, 3.40% in 2027, 3.60% in 2028 and 3.80% in 2029. The starting point of 2024 is consistent with external information sources.

In 2023, the assumption used to determine the value assigned to the materials price inflation is 2.39% in 2024, and settles at 2.61% for the next 4 years until 2028.

#### *Foreign exchange rates*

In 2024, the assumption used to determine foreign exchange rate is a weakening Philippine peso which starts at a rate of ₱55.97 to a dollar in 2025, then depreciates annually at an average of 1% until 2029. In 2023, the assumption used to determine foreign exchange rate is a weakening Philippine peso which starts at a rate of ₱54.87 to a dollar in 2024, then depreciates annually at an average of 0.5% until 2028.



Based on the impairment testing, no impairment of goodwill was recognized in 2024 and 2023.

With regard to the assessment of value-in-use, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the goodwill to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

#### Service Concession Rights

Service concession arrangements entered into by the Group are as follows:

- a. On November 24, 1996, LHC entered into a PPA with NPC, its sole customer, for the construction and operation of a 70-megawatt hydroelectric power generating facility (the Power Station) in Bakun River in Benguet and Ilocos Sur Provinces on a build-operate-transfer scheme. Under the PPA, LHC shall deliver to NPC all electricity generated over a cooperation period of 25 years until February 5, 2026.

On the Transfer Date, as defined in the PPA, LHC shall transfer to NPC, free from any lien or encumbrance, all its rights, title and interest in and to the Power Station and all such data as operating manuals, operation summaries/transfer notes, design drawings and other information as may reasonably be required by NPC to enable it to operate the Power Station.

Since NPC controls the ownership of any significant residual interest of the Power Station at the end of the PPA, the PPA is accounted for under the intangible asset model as LHC has the right to charge users for the public service under the service concession arrangement.

The Power Station is treated as intangible asset and is amortized over a period of 25 years, which is the service concession period, in accordance with Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 12. The intangible asset with a carrying value of ₱308.9 million and ₱593.1 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, was used as collateral to secure LHC's long-term debt (see Note 17).

- b. On May 15, 2003, the SBMA, AEV and DLP entered into a DMSA for the privatization of the SBMA Power Distribution System (PDS) on a rehabilitate-operate-and-transfer arrangement; and to develop, construct, lease, lease out, operate and maintain property, structures and machineries in the Subic Bay Freeport Zone (SBFZ).

Under the terms of the DMSA, SEZ was created to undertake the rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of the PDS (the Project), including the provision of electric power service to the customers within the Subic Bay Freeport Secured Areas of the SBFZ as well as the collection of the relevant fees from them for its services and the payment by SBMA of the service fees throughout the service period pursuant to the terms of the DMSA. The DMSA shall be effective for 25-year period commencing on the turnover date.

For and in consideration of the services and expenditures of SEZ for it to undertake the rehabilitation, operation, management and maintenance of the Project, it shall be paid by the SBMA the service fees in such amount equivalent to all the earnings of the Project, provided, however, that SEZ shall remit the amount of ₱40.0 million to the SBMA at the start of every 12-month period throughout the service period regardless of the total amount of all earnings of the Project. The said remittances may be reduced by the outstanding power receivables from SBMA, including streetlights power consumption and maintenance, for the immediate preceding year.

Since SBMA controls ownership of the equipment at the end of the agreement, the PDS are treated as intangible assets and are amortized over a period of 25 years up to year 2028, in accordance with Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 12.

The carrying value of the intangible asset arising from the service concession arrangement amounted to ₱449.5 million and ₱504.4 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.





- c. The transmission and distribution equipment of MEZ are located within Mactan Export Processing Zone (MEPZ) II. Since MCIAA controls ownership of the equipment at the end of the agreement, the equipment are treated as intangible assets and are amortized over a period of 21 years up to year 2028, in accordance with Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 12.

The carrying amount of the intangible asset arising from the service concession arrangement amounted to ₱52.6 million and ₱63.8 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

#### 14. Other Noncurrent Assets

	2024	2023
Input VAT and tax credit receivable, net of allowance for impairment loss of ₱236.3 million and ₱180.7 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively	<b>₱4,579,915</b>	₱4,288,360
Concession contract asset - net of current portion	<b>7,533,867</b>	7,977,067
Prepaid taxes	<b>4,655,192</b>	3,395,899
Advances to contractors and projects	<b>1,544,247</b>	639,171
Refundable deposits	<b>1,405,212</b>	872,371
Advances to NGCP - net of current portion	<b>565,752</b>	565,732
Investment properties	<b>394,902</b>	368,702
Prepaid expenses	<b>3,333,053</b>	167,717
Others	<b>1,217,506</b>	442,077
	<b>₱25,229,646</b>	₱18,717,096

Concession contract asset pertains to SPI's PPA with NPC which has been accounted for under the provisions of Philippine Interpretation IFRIC 12. Under the terms of the PPA, SPI will receive capital recovery fees from NPC representing recovery of SPI's capital cost incurred in relation to the construction of the Power Station. These capital recovery fees are recognized at their discounted value in the consolidated financial statements using a prevailing market rate when SPI was acquired by the Group in June 2023 (see Note 9).

Concession contract asset due not later than one year is presented as current asset in the consolidated balance sheets (see Note 8).

Total finance income recognized as part of revenue in the 2024 and 2023 consolidated statements of comprehensive income amounted to ₱1.19 billion and ₱716.2 million, respectively.

Prepaid expenses include prepaid rent that pertains to TLI's prepayment for PSALM Pagbilao Land Lease Agreement amounting to ₱3.02 billion (see Note 35).

#### 15. Trade and Other Payables

	2024	2023
Trade payables (see Note 33)	<b>₱20,834,329</b>	₱19,023,369
Accrued expenses:		
Interest	<b>3,166,997</b>	2,574,531
Taxes and fees	<b>1,987,803</b>	1,575,967
Claims conversion costs	<b>257,184</b>	155,769
Insurance	<b>44,253</b>	43,743

(Forward)



	2024	2023
Nontrade	<b>₱2,293,208</b>	₱3,118,256
Output VAT	<b>3,277,272</b>	3,457,962
Amounts due to contractors and other third parties	<b>2,088,808</b>	1,582,506
Customers' deposit (see Note 18)	<b>453,107</b>	41,203
Unearned revenues	<b>282,230</b>	219,943
Dividends payable	<b>190,938</b>	168,770
Others	<b>830,512</b>	906,654
	<b>₱35,706,641</b>	₱32,868,673

Trade payables are noninterest-bearing and generally on 30-day terms.

Accrued taxes and fees represent accrual of real property tax, transfer tax and other fees.

Amounts due to contractors and other third parties include liabilities arising from the power plant construction (see Note 12).

Others include withholding taxes and other liabilities and are generally payable within 12 months from the balance sheet date.

#### 16. Short-term Loans

	Interest Rate	2024	2023
Peso loans - financial institutions - unsecured	5.50% - 6.87% in 2024 4.92% - 6.87% in 2023	<b>₱23,705,000</b>	₱18,298,000
Dollar loans - financial institutions - unsecured (see Note 17)	5.50% in 2024 6.70% - 7.00% in 2023	<b>1,330,435</b>	1,661,100
		<b>₱25,035,435</b>	₱19,959,100

The Peso loans are unsecured short-term notes payable obtained from local banks. These loans are covered by the respective borrower's existing credit lines with the banks and are not subject to any significant covenants and warranties.

Interest expense on short-term loans amounted to ₱1.11 billion in 2024, ₱1.16 billion in 2023, and ₱662.8 million in 2022 (see Note 33).

#### 17. Long-term Debts

	2024 Interest Rate	2023 Interest Rate	2024	2023
Company:				
Bonds due 2025	3.94%	3.94%	<b>₱550,000</b>	₱550,000
Bonds due 2025	4.00%	4.00%	<b>4,800,000</b>	4,800,000
Bonds due 2026	5.28%	5.28%	<b>7,250,000</b>	7,250,000
Bonds due 2026	3.82%	3.82%	<b>8,000,000</b>	8,000,000
Bonds due 2027	5.34%	5.34%	<b>3,000,000</b>	3,000,000
Bonds due 2027	5.31%	5.31%	<b>3,000,000</b>	3,000,000
Bonds due 2028	8.51%	8.51%	<b>2,500,000</b>	2,500,000
Bonds due 2028	5.03%	5.03%	<b>7,200,000</b>	7,200,000
Bonds due 2029	5.74%	5.74%	<b>7,000,000</b>	7,000,000
Financial institutions- unsecured	4.00% - 4.33%	4.00% - 4.33%	<b>10,750,000</b>	10,800,000

(Forward)



	2024 Interest Rate	2023 Interest Rate	2024	2023
Subsidiaries:				
GMEC				
Financial institutions - unsecured	LIBOR + 1.7% - 4.85%	LIBOR + 1.7% - 4.85%	<b>₱28,289,923</b>	₱29,728,547
TMI				
Financial institutions - secured	4.54% - 7.68%	4.54% - 7.68%	<b>2,112,500</b>	2,437,500
HSAB				
Financial institutions - secured	4.92%	4.92%	<b>862,985</b>	995,174
TVI				
Financial institutions - secured	5.56% - 9.00%	5.56% - 9.00%	<b>20,399,210</b>	22,439,131
API				
Financial institutions - unsecured	4.87%	4.87%	<b>576,000</b>	582,000
TSI				
Financial institutions - secured	4.27%	4.27%	<b>15,621,873</b>	16,884,883
APRI				
Financial institutions - secured	4.91% - 6.67%	4.91% - 6.67%	<b>9,319,784</b>	10,304,000
Hedcor Bukidnon				
Financial institutions - secured	4.29% - 5.59%	4.29% - 5.59%	<b>6,866,618</b>	7,498,401
Hedcor Sibulan				
Fixed rate corporate notes - unsecured	5.21% - 5.42%	5.21% - 5.42%	<b>2,100,000</b>	2,550,000
HI				
Financial institution - secured	5.00%	5.00%	<b>1,151,299</b>	1,236,056
PVSINAG				
Financial institution - secured	7.06% - 8.02%	7.06% - 8.02%	<b>9,393,862</b>	8,850,000
ARI				
Financial institution - unsecured	6.65% - 6.91%	6.91%	<b>19,929,412</b>	12,000,000
HTI				
Financial institutions - secured	4.92%	4.92%	<b>576,533</b>	635,022
SPI				
Financial institutions - secured	LIBOR + 1.50% - 5.00%	LIBOR + 1.50% - 5.00%	<b>1,943,591</b>	2,404,165
CEDI				
Financial institution - unsecured	8.00%	—%	<b>107,195</b>	—
AI				
AEV - unsecured	3.50%	3.50%	—	300,000
TLI				
Financial institution - unsecured	7.40%	7.40%	<b>34,000,000</b>	34,000,000
Joint operation (see Note 10)				
Financial institutions - secured	5.77% - 6.27%	5.77% - 6.27%	<b>7,719,459</b>	8,698,783
			<b>215,020,244</b>	215,643,662
Less deferred financing costs			<b>1,300,978</b>	1,372,532
			<b>213,719,266</b>	214,271,130
Less current portion - net of deferred financing costs			<b>16,465,260</b>	10,730,454
			<b>₱197,254,006</b>	₱203,540,676

\* London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)

Interest expense and other financing costs on long-term debt amounted to ₱12.78 billion in 2024, ₱11.26 billion in 2023, and ₱10.03 billion in 2022 (see Note 33).

### Company

In September 2014, the Company issued a total of ₱10.0 billion bonds, broken down into a ₱6.60 billion 7-year bond due 2021 at an annual fixed rate equivalent to 5.21% and a ₱3.40 billion 12-year bond due 2026 at an annual fixed rate equivalent to 6.10%. The bonds have been rated PRS Aaa by PhilRatings.

The principal amount of these bonds shall be payable on a lump sum basis on the respective maturity date at its face value. These bonds may be redeemed in advance by the Company based on stipulated early redemption option dates and on agreed early redemption price.

In July 2017, the Company issued a ₱3.00 billion 10-year bond due 2027 at an annual fixed rate equivalent to 5.34%. The bonds have been rated PRS Aaa by PhilRatings.

In October 2018, the Company issued a total of ₱10.20 billion bonds, broken down into a ₱7.70 billion 5.25-year bond due 2024 at an annual fixed rate equivalent to 7.51% and a ₱2.50 billion 10-year bond due 2028 at an annual fixed rate equivalent to 8.51%. The bonds have been rated PRS Aaa by PhilRatings.

In October 2019, the Company issued ₱7.25 billion 7-year bond due 2026 at a fixed rate of 5.28%. The bonds have been rated PRS Aaa by PhilRatings.



In July 2020, the Company issued the fourth and last tranche of its ₱30.00 billion debt securities program, equivalent to ₱9.55 billion in July (the "Series E and F Bonds"). The Fixed Rate "Series E and F Bonds" has an interest rate of 3.13% and 3.94% per annum maturing in 2022 and 2025, respectively. The bonds have been rated PRS Aaa by PhilRatings.

In March 2021, the Company issued the first tranche of its ₱30.00 billion debt securities program equivalent to ₱8.00 billion (the "Series A Bonds") with an annual fixed rate of 3.82% due in 2026.

In July 2021, the Company availed ₱6.00 billion 7-year fixed-rate notes due 2026 at an annual fixed rate equivalent to 4%.

In September 2021, the Company settled its 2014 Series 'B' Bonds by prepaying ₱3.40 billion twelve-year bond maturing in 2026 and paying as scheduled its ₱6.60 billion seven-year bond.

In December 2021, the Company issued a total of ₱12.00 billion bonds, broken down into a ₱4.80 billion 4-year bond due 2025 at a fixed rate equivalent to 4% p.a. and a ₱7.20 billion 7-year bond due 2028 at a fixed rate equivalent to 5.03% p.a. The bonds have been rated PRS Aaa by PhilRatings.

In March 2022, the Company issued ₱3.00 billion 5-year bond due 2027 and ₱7.00 billion 7-year bond due 2029 at an annual fixed rate equivalent to 5.31% and 5.74%, respectively, and as part of the third tranche of its ₱30.00 billion debt securities program.

In July 2022, the Company fully paid the 2-year bond availed in 2020 amounting to ₱9.00 billion.

In October 2022, the Company prepaid the 5.25-year bond amounting to ₱7.70 billion.

In April 2019, the Company executed and availed a US\$300.0 million syndicated bridge loan facility loan agreement with DBS Bank Ltd., Mizuho Bank, Ltd., MUFG Bank, Ltd., and Standard Chartered Bank as lead arrangers and bookrunners to finance AA Thermal's acquisition. The loan bears a floating interest based on credit spread over applicable LIBOR plus 1.2% margin. The loan will mature on the 5th anniversary of the first utilization date.

In April and July 2021, the Company prepaid a total of US\$245.0 million of the US\$300.0 million syndicated bridge loan facility availed in 2019 to finance AA Thermal's acquisition. This loan is due in 2024.

In April 2022, the Company fully paid the remaining balance amounting to US\$55.0 million out of the US\$300.0 million loan.

In 2022, loss on extinguishment of the above loans amounted to ₱45.0 million included as part of the "Interest expense and other financing costs" account in the consolidated statements of income (see Note 32).

In November 2019, the Company obtain a ₱5.00 billion 7-year long term loan from the BDO Unibank, Inc. at a fixed rate of 5.28% p.a.

In 2020, the Company amend the "Mode of Payment" for the Principal from bullet payment to partial payments equal to 1 percent (%) of total principal amount payable annually starting November 2020 and the remaining 94 percent (%) upon maturity.

On July 13, 2021, the Company reached a rate reduction agreement to amend the interest rates of the loan from fixed rate loan of 5.28% to the sum of a benchmark rate and a spread of 0.90%, divided by an applicable factor and 4.125% per annum, whichever is higher.



### GMEC

On August 29, 2017, GMEC entered into a Notes Facility Agreement (NFA) with local banks with BDO Capital and Investment Corporation as Lead Arranger, with the maximum principal amount of US\$800.0 million, the proceeds of which will be used to refinance GMEC's existing loan obligation and for other general corporate purposes.

On September 29, 2017, US\$600.0 million was drawn from the NFA, out of which \$462.4 million was used to prepay the outstanding loans. In February 2018, the remaining principal amount of US\$200.0 million was drawn from the NFA.

GMEC also has an existing facility agreement with certain banks to finance the GMEC's working capital requirements presented as part of short-term loans in the balance sheets (see Note 15).

Loans payable consist of the following dollar denominated loans:

	2024	2023	Interest Rate Per Annum	Payment Schedule
<i>NFA</i>				
Fixed Rate Loan	\$304,902	\$334,559	(i) Fixed rates of 2.5514% and 3.4049% plus 1.45% margin for the first seven-year period and (ii) Fixed Rate Loan Benchmark plus 1.45% margin for the subsequent five-year period	24 semi-annual payments starting from the first Interest Payment Date
LIBOR Loan	181,408	201,733	Six-month LIBOR plus 1.70% margin	24 semi-annual payments starting from the first Interest Payment Date
<i>Working Capital</i>				
Security Bank Corporation (SBC)	23,000	30,000	LIBOR plus 5.5% applicable margin	Payable within three months
Total borrowings	509,310	566,292		
Less current portion	47,756	78,489		
Loans payable - net of current portion	\$461,554	\$487,803		

### TMI

On February 23, 2021, TMI entered into a Loan Agreement with China Banking Corporation (CBC) for an aggregate principal amount of ₱2.60 billion. The loan proceeds will be utilized, among others, to finance capital expenditures for the development and integration of a Battery Energy Storage System, working capital requirements, and for other financing and corporate purposes of TMI. Total amount drawn in 2021 amounted to ₱1.79 billion. In 2022, TMI made additional drawdown totaling ₱810.0 million.

Interest is payable semiannually and is fixed at the rate shown below for the first five years, with an adjustment for inflation on the five-year period thereafter. The principal amount is payable starting September 1, 2023 in 16 equal semi-annual installments. The total interest expense capitalized to construction in progress in 2023 and 2022 amounted to ₱157.6 million and ₱133.0 million, respectively.

Loan Amount	Rate for the 1st 5 Years
₱780 million	4.54%
₱1,010 million	5.86%
₱210 million	6.26%
₱600 million	7.68%



#### HSAB

On December 16, 2021, HSAB entered into an Omnibus Notes Facility and Security Agreement (Agreement) with Bank of the Philippine Islands (BPI) (Lender) for a loan facility in the principal amount of ₱1.15 billion for capital expenditures and other general purposes.

Based on the loan agreement, borrowing shall be for a term of ten (10) years reckoned from initial borrowing date. HSAB shall pay the first principal amount in six months from the initial borrowing date and shall continue on every six months interval. HSAB may not re-borrow any part of the loan that has already been paid.

This loan is subject to an annual interest fixed at 4.92% for the first 5 years. For the remaining five years, interest rate will be repriced. HSAB shall pay interest on the unpaid principal amount of the loan on each interest payment date. The interest rate shall be set on an interest rate setting date, and on the interest rate resetting date, as applicable.

#### TVI

On June 18, 2015, TVI entered into an omnibus agreement with local banks for a project loan facility with an aggregate principal amount of ₱31.97 billion. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, ₱31.52 billion has been drawn from the loan facility.

The loan is available in two tranches, as follows:

- Tranche A, in the amount of ₱25.60 billion, with interest rate fixed for the first eight years and will be repriced and fixed for another seven years.
- Tranche B, in the amount of ₱5.90 billion, with a fixed interest rate for fifteen years.

70% of the principal amount of the loan is payable in 20 equal semi-annual installments, with the remaining 30% payable in full on the final maturity date. TVI may prepay the loan in part or in full beginning on the end of the fourth year from the initial advance or on the project completion date, whichever is earlier. Any prepayment shall be subject to a certain percentage of prepayment penalty on the principal to be prepaid.

The loan is secured by a mortgage of all its assets with carrying amount of ₱38.55 billion and ₱40.36 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and a pledge of TVI's shares of stock held by its shareholders.

#### API

On April 16, 2020, API entered into a loan agreement with BPI with a principal amount of ₱600.0 million, which was fully drawn in 2020. The term of the loan is 10 years and interest is fixed at 4.87% for 5 years subject to reset two (2) days prior to the 5th anniversary. The loan is payable in equal, semi-annual amortizations of at least one percent (1.00%) of the loan amount per annum, with balloon payment at maturity date.

#### TSI

On October 14, 2013, TSI entered into an omnibus agreement with local banks for a project loan facility with an aggregate principal amount of ₱24.00 billion, which was fully drawn in 2014.

On October 28, 2015, TSI entered into an additional loan agreement with principal amount of ₱1.68 billion, which was fully drawn in 2016.

The loan is secured by a mortgage of all its assets with carrying amount of ₱19.71 billion and ₱28.60 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and a pledge of TSI's shares of stock held by the shareholders and TPI.

Interest rate ranging from 4.50% - 5.15% is fixed for the first seven years and will be repriced and fixed for another five years. In 2018, upon release of AP guarantee, interest was increased by 0.5%.

Fifty percent of the principal amount of the loan is payable at semi-annual installments within 12 years with a two-year grace period, with the remaining 50% payable in full on the final maturity date.



TSI may prepay the loan in part or in full beginning on the end of the third year from the initial advance or on the project completion date, whichever is earlier. Any prepayment shall be subject to a prepayment penalty of 2% on the amount prepaid.

In 2021, TSI also entered into amendments of its existing loan agreements with local banks to obtain additional financing intended to finance the prepayment of its loan, to pay costs, expenses and fees in relation to the loan prepayment and amendments and to re-leverage and optimize the capital structure of TSI. Moreover, the parties have agreed to amend certain financial terms of the existing loan agreements, including but not limited to the interest rate and final maturity date, and shall take effect after the prepayment.

