The AES Corporation

Second Quarter 2025 Financial Review

August 1, 2025

Safe Harbor Disclosure

Certain statements in the following presentation regarding AES' business operations may constitute "forward-looking statements." Such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those related to future earnings, growth and financial and operating performance. Forward-looking statements are not intended to be a guarantee of future results, but instead constitute AES' current expectations based on reasonable assumptions. Forecasted financial information is based on certain material assumptions. These assumptions include, but are not limited to, accurate projections of future interest rates, commodity prices and foreign currency pricing, continued normal or better levels of operating performance and electricity demand at our distribution companies and operational performance at our generation businesses consistent with historical levels, as well as the execution of PPAs, conversion of our backlog and growth from investments at investment levels and rates of return consistent with prior experience. For additional assumptions see the Appendix to this presentation. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in our forward-looking statements due to risks, uncertainties and other factors. Important factors that could affect actual results are discussed in AES' filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission including but not limited to the risks discussed under Item 1A: "Risk Factors" and Item 7: "Management's Discussion & Analysis" in AES' Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as our other SEC filings. AES undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Reconciliation to U.S. GAAP Financial Information

The following presentation includes certain "non-GAAP financial measures" as defined in Regulation G under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Schedules are included herein that reconcile the non-GAAP financial measures included in the following presentation to the most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Agenda

Andrés Gluski, AES President & CEO

- → State of the US electricity market
- → Second quarter 2025 results
- → Resiliency of our business
- → US utility growth

Steve Coughlin, AES EVP & CFO

- → Q2 2025 financial results
- → 2025 guidance
- → 2025 Parent capital allocation plan
- → Long-term growth rate targets

Q2 2025 Results in Line with Our Expectations

Financial Results

→ Adjusted EBITDA[1] of $681 million

- Renewables SBU Adjusted EBITDA[1] growth of 56%

→ Adjusted EPS[1] of $0.51

Strategic Highlights

→ On track to add a total of 3.2 GW of new projects in full year 2025

- Completed construction of 1.9 GW year-to-date
- ~80% complete on remaining 1.3 GW

→ Since Q1 call in May, signed or awarded 1.6 GW of new PPAs for renewables, all with data center customers

→ Backlog of projects under signed PPAs is now 12 GW

Reaffirming 2025 Guidance & Long-Term Growth Rate Targets

1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Appendix for definition and reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure.

Resilient to Changes in Renewables Policy, Including New Legislation, Additional Tariffs & Changes to IRS Guidelines

Significant Protections Due to Proactive Actions Taken Over Last Several Years, Including:

→ Safe harboring

→ Securing US supply chain

→ Avoiding projects on federal land

Recent Changes in US Policy Largely Inconsequential for Vast Majority of Business, Including:

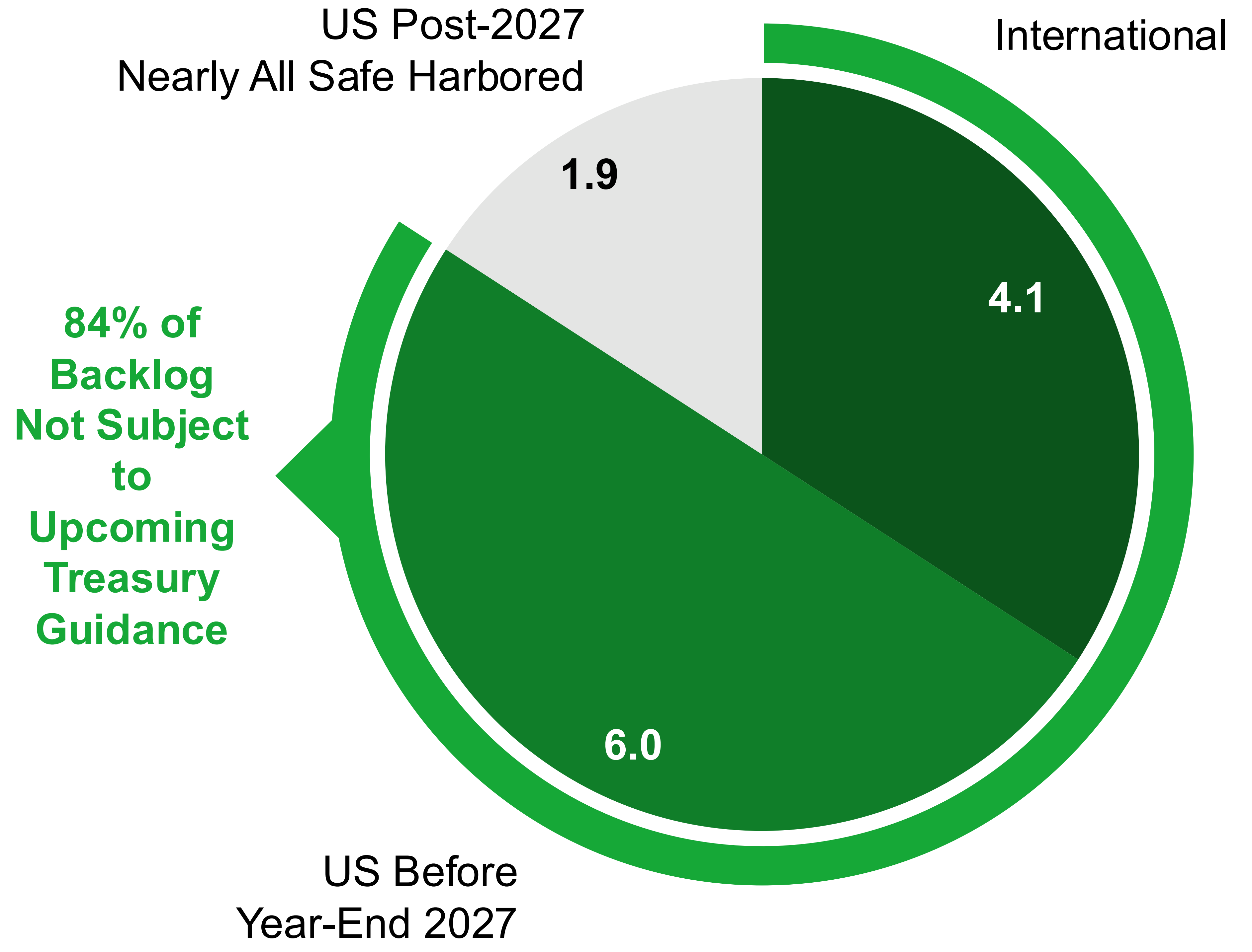
→ Operating portfolio

→ Utilities

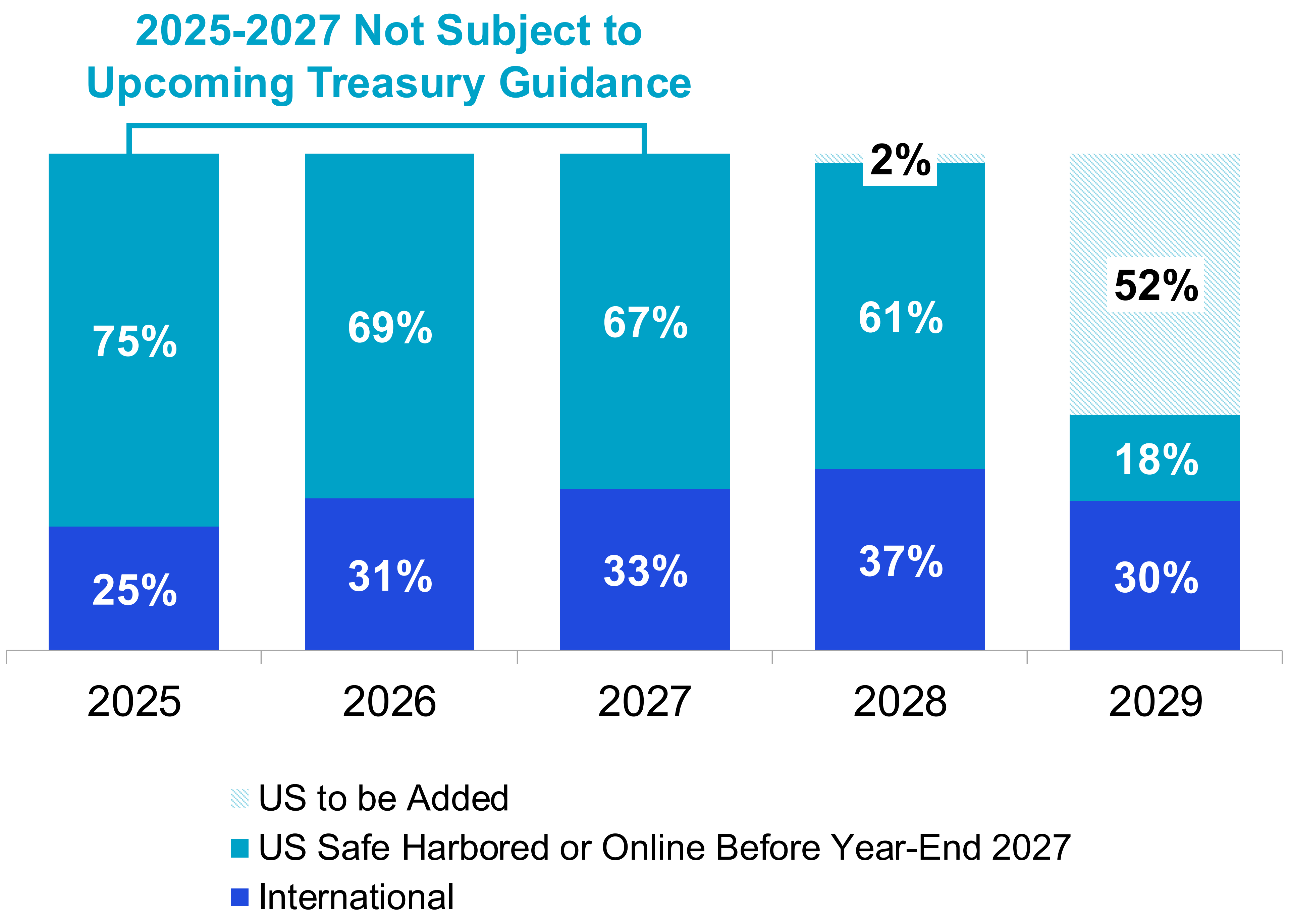
→ International businesses

Majority of Capacity Expected to be Completed Through 2029 has No Exposure to Potential Changes in Tax Credit Policy

12 GW Backlog



2025-2029 Expected Capacity Additions (Backlog + Pipeline)



All Major Equipment for Future Projects Now On-Site or Coming From US-Based Suppliers