The amendments resulted to the following:

- a. TSI has drawn additional loan principal in the amount of ₱2.50 billion;
- b. Interest rate for the initial 5-year period from the effective date of amendment until the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the effective date will be the 3-day average of the 5-year BVAL rate plus a spread of 130 basis points (the original spread), divided by the applicable premium factor, subject to a floor rate of 4.25% per annum. For the subsequent 7-year period commencing on the date following the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the effective date, interest rate will be the 3-day average of the 7-year BVAL rate plus a spread equivalent to the original spread, divided by the applicable premium factor, subject to a floor rate equivalent to the initial 5-year rate divided by the applicable premium factor; and,
- c. 58.5% of the outstanding principal amount is payable in 18 equal semi-annual installments, 16.5% of the remaining principal amount is payable in another 5 equal semi-annual installments, with the remaining 25% payable in the final maturity date of the loan in 2033.

#### APRI

On February 29, 2016, APRI entered into an omnibus agreement with BPI, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF). This has been certified to have met the requirements of the Climate Bond Standard. The loan proceeds were used for return of equity to shareholders and to fund necessary operating and capital expenditures.

The loan is available in two tranches, as follows:

- a. The Notes Facility Agreement, in the amount of ₱10.70 billion, with interest rate already fixed for ten years. 41.6% of the principal amount is payable in ten equal semi-annual installments and the balance payable in another ten semi-annual installments
- b. The ADB Facility Agreement, in the amount of ₱1.80 billion, with interest rate fixed for five years and principal repayments made in ten equal semi-annual installments.

On December 23, 2021, APRI entered into a ₱12.00 billion loan facility agreement with BPI to refinance its existing term loan under the Omnibus Agreement; finance the design, development, construction, and operation of the 16 MW Binary Cycle Geothermal Plant to be developed in Tiwi, Albay (Project); and other general corporate purposes.

The loan is available in three tranches, as follows:

- a. A portion of the Facility in the amount equivalent to the total amount outstanding under the Omnibus Agreement, duly supported by a Statement of Account to be provided by the Intercreditor Agent, and to be used to finance the its payment of all outstanding obligations under the Omnibus Agreement.
- b. A portion of the Facility to be used by APRI for other general corporate purposes, in the amount equivalent to the resulting difference after deducting Tranche A and Tranche C from the maximum amount of the Facility.
- c. A portion of the Facility to be used by APRI to finance the Project up to the total amount of ₱1.40 billion. APRI has started the construction of 16 MW Binary Cycle Geothermal Plant and the construction is expected to be completed in December 2023.



Tranche A and B were already drawn from the initial borrowing date with the interest rate already fixed for 5 years. Maturity of all tranches shall be up to ten (10) years from initial drawdown date. 40% of the principal amount is payable in ten equal semi-annual installments, 20% is payable in succeeding four equal semi-annual installments, 30% is payable in succeeding five equal semi-annual installments, and the 10% balance is payable in the last installment.

The loan is secured by mortgage of its assets with carrying amount of ₱28.99 billion as of December 31, 2024, and pledge of APRI's shares of stock held by shareholders and assignment of Project Agreements and Project Accounts.

#### Hedcor Bukidnon

On April 3, 2020, Hedcor Bukidnon entered into a loan agreement with BPI, up to the maximum principal amount of ₱225.0 million which was fully drawn in 2020 for the construction of the Transformer Facility and other general corporate purposes.

The term of the loan is eight (8) years and the loan shall be paid as follows: (i) payment of an aggregate amount equivalent to 70% of the total principal amount of the loans, by equal semi-annual amortizations beginning on the seventh interest payment date up to and including the maturity date; and (ii) payment of the amount equivalent to 30% of the total principal amount of the loans, on the maturity date.

On September 29, 2020, Hedcor Bukidnon entered into an omnibus agreement for a loan facility in the principal amount of ₱9.09 billion which was fully drawn in 2020 to refinance the project loan availed in 2015.

The term of the loan is ten (10) years and the loan shall be paid as follows: (i) payment of an aggregate amount equivalent to 70% of the total original amount of the loan, by equal semi-annual amortizations beginning on the first interest payment date up to and including the Maturity Date; and (ii) payment of the amount equivalent to 30% of the total original amount of the loan, on the maturity date.

#### Hedcor Sibulan

On November 17, 2016, Hedcor Sibulan entered into a NFA with various institutions with Metrobank - Trust Banking Group as the Notes Facility Agent, for a loan facility with an aggregate principal amount of up to ₱4.10 billion to return equity to shareholders, and for other general corporate purposes.

The unsecured notes were issued in ten tranches with interest payable semi-annually at annual fixed rates ranging from 4.05% - 5.42% with principal maturity as follows:

<b>Tranche</b>	<b>Maturity Date</b>	<b>Principal Amount</b>
1	Fifteen months from issue date	₱96.8 million
2	Two (2) years from issue date	₱96.8 million
3	Three (3) years from issue date	₱84.0 million
4	Four (4) years from issue date	₱84.0 million
5	Five (5) years from issue date	₱284.0 million
6 (Series A&B)	Six (6) years from issue date	₱388.4 million
7 (Series A&B)	Seven (7) years from issue date	₱445.8 million
8	Eight (8) years from issue date	₱451.4 million
9	Nine (9) years from issue date	₱508.1 million
10 (Series A&B)	Ten (10) years from issue date	₱1,660.7 million

Prior to maturity date, Hedcor Sibulan may redeem in whole or in part the relevant outstanding notes on any interest payment date plus a one percent prepayment penalty.





#### HI

On August 6, 2013, HI availed of a ten-year ₱900.0 million loan from a local bank. This loan is subject to a semi-annual principal payment with annual interest fixed at 5.25% for the first 5 years. For the remaining five years, interest rate will be repriced and fixed on the fifth anniversary from the drawdown date. The debt is secured by a pledge of HI's shares of stock held by ARI.

On December 14, 2018, HI entered into a Notes Facility Agreement with a local bank to borrow ₱1.39 billion, which will mature on August 31, 2033, to finance the rehabilitation and/or expansion of the Bineng hydropower plant, refinance its short-term loans and for other general corporate purposes. This loan is subject to a semi-annual principal payment with annual interest fixed at 7.87% for the first five (5) years. For the next five (5) years, interest rate will be repriced and fixed one banking day prior to August 31, 2023. For the remaining five (5) years, interest rate will be repriced and fixed one banking day prior to August 31, 2028. The debt is secured by a continuing suretyship from ARI.

#### PV Sinag

On November 11, 2022, PV Sinag entered into an Omnibus Notes Facility and Security Agreement (Agreement) with BPI (Lender) for a loan facility in the principal amount of ₱3.60 billion for capital expenditures of project.

Based on the loan agreement, the borrowing shall be for a term of fifteen (15) years, reckoned from initial borrowing date. PV Sinag shall pay the first principal amount at the end of twelve (12) months after the First Issue Date, seventy percent (70%) of the principal amount outstanding shall be repaid in semi-annual installments, and the balance of thirty percent (30%) of the principal amount outstanding shall be paid on Maturity Date.

All payments of interest (including default interest) shall be computed on the basis of number of actual days elapsed in three hundred sixty (360) day year basis.

On March 15, 2023, PV Sinag made and executed an amended and restated Omnibus Notes Facility and Security Agreement with BPI (Note Holder).

The Note Holder hereby grants PV Sinag an aggregate amount up to ₱9.70 billion broken down as follows:

- a. up to ₱6.10 billion worth of Series B notes wherein ₱0.85 billion issued on March 14, 2024 and ₱5.25 billion issued on March 22, 2023 to fund the Laoag Solar Project; and
- b. up to ₱3.60 billion worth of Series A notes issued on November 11, 2022 to fund the Cayanga-Bugallon Solar Project

#### ARI

On December 23, 2022, ARI entered into a Notes Facility Agreement with Land bank of the Philippines as the issuer, with a principal amount of up to ₱20.00 billion worth of fixed-rate corporate notes, of which ₱12.00 billion was drawn on December 28, 2022, at an annual interest rate of 6.91%, to be repriced on the 5th anniversary of the first issue date.

On March 14, 2024, ARI drew the second tranche amounting to ₱8.00 billion at an annual interest rate of 6.6457% to be repriced on the 5th anniversary of the issuance date.

Based on the facility agreement, interest is payable every six months. The principal's maturity date is 10 years after the issue date, inclusive of 12-month grace period. Ten percent (10%) of the principal amount shall be paid in equal semi-annual installments commencing after the expiration of the grace period until maturity date. Thereafter, the remaining ninety percent (90%) of the principal amount shall be paid on maturity date.

#### HTI

On December 16, 2021, HTI entered into an Omnibus Notes Facility and Security Agreement (Agreement) with BPI (Lender) for a loan facility in the principal amount of ₱752.0 million for capital expenditures and other general purposes.



Based on the loan agreement, borrowing shall be for a term of ten (10) years reckoned from initial borrowing date. HTI shall pay the first principal amount in six months from the initial borrowing date and shall continue on every six months interval. HTI may not re-borrow any part of the loan that has already been paid.

This loan is subject to an annual interest fixed at 4.92% for the first 5 years. For the remaining five years, interest rate will be repriced. HTI shall pay interest on the unpaid principal amount of the loan on each interest payment date. The interest rate shall be set on an interest rate setting date, and on the interest rate resetting date, as applicable.

#### AI

In April 2017, AI entered into a loan agreement with AEV for the principal sum of ₱300.0 million with maturity in April 2022. The loan shall be interest bearing payable on a per annum basis. The interest rate is at 3.5% per annum. On December 27, 2021, AI gave its notice of extension to extend the final maturity to April 2027 pursuant to the same terms and conditions under the note. The outstanding balance was settled in 2024.

#### TLI

On October 21, 2022, TLI entered into a term loan agreement with a local bank intended for the settlement of monthly payments to PSALM in the amount of ₱15.0 billion. Interest rate is 7.39% floating rate every five years. 2% of the principal is payable on the third year in equal semi-annual installments, 8.5% is payable on the fourth year, 4.95% is payable in 11 equal semi-annual installments and the 40% is payable on the final maturity date of the loan.

New loan availment was availed by TLI on November 8, 2023 for a total amount of ₱11.4 billion. Interest rate is 7.4% floating rate every five years.

#### SPI

On December 8, 2014, SPI and BDO together with BDO Unibank Inc. Trust and Investments Group as Onshore Trustee, DB Trustees (Hong Kong) Limited as Offshore Trustee and STEAG GmbH, Aboitiz Power Corporation and La Filipina Uygongco Corporation as Sponsors agreed to further amend and restate the Original Omnibus Agreement to incorporate the Second BDO Facility Agreement. The Original Omnibus Agreement as amended on September 2, 2010 and December 8, 2014 is hereinafter referred to as the "Omnibus Agreement". The Second BDO Facility Agreement covers a 10-year US\$40,200,000 term loan for general corporate expenses. The interest rate of the loan under the BDO Second Facility Agreement is fixed at 5% per annum and repayment for the principal is in accordance with a specified schedule with January 31, 2015 specified as first repayment date.

#### CEDI

In 2018, CEDI entered into a USD-denominated loan agreement with Mainstream Renewable Power Limited (MRPL) to enable CEDI to finance respective working capital requirements. In 2018, the BOD of CEDI also approved the conversion of CEDI's advances from affiliates to loan payables amounting to 26.60 million. In 2023, CEDI also obtained loans from MRPL subject to 8% interest amounting to US\$0.16 million (₱8.62 million).

On November 8, 2023, the BOD of CEDI approved the conversion of long-term debt amounting to US\$1.20 million (₱65.49 million) to equity.

In order to facilitate the completion of the debt-to-equity conversion, the following were undertaken on November 29, 2023:

- MRPL, with the intention to be partially substituted by its subsidiary International Mainstream Renewable Power Limited (IMRPL) in the Loan Agreement, entered into a partial novation with IMRPL and CEDI for a portion of the principal amounting to US\$1.20 million (₱65.49 million).
- CEDI, IMRPL and Mainstream Renewable Power Philippines Holdings B.V. (MRPPHBV) entered into a novation agreement substituting IMRPL by MRPPHBV as creditor of the principal loan amounting to US\$1.20 million (₱65.49 million).



In 2023, CEDI and MRPL entered into Deed of Waiver and Release, wherein, MRPL waives partial principal of the loan amounting to US\$14.57 million and interest payable amounting to ₱45.28 million. No interest will be charged to CEDI after the waiver.

The outstanding loan as of December 31, 2024 will be waived in 2025 as part of the share purchased agreement between ARI and MRPPHBV.

Long-term debt of Joint Operation (see Note 11)

This pertains to TPI's share of the outstanding project debt of its joint operation.

In May 2014, PEC entered into an omnibus agreement with various local banks for a loan facility in the aggregate principal amount of up to ₱33.31 billion with maturity period of 15 years.

The loan facility is subject to a semi-annual interest payment with annual fixed interest ranging from 5.50% - 8.31%. The loans may be voluntarily prepaid in full or in part commencing on and from the third year of the date of initial drawdown with a prepayment penalty.

The loans are secured by a mortgage of substantially all its assets with carrying amount of ₱31.13 billion as of December 31, 2024, and a pledge of the shares of stock held by the joint operators.

Loan covenants

The loan agreements on long-term debt of the Group provide for certain restrictions with respect to, among others, mergers or consolidations or other material changes in their ownership, corporate set-up or management, investment and guaranties, incurrence of additional debt, disposition of mortgage of assets, payment of dividends, and maintenance of financial ratios at certain levels.

These restrictions and requirements were complied with by the Group as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

## 18. Customers' Deposits

	2024	2023
Bill and load	<b>₱6,737,958</b>	₱5,941,911
Lines and poles	<b>1,913,923</b>	1,618,794
Transformers	<b>1,317,117</b>	1,342,309
	<b>9,968,998</b>	8,903,014
Less current portion (see Note 15)	<b>453,107</b>	41,203
Noncurrent portion	<b>₱9,515,891</b>	₱8,861,811

Transformers and lines and poles deposits are obtained from certain customers principally as cash bond for their proper maintenance and care of the said facilities while under their exclusive use and responsibility.

Effective April 1, 2010, the Amended Distribution Services and Open Access Rules (Amended DSOAR), increased the refund rate from 25% to 75% of the gross distribution revenue generated from the extension lines and facilities until such amounts are fully refunded.

Bill deposit serves to guarantee payment of bills by a customer which is estimated to equal one month's consumption or bill of the customer.

Both the Magna Carta and Distribution Services and Open Access Rules (DSOAR) also provide that residential and non-residential customers, respectively, must pay a bill deposit to guarantee payment of bills equivalent to their estimated monthly billing. The amount of deposit shall be adjusted after one year to approximate the actual average monthly bills. A customer who has paid his electric bills on or before due date for three consecutive years, may apply for the full refund of the bill deposit, together with the accrued interests, prior to the termination of the service; otherwise, bill deposits and accrued interests shall be refunded within one month from termination of service, provided all bills have been paid.



In cases where the customer has previously received the refund of his bill deposit pursuant to Article 7 of the Magna Carta, and later defaults in the payment of his monthly bills, the customer shall be required to post another bill deposit with the distribution utility and lose his right to avail of the right to refund his bill deposit in the future until termination of service. Failure to pay the required bill deposit shall be a ground for disconnection of electric service.

Interest expense on customers' deposits amounted to ₱2.2 million in 2024, ₱2.5 million in 2023, ₱1.2 million in 2022 (see Note 33).

The Group classified customers' deposits under noncurrent liabilities due to the expected long-term nature of these deposits. The portion of customers' deposits to be refunded within 12 months amounted to ₱453.1 million and ₱41.2 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and are presented as part of "Trade and other payables" (see Note 15).

## 19. Decommissioning Liability

Decommissioning liability includes the estimated costs to decommission, abandon and perform surface rehabilitation on the steam field assets at the end of their useful lives, and the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation to decommission power plant at the end of its lease term (see Note 12).

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year	₱7,363,729	₱5,654,234
Change in accounting estimate (see Note 12)	(2,520,525)	1,287,688
Accretion of decommissioning liability (see Note 33)	416,001	421,807
Balance at end of year	₱5,259,205	₱7,363,729

The actual dismantling and removal cost could vary substantially from the above estimate because of new regulatory requirements, changes in technology, increased cost of labor, materials, and equipment or actual time required to complete all dismantling and removal activities. Adjustment, if any, to the estimated amount will be recognized prospectively as they become known and reliably estimable. The change in accounting estimate is due to the updating of discount and inflation rates. The asset retirement obligation was discounted using interest rates ranging from 5.19% - 6.11% in 2024 and 5.20% - 6.25% in 2023.

## 20. Equity

### a. Paid-in Capital (number of shares not rounded)

	2024	2023
<b>Capital Stock</b>		
Authorized - ₱1 par value		
Common shares - 16,000,000,000 shares		
Preferred shares - 1,000,000,000 shares		
Issued		
Common shares - 7,358,604,307 shares	₱7,358,604	₱7,358,604
<b>Additional Paid-in Capital</b>	<b>12,588,894</b>	<b>12,588,894</b>
	<b>₱19,947,498</b>	<b>₱19,947,498</b>

On May 25, 2007, the Company listed with the PSE its 7,187,664,000 common shares with a par value of ₱1.00 to cover the initial public offering (IPO) of 1,787,664,000 common shares at an issue price of ₱5.80 per share. On March 17, 2008, the Company listed an additional 170,940,307 common shares, which it issued pursuant to a share swap agreement at the IPO price of ₱5.80 per share. The total proceeds from the issuance of new shares



amounted to ₱10.37 billion. The Company incurred transaction costs incidental to the initial public offering amounting to ₱412.4 million, which is charged against “Additional paid-in capital” in the consolidated balance sheets.

In 2023, the Company purchased a total of 152,750,000 shares of its own common shares for ₱4.89 billion. The acquisition is pursuant to the authority approved by the Company's Board of Directors on August 29, 2023.

As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company has 582, 578 and 594 shareholders, respectively.

Preferred shares are non-voting, non-participating, non-convertible, redeemable, cumulative, and may be issued from time to time by the BOD in one or more series. The BOD is authorized to issue from time to time before issuance thereof, the number of shares in each series, and all the designations, relative rights, preferences, privileges and limitations of the shares of each series. Preferred shares redeemed by the Company may be reissued. Holders thereof are entitled to receive dividends payable out of the unrestricted retained earnings of the Company at a rate based on the offer price that is either fixed or floating from the date of the issuance to final redemption. In either case, the rate of dividend, whether fixed or floating, shall be referenced, or be a discount or premium, to market-determined benchmark as the BOD may determine at the time of issuance with due notice to the SEC.

In the event of any liquidation or dissolution or winding up of the Company, the holders of the preferred shares shall be entitled to be paid in full the offer price of their shares before any payment in liquidation is made upon the common shares.

There are no preferred shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

b. Retained Earnings

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 total appropriated retained earnings amounted to ₱11.9 billion which was approved by the BOD for appropriation for project development and construction of power plants on March 7, 2019.

On November 22, 2023, the BOD also approved the reversal of ₱8.2 billion retained earnings appropriation set up in 2019 for the equity requirement of the 300MW Cebu Coal plant.

On March 4, 2022, the BOD approved the declaration of regular cash dividends of ₱1.45 per share (₱10.67 billion) to all stockholders of record as of March 18, 2022. The cash dividends were paid on March 30, 2022.

On March 3, 2023, the BOD approved the declaration of regular cash dividends of ₱1.87 per share (₱13.76 billion) to all stockholders of record as of March 17, 2023. The cash dividends were paid on March 30, 2023.

On March 5, 2024, the BOD approved the declaration of regular cash dividends of ₱2.30 a share (₱16.57 billion) to all stockholders of record as of March 19, 2024. These dividends were paid on March 26, 2024.

To comply with the requirements of Section 43 of the Corporation Code, on March 6, 2025, the BOD approved the declaration of regular cash dividends of ₱2.35 per share (₱16.95 billion) to all stockholders of record as of March 21, 2025. The cash dividends are payable on March 28, 2025.

- c. The balance of retained earnings includes the accumulated equity in net earnings of subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangement amounting to ₱138.10 billion and ₱123.78 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Such amounts are not available for distribution until such time that the Company receives the dividends from the respective subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangement (see Note 10).



## 21. Sale of Power

### Sale from Distribution of Power

1. The Uniform Rate Filing Requirements on the rate unbundling released by the ERC on October 30, 2001, specified that the billing for sale and distribution of power and electricity will have the following components: Generation Charge, Transmission Charge, System Loss Charge, Distribution Charge, Supply Charge, Metering Charge, the Currency Exchange Rate Adjustment and Interclass and Lifeline Subsidies. National and local franchise taxes, the Power Act Reduction (for residential customers) and the Universal Charge are also separately indicated in the customer's billing statements.
2. Pursuant to Section 43(f) of Republic Act (R.A.) No. 9136, otherwise known as the Electric Power Industry Reform Act of 2001 (EPIRA), and Rule 15, section 5(a) of its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR), the ERC promulgated the Distribution Wheeling Rates Guidelines on December 10, 2004. These were subsequently updated and released on July 26, 2006 as the Rules for Setting Distribution Wheeling Rates (RDWR) for Privately Owned Utilities entering Performance Based Regulation (PBR).

Details of the PBR regulatory period and the date of implementation of the approved rates are as follows:

	CLP	DLP	VECO	SEZ
				October 1, 2025
Current regulatory period	April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2027	July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2028	July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2028	to September 30, 2029
Date of implementation of approved distribution supply and metering charges	May 1, 2009	August 1, 2010	August 1, 2010	November 26, 2011

The reset process for the Third Regulatory Period to adjust the previously approved distribution supply and metering charges were deferred due to the changes on PBR rules.