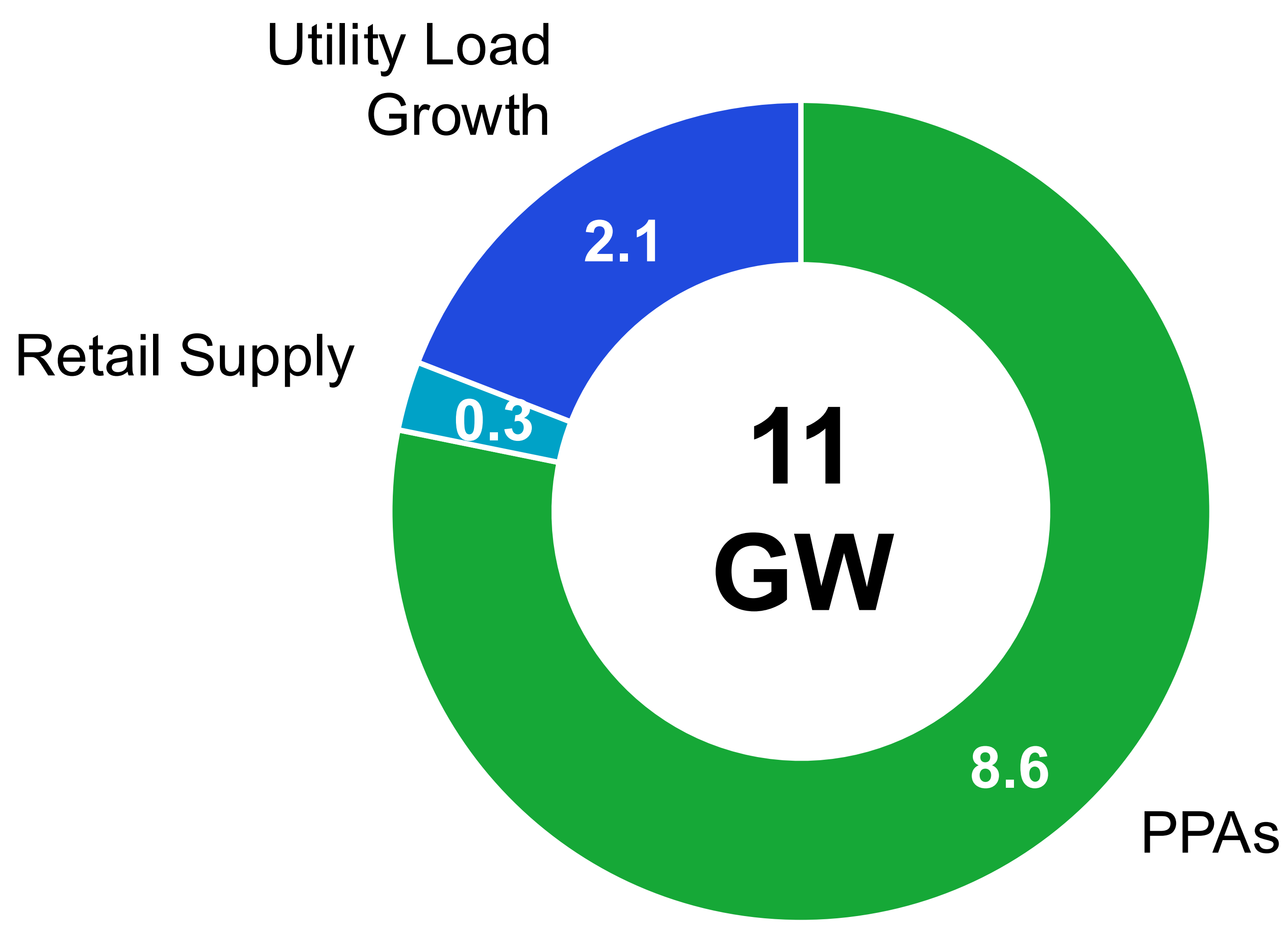
Eliminated Potential Impact from Previously Announced Tariffs

Projects will Comply with FEOC[1] Restrictions

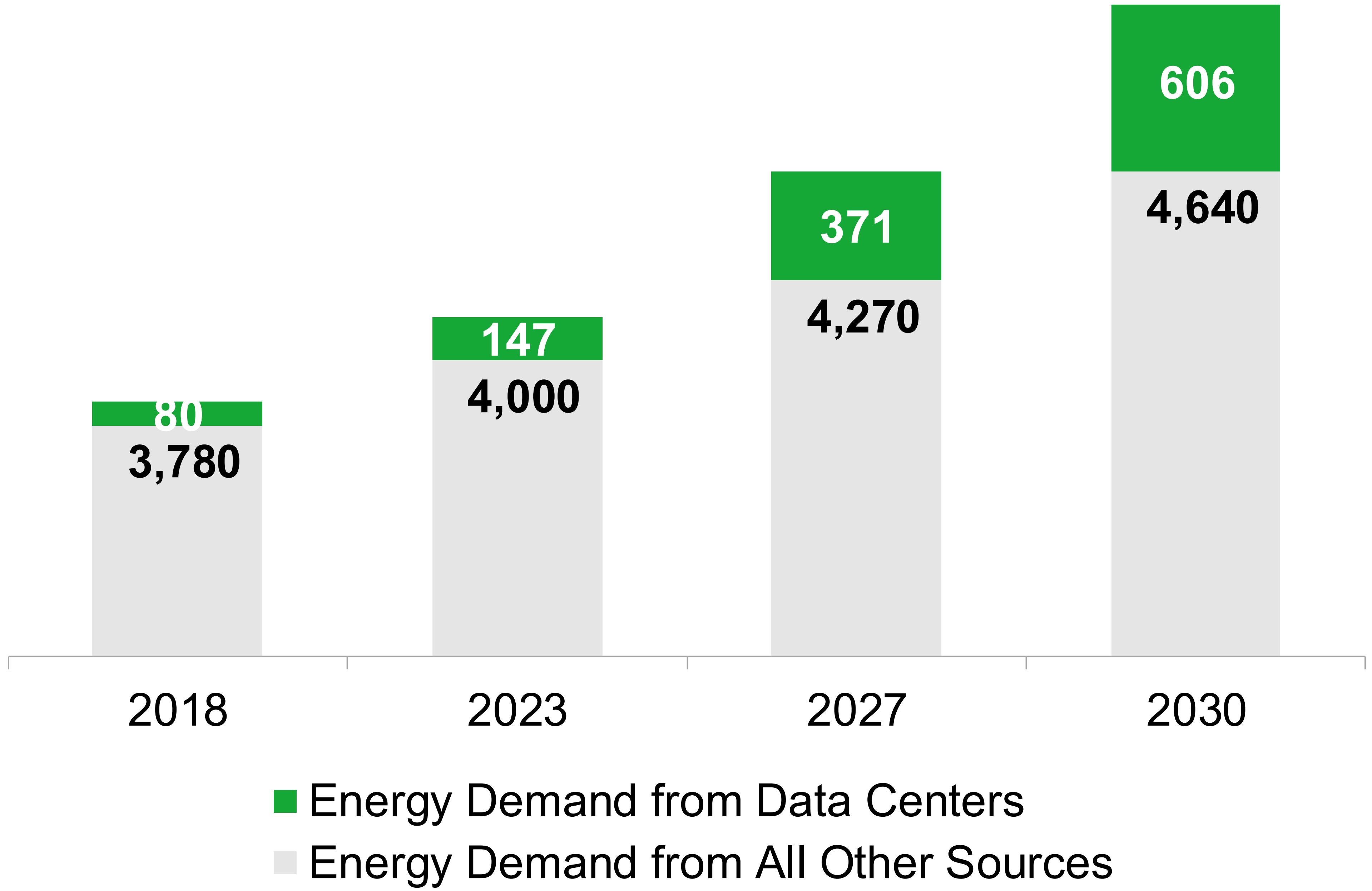
1. Foreign Entities of Concern.

AES Best Positioned to Serve Rapidly Growing Demand for Renewable Energy from Data Centers

AES' Market-Leading Position in Signed Agreements with Data Center Customers



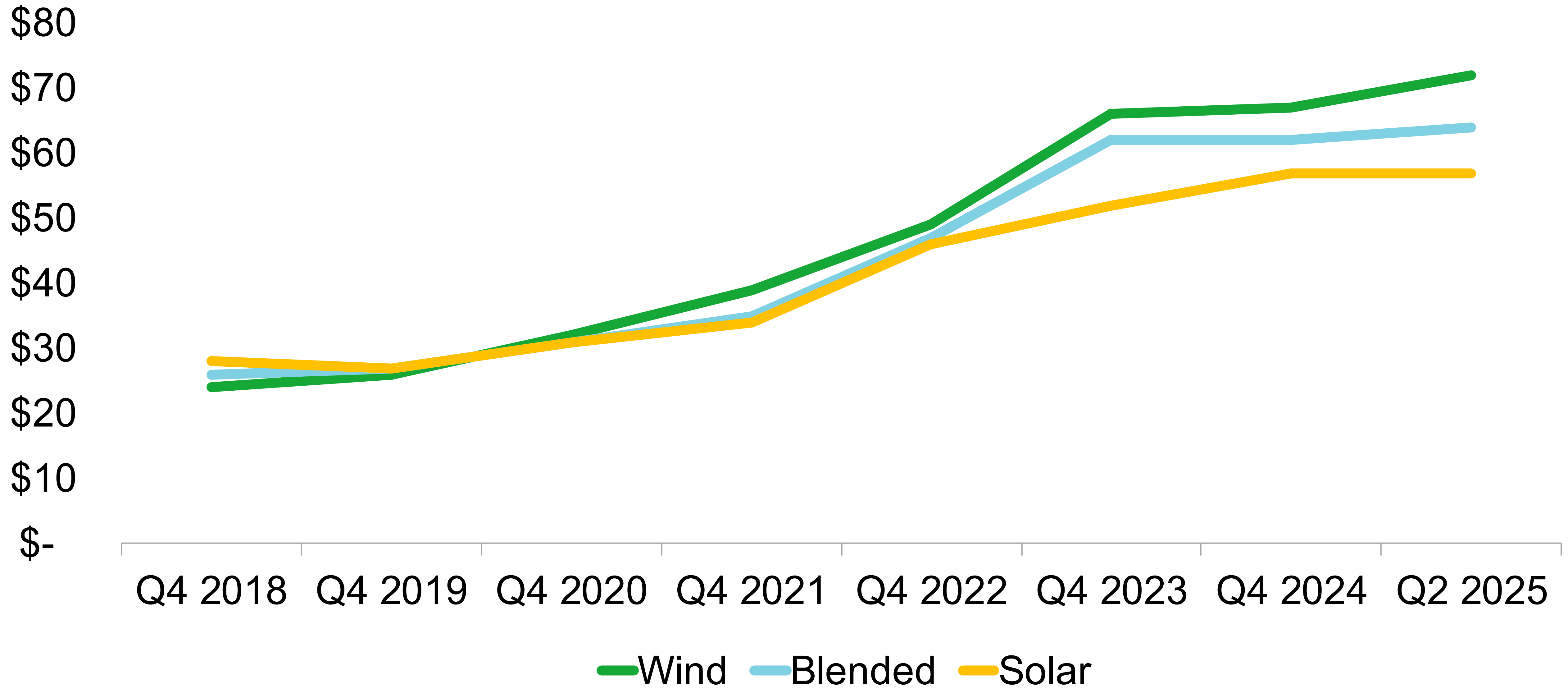
Data Center Demand[1] Growing at 22% CAGR 2023-2030 (TWh)



1. McKinsey & Company.

Corporate PPA Market has a Long History of Adjusting for Market Conditions

Market Average PPA Prices[1] ($/MWh)