The Energy Regulatory Commission has issued ERC Resolution No. 10, Series of 2021 Modifying the Rules for Setting the Distribution Wheeling Rates (RDWR) for Privately-Owned Distribution Utilities Entering Performance-Based Regulation (PBR) and ERC Resolution No. 11, Series of 2021 Adopting the Regulatory Asset Base (RAB) Roll-Forward Handbook for Privately-Owned Electricity Distribution Utilities.

Based on the RDWR, the regulatory periods shall be as follows:

- (i) CLP: April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2027
- (ii) DLP and VECO: July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2028
- (iii) SEZ: October 1, 2025 to September 30, 2029

The reset process for the Fourth Regulatory Period has not started for all private DUs as the above-mentioned ERC rules have not been published, which is a condition for their effectivity.

Total sale from distribution of power amounted to ₱56.99 billion, ₱53.36 billion, and ₱57.24 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

### Sale from Generation of Power and Retail Electricity

- a. Energy Trading through the Philippine Wholesale Electricity Spot Market (WESM)

Certain subsidiaries are trading participants and direct members under the generator sector of the WESM. These companies are allowed to access the WESM Market Management System through its Market Participant Interface (MPI). The MPI is the facility that allows the trading participants to submit and cancel



bids and offers, and to view market results and reports. Under its price determination methodology as approved by the ERC, locational marginal price method is used in computing prices for energy bought and sold in the market on a per node, per hour basis. In the case of bilateral power supply contracts, however, the involved trading participants settle directly with their contracting parties.

Total sale of power to WESM amounted to ₱33.84 billion, ₱32.96 billion, and ₱27.72 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

b. Power Supply Agreements

i. *Power Supply Contracts assumed under Asset Purchase Agreement (APA) and IPP Administration Agreement*

Revenue recognition for customers under the power supply contracts assumed under the APA and IPP Administration Agreements are billed based on the contract price which is calculated based on the pricing structure approved by the ERC. Rates are calculated based on the time-of-use pricing schedule with corresponding adjustments using the GRAM and the ICERA.

ii. *Power Purchase/Supply Agreement and Energy Supply Agreement (PPA/PSA and ESA)*

Certain subsidiaries have negotiated contracts with NPC, Private Distribution Utilities, Electric Cooperatives and Commercial and Industrial Consumers referred to as PPA/PSA or ESA. These contracts provide a tariff that allows these companies to charge for capacity fees, fixed operating fees and energy fees.

iii. *Feed-in-Tariff (FIT)*

Certain subsidiaries were issued a FIT Certificate of Compliance from the ERC which entitles them to avail the FIT rate. These subsidiaries also signed agreements with the National Transmission Corporation (NTC), the FIT administrator. These agreements enumerate the rights and obligations under the FIT rules and FIT-All guidelines, in respect to the full payment of the actual energy generation of the generator, at a price equivalent to the applicable FIT rate, for the entire duration of its FIT eligibility period.

Total sale of power under power supply agreements amounted to ₱52.75 billion in 2024, ₱69.63 billion in 2023 and ₱70.27 billion in 2022.

c. Ancillary Services Procurement Agreement (ASPA)

Certain subsidiaries have ASPA with the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines. Ancillary services are support services such as frequency regulating, contingency and dispatchable reserves, reactive power support, and black start capability which are necessary to support the transmission capacity and energy that are essential in maintaining power quality and security of the grid. Total sale of power under ASPA amounted to ₱6.59 billion in 2024, ₱4.20 billion in 2023 and ₱3.51 billion in 2022.

d. Retail Electricity Supply Agreements (see Note 40i)

Certain subsidiaries have negotiated contracts with contestable customers. These contracts provide supply and delivery of electricity where capacity fees, fixed operating fees and energy fees are at fixed price/kwh or time of use.

Total sale of power under retail electricity supply agreements amounted to ₱45.87 billion, ₱46.12 billion and ₱35.18 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.



## 22. Purchased Power

### Distribution

The Group's distribution utilities entered into contracts with NPC/PSALM and generation companies for the purchase of electricity, and into Transmission Service Agreements with NGCP for the transmission of electricity.

To avail of opportunities in the competitive electricity market, some of the Group's distribution utilities registered as direct participants of the WESM.

Total power purchases amounted to ₱28.55 billion, ₱26.45 billion and ₱29.58 billion in 2024, 2023, 2022, respectively.

### Generation

Purchased power takes place during periods when power generated from power plants are not sufficient to meet customers' required power as stated in the power supply contracts. Insufficient supply of generated energy results from the shutdowns due to scheduled maintenance or an emergency situation. The Group purchases power from WESM to ensure uninterrupted supply of power and meet the requirements in the power supply contracts.

The Group entered into Replacement Power Contracts with certain related parties (see Note 32). Under these contracts, the Group supplies power to counterparties when additional power is needed. Correspondingly, when faced with energy shortfalls, the Group purchases power from counterparties.

Total purchased power amounted to ₱9.66 billion, ₱15.43 billion and ₱23.92 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

### Retail Electricity Supply

The Group also purchases from WESM in order to supply its contestable customers.

Total purchased power amounted to ₱29.93 billion, ₱29.58 billion and ₱15.88 billion in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

## 23. Cost of Generated Power

	2024	2023	2022
Fuel costs (see Note 7)	₱40,619,982	₱56,001,318	₱52,189,877
Steam supply costs (see Note 36)	5,694,787	6,891,818	7,514,100
Energy fees	630,737	832,137	664,405
Wheeling expenses	107,897	182,310	185,299
Ancillary charges	75,401	65,317	65,448
	₱47,128,804	₱63,972,900	₱60,619,129

## 24. General and Administrative

	2024	2023	2022
Personnel costs (see Note 26)	₱4,711,700	₱5,018,077	₱3,917,407
Outside services (see Note 32)	2,707,649	1,742,578	1,235,134
Taxes and licenses	1,648,634	1,645,867	1,234,587
Professional fees (see Note 32)	1,347,228	1,450,995	1,021,534
Information technology and communication	758,029	612,889	322,564

(Forward)





	2024	2023	2022
Insurance	<b>₱602,037</b>	₱426,869	₱363,324
Transportation and travel (see Note 32)	<b>510,681</b>	575,842	382,369
Provision for impairment of VAT claims and contingencies	<b>264,695</b>	179,562	42,247
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) (see Note 40)	<b>208,691</b>	319,331	273,899
Repairs and maintenance	<b>202,953</b>	274,797	368,709
Entertainment, amusement and recreation	<b>122,307</b>	103,334	73,389
Advertisements	<b>113,359</b>	65,709	209,706
Rent (see Notes 32 and 35)	<b>105,904</b>	146,511	84,932
Training	<b>95,002</b>	70,606	39,270
Freight, handling, gasoline and oil	<b>56,465</b>	3,363	3,820
Provision for (reversal of) expected credit losses of trade receivables (see Note 6)	<b>22,495</b>	(227,964)	133,735
Market service and administrative fees	<b>22,169</b>	18,902	10,061
Others	<b>476,590</b>	682,043	478,216
	<b>₱13,976,588</b>	₱13,109,311	₱10,194,903

“Others” include host community-related expenses, provision for probable losses, claims conversion costs and utilities expenses.

## 25. Operations and Maintenance

	2024	2023	2022
Repairs and maintenance	<b>₱4,304,199</b>	₱3,370,485	₱3,542,960
Personnel costs (see Note 26)	<b>2,630,506</b>	2,404,249	1,955,070
Outside services	<b>2,509,732</b>	2,241,004	1,891,540
Insurance	<b>2,399,063</b>	2,906,036	2,545,162
Taxes and licenses	<b>2,129,744</b>	2,084,788	1,764,000
Materials and supplies (see Note 7)	<b>406,403</b>	541,679	334,435
Transportation and travel	<b>109,409</b>	103,965	81,131
Fuel and lube oil (see Note 7)	<b>9,990</b>	7,218	3,405
Rent (see Note 35)	<b>10,101</b>	2,751	15,876
	<b>₱14,509,147</b>	₱13,662,175	₱12,133,579

## 26. Personnel Costs

	2024	2023	2022
Salaries and wages	<b>₱4,695,799</b>	₱5,982,595	₱4,551,472
Employee benefits (see Note 27)	<b>2,646,407</b>	1,439,731	1,321,005
	<b>₱7,342,206</b>	₱7,422,326	₱5,872,477



## 27. Pension Benefit Plans

Under the existing regulatory framework, RA 7641, otherwise known as *The Retirement Pay Law*, requires a provision for retirement pay to qualified private sector employees in the absence of any retirement plan in the entity. It further states that the employees' retirement benefits under any collective bargaining and other agreements shall not be less than those provided under the law. The law does not require minimum funding of the plan.

The Company and its subsidiaries have funded, non-contributory, defined retirement benefit plans ("Plan") covering all regular and full-time employees and requiring contributions to be made to separately administered funds. The retirement benefit fund ("Fund") of each subsidiary is in the form of a trust being maintained and managed by AEV, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees (BOT) of the Plan. The BOT, whose members are also corporate officers, is responsible for the investment of the Fund assets. Taking into account the Plan's objectives, benefit obligations and risk capacity, the BOT periodically defines the investment strategy in the form of a long-term target structure.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the consolidated statements of income and the funded status and amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets for the respective plans.

*Net benefit expense* (recognized as part of personnel costs under operations and maintenance and general and administrative expenses):

	2024	2023	2022
Current service cost	₱389,376	₱368,118	₱490,815
Net interest cost	62,180	33,725	10,791
Past service cost	(785)	—	11,325
	<b>₱450,771</b>	<b>₱401,843</b>	<b>₱512,931</b>

*Remeasurement effects to be recognized in other comprehensive income:*

	2024	2023	2022
Actuarial gains (losses) due to:			
Changes in financial assumptions	(₱91,745)	(₱287,433)	₱354,280
Changes in demographic assumptions	(4,567)	(1,527)	8,582
Return on assets excluding amount included in net interest cost	93,047	(82,173)	(78,561)
Experience adjustments	(9,404)	91,221	(237,509)
	<b>(₱12,669)</b>	<b>(₱279,912)</b>	<b>₱46,792</b>

*Net pension assets*

	2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets	₱385,547	₱415,625
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(307,243)	(375,166)
	<b>₱78,304</b>	<b>₱40,459</b>



*Net pension liabilities*

	2024	2023
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	<b>₱3,729,739</b>	₱3,310,370
Fair value of plan assets	<b>(2,839,895)</b>	(2,407,232)
	<b>₱889,844</b>	₱903,138

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	2024	2023
At January 1	<b>₱3,685,536</b>	₱2,656,666
Net benefit expense:		
Current service cost	<b>389,376</b>	368,118
Interest cost	<b>238,041</b>	196,876
Past service cost	<b>(785)</b>	—
	<b>626,632</b>	564,994
Benefits paid from retirement fund	<b>(422,896)</b>	(88,313)
Benefits paid from operating funds	<b>(7,995)</b>	(8,501)
Foreign exchange translation differences	<b>24,857</b>	(18,989)
Fund transfer from affiliates	<b>1,394</b>	(16,115)
Remeasurements in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial losses (gains) due to:		
Experience adjustments	<b>9,404</b>	(91,221)
Changes in demographic assumptions	<b>4,567</b>	1,527
Changes in financial assumptions	<b>91,745</b>	287,433
	<b>105,716</b>	197,739
Increase from step-acquisition (Note 9)	<b>—</b>	398,055
Others	<b>23,738</b>	—
At December 31	<b>₱4,036,982</b>	₱3,685,536

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2024	2023
At January 1	<b>₱2,822,857</b>	₱2,140,613
Contribution by employer	<b>531,004</b>	283,354
Interest income included in net interest cost	<b>175,861</b>	163,151
Fund transfer from affiliates	<b>1,394</b>	(16,115)
Foreign exchange translation differences	<b>1</b>	(37)
Return on assets excluding amount included in net interest cost	<b>93,047</b>	(82,173)
Benefits paid	<b>(422,896)</b>	(88,313)
Increase from step-acquisition (Note 9)	<b>—</b>	422,377
Others	<b>24,174</b>	—
At December 31	<b>₱3,225,442</b>	₱2,822,857



Changes in net pension liability recognized in the consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

	2024	2023
At January 1	₱862,679	₱516,053
Retirement expense during the year	450,771	401,843
Benefits paid from operating funds	(7,995)	(8,501)
Contribution to retirement fund	(531,004)	(283,354)
Actuarial loss recognized during the year	12,669	279,912
Foreign exchange translation differences	24,856	(18,952)
Increase from step-acquisition (Note 9)	—	(24,322)
Others	(436)	—
At December 31	₱811,540	₱862,679

The fair value of plan assets by each class as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2024	2023
Cash and fixed-income investments	₱551	₱—
Financial assets at FVOCI	₱603,314	₱676,039
Financial assets at amortized cost	804,526	1,393,335
Equity instruments:		
Financial Institution	120,073	491,953
Power	193,681	130,341
Holding	920,046	58,865
Others	583,251	72,324
Fair value of plan assets	₱3,225,442	₱2,822,857

All equity instruments held have quoted prices in active market. The remaining plan assets do not have quoted market prices in active market.

The plan assets are diverse and do not have any concentration risk.

The BOT reviews the performance of the plans on a regular basis. It assesses whether the retirement plans will achieve investment returns which, together with contributions, will be sufficient to pay retirement benefits as they fall due. The Group also reviews the solvency position of the different member companies on an annual basis and estimates, through the actuary, the expected contribution to the Retirement plan in the subsequent year.

The Company's retirement benefit fund for its employees has investments in the equity of the Company. The carrying value of these investments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to ₱138 million. The losses of the Fund arising from such investments in 2024 and 2023 amounted to nil and ₱4.0 million, respectively.

The principal assumptions used as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 in determining pension benefit obligations for the Group's plans are shown below:

	2024	2023	2022
Discount rates	5.93% - 7.27%	5.83% - 7.93%	3.51% - 6.07%
Salary increase rates	7.00%	7.00%	6.00%



The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the defined benefit obligation, assuming if all other assumptions were held constant:

		2024	2023
	Increase (decrease) in basis points	Effect on defined benefit obligation	
Discount rates	100	(P302,119)	(P168,764)
	(100)	348,945	193,195
Future salary increases	100	P359,254	P201,177
	(100)	(316,595)	(178,891)

The Group's defined benefit pension plans are funded by the Company and its subsidiaries.

The Group expects to contribute P512.2 million to the defined benefit plans in 2025. The average durations of the defined benefit obligation as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are 5.20 to 18.65 years and 8.79 to 18.30 years, respectively.

## 28. Other Income

	2024	2023	2022
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)	(P153,619)	P132,865	(P1,139,785)
Surcharges	616,315	632,134	633,962
Rental income	183,245	224,014	200,018
Non-utility operating income	126,774	99,236	146,723
Unrealized fair valuation gain on investment property	26,200	52,401	78,600
Gain (loss) on disposal/retirement of property, plant and equipment	(292,280)	12,634	(34,843)
Write off of project development costs (see Note 13)	(260,284)	(204,546)	(238,021)
Reversal of (provision for) impairment losses on property, plant and equipment (see Note 12)	367,427	(220,000)	(729,255)
Bargain purchase gain and remeasurement of previously held interest - net (see Note 9)	—	1,745,655	—
Others - net	1,067,312	2,159,421	1,597,931
	P1,681,090	P4,633,814	P515,330

Included in "Net foreign exchange gain (loss)" are the net gains and losses relating to currency forward transactions (see Note 34).

Reversal of (provision for) impairment losses mainly pertain to the impairment test calculation of Sacasun and TPVI's property, plant and equipment. Sacasun recognized a gain from the reversal of impairment loss amounting to P490.7 million in 2024 while TPVI recognized additional impairment losses amounting to P55.1 million, P220.0 million and P685.0 million in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, based on specifically identified components that are already considered obsolete.

"Others - net" include derivative gain/loss arising from TLI's commodity hedge amounting to P4.2 million in 2024, P194.0 million in 2023 and P1.70 billion in 2022, net derivative gains arising from currency forward transactions amounting to P308.8 million in 2024 and P121.0 million in 2023, and insurance claims amounting to P303.6 million in 2024 and P1.40 billion in 2023. "Others - net" also include non-recurring items like sale of scrap and sludge oil, and reversal of provisions.



## 29. Income Tax

The provision for income tax account consists of:

	2024	2023	2022
Current:			
Corporate income tax	₱7,142,864	₱5,346,695	₱3,419,050
Final tax	318,997	290,548	111,785
	7,461,861	5,637,243	3,530,835
Deferred	751,075	1,639,622	1,170,170
	₱8,212,936	₱7,276,865	₱4,701,005

Reconciliation between the statutory income tax rate and the Group's effective income tax rates follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Statutory income tax rate	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
Tax effects of:			
Nontaxable share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	(8.54%)	(11.33%)	(11.57%)
Deductible lease payments	—%	(3.86%)	(7.57%)
Income under income tax holiday (ITH)	(0.61%)	(1.53%)	(3.34%)
Movements in unrecognized deferred income tax assets	3.67%	6.88%	9.89%
Nondeductible interest expense	0.39%	0.68%	1.70%
Nondeductible depreciation expense	0.03%	0.64%	0.87%
Interest income subjected to final tax at lower rates - net	(1.18%)	(0.90%)	(0.37%)
Others	(0.88%)	1.05%	(0.24%)
	17.88%	16.63%	14.37%

Deferred income taxes of the companies in the Group that are in deferred income tax assets and liabilities position consist of the following at December 31:

	2024	2023
Net deferred income tax assets:		
Allowances for impairment and probable losses	₱206,037	₱246,517
Net income from commissioning	1,230,826	1,103,664
Difference between the carrying amount of nonmonetary assets and related tax base	(1,902,205)	(1,578,558)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	928,482	691,888
Net operating loss carryover (NOLCO)	301,553	313,886
Pension liability (asset):		
Unamortized contributions for past service	25,027	31,884
Recognized in other comprehensive income	39,598	26,874
Recognized in statements of income	2,817	83,763
Derivatives - hedge accounting	15,809	88,827
Unamortized customs duties and taxes capitalized	(30,148)	(31,816)
Net provision for rehabilitation and restoration costs	385,934	290,546
Lease liability	204,524	209,700
Right-of use assets	(138,334)	(186,659)
Others	63,564	47,110
Net deferred income tax assets	₱1,333,484	₱1,337,626



	2024	2023
Net deferred income tax liabilities:		
Unamortized franchise	<b>₱546,742</b>	₱565,982
Fair value adjustments of property, plant and equipment	<b>88,959</b>	94,741
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	<b>30,000</b>	718
Capitalized interest	<b>5,927</b>	—
Unamortized customs duties and taxes capitalized	<b>3,434</b>	3,659
Pension asset (liability):		
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<b>(50,423)</b>	(83,672)
Recognized in statements of income	<b>(15,645)</b>	19,107
Unamortized past service cost	<b>(1,795)</b>	(12,067)
Allowances for impairment and probable losses	<b>(373,280)</b>	(334,922)
Difference in treatment of PPA under financial and tax reporting	<b>1,301,638</b>	1,327,887
Lease liability	<b>6,168,658</b>	6,374,957
Right-of-use assets	<b>(2,257,839)</b>	(3,226,683)
Others	<b>32,116</b>	99,780
Net deferred income tax liabilities	<b>₱5,478,492</b>	₱4,829,487

In computing for deferred income tax assets and liabilities, the rates used were 25% and 10% as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, which are the rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled and considering the tax rate for renewable energy (RE) developers as allowed by the Renewable Energy Act of 2008 (see Note 40i).

No deferred income tax assets were recognized on the Group's NOLCO and MCIT amounting to ₱31.31 billion and ₱797.3 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2024 and ₱27.15 billion and ₱619.3 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2023, since management expects that it will not generate sufficient taxable income in the future that will be available to allow all of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

Provision for or benefit from deferred income tax on cash flow hedges recognized in other comprehensive income amounted to ₱73.0 million, ₱829.0 million and ₱506.0 million in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

There are no income tax consequences to the Group attaching to the payment of dividends to its shareholders.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has published the Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) Model Rules ("Pillar Two Rules"), which subjects multinational enterprises with an annual consolidated group revenue of EUR750 million or more for 2 out of the 4 immediately preceding fiscal years to a minimum 15% tax rate in each of the jurisdictions where they operate.

The Group is a member of a multinational enterprise group that is in-scope for Pillar Two. The Group assessed the applicable Pillar Two tax legislation in all the countries in which its subsidiaries operate to determine whether a Pillar Two 'top-up' tax liability needs to be recognized. However, none of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates has an enacted and effective Pillar Two tax legislation for the current audit period. Hence, the Group does not expect an exposure to Pillar Two income taxes for the year 2024.

Nonetheless, the Group assessed its potential Pillar Two 'top-up tax' exposure for the year ended December 31, 2024 by applying the Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour (TCSH) test to the jurisdictions where it operates. Technically, the TCSH test should be based on a qualified country-by-country report (CbCR) for the year. However, as of the date of these consolidated financial statements, the CbCR for 2024 is not available. Hence, the Group used the most recent information on the financial performance of the Group. Based on the assessment performed, the jurisdictions where the Group operates should benefit from the transitional CbCR safe harbour relief such that there should be no impact to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

The Group adopts the PAS 12 amendments which allows a mandatory temporary exception from recognizing or disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two at December 31, 2024.



### 30. Earnings Per Common Share

Basic and diluted earnings per common share amounts were computed as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
a. Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	<b>₱33,900,184</b>	₱33,101,720	₱25,998,668
b. Weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding	<b>7,205,854,307</b>	7,318,142,937	7,358,604,307
Basic and diluted earnings per common share (a/b)	<b>₱4.70</b>	₱4.52	₱3.53

There are no dilutive potential common shares for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

### 31. Operating Segment Information

Operating segments are components of the Group that engage in business activities from which they may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's CODM to make decisions about how resources are to be allocated to the segment and assess their performances, and for which discrete financial information is available.

For purposes of management reporting, the Group's operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business segment. The Group's identified operating segments, which are consistent with the segments reported to the BOD, which is the Group's CODM, are as follows:

- "Power Generation" segment, which is engaged in the generation and supply of power to various customers under power supply contracts, ancillary service procurement agreements and for trading in WESM;
- "Power Distribution" segment, which is engaged in the distribution and sale of electricity to the end-users; and
- "Parent Company and Others", which includes the operations of the Company, retail electricity sales to various off takers that are considered to be eligible contestable customers (see Note 40i) and electricity related services of the Group such as installation of electrical equipment.

The power generation segment's revenue from contracts with customers is mainly from power supply contracts. Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

#### 2024

	Power Generation	Power Distribution	Retail electricity supply	Parent and Others	Total
Revenue from power supply contracts	<b>₱52,751,975</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱52,751,975</b>
Revenue from distribution services	—	56,994,259	—	—	56,994,259
Revenue from retail electricity sales	—	—	45,868,950	—	45,868,950
Revenue from non-power supply contracts	40,431,518	—	—	—	40,431,518
Revenue from technical and management services	—	—	—	260,264	260,264
Revenue from interest income on concession contract asset	1,185,291	—	—	—	1,185,291
	<b>₱94,368,784</b>	<b>₱56,994,259</b>	<b>₱45,868,950</b>	<b>₱260,264</b>	<b>₱197,492,257</b>





## 2023

	Power Generation	Power Distribution	Retail electricity supply	Parent and Others	Total
Revenue from power supply contracts	₱69,630,934	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱69,630,934
Revenue from distribution services	—	53,362,657	—	—	53,362,657
Revenue from retail electricity sales	—	—	46,123,403	—	46,123,403
Revenue from non-power supply contracts	37,164,944	—	—	—	37,164,944
Revenue from technical and management services	—	—	—	101,741	101,741
Revenue from interest income on concession contract asset	716,218	—	—	—	716,218
	₱107,512,096	₱53,362,657	₱46,123,403	₱101,741	₱207,099,897

## 2022

	Power Generation	Power Distribution	Retail electricity supply	Parent and Others	Total
Revenue from power supply contracts	₱70,268,058	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱70,268,058
Revenue from distribution services	—	57,235,327	—	—	57,235,327
Revenue from retail electricity sales	—	—	35,179,570	—	35,179,570
Revenue from non-power supply contracts	31,232,574	—	—	—	31,232,574
Revenue from technical and management services	—	—	—	78,059	78,059
	₱101,500,632	₱57,235,327	₱35,179,570	₱78,059	₱193,993,588

The revenue from contracts with customers is consistent with the revenue with external customers presented in segment information.

The Group has only one geographical segment as most of its assets are located in the Philippines. The Group operates and derives principally all of its revenue from domestic operations. Thus, geographical business information is not required.

Management monitors the operating results of its segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment revenue and segment expenses are measured in accordance with PFRSs Accounting Standards. The presentation and classification of segment revenue and segment expenses are consistent with the consolidated statements of income. Interest expense and financing charges, depreciation and amortization expense and income taxes are managed on a per segment basis.

The Group has inter-segment revenues in the form of management fees as well as inter-segment sales of electricity which are eliminated in consolidation. The transfers are accounted for at competitive market prices.

Capital expenditures consist of additions of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset - service concession rights. Adjustments as shown below include items not presented as part of segment assets and liabilities.

Revenue is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Financial information on the operations of the various business segments is summarized as follows:



## 2024

	Power Generation	Power Distribution	Parent Company/ Others	Eliminations and adjustments	Consolidated
REVENUE					
External	₱94,368,784	₱56,994,259	₱46,129,214	₱—	₱197,492,257
Inter-segment	26,296,812	1,900,553	1,630,983	(29,828,348)	—
Total Revenue	₱120,665,596	₱58,894,812	₱47,760,197	(₱29,828,348)	₱197,492,257
Segment Results	₱31,510,987	₱7,291,741	₱1,206,893	₱—	₱40,009,621
Unallocated corporate income - net	916,428	1,390,463	(625,801)	—	1,681,090
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	32,427,415	8,682,204	581,092	—	41,690,711
Interest expense and other financing costs	(9,560,150)	(1,089,233)	(3,951,340)	—	(14,600,723)
Interest income	931,981	10,186	1,032,077	—	1,974,244
Share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	15,359,529	298,967	38,744,821	(38,709,894)	15,693,423
Provision for income tax	(5,557,968)	(1,877,103)	(777,865)	—	(8,212,936)
NET INCOME	₱33,600,807	₱6,025,021	₱35,628,785	(₱38,709,894)	₱36,544,719
OTHER INFORMATION					
Investments	₱93,704,224	₱1,357,892	₱257,342,753	(₱256,476,127)	₱95,928,742
Capital Expenditures	₱18,962,813	₱4,209,667	₱388,556	₱—	₱23,561,036
Segment Assets	₱326,511,326	₱48,737,597	₱331,253,486	(₱188,886,342)	₱517,616,067
Segment Liabilities	₱169,650,972	₱37,657,868	₱96,941,576	(₱2,531,031)	₱301,719,385
Depreciation and Amortization	₱10,671,162	₱1,543,818	₱178,421	₱145,018	₱12,538,419

## 2023

	Power Generation	Power Distribution	Parent Company/ Others	Eliminations and Adjustments	Consolidated
REVENUE					
External	₱107,512,096	₱53,362,657	₱46,225,144	₱—	₱207,099,897
Inter-segment	29,863,841	1,493,010	2,237,039	(33,593,890)	—
Total Revenue	₱137,375,937	₱54,855,667	₱48,462,183	(₱33,593,890)	₱207,099,897
Segment Results	₱26,653,576	₱5,659,847	(₱528,344)	₱—	₱31,785,079
Unallocated corporate income - net	2,082,410	1,148,555	1,402,849	—	4,633,814
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	28,735,986	6,808,402	874,505	—	36,418,893
Interest expense and other financing costs	(9,516,111)	(959,077)	(3,686,458)	—	(14,161,646)
Interest income	947,689	5,078	714,511	—	1,667,278
Share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	19,536,583	263,119	35,656,243	(35,638,171)	19,817,774
Provision for income tax	(5,136,516)	(1,386,234)	(754,115)	—	(7,276,865)
NET INCOME	₱34,567,631	₱4,731,288	₱32,804,686	(₱35,638,171)	₱36,465,434
OTHER INFORMATION					
Investments	₱89,882,685	₱1,255,813	₱234,330,987	(₱233,910,627)	₱91,558,858
Capital Expenditures	₱13,488,658	₱4,957,626	₱745,452	₱—	₱19,191,736
Segment Assets	₱406,202,957	₱44,649,741	₱271,124,482	(₱234,953,874)	₱487,023,306
Segment Liabilities	₱183,360,851	₱34,703,587	₱78,291,949	(₱3,307,446)	₱293,048,941
Depreciation and Amortization	₱11,383,810	₱1,485,610	₱95,124	₱145,018	₱13,109,562

## 2022

	Power Generation	Power Distribution	Parent Company/ Others	Eliminations and Adjustments	Consolidated
REVENUE					
External	₱101,500,632	₱57,235,327	₱35,257,629	₱—	₱193,993,588
Inter-segment	35,979,166	1,716,144	1,659,555	(39,354,865)	—
Total Revenue	₱137,479,798	₱58,951,471	₱36,917,184	(₱39,354,865)	₱193,993,588
Segment Results	25,461,117	5,071,408	(729,551)	1	29,802,975
Unallocated corporate income - net	(702,072)	1,238,045	(20,643)	—	515,330

(Forward)



	Power Generation	Power Distribution	Parent Company/ Others	Eliminations and Adjustments	Consolidated
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	₱24,759,045	₱6,309,453	(₱750,194)	₱1	₱30,318,305
Interest expense and other financing costs	(9,301,604)	(663,306)	(3,455,438)	—	(13,420,348)
Interest income	275,150	6,596	396,950	—	678,696
Share in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	14,773,385	290,130	31,861,514	(31,790,059)	15,134,970
Provision for income tax	(3,036,042)	(1,295,832)	(369,131)	—	(4,701,005)
NET INCOME	₱27,469,934	₱4,647,041	₱27,683,701	(₱31,790,058)	₱28,010,618
OTHER INFORMATION					
Investments	₱76,368,680	₱1,141,014	₱218,893,577	(₱218,483,623)	₱77,919,648
Capital Expenditures	₱8,874,211	₱4,049,009	₱719,867	₱—	₱13,643,087
Segment Assets	₱395,990,016	₱42,201,584	₱267,295,837	(₱228,111,667)	₱477,375,770
Segment Liabilities	₱195,970,882	₱32,735,235	₱84,947,800	(₱14,410,666)	₱299,243,251
Depreciation and Amortization	₱10,389,076	₱1,270,663	₱58,913	₱145,018	₱11,863,670

### 32. Related Party Disclosures

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control, directly or indirectly, the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

The Group enters into transactions with its parent, associates, joint ventures and other related parties, principally consisting of the following:

- a. The Company provides services to certain associates and joint ventures such as technical and legal assistance for various projects and other services.
- b. Energy fees are billed by the Group to related parties and the Group also purchased power from associates and joint ventures, arising from the following:
  - PPA/PSA or ESA (see Note 21)
  - Replacement power contracts (see Note 22)
- c. AEV provides human resources, internal audit, legal, treasury and corporate finance services, among others, to the Group and shares with the member companies the business expertise of its highly qualified professionals. Transactions are priced based on agreed rates, and billed costs are always benchmarked to third party rates. Service level agreements are in place to ensure quality of service. This arrangement enables the Group to maximize efficiencies and realize cost synergies. These transactions result to professional and technical fees paid by the Group to AEV (see Note 24).
- d. Aviation services are rendered by AAI, an associate, to the Group.
- e. Lease of commercial office units by the Group from Cebu Praedia Development Corporation (CPDC) and Aboitizland, Inc. and subsidiaries. CPDC and Aboitizland, Inc. are subsidiaries of AEV.
- f. Aboitiz Construction, Inc. (ACI), a wholly owned subsidiary of ACO, rendered its services to the Group for various construction projects.
- g. LEZ entered into a Concession Agreement with Lima Land, Inc. (LLI) for which it is entitled to the exclusive right to distribute and supply electricity to LLI's locators.
- h. Interest-bearing advances from AEV and subsidiaries availed by the Group.



- i. TLI entered into a contract for difference with SNAP-Magat to pay with respect to the difference between the strike price and the reference price for a specified electricity quantity.
- j. Cash deposits with Union Bank of the Philippines (UBP) earn interest at prevailing market rates (see Note 5). UBP is an associate of AEV.
- k. The Company obtained Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC) and is acting as surety for the benefit of certain associates and joint ventures in connection with loans and credit accommodations. The Company provided SBLC for SPI, CEDC, and SNAP B in the amount of nil in 2024, nil in 2023 and ₱100.2 million in 2022.

The above transactions are settled in cash.

The consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of income include the following significant account balances resulting from the above transactions with related parties:

a. Revenue - Technical, management and other fees

	Revenue			Receivable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
<i>AEV and subsidiaries</i>							
APO Agua Infraestructura, Inc.	₱—	₱7,146	₱15,190	₱—	₱—	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
<i>Associates and joint ventures</i>							
GNPD	153,224	44,910	43,477	37,551	3,593	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
SFELAPCO	25,369	25,875	6,000	4,978	—	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
SNAP M	7,500	7,500	6,696	1,250	—	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
SNAP B	7,500	16,310	6,696	3,381	—	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
	<b>₱193,593</b>	<b>₱101,741</b>	<b>₱78,059</b>	<b>₱47,160</b>	<b>₱3,593</b>		

b. Revenue - Sale of power

	Revenue			Receivable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
<i>AEV and subsidiaries</i>							
Pilmico Foods Corporation	₱43,930	₱124,383	₱123,655	₱11,593	₱16,019	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
Pilmico Animal Nutrition Corporation	127,068	—	—	11,065	106	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
Lima Land, Inc.	77,690	44,118	42,283	5,994	7,568	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
Lima Water Corporation	24,606	25,315	30,372	1,224	2	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
Aboitizland, Inc.	24,878	18,907	21,244	1,484	126	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
Cebu Industrial Park Developer's, Inc.	2,809	2,434	2,533	1,896	137	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation	278,970	—	—	34,794	—	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
APO Agua Infraestructura, Inc.	7,797	—	—	1,212	—	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured

(Forward)



	Revenue			Receivable		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
Associates and joint ventures							
SFELAPCO	₱458,136	₱237,293	₱2,142,713	₱58,870	₱61,635	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
GNPD	60,647	167,879	516,901	1,329	—	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
MEC	—	—	11,738	—	—	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
SNAP M	732,134	732,471	1,511,909	7,659	376,383	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
SNAP RES	58,467	46,471	—	6,144	3,565	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
SNAP B	70,606	251,733	—	1,183	105,786	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
Other related parties							
Republic Cement & Building Materials, Inc. (an associate of AEV)	1,938,675	2,322,855	2,587,557	167,336	277,162	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
Tsuneishi Heavy Industries Cebu, Inc. (a joint venture of ACO and Tsuneishi Group)	411,485	193,177	174,355	25,812	16,094	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
Aboitiz Construction International, Inc.	11,401	3,844	1,767	1,722	—	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
Aboitiz Construction Inc.	115	—	—	11	—	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
Coca Cola Beverages Phils Inc. (an associate of AEV)	223,709	—	—	46,970	—	30-day; interest-free	No impairment; unsecured
	₱4,553,123	₱4,170,880	₱7,167,027	₱386,298	₱864,583		

c. Cost of purchased power

	Purchases			Payable		Terms	Condition
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
AEV and subsidiaries							
AIPL	₱19,980,003	₱10,123,754	₱6,584,814	₱5,711	₱1,284,696	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
Associates and Joint Ventures							
CEDC	4,404,767	6,521,068	5,005,221	394,295	488,137	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
SNAP M	1,926,407	1,318,600	2,815,696	8,280	21,957	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
SFELAPCO	130,266	113,305	33,664	14,760	12,785	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
SNAP B	1,414,292	821,815	1,478,492	6,585	107,590	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
SNAP RES	20,684	—	—	412	—	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
GNPD	15,462,401	15,740,852	1,478,492	1,770,940	—	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
	₱43,338,820	₱34,639,394	₱15,917,887	₱2,200,983	₱3,433,983		



d. Expenses

		Purchases/Expenses			Payable			
Nature		2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	Terms	Condition
Ultimate Parent								
ACO	Professional fees	₱5,150	₱6,300	₱6,000	₱—	₱—	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
AEV and subsidiaries								
AEV	Professional and Technical fees	409,338	241,803	693,537	9,859	—	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
Lima Land, Inc.	Concession fees	105,004	94,155	95,790	9,377	—	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
Lima Land, Inc.	Rental Aviation Services	8,468	19,050	—	—	—	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
AAI	CFD charges	85,619	37,835	79,876	1,799	—	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
SNAP M	Generation fees	—	—	31,786	—	—	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
RCBM	Rental	59,555	11,846	60,151	32,587	40,138	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
CPDC	Rental	8,202	24,730	23,179	89	89	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
Aboitizland, Inc. and subsidiaries	Rental Professional and Technical fees	438	—	319	—	—	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
ACI	fees	319,556	—	—	7,971	—	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured
		₱1,001,330	₱435,719	₱990,638	₱61,682	₱40,227		

e. Capitalized construction and rehabilitation costs

	Purchases			Payable			
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	Terms	Condition
Other related parties							
ACI	₱—	₱296,759	₱313,249	₱—	—	30-day; interest-free	Unsecured

f. Temporary advances

	Interest Expense			Payable			
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	Terms	Condition
Parent							
						Promissory note; interest bearing	
AEVI	₱—	₱—	₱1,361	₱—	₱—		Unsecured

g. Loans payable

	Interest Expense			Payable			
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	Terms	Conditions
Parent							
						Loan agreement; interest-bearing	
AEV	₱—	₱19,546	₱10,061	₱—	₱300,000		Unsecured



h. Cash deposits and placements with UBP

	Interest Income			Outstanding Balance		Terms	Conditions
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023		
TPI and subsidiaries	<b>₱308,308</b>	₱255,220	₱35,786	<b>₱3,233,623</b>	₱11,226,710	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
Company	<b>35,593</b>	26,024	6,787	<b>205,646</b>	1,346,430	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
ARI and subsidiaries	<b>206,483</b>	310,155	27,116	<b>4,079,106</b>	7,458,954	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
VECO	<b>3,514</b>	1,208	2,249	<b>452,697</b>	320,348	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
DLP	<b>2,876</b>	762	3,095	<b>746,220</b>	232,922	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
CPPC	<b>2,000</b>	928	1,107	<b>191,511</b>	251,734	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
AESI	<b>4,221</b>	3,789	9,032	<b>1,146,295</b>	624,887	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
AI	<b>28,115</b>	4,106	4,453	<b>2,177,718</b>	1,081,001	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
SEZ	<b>627</b>	253	382	<b>159,582</b>	119,415	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
EAUC	<b>5,241</b>	843	711	<b>251,138</b>	236,839	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
CLP	<b>530</b>	55	177	<b>69,082</b>	162,191	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
LEZ	<b>926</b>	25	61	<b>366,011</b>	117,146	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
PEI	<b>47</b>	88	88	<b>44,237</b>	49,263	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
MEZ	<b>189</b>	110	148	<b>44,867</b>	27,140	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
BEZ	<b>116</b>	96	95	<b>21,459</b>	33,807	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
MVEZ	<b>49</b>	10	43	<b>1,696</b>	8,294	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
TEZ	—	—	—	<b>25,000</b>	—	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
1882EV	<b>703</b>	—	—	<b>86,201</b>	—	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
APEMI	—	—	—	<b>41,000</b>	—	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
SOLVIVA	<b>924</b>	—	—	<b>77,820</b>	—	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
AP Int	<b>10,226</b>	279	—	<b>546,141</b>	539,315	90 days or less; interest-bearing	No impairment; unsecured
	<b>₱610,688</b>	₱603,951	₱91,330	<b>₱13,967,050</b>	₱23,836,396		



The Company's Fund is in the form of a trust being maintained and managed by AEV. In 2024 and 2023, other than contributions to the Fund, no transactions occurred between the Company or any of its direct subsidiaries and the Fund.

Compensation of BOD and key management personnel of the Group follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Short-term benefits	<b>₱749,670</b>	₱236,237	₱236,170
Post-employment benefits	<b>5,850</b>	5,980	4,000
	<b>₱755,520</b>	<b>₱242,217</b>	<b>₱240,170</b>

### 33. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise of cash and cash equivalents and long-term debts. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finances for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial instruments such as trade and other receivables, investments in equity securities, short-term loans, trade and other payables, lease liabilities, long-term obligation on power distribution system and customers' deposits, which generally arise directly from its operations.

The Group also enters into derivative transactions, particularly foreign currency forwards to economically hedge its foreign currency risk from foreign currency denominated liabilities and purchases, commodity swap contracts to hedge the price volatility of forecast coal purchases and interest rate swap agreement to hedge the variability in the interest cash flow of its LIBOR loan.

#### Risk Management Structure

The BOD is mainly responsible for the overall risk management approach and for the approval of risk strategies and principles of the Group.

#### *Financial risk committee*

The Financial Risk Committee has the overall responsibility for the development of risk strategies, principles, frameworks, policies and limits. It establishes a forum of discussion of the Group's approach to risk issues in order to make relevant decisions.

#### *Treasury service group*

The Treasury Service Group is responsible for the comprehensive monitoring, evaluating and analyzing of the Group's risks in line with the policies and limits.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, commodity price risk and foreign exchange risk.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not meeting obligations as they become due because of the inability to liquidate assets or obtain adequate funding. The Group maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalents to finance its operations. Any excess cash is invested in short-term money market placements. These placements are maintained to meet maturing obligations and pay any dividend declarations.

In managing its long-term financial requirements, the Group's policy is that not more than 25% of long-term borrowings should mature in any twelve-month period. 7.31% and 4.78% of the Group's debt will mature in less than one year as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. For its short-term funding, the Group's policy is to ensure that there are sufficient working capital inflows to match repayments of short-term debt.





The financial assets that will be principally used to settle the financial liabilities presented in the following table are from cash and cash equivalents amounting to ₱56.76 billion and ₱54.54 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and trade and other receivables amounting to ₱36.59 billion and ₱34.25 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Cash and cash equivalents can be withdrawn anytime while trade and other receivables are expected to be collected/realized within one year.