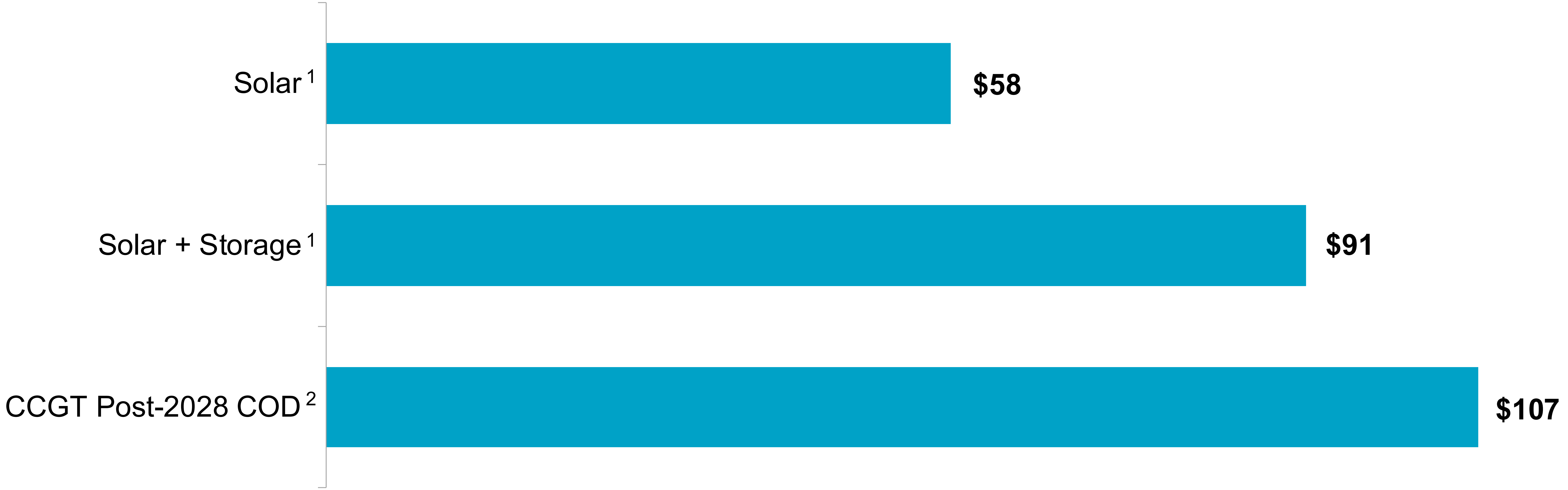


Electricity Represents <10% of Total Data Center Lifetime Cost on Average

1. LevelTen Energy.

Renewables Offer a Competitive Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE) Even Without Tax Credits

Unsubsidized LCOE by Technology, ($/MWh)



Cost of New Gas Turbines has More than Doubled Over the Past Year

1. Lazard LCOE analysis mid-point, June 2025.
2. Lazard LCOE analysis post-2028 COD, June 2025.

Robust Growth Program at US Utilities

aes Indiana

- → Making significant progress with generation buildout
- → On schedule with repowering two Petersburg units from coal to natural gas
- → Filed a petition for a regulatory rate review with the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC)
  - First time using a forward-looking test year, which will reduce regulatory lag and enable a more efficient investment program

aes Ohio

- → Progressing on settlement discussions on current regulatory rate, with hearings scheduled for September 2025
- → Planning to file for new rates later this year, incorporating three forward-looking test years (2027-2029)

On Track to Invest ~$1.4 Billion Across AES Indiana & AES Ohio in 2025

Q2 2025 Financial Review

→ Q2 2025 financial results

→ 2025 guidance

→ 2025 Parent capital allocation plan

→ Long-term growth rates

Q2 2025 Financial Results

$ in Millions

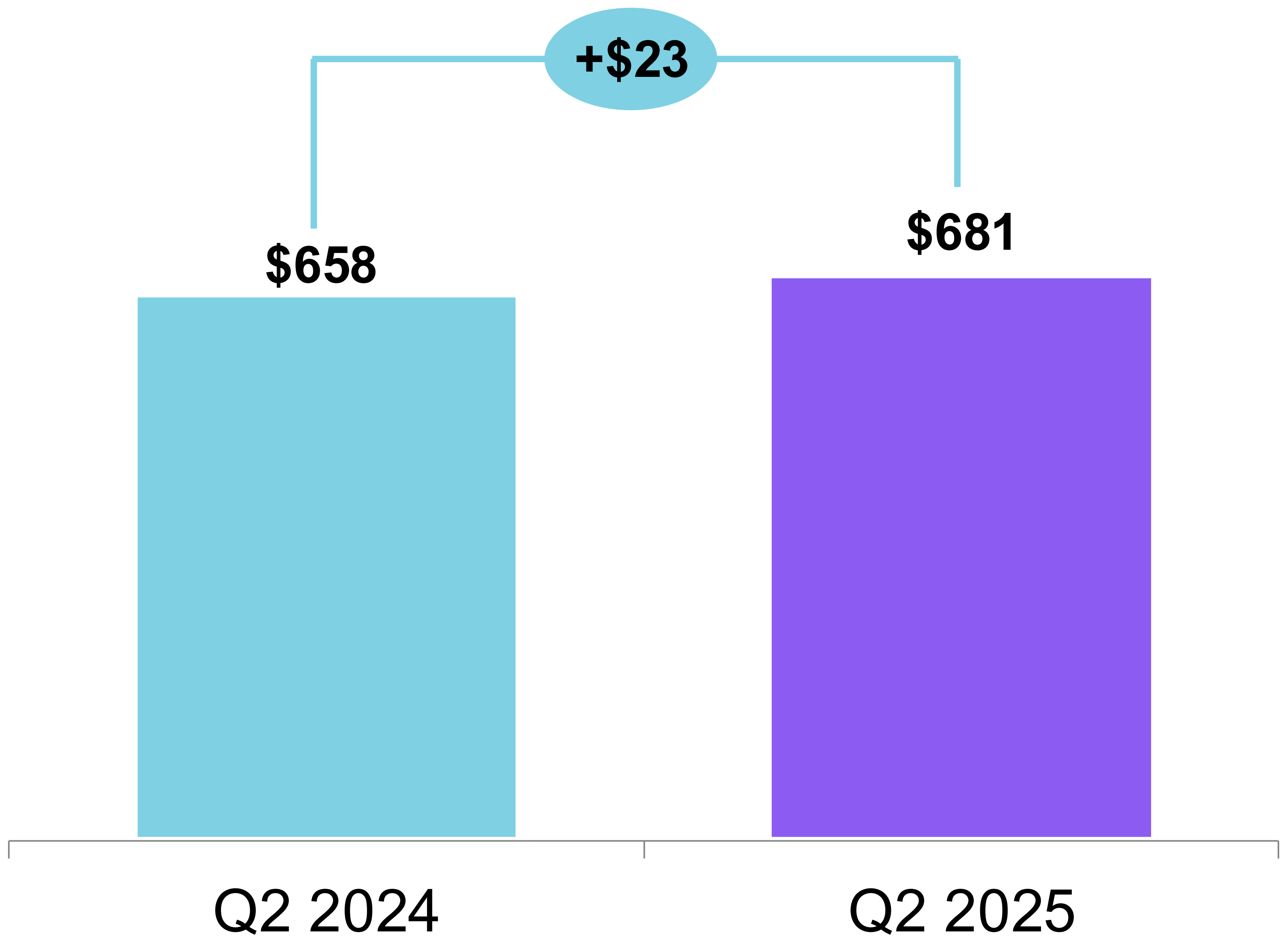
→ Higher Adjusted EBITDA[1,2] driven primarily by:

- Contributions from new projects; and
- Cost savings

→ Partially offset by:

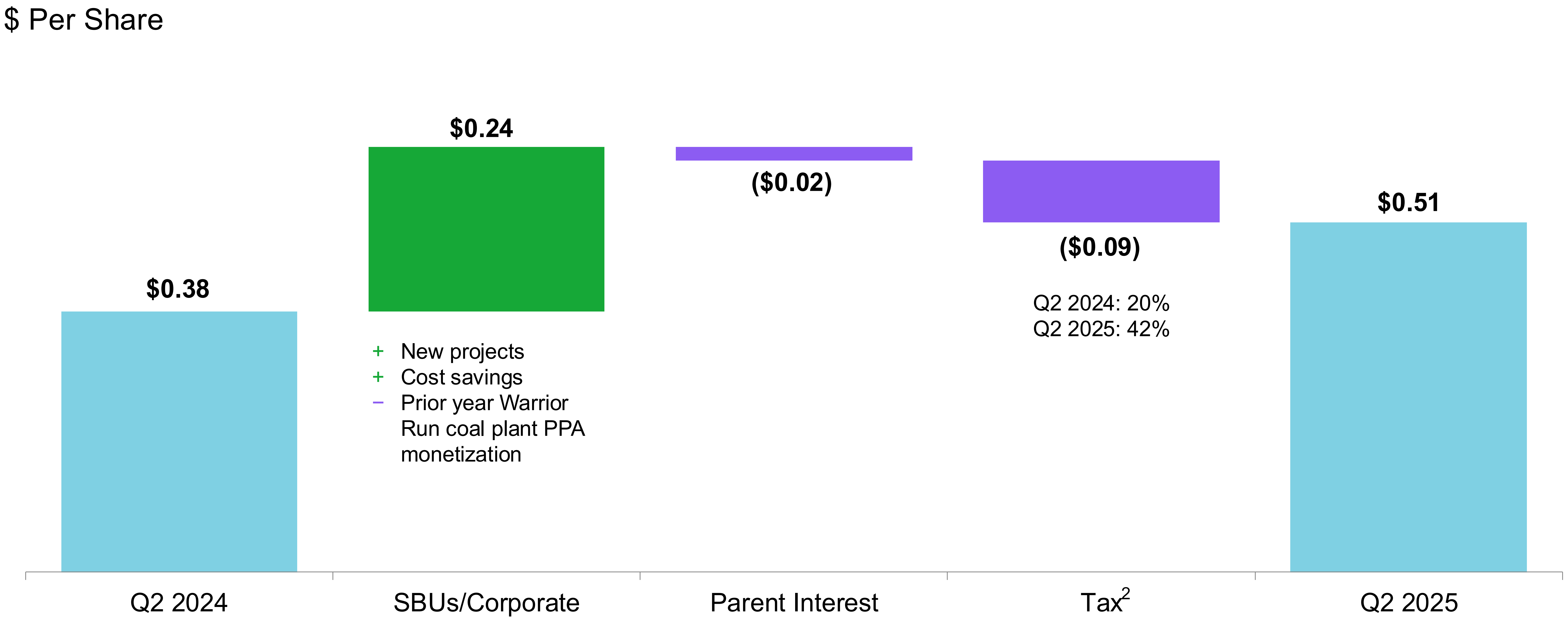
- Prior year Warrior Run coal plant PPA monetization;
- Sale of AES Brasil; and
- Sell-down of AES Ohio

Adjusted EBITDA[1,2]



1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Appendix for definition and reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure.
2. Adjusted EBITDA does not include Tax Attributes, which totaled $376 million in Q2 2025 versus $191 million in Q2 2024. Tax Attributes are the pre-tax effect of Production Tax Credits, Investment Tax Credits, and depreciation tax deductions allocated to tax equity investors, as well as the tax benefit recorded from tax credits retained or transferred to third parties.