The following tables summarize the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 based on contractual undiscounted payments including future interest:

**December 31, 2024**

	Total carrying value	Contractual undiscounted payments				
		Total	On demand	<1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Short-term loans	₱25,035,435	₱25,135,409	₱—	₱25,135,409	₱—	₱—
Trade and other payables	30,438,828	30,438,828	2,630,825	27,808,003	—	—
Long-term debts	213,719,266	232,933,665	—	20,676,332	150,618,861	61,638,472
Customers' deposits	9,968,998	9,968,998	—	453,107	477,817	9,038,074
Lease liabilities	4,445,893	8,412,674	—	283,040	1,512,107	6,617,527
Long-term obligation on PDS	97,238	120,000	—	40,000	80,000	—
Derivative liabilities	233,616	233,616	—	229,918	3,698	—
	<b>₱283,939,274</b>	<b>₱307,243,190</b>	<b>₱2,630,825</b>	<b>₱74,625,809</b>	<b>₱152,692,483</b>	<b>₱77,294,073</b>

**December 31, 2023**

	Total Carrying Value	Contractual undiscounted payments				
		Total	On demand	<1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Short-term loans	₱19,959,100	₱20,049,907	₱—	₱20,049,907	₱—	₱—
Trade and other payables	27,833,264	27,833,264	3,705,291	24,127,973	—	—
Long-term debts	214,271,130	235,628,224	—	13,275,294	117,673,900	104,679,030
Customers' deposits	8,903,014	8,903,014	—	41,203	483,720	8,378,091
Lease liabilities	2,914,845	6,205,759	—	150,598	935,376	5,119,785
Long-term obligation on PDS	122,730	160,000	—	40,000	120,000	—
Derivative liabilities	481,595	481,595	—	481,595	—	—
	<b>₱274,485,678</b>	<b>₱299,261,763</b>	<b>₱3,705,291</b>	<b>₱58,166,570</b>	<b>₱119,212,996</b>	<b>₱118,176,906</b>

**Market risk**

The risk of loss, immediate or over time, due to adverse fluctuations in the price or market value of instruments, products, and transactions in the Group's overall portfolio (whether on or off-balance sheet) is market risk. These are influenced by foreign and domestic interest rates, foreign exchange rates and gross domestic product growth.

**Interest rate risk**

The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to its long-term debt obligations. To manage this risk, the Group determines the mix of its debt portfolio as a function of the level of current interest rates, the required tenor of the loan, and the general use of the proceeds of its various fund raising activities. As of December 31, 2024, 7% of the Group's long-term debt had annual floating interest rates ranging from 1.5% to 7.68%, and 93% have annual fixed interest rates ranging from 4.27% to 9%. As of December 31, 2023, 7% of the Group's long-term debt had annual floating interest rates ranging from 1.5% to 7.68%, and 93% have annual fixed interest rates ranging from 4.27% to 9%.



The following tables set out the carrying amounts, by maturity, of the Group's financial instruments that are exposed to cash flow interest rate risk:

**As of December 31, 2024**

	<1 year	1-5 years	>5 years	Total
Floating rate - long-term debt	₱1,834,178	₱12,529,622	₱162,494	₱14,526,294

**As of December 31, 2023**

	<1 year	1-5 years	>5 years	Total
Floating rate - long-term debt	₱1,802,301	₱7,566,932	₱6,606,116	₱15,975,349

Interest on financial instruments classified as floating rate is repriced at intervals of less than one year. Interest on financial instruments classified as fixed rate is fixed until the maturity of the instrument. The other financial instruments of the Group that are not included in the above tables are noninterest-bearing and are therefore not subject to interest rate risk. The Group's derivative assets and liabilities are subject to fair value interest rate risk (see Note 34).

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings):

	Increase (decrease) in basis points	Effect on income before tax
<b>December 2024</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>(₱290,526)</b>
	<b>(100)</b>	<b>145,263</b>
December 2023	200	(₱319,507)
	(100)	159,753

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting the consolidated statements of income.

The interest expense and other finance charges recognized according to source are as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Short-term loans and long-term debt (see Notes 16 and 17)	₱13,891,846	₱12,409,419	₱10,651,537
Lease liabilities (see Note 35)	266,546	1,283,213	2,391,695
Customers' deposits (see Note 18)	2,245	2,492	1,207
Loss on loan extinguishment (see Note 17)	—	8,586	44,962
Other long-term obligations (see Notes 19)	440,086	457,936	330,947
	<b>₱14,600,723</b>	<b>₱14,161,646</b>	<b>₱13,420,348</b>

***Commodity Price Risk***

Commodity price risk of the Group arises from transactions on the world commodity markets to secure the supply of fuel, particularly coal, which is necessary for the generation of electricity.

The Group's objective is to minimize the impact of commodity price fluctuations and this exposure is hedged in accordance with the Group's commodity price risk management strategy.

Based on a 36-month forecast of the required coal supply, the Group hedges the purchase price of coal using commodity swap contracts. The commodity swap contracts do not result in physical delivery of coal, but are designated as cash flow hedges to offset the effect of price changes in coal.



### Foreign exchange risk

The foreign exchange risk of the Group pertains significantly to its foreign currency denominated obligations. To manage its foreign exchange risk, stabilize cash flows and improve investment and cash flow planning, the Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts aimed at reducing and/or managing the adverse impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on financial performance and cash flows. Foreign currency denominated borrowings account for 14.11% and 13.22% of total consolidated borrowings as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Presented below are the Group's foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities translated to Philippine Peso:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	US Dollar	Philippine Peso equivalent <sup>1</sup>	US Dollar	Philippine Peso equivalent <sup>2</sup>
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$214,008	₱12,379,293	\$159,006	₱8,804,162
Trade and other receivables	2,443	141,315	70,309	3,893,009
Advances to associates	21	1,215	258	14,285
Total financial assets	216,472	12,521,823	229,573	12,711,456
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	3,753	217,092	64,986	3,598,275
Total net financial assets	\$212,719	₱12,304,731	\$164,587	₱9,113,181

<sup>1</sup>US\$1 = ₱57.85

<sup>2</sup>US\$1 = ₱55.37

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the US dollar exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before tax as of December 31:

	Increase (decrease) in US Dollar	Effect on income before tax
<b>2024</b>		
US Dollar denominated accounts	US Dollar strengthens by 5%	₱615,237
US Dollar denominated accounts	US Dollar weakens by 5%	(615,237)
<b>2023</b>		
US Dollar denominated accounts	US Dollar strengthens by 5%	₱455,659
US Dollar denominated accounts	US Dollar weakens by 5%	(455,659)

The increase in US Dollar rate represents the depreciation of the Philippine Peso while the decrease in US Dollar rate represents appreciation of the Philippine Peso.

The following table presents LHC's, GMEC's, SPI's and PIPL's foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities:

	2024		2023	
	Philippine Peso	US Dollar Equivalent <sup>1</sup>	Philippine Peso	US Dollar Equivalent <sup>2</sup>
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	₱6,989,954	\$120,839	₱9,008,117	\$162,689
Trade and other receivables	11,077,046	191,495	7,078,677	127,843
	18,067,000	312,334	16,086,794	290,532
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	8,480,737	146,611	4,154,504	75,032
Net foreign currency denominated assets	₱9,586,263	\$165,723	₱11,932,290	\$215,500

<sup>1</sup>US\$1 = ₱57.85

<sup>2</sup>US\$1 = ₱55.37



The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the US dollar exchange rate in relation to Philippine peso, with all variables held constant, of the Group's income before tax as of December 31:

	Effect on income before tax	
	2024	2023
US dollar appreciates against Philippine peso by 5.0%	<b>(\$8,286)</b>	(\$10,775)
US dollar depreciates against Philippine peso by 5.0%	<b>8,286</b>	10,775

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting the consolidated statements of income.

#### Credit risk

For its cash investments (including restricted portion) and receivables, the Group's credit risk pertains to possible default by the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these investments. With respect to cash investments, the risk is mitigated by the short-term and/or liquid nature of its cash investments mainly in bank deposits and placements, which are placed with financial institutions and entities of high credit standing. With respect to receivables, credit risk is controlled by the application of credit approval, limit and monitoring procedures. It is the Group's policy to only enter into transactions with credit-worthy parties to mitigate any significant concentration of credit risk. The Group ensures that sales are made to customers with appropriate credit history and it has internal mechanisms to monitor the granting of credit and management of credit exposures.

#### *Concentration risk*

Credit risk concentration of the Group's receivables according to the customer category as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is summarized in the following table:

	2024	2023
Power distribution:		
Industrial	<b>₱11,415,839</b>	₱9,250,799
Residential	<b>3,363,528</b>	2,193,446
Commercial	<b>1,135,639</b>	1,147,583
City street lighting	<b>36,456</b>	33,964
Power generation:		
Power supply contracts	<b>9,990,081</b>	14,210,326
Spot market	<b>4,633,995</b>	3,181,336
	<b>₱30,575,538</b>	₱30,017,454

The above receivables were provided with allowance for ECL amounting to ₱3.51 billion and ₱3.38 billion as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 6).

The following are the details of the Group's assessment of credit quality and the related ECLs as at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	2024				Total
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL Simplified Approach	
Gross carrying amount	<b>₱81,275,422</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱30,575,538</b>	<b>₱111,850,960</b>
Loss allowance	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,512,890</b>	<b>3,512,890</b>
Carrying amount	<b>₱81,275,422</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱—</b>	<b>₱27,062,648</b>	<b>₱108,338,070</b>



	2023				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL Simplified Approach	Total
Gross carrying amount	₱76,585,810	₱—	₱—	₱30,017,454	₱106,603,264
Loss allowance	—	—	—	3,376,162	3,376,162
Carrying amount	₱76,585,810	₱—	₱—	₱26,641,292	₱103,227,102

Trade and other receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the balance sheet date relate to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments and accounts under dispute and legal proceedings.

The Group evaluated its cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash as high quality financial assets since these are placed in financial institutions of high credit standing.

With respect to other receivables, investments in equity securities and derivative assets, the Group evaluates the counterparty's external credit rating in establishing credit quality.

Below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

#### December 31, 2024

	Expected credit loss					
	Current	< 30 days	31- 60 days	61 - 90 Days	Over 90 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.75%	1.89%	2.40%	1.01%	92.91%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	₱20,392,594	₱2,339,373	₱621,889	₱3,708,792	₱3,512,890	₱30,575,538
Expected credit loss	152,294	44,220	14,954	37,472	3,263,950	3,512,890

#### December 31, 2023

	Expected credit loss					
	Current	< 30 days	31- 60 days	61 - 90 days	Over 90 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	1.41%	0.91%	6.86%	1.66%	87.72%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	₱19,797,562	₱2,903,990	₱840,660	₱3,099,080	₱3,376,162	₱30,017,454
Expected credit loss	279,040	26,490	57,701	51,302	2,961,629	3,376,162

The tables below show the Group's aging analysis of financial assets:

#### December 31, 2024

	Total	Current	Less than 30 days	31 days to 60 days	Over 60 days	Individually impaired
<b>Cash and cash equivalents:</b>						
Cash on hand and in banks	₱7,812,135	₱7,812,135	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—
Short-term deposits	48,947,162	48,947,162	—	—	—	—
	56,759,297	56,759,297	—	—	—	—
<b>Trade receivables:</b>						
Power supply contracts	9,990,081	7,597,501	590,050	140,696	1,196,275	465,559
Spot market	4,633,995	1,948,875	159,084	78,959	719,374	1,727,703
Industrial	11,415,839	8,544,763	632,408	238,474	924,176	1,076,018
Residential	3,363,528	1,631,570	744,133	130,675	660,509	196,641
Commercial	1,135,639	649,112	207,974	32,576	202,066	43,911
City street lighting	36,456	20,773	5,724	509	6,392	3,058
	30,575,538	20,392,594	2,339,373	621,889	3,708,792	3,512,890

(Forward)



	Total	Current	Less than 30 days	31 days to 60 days	Over 60 days	Individually impaired
Other receivables	₱9,530,596	₱9,514,079	₱397	₱154	₱15,966	₱—
Concession contract asset	8,886,664	8,886,664	—	—	—	—
Restricted cash	6,098,865	6,098,865	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>₱111,850,960</b>	<b>₱101,651,499</b>	<b>₱2,339,770</b>	<b>₱622,043</b>	<b>₱3,724,758</b>	<b>₱3,512,890</b>

#### December 31, 2023

	Total	Current	Less than 30 days	31 days to 60 days	Over 60 days	Individually impaired
Cash and cash equivalents:						
Cash on hand and in banks	₱23,074,172	₱23,074,172	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—
Short-term deposits	31,464,612	31,464,612	—	—	—	—
	54,538,784	54,538,784	—	—	—	—
Trade receivables:						
Power supply contracts	14,210,326	10,831,778	417,860	210,776	1,437,835	1,312,077
Spot market	3,181,336	689,450	145,272	43,095	788,193	1,515,326
Industrial	9,250,799	6,793,945	1,418,177	440,096	312,689	285,892
Residential	2,193,446	872,589	712,685	117,084	309,736	181,352
Commercial	1,147,583	590,447	204,663	29,135	244,672	78,666
City street lighting	33,964	19,353	5,333	474	5,955	2,849
	30,017,454	19,797,562	2,903,990	840,660	3,099,080	3,376,162
Other receivables	7,606,251	7,604,671	—	—	1,580	—
Concession contract asset	9,345,442	9,345,442	—	—	—	—
Restricted cash	4,736,119	4,736,119	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>₱106,244,050</b>	<b>₱96,022,578</b>	<b>₱2,903,990</b>	<b>₱840,660</b>	<b>₱3,100,660</b>	<b>₱3,376,162</b>

#### Capital Management

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by equity plus net debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at 70% or below. The Group determines net debt as the sum of interest-bearing short-term loans, long-term loans, and lease liabilities less cash and short-term deposits (including restricted cash).

Gearing ratios of the Group as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Short-term loans	₱25,035,435	₱19,959,100
Long-term debt	213,719,266	214,271,130
Lease liabilities	4,445,893	2,914,845
Cash and cash equivalents	(56,759,297)	(54,538,784)
Restricted cash	(6,098,865)	(4,736,119)
Net debt (a)	180,342,432	177,870,172
Equity	215,896,682	193,974,365
Equity and net debt (b)	₱396,239,114	₱371,844,537
Gearing ratio (a/b)	45.51%	47.83%



Part of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to long-term borrowings. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the banks to immediately call loans and borrowings. The Group is in compliance with the financial covenants attached to its long-term debt as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (see Note 17).

Certain entities within the Group that are registered with the BOI are required to raise a minimum amount of capital in order to avail of their registration incentives. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, these entities have complied with the requirement as applicable (see Note 37).

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

### 34. Financial Instruments

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is defined as the amount at which the financial instrument could be sold in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced liquidation or sale. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily available from an exchange, dealer, broker, pricing services or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. For a financial instrument with an active market, the quoted market price is used as its fair value. On the other hand, if transactions are no longer regularly occurring even if prices might be available and the only observed transactions are forced transactions or distressed sales, then the market is considered inactive. For a financial instrument with no active market, its fair value is determined using a valuation technique (e.g. discounted cash flow approach) that incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price.

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments whose fair values are different from their carrying amounts.

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values	Carrying Amounts	Fair Values
<b>Financial Asset</b>				
Concession contract asset	₱8,886,664	₱10,167,633	₱—	₱—
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Lease liabilities	₱4,445,893	₱6,048,230	₱2,914,845	₱3,119,858
Long-term debt - fixed rate	199,192,972	197,985,928	198,295,781	185,830,378
Long-term obligation on power distribution system	97,238	119,261	122,730	167,708
	<b>₱203,736,103</b>	<b>₱204,153,419</b>	<b>₱201,333,356</b>	<b>₱189,117,944</b>

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

*Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, short-term loans and trade and other payables.* The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, short-term loans and trade and other payables approximate fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.



*Fixed-rate borrowings.* The fair value of fixed rate interest-bearing loans is based on the discounted value of future cash flows using the applicable rates for similar types of loans. Interest-bearing loans were discounted using credit-adjusted interest rates ranging from 4.82% to 7.89% in 2024 and 5.12% to 7.71% in 2023.

*Floating-rate borrowings.* Since repricing of the variable-rate interest bearing loan is done on a quarterly basis, the carrying value approximates the fair value.

*Lease liabilities.* The fair value of lease liabilities was calculated by discounting future cash flows using discount rates of 5.30% to 12.5% for peso payments in 2024 and 5.30% to 12.5% for peso payments in 2023.

*Concession contract asset.* The fair value of the concession contract asset is calculated by discounting expected future cash flows at prevailing market rates. Discount rate used in discounting the asset is 7.89% in 2024. In 2023, the carrying amount approximates to its fair value.

*Long-term obligation on PDS.* The fair value of the long-term obligations on power distribution system is calculated by discounting expected future cash flows at prevailing market rates. Discount rates used in discounting the obligation ranges from 3.94% to 5.94% in 2024 and 2023.

*Customers' deposits.* The fair value of bill deposits approximates the carrying values as these deposits earn interest at the prevailing market interest rate in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

*Financial assets at FVTPL.* These equity securities are carried at fair value.

*Derivative financial instruments.* The fair value of forward contracts is calculated by reference to prevailing interest rate differential and spot exchange rate as of valuation date, taking into account its remaining term to maturity. The fair value of the IRS and interest rate cap are determined by generally accepted valuation techniques with reference to observable market data such as interest rates.

The Group entered into an IRS agreement to fully hedge its floating rate exposure on its foreign currency-denominated loan and par forward contracts to hedge the floating rate exposure on foreign-currency-denominated payments.

The Group also entered into deliverable and non-deliverable short-term forward contracts with counterparty banks to manage its foreign currency risks associated with foreign currency-denominated liabilities, purchases and highly probable forecasted purchases.

The Group also entered into commodity swap contracts to hedge the price volatility of its forecasted coal purchases.

#### IRS

On September 29, 2017, GMEC entered into an IRS agreement to hedge the variability in the interest cash flows on the entire amount of its LIBOR Loan (see Note 17), which bears interest based on six-month US LIBOR. Under the swap agreement, GMEC pays a fixed rate of 2.18% and receives six-month US LIBOR, semi-annually from March 29, 2018 until September 27, 2024. The IRS settlement dates coincide with the semi-annual interest payment dates of the NFA. GMEC designated the swap as a cash flow hedge. Due to the demise of LIBOR effective June 30, 2023, GMEC has transitioned to the adoption of US\$ Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), compounded in arrears and a credit adjustment of 35 basis points. GMEC did not renew the swap after its maturity in September 2024.

As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding notional amount and derivative asset as a result of the swap amounted to US\$200.8 million and ₱333.3 million, respectively.





#### Dollar-Hold

In 2024, certain USD-denominated cash and cash equivalents in various banks aggregating to US\$98.3 million are designated as hedging instrument for the foreign currency risk of the US\$98.3 million portion of US\$712.3 million highly probable forecasted acquisition.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument since the critical terms of the forecasted acquisition costs and the USD-denominated cash and cash equivalents (notional amount and currency denomination) are matched. The hedge ratio is 1:1 as the notional amount of the hedging instrument exactly matches the notional amount of the hedged portion of the USD-denominated forecasted acquisition costs.

A possible source of ineffectiveness could be the impact of the time value of money due to the timing of the highly probable forecasted acquisition. Nonetheless, since the expected acquisition is highly probable within the next twelve months, the impact of the time value of money might be considered insignificant.

#### Foreign currency forward contracts

TLI has foreign exchange forward contracts designated as hedging instrument in a cash flow hedges of forecasted coal purchases and PSALM monthly fees in USD. These forecast transactions are highly probable and they comprise about 20% of TLI's total expected coal purchases in USD and PSALM USD payments for the following year. The foreign exchange forward contracts vary with the level of expected foreign currency purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

#### Non-deliverable forward contracts

In 2022, the Group entered into non-deliverable forward (NDF) contracts with counterparty banks to manage foreign currency risks associated with US Dollar commitments for the completion of its renewable projects. The Group designated these NDF contracts as a cash flow hedge. In 2024, these NDF contracts matured and settled.

In 2024, the Group entered into another NDF contract to manage foreign currency risk associated with its Chinese Yuan (CNY) commitments.

As of December 31, 2024, the outstanding notional amount and fair value of the NDF contracts amounted to ₱4.90 billion and ₱481.6 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding notional amount and fair value of the NDF contracts amounted to ₱1.92 billion and ₱65.2 million, respectively.

#### Commodity swap contracts

In 2018, TLI entered into commodity swap contracts to hedge the price volatility of forecasted coal purchases. The commodity swaps do not result in physical delivery of coal, but are designated as cash flow hedges to offset the effect of price changes in coal. TLI hedges approximately 30% of its expected coal purchases considered to be highly probable. There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments as the terms of the foreign currency forward and commodity swap contracts match the terms of the expected highly probable forecasted transactions.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments as the terms of the foreign currency forward, IRS and commodity swap contracts match the terms of the expected highly probable foreign currency denominated forecasted purchases and floating rate loans. The Group has established a hedge ration of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the foreign currency forward, IRS and commodity swap contracts are identical to the hedged risk components. To test the hedge effectiveness, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative technique and compares the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments against the changes in fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedged risks.

The hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

- Different reference prices linked to the hedged risk of the hedged items and hedging instruments
- Differences in the timing of the cash flows of the hedged items and the hedging instruments



- The counterparties' credit risk differently impacting the fair value movements of the hedging instruments and hedged items
- Changes to the forecasted amount of cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments
- Non-zero fair value hedging instrument

The Group is holding the following hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges:

**December 31, 2024**

	Maturity					Total
	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	More than 2years	
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts - Derivative Assets						
Notional amount (in PHP)	—	476,789	966,041	700,037	—	2,142,867
Average forward rate (in PHP)	—	56	56	55	—	
Foreign Currency Swap - Derivative Assets						
Notional amount (in PHP)	—	—	1,940,241	—	—	1,940,241
Average forward rate (in PHP)	—	—	57	—	—	
NDF - Derivative Liability						
Notional amount (in PHP)	775,477	402,640	622,262	123,069	—	1,923,449
Average forward rate (in PHP)	7	7	7	7	—	
Dollar Hold - Derivative Asset						
Notional amount (in PHP)	64,452	—	—	—	—	64,452
Average rate	55.61-57.642	—	—	—	—	
Forwards - Derivative Liability						
Notional amount (in PHP)	330,000	—	—	—	—	330,000
Average forward rate	58.108-59.103	—	—	—	—	
NDF - Derivative Asset						
Notional amount (in PHP)	82,499	—	—	—	—	82,499
Average rate	55.88-57.642	—	—	—	—	

**December 31, 2023**

	Maturity					Total
	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years	
IRS - Derivative Assets						
Notional amount (in PHP)	—	—	11,116,912	—	—	11,116,912
Average fixed interest rate (%)	—%	—%	2.18%	—%	—%	
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts - Derivative Assets						
Notional amount (in PHP)	—	459,043	930,418	700,037	—	2,089,498
Average forward rate (in PHP)	—	54	54	55	—	
Notional amount (in PHP)	—	—	—	1,215,870	—	1,215,870
Average forward rate (in PHP)	—	—	—	56	—	
Commodity swaps - Derivative Asset						
Notional amount (in metric)	1,000	—	—	—	—	1,000
Notional amount (in PHP)	7,201	—	—	—	—	7,201
Average hedged rate (in PHP per metric tonne)	7	—	—	—	—	
NDF- Derivative Liability						
Notional amount (in PHP)	—	—	4,903,795	—	—	4,903,795
Average Forward rate (in PHP)	—	—	61	—	—	



The impact of the hedged items and hedging instruments in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

As at 31 December 2024				
	Carrying amount	Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness	Total hedging gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Ineffectiveness recognized in other comprehensive income (charges)
<b>Foreign currency swap</b>				
Derivative asset	₱27,170	₱27,170	₱27,170	₱—
Derivative liability	(7,417)	(7,417)	(7,417)	—
<b>NDF contracts</b>				
Derivative asset	224,240	224,240	224,240	—
Derivative liability	(226,199)	(226,199)	(226,199)	—
<b>Commodity swaps</b>				
Derivative asset	63,236	63,236	63,236	—
As at 31 December 2023				
	Carrying amount	Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness	Total hedging gain (loss) recognized in OCI	Ineffectiveness recognized in other comprehensive income (charges)
<b>IRS</b>				
Derivative asset	₱333,290	₱333,290	₱333,290	₱—
<b>Forward exchange currency forwards</b>				
Derivative asset	21,592	21,592	21,592	—
<b>NDF Contracts</b>				
Derivative Liability	(481,595)	(481,595)	(481,595)	—
<b>Commodity swaps</b>				
Derivative asset	426	426	426	—

The movements in fair value changes of all derivative instruments for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
At beginning of year	(₱126,287)	₱2,464,763
Net changes in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	207,317	(2,591,050)
Net changes in fair value of derivatives not designated as accounting hedges	—	100,968
Fair value of settled instruments	—	(100,968)
At end of year	₱81,030	(₱126,287)

The net gains and losses from the net fair value changes of derivatives not designated as accounting hedges are included under “Net foreign exchange gain (losses)” in Note 28.

The changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges were deferred in equity under “Cash flow hedge reserve.”



The net movement of changes to cash flow hedge reserve is as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of year (net of tax)	(P215,114)	P2,135,647
Changes in fair value recorded in equity	499,389	(678,157)
	284,275	1,457,490
Derecognition	(249,967)	—
Changes in fair value transferred to profit or loss	25,409	(1,761,431)
Balance at end of year before deferred tax effect	59,717	(303,941)
Deferred tax effect	5,504	88,827
Balance at end of year (net of tax)	P65,221	(P215,114)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group held the following financial instruments that are measured and carried or disclosed at fair value:

**December 31, 2024**

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Carried at fair value:</b>				
Derivative assets	P314,646	P—	P314,646	P—
Derivative liabilities	233,616	—	233,616	—
<b>Disclosed at fair value:</b>				
Concession contract asset	10,167,633	—	—	10,167,633
Lease liabilities	6,048,230	—	—	6,048,230
Long-term debt - fixed rate	197,985,928	—	—	197,985,928
Long-term obligation on PDS	119,261	—	—	119,261

**December 31, 2023**

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Carried at fair value:</b>				
Derivative assets	P355,308	P—	P355,308	P—
Derivative liabilities	481,595	—	481,595	—
<b>Disclosed at fair value:</b>				
Lease liabilities	3,119,858	—	—	3,119,858
Long-term debt - fixed rate	185,830,378	—	—	185,830,378
Long-term obligation on PDS	167,708	—	—	167,708

The fair values of the Group's investment properties were determined as follows:

- In valuing the land, the Group used the Sales Comparison Approach. This is a comparative approach to value that considers the sales of similar or substitute properties and related market data and establishes a value estimate by processes involving comparison.
- The appraiser gathers data on actual sales and/or listings, offers, and renewal options, and identifies the similarities and differences in the data, ranks the data according to their relevance, adjusts the sales prices of the comparable to account for the dissimilarities with the unit being appraised, and forms a conclusion as to the most reasonable and probable market value of the subject property.

The elements of comparison include location, physical characteristics, available utilities, zoning, and highest and best use. The most variable elements of comparison are the site's physical characteristics, which include its size and shape, frontage, topography and location.



Fair value investment properties are estimated under Level 3 inputs.

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurements and transfers into and out of level 3 fair value measurement.

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### 35. Lease Agreements

#### Company

The Company entered into an operating lease agreement with Ayala Land Inc. for its use of administrative office space and parking space for a period of 16 years from August 1, 2024 to July 31, 2040. The lease contract has an escalation of 3.0% per annum.

#### TLI

In 2009, TLI was appointed by PSALM as Administrator under the IPP Administration Agreement, giving TLI the right to receive, manage and control the capacity of the power plant for its own account and at its own cost and risk; and the right to receive the transfer of the power plant at the end of the IPP Administration Agreement for no consideration.

In view of the nature of the IPP Administration Agreement, the arrangement has been considered as a lease. Accordingly, TLI recognized the right-of-use asset and related liability of ₱44.79 billion (equivalent to the present value of the minimum lease payments using TLI's incremental borrowing rates of 10% and 12% for dollar and peso payments, respectively) in the consolidated financial statements as "ROU - Power plant" and "Lease liabilities" accounts, respectively.

In November 2023, TLI prepaid the full amount of the remaining lease payments amounting to ₱13.80 billion. This resulted to a reduction in the right-of-use asset account amounting to ₱3.56 billion.

In December 2024, TLI entered into a lease agreement with PSALM for the parcels of land situated in Pagbilao. The lease will commence on the transfer date of the power plant for a period of 20 years. In 2024, TLI prepaid the lease amounting to ₱3.0 million (see Note 14).

#### APRI

On May 25, 2009, APRI entered into a lease agreement with PSALM for a parcel of land owned by the latter on which a portion of the assets purchased under the APA is situated. The lease term is for a period of 25 years commencing from the Closing Date as defined in the APA which falls on May 25, 2009. The rental fees for the whole term of 25 years amounting to ₱492.0 million were paid in full after the receipt by APRI of the Certificate of Effectivity on the lease (see Notes 8 and 14).

#### GMEC

In August 2007, a 25-year lease agreement with Authority of the Freeport Area of Bataan for land at Bataan Economic Zone, used as an access road and right of way for electric power transmission lines.

In January 2010, a 50-year land lease agreement with PMR Group Retirement Plan, Inc. (PGRPI), used for its power plant facilities. GMEC, upon mutual agreement of PGRPI, has the right and option to extend the lease for a period of twenty-five years. In August 2016, GMEC entered into another lease agreement with PGRPI for land to be used for staff house.

On January 16, 2015, GMEC and Worth Properties, Inc. executed a Lease Agreement for the lease of 276.13 square meters office space and two parking lots. The contract of lease is effective for a period of five years commencing on February 17, 2015 and was terminated effective on December 31, 2021.



HI, HTI, HBI, HSAB, LHC and HSI

HI, HTI, HBI, HSAB, LHC and HSI entered into contracts with various lot owners for lease of land where their power plants are located. Terms of contract are for a period of 1 to 50 years renewable upon mutual agreement by the parties.

Sacasun

Sacasun entered into a contract for lease of land where the power plant is located. The contract pertains to rent for 23 years renewable upon mutual agreement by the parties.

EAUC

Lease agreement with PEZA for a piece of land located inside Mactan Economic Zone for its power plant facilities for a period of 25 years.

TPVI

TPVI entered into a contract for lease of land where the power plant is located. The contract pertains to rent for 25 years renewable upon mutual agreement by the parties. The lease term may be renewed or extended for another 5 years upon the mutual written agreement of the parties. In 2024, TPVI assigned to its affiliate the right to purchase the land. The sale was executed on October 9, 2024. This resulted to derecognition of the right-of-use asset with carrying value of ₱447.0 million.

TMI

TMI entered into a lease contract with the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority on April 26, 2022 for some portions of the breakwater area of the Navotas Fishport Complex for a period of 15 years. They also have a lease contract with Montgomery Real Estate Lessor for their administrative office for a period of 15 years.

SPI

Lease agreement covering its head office, which was renewed in May 2021 until June 2026, with escalation clause of 3% applicable annually starting on the second year of the term.

CEDI

CEDI entered into a Forest Landuse Agreement with the Philippine government for the exclusive right to occupy, manage and develop forest land for the construction of its project effective until December 31, 2043. The related lease obligation is payable annual subject to 10% annual escalation.

APREC

APREC executed a lease agreement with various lessors on pieces of land where the plant is located in Olongapo City, Zambales for a period of 25 to 99 years. The lease term may be renewed or extended upon the mutual written agreement of the parties.

RERI

RERI executed a lease agreement with various lessors on pieces of land where the two (2) power plants are located in City of Tarlac for a period of 25 to 30 years. The lease term may be renewed or extended upon the mutual written agreement of the parties.

ASPI

ASPI executed a lease agreement for the eight (8) parcels of land located in Calatrava, Province of Negros Occidental for twenty-seven (27) years. The contract shall be renewable at the option of the Lessee and be effective for another five (5) years from renewal.



Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and the movements during the years:

December 31, 2024

	Right-of-use assets				Total	Lease Liability
	Land	Building	Power Plant	Equipment and Others		
Balances at the beginning of the year	₱3,114,636	₱103,242	₱25,658,351	₱132,789	₱29,009,018	₱2,914,845
Additions	717,431	873,681	—	—	1,591,112	1,484,385
Amortization expense	(164,689)	(59,942)	(938,170)	(5,375)	(1,168,176)	—
Capitalized amortization	(26,630)	—	—	—	(26,630)	—
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	—	266,546
Capitalized interest	—	—	—	—	—	43,541
Payments	—	—	—	—	—	(300,333)
Others	(408,363)	1,142	—	5	(407,216)	36,909
Balances at the end of the year	₱3,232,385	₱918,123	₱24,720,181	₱127,419	₱28,998,108	₱4,445,893

December 31, 2023

	Right-of-use assets				Total	Lease Liability
	Land	Building	Power Plant	Equipment and Others		
Balances at the beginning of the year	₱3,186,561	₱26,401	₱30,296,186	₱143,779	₱33,652,927	₱27,541,956
Additions	94,301	104,083	—	—	198,384	198,384
Amortization expense	(163,475)	(27,242)	(1,073,265)	(9,216)	(1,273,198)	—
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	—	1,283,213
Prepayment	—	—	(3,564,570)	—	(3,564,570)	(3,564,570)
Payments	—	—	—	—	—	(22,680,908)
Others	(2,751)	—	—	(1,774)	(4,525)	136,770
Balances at the end of the year	₱3,114,636	₱103,242	₱25,658,351	₱132,789	₱29,009,018	₱2,914,845

The carrying amount of the Group's right-of-use assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented as part of "Property, plant and equipment".

The Group also has certain leases of equipment, meeting rooms and event sites with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Group applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemption of these leases.

Set out below, are the amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of income:

	2024	2023	2022
Amortization expense of right-of-use assets	₱1,168,176	₱1,273,198	₱1,284,410
Interest expense on lease liabilities	266,546	1,283,213	2,391,695
Rent expense - short-term leases	116,005	149,262	100,808
	₱1,550,727	₱2,705,673	₱3,776,913

### 36. Agreements

Pagbilao IPP Administration Agreement

TLI and PSALM executed the IPP Administration Agreement wherein PSALM appointed TLI to manage the 700MW contracted capacity (the "Capacity") of NPC in the coal-fired power plant in Pagbilao, Quezon.



The IPP Administration Agreement includes the following obligations TLI would have to perform until the transfer date of the power plant (or the earlier termination of the IPP Administration Agreement):

- a. Supply and deliver all fuel for the power plant in accordance with the specifications of the original Energy Conservation Agreement (ECA); and
- b. Pay to PSALM the monthly payments (based on the bid) and energy fees (equivalent to the amount paid by NPC to the IPP).

TLI has the following rights, among others, under the IPP Administration Agreement:

- a. The right to receive, manage and control the Capacity of the power plant for its own account and at its own cost and risk;
- b. The right to trade, sell or otherwise deal with the Capacity (whether pursuant to the spot market, bilateral contracts with third parties or otherwise) and contract for or offer related ancillary services, in all cases for its own account and its own risk and cost. Such rights shall carry the rights to receive revenues arising from such activities without obligation to account therefore to PSALM or any third party;
- c. The right to receive the transfer of the power plant at the end of the IPP Administration Agreement (which is technically the end of the ECA) for no consideration; and
- d. The right to receive an assignment of NPC's interest to existing short-term bilateral Power Supply Contract from the effective date of the IPP Administration Agreement the last of which were scheduled to end in November 2011.

#### Agreements with Contractors and Suppliers

- a. APRI total steam supply cost reported as part of "Cost of generated power" amounted to ₱5.69 billion in 2024, ₱6.89 billion in 2023, and ₱7.51 billion in 2022 (see Note 23).

On May 26, 2013, APRI's steam supply contract with Chevron Geothermal Philippines Holdings, Inc. (CGPHI) shifted to a GRSC. The change is due to an existing provision under the government's existing contract with CGPHI when the Tiwi-Makban facilities were bidded out under the former's privatization program. Under the GRSC, the effective steam price of APRI payable to PGPC will be a premium to coal.

To ensure that APRI will continue to remain competitive in the market, a two-month interim agreement supplementing the GRSC was implemented on August 14, 2013 and extended until August 25, 2018. On August 24, 2018, a new contract was signed by the Company and Philippine Geothermal Production Company, Inc. which aims to ensure long-term operations of both parties. The Geothermal Resources Supply and Services Agreement took effect August 26, 2018 and shall continue in effect until October 22, 2034, unless earlier terminated or extended by mutual agreement of the Parties.

- b. TLI enters into short-term coal supply agreements. Outstanding coal supply agreements as of December 31, 2024 have aggregate supply amounts of 679,260.00 MT (equivalent dollar value is estimated to be at US\$47.4 million), which are due for delivery from January 2024 to Feb 2026. Outstanding coal supply agreements as of December 31, 2023 have aggregate supply amounts of 2,209,195.00 MT (equivalent dollar value is estimated to be at US\$186.5 million), which are due for delivery from January 2024 to March 2025. Terms of payment are by letter of credit where payment is due at sight against presentation of documents, and by telegraphic transfer where payment is due within seven (7) days from receipt of original invoice.
- c. GMEC has entered into a Coal Sales and Purchase Agreement for free on board (FOB) deliveries with PT. Bayan Resources Tbk. (Bayan) dated January 18, 2013 (as amended, the "Coal Supply Agreement"). The Coal Supply Agreement was novated to substitute the Partnership for GNPLC as the Purchaser under the Coal Supply Agreement pursuant to a Deed of Novation dated August 4, 2016. This novation is effective from September 2, 2016 to March 31, 2028. The agreement was subsequently amended last April 18, 2018 and was further amended last April 2021.





In 2022, the agreement between the Partnership and PT Bayan Resources Tbk underwent several amendments. On April 14, 2022, the agreement was revised to extend its term for an additional ten (10) years, which will end no later than December 31, 2034. Subsequently, on May 12 and October 11, 2022, the agreement underwent further amendments to address changes in the computation of the price per ton per shipment and to reduce the annual delivery quantity by 160,000 tons. Finally, on October 21, 2022, the agreement was amended again to increase the delivery quantity, adding 240,000 metric tons for the year 2022 and 400,000 metric tons for 2023. In 2022, the Partnership entered into numerous coal sales and purchase agreements for FOB deliveries with Flame Asia Resources Pte Ltd., Noble Resources International Pte Ltd. and Avra Commodities Pte Ltd.

- d. PEC entered into EPC with suppliers relating to the construction of the 400MW coal fired power plant on April 25, 2014. The Supply Contract with Mitsubishi Hitachi Power Systems, Ltd. and Daelim Industrial Co. Ltd. prescribes the design and engineering of the Project as well as the supply of certain material, property and equipment for the project. The Construction Contract with Desco Incorporated and Daelim Philippines Inc. prescribes the general requirements for the design, engineering, procurement, permitting, fabrication, construction, installation, commissioning, start-up, testing and safe and timely completion of the coal-fired power plant. Total EPC contract price for the complete performance of these contracts amount to US\$398.0 million and ₱7.00 billion. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the joint operation has a retention payable amounting to ₱141.2 million and ₱150.7 million, respectively, which is presented as part of "Trade and other payables" in the consolidated balance sheets.
- e. TMI entered into Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) Supply Agreement with Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation (PSPC) On September 1, 2014. The said agreement provides for the supply and delivery of HFO by PSPC to TMI, subject to terms and conditions of the agreement. The actual quantities may vary from month to month and are contingent to the actual generation of the TMI's power plant. The actual aggregate HFO delivered to the TMI from PSPC as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is 204.3 million liters and 138.7 million liters, respectively. Moreover, on December 1, 2016, TMI entered into a Lube Oil Supply Agreement with PSPC for the supply and delivery of lube oil products with an agreed aggregate volume of 3.8 million liters. The actual aggregate of lube oil products delivered to TMI from PSPC as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is 1.8 million liters and 1.7 million liters, respectively.
- f. EAUC entered with Supply Agreement with suppliers. On December 1, 2016, the Lube Oil Supply Agreement with PSPC. The actual aggregate lube oil delivered to the Company from PSPC as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are 10,000 liters and 487,583 liters, respectively. Total consumption of lube oil amounted to ₱4.5 million and ₱7.7 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively. In 2023, the Company entered into a HFO SA with Shell Pilipinas Corporation (SPC). The said SA provides for the supply and delivery of a guaranteed aggregate volume of HFO on a consignment basis by SPC to the Company, subject to the terms and conditions of the SA. As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the actual HFO consumed from the SA are 11.8 million liters and 13.1 million liters, respectively. Total consumption of HFO acquired from SPC amounted to ₱481.3 million in 2024 and ₱521.2 million in 2023.
- g. On December 12, 2019, SPI entered into a CSA with PT Bara Tabang for the supply of coal to meet the fuel requirements of the Power Plant on a fixed base and option tonnage. On December 15, 2021, the parties signed the Amendment Agreement to the CSA which extended the term until December 31, 2023 or until the last shipment under the fourth Contract Year. On December 6, 2022, the CSA was amended to include one shipment as additional contract quantity for contract year 2023, and to include coal specifications and pricing. On September 11, 2023, SPI signed a short term CSA which covers two shipments to be delivered in October and November 2023 plus an option tonnage to be notified before October 2023. The option was exercised and the shipment was delivered in December 2023. The September 11, 2023 CSA was amended on December 27, 2023 to cover additional shipments to be delivered in January and February 2024.



#### Engineering, Procurement, and Construction Contracts

- a. ASPI executed the following contracts for the Calatrava Solar Power Project.

On August 10, 2023, ASPI entered into an (i) Offshore Engineering, Design and Supply Contract with Sumec Complete Equipment and Engineering Co., Ltd. ("SCEECO") and (ii) Onshore Installation, Construction, Testing and Commissioning with Consortium of Everstone and Sumec Philippines to perform the offshore and onshore parts, respectively. The Project is to be paid on the basis of the milestones achieved.

On November 9, 2023, ASPI entered into a Coordination Agreement with SCEECO to perform construction and repair related services.

- b. APREC executed the following contracts for the Olongapo Solar Power Project.

On August 10, 2023, APREC entered into an (i) Offshore Engineering, Design and Supply Contract with China Energy Engineering Group Zhejiang Electric Power Design Institute Co., Ltd. ("China Energy ") and (ii) Onshore Installation, Construction, Testing and Commissioning with GEDI Construction Development Corporation ("GEDI") to perform the offshore and onshore parts, respectively. The Project is to be paid on the basis of the milestones achieved.

On the same date, APREC also entered into a Coordination Agreement with China Energy to perform construction and repair related services.

- c. RERI executed the following contracts for the Armenia Solar Power Project and San Manue Solar Power Project.

On November 9, 2023, RERI entered into (i) an Offshore Engineering, Design and Supply Contract with China Energy and (ii) Onshore Installation, Construction, Testing and Commissioning with Consortium of Anhui and JCE to perform the offshore and onshore parts, respectively, of the Armenia Solar Power Project.

On the same date, RERI entered into a Coordination Agreement with China Energy to perform construction and repair related services.

On August 29, 2024, RERI entered into (i) Offshore Engineering, Design and Supply Contract with China Energy and (ii) Onshore Installation, Construction, Testing, Commissioning, Completion and Remedying of Defects with GEDI to perform the offshore and onshore parts, respectively, of the San Manuel Solar Power Project.

The Projects are to be paid on the basis of the milestones achieved.

On August 29, 2024, RERI entered into a Coordination Agreement with China Energy to perform construction and repair related services to the San Manuel Solar Power Project.