Q2 2025 Financial Results: Adjusted EPS[1] Increased 34%



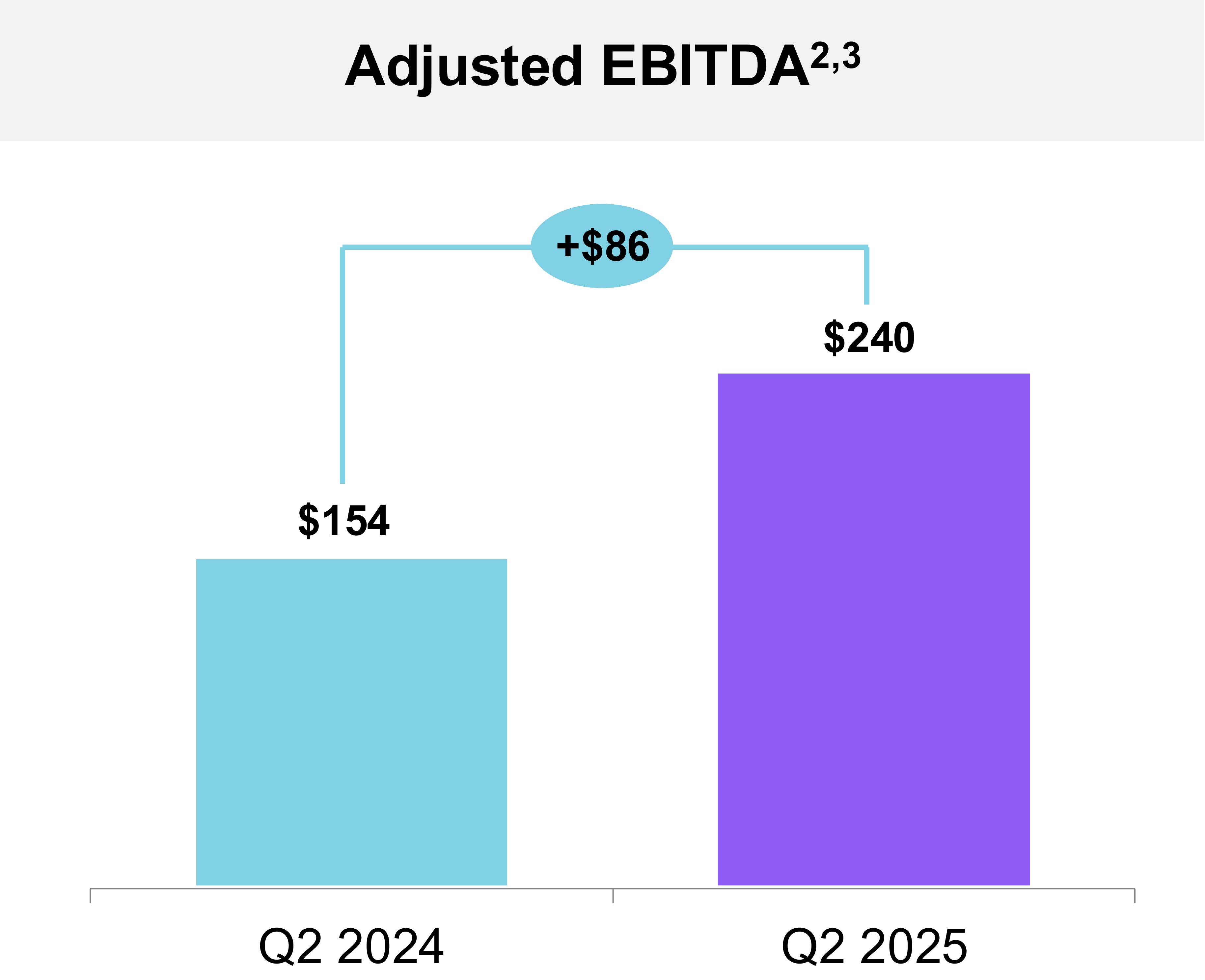
1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Appendix for definition and reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure.
2. Excludes year-over-year benefit from US renewable tax credit transfers of $0.21, which is included in the SBUs/Corporate bar.

Q2 2025 Financial Results: Renewables[1]

$ in Millions

→ Higher Adjusted EBITDA[2,3] driven primarily by:

- Contributions from new projects;
- Cost savings;
- Normalized hydrology in Colombia of $18 million; and
- The net effect of moving Chile renewables to the Renewables SBU was more than offset by the sale of AES Brasil



1. Chile renewables moved from Energy Infrastructure SBU to Renewables SBU in Q1 2025.
2. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Appendix for definition and reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure.
3. Adjusted EBITDA does not include Tax Attributes, which totaled $366 million in Q2 2025 versus $177 million in Q2 2024. Tax Attributes are the pre-tax effect of Production Tax Credits, Investment Tax Credits, and depreciation tax deductions allocated to tax equity investors, as well as the tax benefit recorded from tax credits retained or transferred to third parties.