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#### **37. Registration with the Board of Investments (BOI)**

Certain power generation subsidiaries in the Group have been registered with the BOI. The following are the incentives granted by the BOI:



- a. ITH for a period of four (4) to seven (7) years, as follows:

Subsidiary/Joint operation	BOI Approval Date	Start of ITH Period	ITH Period
APRI	July 25, 2016	July 25, 2016	7 years
TVI	August 28, 2012	January 1, 2017 <sup>1</sup>	4 years
PEC	June 26, 2014	March 7, 2018	6 years
Sacasun	March 9, 2016	March 8, 2023	7 years
Hedcor Bukidnon <sup>2</sup>	July 2, 2018	July 1, 2025	7 years
Hedcor Bukidnon <sup>3</sup>	November 23, 2018	November 22, 2025	7 years
Hedcor, Inc. <sup>4</sup>	July 1, 2019	June 30, 2026	7 years

<sup>1</sup> Or actual start of commercial operations, whichever is earlier.

<sup>2</sup> For Manolo-1 hydroelectric plant.

<sup>3</sup> For Manolo-2 hydroelectric plant.

<sup>4</sup> For La Trinidad hydroelectric plant.

The ITH shall be limited only to sales/revenue generated from the sales of electricity of the power plant and revenues generated from the sales of carbon emission reduction credits.

- For the first five (5) years from date of registration, the registrant shall be allowed an additional deduction from taxable income of fifty percent (50) of the wages corresponding to the increment in the number of direct labor for skilled and unskilled workers in the year of availment as against the previous year if the project meets the prescribed ratio of capital equipment to the number of workers set by BOI of US\$10,000 to one worker and provided that this incentive shall not be availed of simultaneously with the ITH.
- Employment of foreign nationals may be allowed in supervisory, technical or advisory positions for five (5) years from date of registration.
- Importation of consigned equipment for a period of ten (10) years from the date of registration, subject to the posting of re-export bond.
- Special realty tax rates on equipment and machinery and tax credit on domestic capital equipment and services
- For APRI, it may qualify to import capital requirement, spare parts and accessories at zero (0%) duty rate from the date of registration to June 16, 2011 pursuant to Executive Order No. 528 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.

As a requirement for availment of the incentives, the registrant has to maintain a minimum equity requirement.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the power generation subsidiaries referred to above, which are currently availing the incentives, have complied with the requirements.



### 38. Notes to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

The following are the cash flow movements of the Group's financing liabilities:

#### December 31, 2024

	January 1, 2024	Net cash flows	Non-cash Changes						December 31, 2024
			Dividend Declaration	Amortized deferred financing costs	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in fair values	Accreted interest	Others	
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings, excluding lease obligations	₱30,689,554	(₱5,728,369)	₱—	₱—	₱74,250	₱—	₱—	₱16,465,260	₱41,500,695
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings, excluding lease obligations	203,540,676	8,670,727	—	71,552	1,436,310	—	—	(16,465,259)	197,254,006
Current obligations under lease liabilities	81,964	(300,333)	—	—	—	—	—	389,246	170,877
Non-current obligations under lease liabilities	2,832,881	—	—	—	—	—	266,546	1,175,589	4,275,016
Dividends payable	168,770	(16,551,297)	16,573,465	—	—	—	—	—	190,938
Interest payable	2,574,531	(13,239,648)	—	—	—	—	—	13,832,114	3,166,997
Derivatives	481,595	—	—	—	—	(247,979)	—	—	233,616
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>₱240,369,971</b>	<b>(₱27,148,920)</b>	<b>₱16,573,465</b>	<b>₱71,552</b>	<b>₱1,510,560</b>	<b>(₱247,979)</b>	<b>₱266,546</b>	<b>₱15,396,950</b>	<b>₱246,792,145</b>

#### December 31, 2023

	January 1, 2023	Net cash flows	Non-cash Changes						December 31, 2023
			Dividend Declaration	Amortized deferred financing costs	Foreign exchange movement	Changes in fair values	Accreted interest	Others	
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings, excluding lease obligations	₱31,681,927	(₱11,722,827)	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱—	₱10,730,454	₱30,689,554
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings, excluding lease obligations	189,172,706	22,724,563	—	77,140	(227,322)	—	—	(8,206,411)	203,540,676
Current obligations under lease liabilities	9,288,292	(22,680,908)	—	—	—	—	—	13,474,580	81,964
Non-current obligations under lease liabilities	18,253,664	—	—	—	—	—	1,283,213	(16,703,996)	2,832,881
Dividends payable	1,003	(13,760,113)	13,760,590	—	—	—	—	167,290	168,770
Interest payable	2,261,797	(13,536,378)	—	—	—	—	—	13,849,112	2,574,531
Derivatives	447,264	—	—	—	—	34,331	—	—	481,595
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>₱251,106,653</b>	<b>(₱38,975,663)</b>	<b>₱13,760,590</b>	<b>₱77,140</b>	<b>(₱227,322)</b>	<b>₱34,331</b>	<b>₱1,283,213</b>	<b>₱13,311,029</b>	<b>₱240,369,971</b>

Others includes the effect of reclassification of noncurrent portion of interest-bearing loans and borrowings.



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### 39. Contingencies

The Group is a party to certain proceedings and legal cases with other parties in the normal course of business. The ultimate outcome of these proceedings and legal cases cannot be presently determined. Management, in consultation with its legal counsels, believes that it has substantial legal and factual bases for its positions and is currently of the opinion that the likely outcome of these proceedings and legal cases will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and operating results. It is possible, however, that the future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings and legal cases.

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### 40. Other Matters

#### a. Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) affecting power generation companies trading in WESM

On December 19, 2013, Bayan Muna representatives filed a Petition for Certiorari against the ERC and MERALCO with the Supreme Court (SC). On December 20, 2013, National Association of Electricity Consumers for Reforms filed a Petition for Certiorari and/or Prohibition against MERALCO, ERC and Department of Energy (DOE). These cases raised and questioned, among others, the alleged substantial increase in MERALCO's power rates for the billing period of November 2013, the failure of the ERC to protect consumers from high energy prices and perceived market collusion of the generation companies.

These cases were consolidated by the SC which issued a TRO for a period of 60 days from December 23, 2013 to February 21, 2014, preventing MERALCO from collecting the increase in power rates for the billing period of November 2013. The TRO was subsequently extended for another 60 days ending April 22, 2014 by the SC. Thereafter, the TRO was extended indefinitely.

MERALCO, in turn, filed a counter-petition impleading generation companies supplying power to the WESM. The SC also ordered all the parties in the consolidated cases to file their respective pleadings in response to MERALCO's counter-petition. The SC set the consolidated cases for oral arguments last January 21, 2014, February 4 and 11, 2014. After hearing, all parties were directed to file their comments and/or memorandum. The case is now submitted for resolution.

As a result of the TRO, MERALCO has not been able to fully bill its consumers for the generation costs for the supply month of November 2013; and in turn, it has not been able to fully pay its suppliers of generation costs. In a Decision dated August 3, 2021, the Supreme Court declared that the ERC's action of allowing MERALCO to stagger its collection of pass-through generation costs for the November 2013 billing month in view of the high increase in generation costs was valid, but declared as null and void the Order of the ERC setting aside the Luzon WESM prices and imposing regulated prices for the November 2013 billing period. The Supreme Court denied with finality the motions for reconsideration filed by NASECORE, ERC, and Bayan Muna, in a Resolution dated October 11, 2022.

#### b. Imposition of financial penalties on Therma Mobile by PEMC

This case involves an investigation of Therma Mobile in the dispatch of its power barges during the November and December 2013 supply periods. As a result of the MERALCO price hike case brought before the SC, the SC ordered the ERC to investigate anti-competitive behavior and abuse of market power allegedly committed by some WESM participants.

PEMC conducted the investigation under the "Must-Offer" rules of the WESM Rules.

PEMC initially found that Therma Mobile violated the "Must-Offer Rule" during the period under investigation. In its letter dated January 30, 2015, the PEM Board imposed financial penalties amounting to ₱234.9 million on Therma Mobile. According to the PEM Board, the penalties will be collected from Therma Mobile through the WESM settlement process.



Therma Mobile maintains that there is no basis for the PEMC decision. It did not violate the Must-Offer Rule for the period covered, as it was physically impossible for Therma Mobile to transmit more than 100MW to MERALCO. Although Therma Mobile's rated capacity is 234 MW (Net), it could only safely, reliably and consistently deliver 100MW during the November and December 2013 supply period because of transmission constraints. Therma Mobile's engines and transmission lines were still undergoing major repairs to address issues on post rehabilitation.

On February 13, 2015, Therma Mobile filed a notice of dispute with the PEMC to refer the matter to dispute resolution under the WEM Rules and the WESM Dispute Resolution Market Manual.

Therma Mobile also filed a Petition for the Issuance of Interim Measures of Protection with the Regional Trial Court (RTC) of Pasig to hold off enforcement of the payment of the penalties during the pendency of the Therma Mobile and PEMC dispute resolution proceedings. On February 24, 2015, the RTC issued in favor of Therma Mobile an ex parte 20-day Temporary Order of Protection directing PEMC to refrain from (a) demanding and collecting from Therma Mobile the ₱234.9 million financial penalty; (b) charging and accruing interest on the financial penalty; and (c) transmitting the PEMC-ECO investigation report to the ERC.

On April 1, 2015, the RTC granted the prayer for the issuance of Writ of Preliminary Injunction, which ruling was assailed by the PEMC and elevated to the Court of Appeals (CA) via Petition for Review. On December 15, 2015, the CA issued a Decision confirming the RTC's findings. PEMC filed a Motion for Reconsideration, and in compliance with a Resolution of the CA, has filed a comment on the said motion.

On June 6, 2016, PEMC filed a petition before the SC questioning the CA's Decision. TMO also filed its Comment on the Petition on November 14, 2016. On June 1, 2017, TMO received the SC Notice dated March 29, 2017. In the Resolution, the SC noted TMO's Comment and PEMC's Reply.

On April 18, 2023, TMO received the Memorandum of PEMC dated March 17, 2023. On August 2, 2023, TMO personally secured a copy of the Resolution dated December 1, 2022 of the SC, directing both parties to file their respective memoranda within thirty (30) days from receipt. On August 30, 2023, TMO filed its Memorandum.

On April 4, 2024, external counsel received a copy of the Notice of Resolution dated November 8, 2023 from the SC Third Division taking note of the Memoranda filed by both parties.

The case is pending resolution before the SC Third Division.

#### c. Therma Marine Cases

In 2013, ERC issued Final Approval of various ESAs of Therma Marine with some modifications on ERC's provisionally approved rates which directed both parties to devise a scheme for the refund of the difference between the final and the provisionally approved rates.

On November 25, 2013, ERC issued its order for Therma Marine to refund the amount of ₱180.0 million to its customers for a period of 6 months with equal installments per month.

On August 27, 2014, ERC issued an order directing NGCP to refund its customers the amount of ₱12.7 million and the corresponding VAT for a period of twelve months. As such, Therma Marine will refund the said amount to NGCP and the latter will refund the same to its customers. In 2015, ERC issued Provisional Approvals (PA) on ESA contracts extensions with capacity fees lower than the previously approved rates. Therma Marine filed MRs on these PAs. During the last quarter of 2015, ERC issued Final Approvals on some of these ESA's sustaining the decision in the PA's, thus Therma Marine filed MRs on the final decisions. As of December 31, 2024, there is no resolution yet on the MRs on the Final Approvals.



d. ERC Case No. 2013-077 MC

On August 29, 2013, MERALCO filed a petition for dispute resolution against TLI/APRI, among other Successor Generating Companies (“SGCs”) under ERC Case No. 2013-077 MC. The case arose from a claim of refund of the alleged over charging of transmission line losses pursuant to the ERC Order dated March 4, 2013 and July 1, 2013 in ERC Case No. 2008-083 MC.

On September 20, 2013, TLI, together with the other SGCs, filed a Joint Motion to Dismiss arguing that MERALCO’s petition should be dismissed for failure to state a cause of action and ERC’s lack of jurisdiction over the subject matter of the case. The SGCs and Meralco have filed their respective comments, reply, rejoinder and sur-rejoinder after the filing of the Joint Motion to Dismiss. The Joint Motion to Dismiss has since then been submitted for resolution with the ERC. As of December 31, 2024, the ERC has yet to render its decision on the Joint Motion to Dismiss.

e. LHC Franchise Tax Assessment

In 2007, the Provincial Treasurer of Benguet issued a franchise tax assessment against LHC, requiring LHC to pay franchise tax amounting to approximately ₱40.4 million, inclusive of surcharges and penalties covering the years 2002 to 2007. In 2008, LHC has filed for a petition for the annulment of the franchise tax assessment, based primarily on the fact that LHC is not liable for franchise tax because it does not have a franchise to operate the business. Section 6 of R.A. No. 9136 provides that power generation shall not be considered a public utility operation. As such, an entity engaged or which shall engage in power generation and supply of electricity shall not be required to secure a national franchise. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements. The case remains pending as of December 31, 2024.

f. EPIRA of 2001

R.A. No. 9136 was signed into law on June 8, 2001 and took effect on June 26, 2001. The law provides for the privatization of NPC and the restructuring of the electric power industry. The IRR were approved by the Joint Congressional Power Commission on February 27, 2002.

R.A. No. 9136 and the IRR impact the industry as a whole. The law also empowers the ERC to enforce rules to encourage competition and penalize anti-competitive behavior.

R.A. No. 9136, the EPIRA, and the covering IRR provides for significant changes in the power sector, which include among others:

- i. The unbundling of the generation, transmission, distribution and supply and other disposable assets of a company, including its contracts with IPPs and electricity rates;
- ii. Creation of a WESM; and
- iii. Open and non-discriminatory access to transmission and distribution systems.

The law also requires public listing of not less than 15% of common shares of generation and distribution companies within 5 years from the effectivity date of the EPIRA. It provides cross ownership restrictions between transmission and generation companies and a cap of 50% of its demand that a distribution utility is allowed to source from an associated company engaged in generation except for contracts entered into prior to the effectivity of the EPIRA.

There are also certain sections of the EPIRA, specifically relating to generation companies, which provide for a cap on the concentration of ownership to only 30% of the installed capacity of the grid and/or 25% of the national installed generating capacity.



g. Retail Competition and Open Access

The EPIRA mandates the implementation of Retail Competition and Open Access (RCOA) subject to the fulfilment of the conditions as provided in the EPIRA. The ERC was tasked under the EPIRA Implementing Rules and Regulations to declare, after due notice and public hearing, the initial implementation of RCOA. Through the RCOA, eligible customers will have the option to source their electricity from eligible suppliers that have secured Retail Electricity Supplier (RES) licenses from the ERC. End users with a monthly average peak demand of at least 1 Megawatt (MW) for the preceding 12 months are eligible to be contestable customers. The 1 MW qualification would gradually be reduced upon evaluation of the ERC.

In June 2011, after due notice and public hearings, the ERC declared December 26, 2011 as the date to mark the commencement of the full operation of RCOA in Luzon and Visayas. However, due to deficiencies in the rules and guidelines governing the RCOA at that time, the December 26, 2011 commencement date was deferred several times until an interim system commenced on July 26, 2013.

The DOE and ERC have issued and revised several circulars, rules and resolutions on the implementation of the RCOA and the issuance of RES licences, including a Code of Conduct, Rules on Contestability, and Rules on RES Licencing.

On February 21, 2017, the SC issued a TRO enjoining the DOE and ERC from implementing the following issuances:

1. DOE Circular No. DC-2015-06-0010 or the DOE Circular Providing Policies to Facilitate the Full Implementation of RCOA in the Philippine Electric Power Industry;
2. ERC Resolution No. 5, Series of 2016 or the Rules Governing the Issuance of Licenses to RES and Prescribing the Requirements and Conditions Therefor;
3. ERC Resolution No. 10, Series of 2016 or a Resolution adopting the Revised Rules for Contestability;
4. ERC Resolution No. 11, Series of 2016 or a Resolution Imposing Restrictions on the Operations of DUs and RES in the Competitive Retail Electricity Market; and
5. ERC Resolution No. 28, Series of 2016 or the Revised Timeframe for Mandatory Contestability, Amending Resolution No. 10, Series of 2016, entitled Revised Rules of Contestability.

The TRO effectively enjoined the DOE and the ERC from imposing the mandatory migration of end-users with average monthly peak demand of at least 1MW and 750 kW on 26 February 2017 and 26 June 2017, respectively, and barring Local RESs and DUs from supplying electricity to the Contestable Market.

Due to the TRO, no new or renewed RES licenses were issued by the ERC due to the perceived risk of being declared in contempt by the SC. The renewal of PEI, AEI and API's RES licenses remain pending before the ERC. The application for RES licenses of TLI and APRI are likewise pending.

On November 29, 2017, DOE issued Department Circular No. 2017-12-0013, which provides, among other things, for voluntary participation of Contestable Customers in the Retail Market. On the same date, DOE issued Department Circular No. 2017-12-0014, which provides, among other things, the guidelines on the licensing of RES. Both DOE Circulars enjoin the ERC to promote the supporting guidelines to the DOE Circulars. Once the ERC promulgates these rules, approval of RES license applications and renewals can be expected.

h. Renewable Energy Act of 2008

On January 30, 2009, R.A. No. 9513, An Act Promoting the Development, Utilization and Commercialization of Renewable Energy Resources and for Other Purposes, which shall be known as the "Renewable Energy Act of 2008" (the Act), became effective. The Act aims to (a) accelerate the exploration and development of renewable energy resources such as, but not limited to, biomass, solar, wind, hydro, geothermal and





ocean energy sources, including hybrid systems, to achieve energy self-reliance, through the adoption of sustainable energy development strategies to reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuels and thereby minimize the country's exposure to price fluctuations in the international markets, the effects of which spiral down to almost all sectors of the economy; (b) increase the utilization of renewable energy by institutionalizing the development of national and local capabilities in the use of renewable energy systems, and promoting its efficient and cost-effective commercial application by providing fiscal and non-fiscal incentives; (c) encourage the development and utilization of renewable energy resources as tools to effectively prevent or reduce harmful emissions and thereby balance the goals of economic growth and development with the protection of health and environment; and (d) establish the necessary infrastructure and mechanism to carry out mandates specified in the Act and other laws.

As provided for in the Act, renewable energy (RE) developers of RE facilities, including hybrid systems, in proportion to and to the extent of the RE component, for both power and non-power applications, as duly certified by the DOE, in consultation with the BOI, shall be entitled to incentives, such as, income tax holiday, duty-free importation of RE machinery, equipment and materials, zero percent VAT rate on sale of power from RE sources, and tax exemption of carbon credits, among others.

i. Authority to Offer and Issue Peso-Denominated Fixed-Rate Retail Bonds

On February 25, 2025, the Board approved, among others, the filing of a registration statement under the shelf registration program of the SEC for peso-denominated fixed-rate retail bonds in the aggregate principal amount of ₱100 billion (the "Retail Bonds"), which will, from time to time and subject to market conditions, be issued in tranches. The Board also approved the issuance of the first tranche of the Retail Bonds, consisting of up to ₱20,000,000,000, with oversubscription option of up to ₱10,000,000,000.

j. Chromite Gas Investment Agreement with Meralco PowerGen Corporation

In March 2024, the Company, through its subsidiary, Therma NatGas Power, Inc. ("TNGP"), entered into an Investment Agreement with Meralco PowerGen Corporation ("MGen") to acquire 60% and 40% interests, respectively, in Chromite Gas Holdings, Inc. ("Chromite Gas"). Chromite Gas intends to acquire a 67% equity interest in each of the 1,278 MW Ilijan power plant, the 1,320 MW combined cycle power facility, currently under construction, and the LNG import and regasification terminal owned by Linseed Field Corporation ("LFC"). San Miguel Global Power Corporation ("SMGP") will retain a 33% stake in these power plants and gain a corresponding interest in LFC.

On December 23, 2024, the transaction was approved by the Philippine Competition Commission. On January 28, 2025, after the satisfaction of the conditions precedent, the parties have completed the transaction.

k. Transfer of Mainstream Renewable Power Philippines Holdings B.V.'s ("MRPPHBV") shares in CEDI to ARI

On January 10, 2025, ARI entered into an agreement with MRPPHBV for the acquisition of its 40% non-controlling interest in CEDI. As a result of this transaction, ARI now holds 100% ownership of CEDI.

Additionally, as part of the transaction, MRPPHBV condoned a ₱107 million loan previously extended to CEDI.

l. CSR Projects

The Group has several CSR projects in 2024, 2023 and 2022 which are presented as part of "General and administrative expenses" (see Note 24).



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES**

The Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Aboitiz Power Corporation  
32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City  
Taguig City, Metro Manila  
Philippines

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of Aboitiz Power Corporation (the Company) as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and have issued our report thereon dated March 6, 2025. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 and are not part of the basic consolidated financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly state, in all material respects, the information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Jhoanna Feliza C. Go  
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 0114122

Tax Identification No. 219-674-288

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, April 16, 2024, valid until August 23, 2026

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-103-2022, November 7, 2022, valid until November 6, 2025

PTR No. 10465309, January 2, 2025, Makati City

March 6, 2025



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON  
COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS**

The Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Aboitiz Power Corporation  
32<sup>nd</sup> Street, Bonifacio Global City  
Taguig City, Metro Manila  
Philippines

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of Aboitiz Power Corporation (the Company) as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and have issued our report thereon dated March 6, 2025. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The Supplementary Schedule on Financial Soundness Indicators, including their definitions, formulas, calculation, and their appropriateness or usefulness to the intended users, are the responsibility of the Company's management. These financial soundness indicators are not measures of operating performance defined by Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Accounting Standards and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. This schedule is presented for the purpose of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS Accounting Standards. The components of these financial soundness indicators have been traced to the Company's consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024 and no material exceptions were noted.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Jhoanna Feliza C. Go

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 0114122

Tax Identification No. 219-674-288

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, April 16, 2024, valid until August 23, 2026

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-103-2022, November 7, 2022, valid until November 6, 2025

PTR No. 10465309, January 2, 2025, Makati City

March 6, 2025



# Aboitiz Power Corporation and Subsidiaries

Supplementary Schedules  
to the Financial Statements  
Required by the Securities and Exchange Commission  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

and

Independent Auditors' Report

Philippine  
Pesos

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# ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Supplementary Schedules Required By the Securities and Exchange Commission As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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NA: NOT APPLICABLE

**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**SCHEDULE A - FINANCIAL ASSETS**

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024**  
(Amounts in Thousands except number of shares)

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue (i)	Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the balance sheet (ii)	Income received and accrued
<b>CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK, INCLUDING RESTRICTED CASH</b>			
ANZ		P1,006,272	P-
Banco de Oro		2,035,416	239,121
Bank of Commerce		80,100	-
Bank of the Philippine Islands		780,098	1,302
China Banking Corporation		17,075	2
China Trust Banking Corporation		3,355	73,965
Citibank		35,627	-
City Savings Bank		797	3,288
Development Bank of the Philippines		1,094	-
EPCI Bank		51	-
Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation		4,018	-
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China		580	-
ING Bank N.V.		3,491	-
Land Bank of the Philippines		175,792	3
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company		143,554	920
BDO Network Bank		7,941	-
Philippine Bank of Communications		2,313	
Philippine National Bank		11,890	17
Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation		19,144	615
Security Bank Corporation		52,896	3,014
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		41,286	-
Union Bank of the Philippines		3,194,623	34,828
Cash on Hand, Cash in Vault and Revolving Fund		194,722	-
<b>T O T A L</b>		<b>P7,812,135</b>	<b>P357,075</b>
<b>SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS</b>			
Banco de Oro		P4,628,139	P65,129
Bank of the Philippine Islands		3,846,946	81,693
Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ		4,621,027	11,910
China Trust Banking Corporation		3,608,046	5,188
City Savings Bank		3,258,234	225,934
ING Bank N.V.		-	10,369
Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company		4,272,060	183,995
MUFG Bank, Ltd.		-	4,935
Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation		3,472,095	68,514
Security Bank Corporation		10,122,957	198,593
United Coconut Planters Bank		345,230	19,500
Union Bank of the Philippines		10,772,428	575,860
<b>T O T A L</b>		<b>P48,947,162</b>	<b>P1,451,620</b>
<b>TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES</b>			
Trade Receivables (net of allowance):			
Residential		P3,166,887	P-
Commercial		1,091,728	-
Industrial		10,339,821	-
City street lighting		33,398	-
Non-power supply contracts		2,906,292	-
Power supply contracts		9,524,527	-
Dividends receivable		1,014,100	-
Advances to contractors		491,140	-
Non-trade receivables		7,799,978	165,549
Interest receivable		225,374	-
<b>T O T A L</b>		<b>P36,593,245</b>	<b>P165,549</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ASSET AT FVTPL</b>			
Apo Golf & Country Club	3	P2	P-
Banco De Oro	8,050	793	-
Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co.	36,463	458	-
PICOP Resources, Inc.	164	8	-
Alta Vista Golf & Country Club	1	2,265	-
Philex Mining Corp	2,168	5	-
Others	375,000	375	-
<b>T O T A L</b>		<b>P3,906</b>	<b>P-</b>

**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**SCHEDULE C - AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTIES  
WHICH ARE ELIMINATED DURING THE CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(Amounts in Thousands)**

Name and Designation of Debtor	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions	Deductions		Current	Non-Current	Ending Balance
			Amounts Collected	Amounts Written-Off			
Parent Company	P-	P20,864	(P20,864)	P-	P-	P-	P-
Davao Light & Power Co., Inc.	772,527	8,323,029	(8,320,701)	-	774,855	-	774,855
Therma Power, Inc. and Subsidiaries	102,254	405,238	(499,984)	-	7,508	-	7,508
Cotabato Light & Power Company	4,671	388,061	(364,180)	-	28,552	-	28,552
Aboitiz Renewables, Inc. and Subsidiaries	199,050	367,200	(401,644)	-	164,606	-	164,606
Subic Enerzone Corporation	11,294	80,134	120,267	-	211,695	-	211,695
Visayan Electric Co., Inc.	14,833	7,693,717	(7,061,853)	-	646,697	-	646,697
Aboitiz Energy Solutions, Inc.	1,057,436	5,405,095	(5,556,201)	-	906,330	-	906,330
Mactan Enerzone Corporation	908	16,503	(16,874)	-	537	-	537
Balamban Enerzone Corporation	411	6,926	(7,200)	-	137	-	137
Cebu Private Power Corporation	538	8,254	(8,792)	-	-	-	-
Lima Enerzone Corporation	15,362	176,181	(113,650)	-	77,893	-	77,893
East Asia Utilities Corporation	4,020	38,677	(42,674)	-	23	-	23
Prism Energy, Inc.	35,036	1,246	(36,282)	-	-	-	-
Malvar Enerzone Corporation	770	9,733	(10,113)	-	390	-	390
Adventenergy, Inc.	1,136,903	6,952,490	(7,349,142)	-	740,251	-	740,251
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>P3,356,013</b>	<b>P29,893,348</b>	<b>(P29,689,887)</b>	<b>P-</b>	<b>P3,559,474</b>	<b>P-</b>	<b>P3,559,474</b>

**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**SCHEDULE D - INTANGIBLE ASSETS - OTHER ASSETS**

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024**

**(Amount in Thousands)**

Description	Beginning Balance	Additions At Cost	D E D U C T I O N S		Other Changes Additions (Deductions)	Ending Balance
			Charged to Costs and Expenses	Charged to Other Accounts		
<b>A. Intangibles</b>						
Goodwill	P44,616,281	P18,256	P-	P-	P1,954,876	P46,589,413
Franchise	2,263,929		(76,961)	-	-	2,186,968
Service concession rights	1,161,284	52,947	(430,819)	-	27,598	811,010
Project development costs	1,176,850	1,162,219		(260,284)	(567,223)	1,511,562
Software and licenses	538,753	178,236	(183,747)	-	227,600	760,842
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>P49,757,097</b>	<b>P1,411,658</b>	<b>(P691,527)</b>	<b>(P260,284)</b>	<b>P1,642,851</b>	<b>P51,859,795</b>
<b>B. Other Noncurrent Assets</b>						
Input VAT and tax credit receivable	4,288,360		-	-	291,555	4,579,915
Advances to NGCP - net of current portion	565,732	-	-	-	20	565,752
Advances to contractors and projects	639,171	-	-	-	905,076	1,544,247
Refundable deposits	872,371	-	-	-	532,841	1,405,212
Investment properties	368,702		-	-	26,200	394,902
Prepaid expenses	167,717				3,165,336	3,333,053
Prepaid taxes	3,395,899	-	-	-	1,259,293	4,655,192
Concession contract asset, net of c	7,977,067	-	-	-	(P443,200)	7,533,867
Others	442,077				P775,429	1,217,506
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>P18,717,096</b>	<b>P-</b>	<b>P-</b>	<b>P-</b>	<b>P6,512,550</b>	<b>P25,229,646</b>
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>P68,474,193</b>	<b>P1,411,658</b>	<b>(P691,527)</b>	<b>(P260,284)</b>	<b>P8,155,401</b>	<b>P77,089,441</b>



**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**SCHEDULE E - LONG-TERM DEBT**

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024**

**(Amounts in Thousands)**

<b>Name of Issuer and Type of Obligation</b>	<b>Amount Authorized by Indentures</b>	<b>Amount Shown as Current</b>	<b>Amount Shown as Long-Term</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Parent:				
Aboitiz Power Corporation	P53,790,380	P5,395,289	P48,395,091	
Subsidiaries:				
Aboitiz Renewables, Inc.	19,797,341	176,031	19,621,310	
Hedcor, Inc.	1,145,694	87,898	1,057,796	
Cornerstone Energy Development, Inc.	107,195	107,195	-	
Therma Luzon, Inc.	33,787,536	271,169	33,516,367	
Therma South, Inc.	15,472,882	1,239,658	14,233,224	
Pagbilao Energy Corp. (Joint Operation)	7,643,997	944,494	6,699,503	
GNPower Mariveles Coal Plant Ltd. Co.	28,130,608	2,762,441	25,368,167	
Therma Visayas, Inc.	20,276,785	2,013,323	18,263,462	
Therma Marine, Inc.	2,106,884	321,009	1,785,875	
AP Renewables, Inc.	9,267,358	973,066	8,294,292	
Hedcor Sibulan, Inc.	2,094,573	496,831	1,597,742	
Hedcor Bukidnon, Inc.	6,832,802	624,561	6,208,241	
Aboitiz Energy Solutions, Inc.	576,000	12,000	564,000	
Hedcor Sabangan, Inc.	858,120	116,868	741,252	
Hedcor Tudaya, Inc.	573,198	57,830	515,368	
PV Sinag Power, Inc.	9,332,051	410,529	8,921,522	
STEAG State Power, Inc.	1,925,862	455,068	1,470,794	
<b>Total</b>	<b>P213,719,266</b>	<b>P16,465,260</b>	<b>P197,254,006</b>	

**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**SCHEDULE F - INDEBTEDNESS TO AFFILIATES  
(LONG-TERM LOANS FROM AFFILIATED COMPANIES)**

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024**

**(Amounts in Thousands)**

<b>Name of Affiliate</b>	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>
	P-	P-
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>P-</b>	<b>P-</b>

**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION**

**SCHEDULE H - CAPITAL STOCK**

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024**  
**(Amounts in Thousands)**

Title of Issue	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding	Number of Shares Reserved for Options, Warrants, Conversions, and Other Rights	Number of Shares Held By		
				Affiliates	Directors, Officers and Employees	Others
COMMON SHARES	16,000,000	7,205,854	-	3,825,127	133,512	3,247,215
PREFERRED SHARES	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-

**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**SCHEDULE I - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES  
WHICH ARE ELIMINATED DURING CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(Amounts in Thousands)**

Related Party	Balances			Volume			Terms
	Trade	Non-trade	Total	Sales	Rental	Advances	
Parent Company	P-	P-	P-	P20,864	P-	P-	30 days
Davao Light & Power Co., Inc.	P774,855	P-	P774,855	P8,323,029	P-	P-	30 days
Therma Power, Inc. and Subsidiaries	7,505	3	7,508	405,238	-	-	30 days
Cotabato Light & Power Company	28,552	-	28,552	388,061	-	-	30 days
Aboitiz Renewables, Inc. and Subsidiaries	81,195	83,411	164,606	367,200	-	-	30 days
Subic Enerzone Corporation	211,695	-	211,695	80,134	-	-	30 days
Visayan Electric Co., Inc.	646,697	-	646,697	7,693,717	-	-	30 days
Aboitiz Energy Solutions, Inc.	906,330	-	906,330	5,405,095	-	-	30 days
Mactan Enerzone Corporation	537	-	537	16,503	-	-	30 days
Balamban Enerzone Corporation	137	-	137	6,926	-	-	30 days
Cebu Private Power Corporation	-	-	-	8,254	-	-	30 days
Lima Enerzone Corporation	77,893	-	77,893	176,181	-	-	30 days
East Asia Utilities Corporation	23	-	23	38,677	-	-	30 days
Malvar Enerzone Corporation	390	-	390	9,733	-	-	30 days
Adventenergy, Inc.	740,251	-	740,251	6,952,490	-	-	30 days
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>P3,476,060</b>	<b>P83,414</b>	<b>P3,559,474</b>	<b>P29,893,348</b>	<b>P-</b>	<b>P-</b>	

**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**SCHEDULE J - TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES  
WHICH ARE ELIMINATED DURING CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024  
(Amounts in Thousands)**

Related Party	Balances			Volume			Terms
	Trade	Non-trade	Total	Sales	Rental	Advances	
Parent Company	P-	P83,411	P83,411	P1,346,190	P-	P-	30 days
Aboitiz Renewables, Inc. and Subsidiaries	872,702	-	872,702	5,864,408	-	-	30 days
Cebu Private Power Corporation	-	-	-	4,533	-	-	30 days
Therma Power, Inc. and Subsidiaries	2,337,806	-	2,337,806	20,418,393	-	-	30 days
Aboitiz Energy Solutions, Inc.	1,171	-	1,171	18,679	-	-	30 days
East Asia Utilities Corporation	2,836	-	2,836	73,030	-	-	30 days
Subic Enerzone Corporation	22,746	-	22,746	242,261	-	-	30 days
Balamban Enerzone Corporation	11,005	-	11,005	93,256	-	-	30 days
Mactan Enerzone Corporation	12,557	-	12,557	89,178	-	-	30 days
Lima Enerzone Corporation	57,756	-	57,756	626,473	-	-	30 days
Davao Light & Power Co., Inc.	1,595	1	1,596	11,067	-	-	30 days
Adventenergy, Inc.	49,179	-	49,179	267,548	-	-	30 days
Malvar Enerzone Corporation	2	-	2	5	-	-	30 days
Visayan Electric Co., Inc.	106,675	2	106,677	837,907	-	-	30 days
Cotabato Light & Power Company	30	-	30	420			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>P3,476,060</b>	<b>P83,414</b>	<b>P3,559,474</b>	<b>P29,893,348</b>	<b>P-</b>	<b>P-</b>	

**Statement of Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration**

For the year ended December 31, 2024

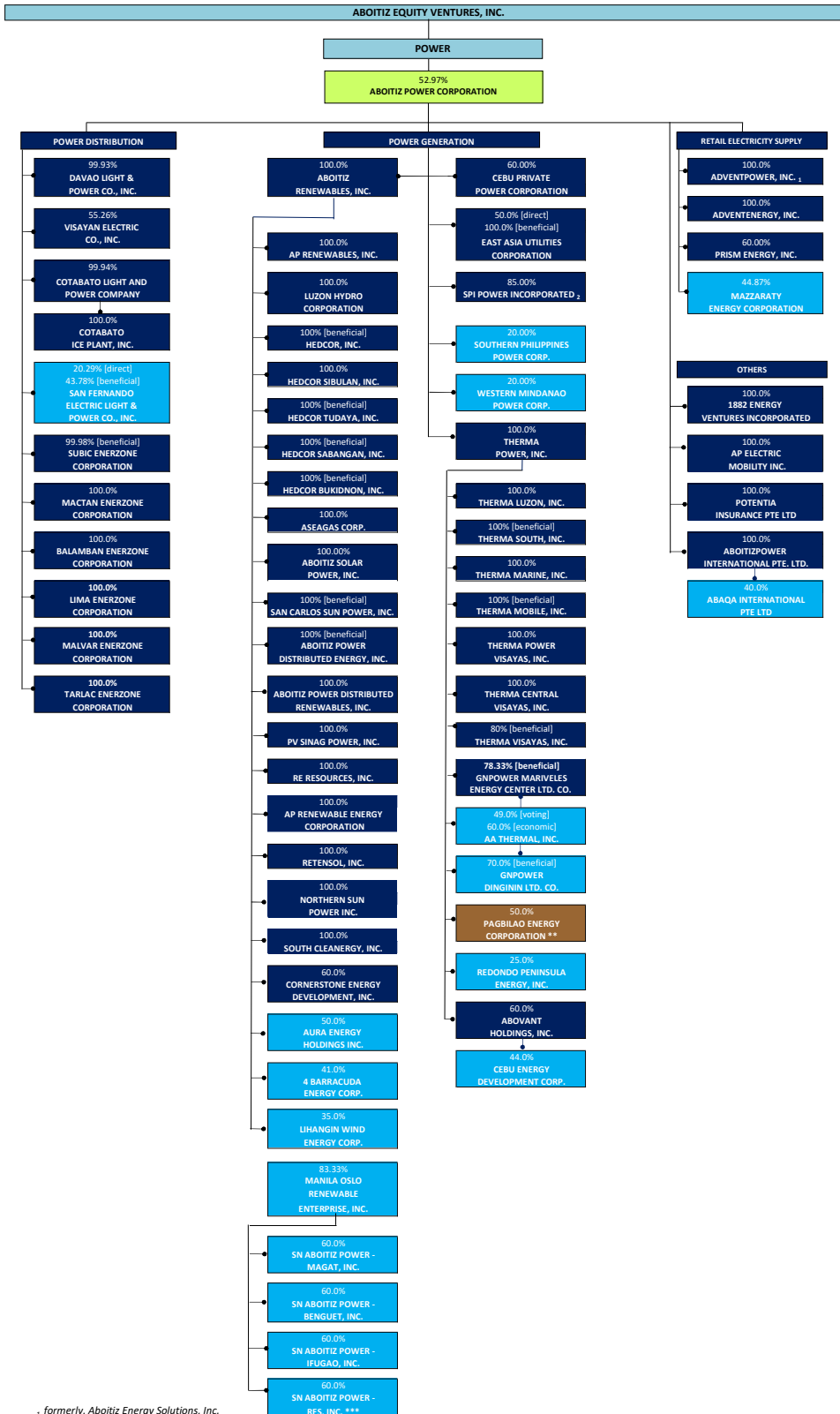
(Amounts in Philippine Peso Currency and in Thousands)

<b>Unappropriated Retained Earnings, beginning of reporting period</b>		<b>P26,820,594</b>
<b>Add:</b>	<b>Category A Items directly credited to Unappropriated RE:</b>	
	Reversal of Retained Earnings Appropriation	-
	Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-
	Unrealized valuation of investment property	-
	Others	-
		-
		26,820,594
<b>Less:</b>	<b>Category B Items directly debited to Unappropriated RE:</b>	
	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	
	Dividend declaration during the period	(16,573,465)
	Retained Earnings appropriated during the reporting	-
	Effect of restatements or prior-period adjustments	-
	Provision for income tax - deferred on investment	-
	Others	-
	Treasury shares	-
		-
		(16,573,465)
<b>Unappropriated Retained Earnings, as adjusted</b>		<b>10,247,129</b>
<b>Add/Less:</b>	<b>Net income for the current year</b>	<b>19,581,416</b>
<b>Less:</b>	<b>Category C.1: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)</b>	
	Equity in net income of associate/joint venture, net of dividends declared	-
	Unrealized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-
	Unrealized fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through	-
	Unrealized fair value gain of investment property	-
	Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS	-
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Add:</b>	<b>Category C.2: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior reporting periods but realized in the current reporting period (net of tax)</b>	
	Realized foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-
	Realized fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or	-
	Realized fair value gain of investment property	-
	Other realized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted	-
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Add:</b>	<b>Category C.3: Unrealized income recognized in the profit or loss in prior periods but reversed in the current reporting period (net of tax)</b>	
	Reversal of previously recorded recorded foreign exchange gain, except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents	-
	Reversal of previously recorded fair value adjustment (mark-to-market gains) of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	-
	Reversal of previously recorded fair value gain of investment property	-
	Reversal of other realized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS, previously recorded	-
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Adjusted Net Income/Loss</b>		<b>29,828,545</b>
<b>Add:</b>	<b>Category D: Non-actual losses recognized in profit or loss during the reporting period (net of tax)</b>	
	Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)	-
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Add/Less:</b>	<b>Category E: Adjustments related to relief granted by the SEC and BSP</b>	
	Amortization of the effect of reporting relief	-
	Total amount of reporting relief granted during the	-
	Others	-
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Add/Less:</b>	<b>Category F Other items that should be excluded from the determination of the amount of available for dividends distribution</b>	
	Net movement of treasury shares	-
<b>Total Retained Earnings, end of the reporting period available for dividend</b>		<b>P29,828,545</b>

**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION**  
**CONGLOMERATE MAPPING**  
As of December 31, 2024

**Legend:**

- Reporting Company
- Parent Company
- Subsidiary
- Associate or Joint Venture
- Other Related Parties



<sup>1</sup> formerly, Aboitiz Energy Solutions, Inc.

<sup>2</sup> formerly, STEAG State Power, Inc.

\*\* Joint Operations

\*\*\* Engages in retail electricity supply business

**ABOITIZ POWER CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATOR**

	<b>FORMULA</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>LIQUIDITY RATIOS</b>			
Current ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$	<b>1.56</b>	1.79
Acid test ratio	$\frac{\text{Cash + Marketable securities} + \text{Accounts receivable} + \text{Other liquid assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$	<b>1.19</b>	1.38
<b>SOLVENCY RATIOS</b>			
Debt to equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Total liabilities}}{\text{Total equity}}$	<b>1.40</b>	1.51
Asset to equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Total assets}}{\text{Total equity}}$	<b>2.40</b>	2.51
Net debt to equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Debt - Cash \& cash equivalents}}{\text{Total equity}}$	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.92</b>
Gearing ratio	$\frac{\text{Debt - Cash \& cash equivalents}}{\text{Total equity} + (\text{Debt - Cash \& cash equivalents})}$	<b>45.51%</b>	<b>47.83%</b>
Interest coverage ratio	$\frac{\text{EBIT}}{\text{Interest expense}}$	<b>4.64</b>	4.50
<b>PROFITABILITY RATIOS</b>			
Operating margin	$\frac{\text{Operating profit}}{\text{Total revenues}}$	<b>20.9%</b>	15.3%
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net income after tax}}{\text{Total equity adjusted for cash dividends}}$	<b>20.21%</b>	21.31%



**Aboitiz Power Corporation****SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR FEE-RELATED INFORMATION****For the year ended December 31, 2024**

(Amounts in Philippine Peso Currency and in Thousands)

	2024	2023
<b>Total Audit Fees</b>	<b>P23,675</b>	<b>P23,034</b>
Non-audit services fees:		
Other assurance services	-	569
Tax services	9,349	4,752
All other services	14,388	-
<b>Total Non-audit Fees</b>	<b>23,737</b>	<b>5,321</b>
<b>Total Audit and Non-audit Fees</b>	<b>P47,412</b>	<b>P28,355</b>