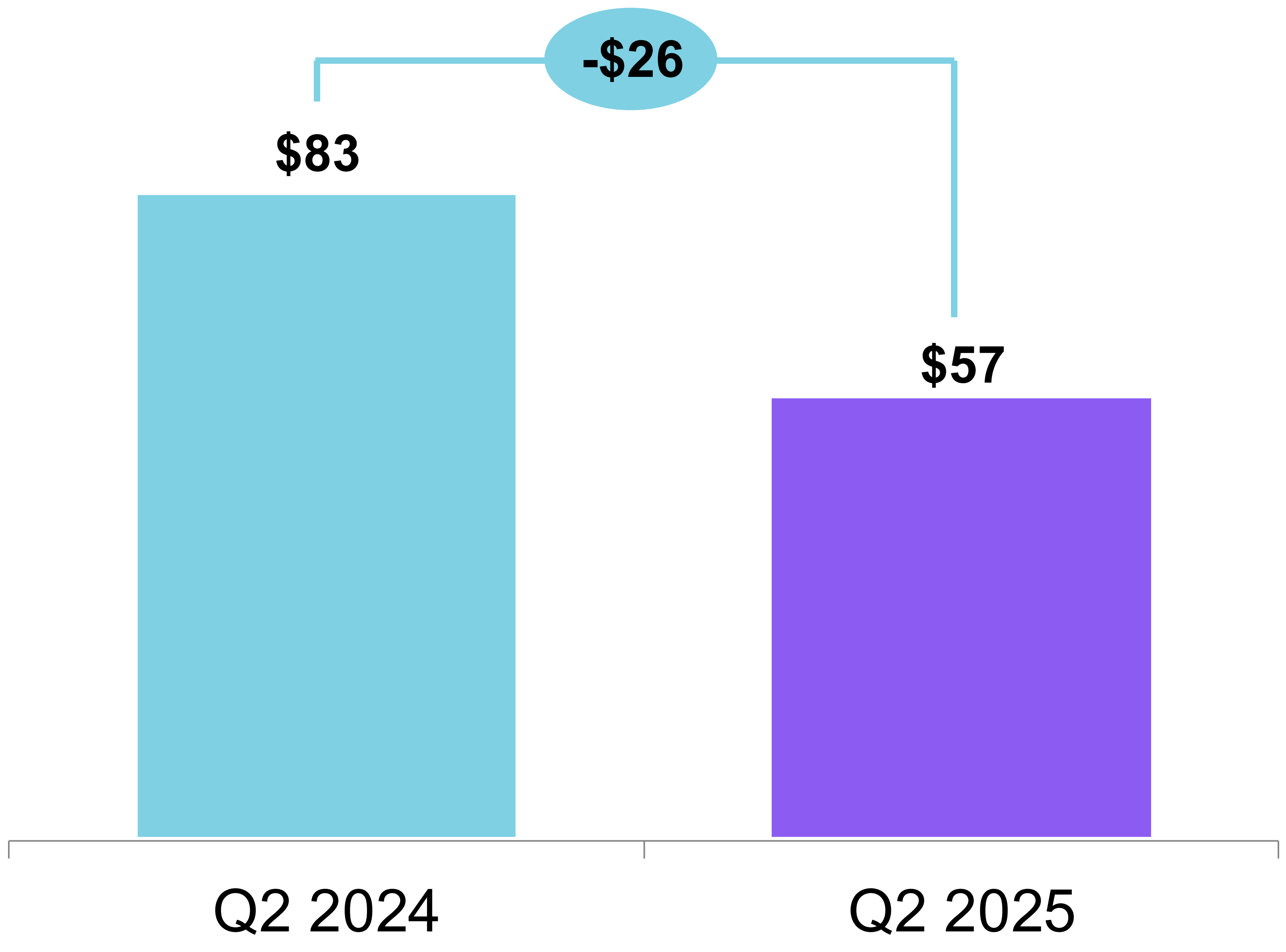
Q2 2025 Financial Results: Utilities

$ in Millions

→ Lower Adjusted PTC[1] driven primarily by:

- Planned outages; and
- Sell-down of AES Ohio

Adjusted PTC[1]



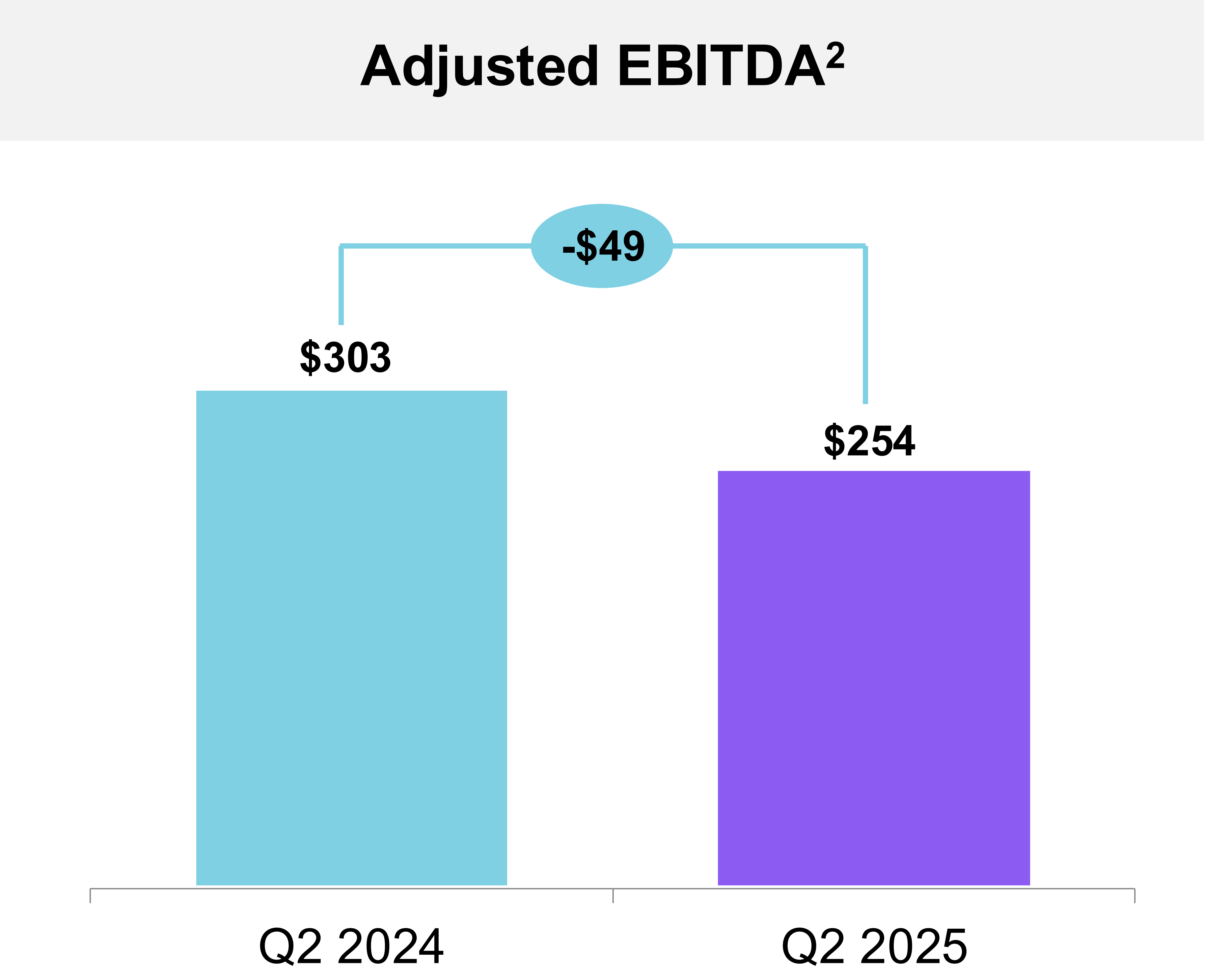
1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Appendix for definition and reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure.

Q2 2025 Financial Results: Energy Infrastructure[1]

$ in Millions

→ Lower Adjusted EBITDA[2] driven primarily by:
- Lower revenues due to prior year Warrior Run coal plant PPA monetization; and
- Chile renewables segment change

→ Partially offset by:
- Acquisition of remaining ownership of Cochrane coal plant; and
- Higher availability



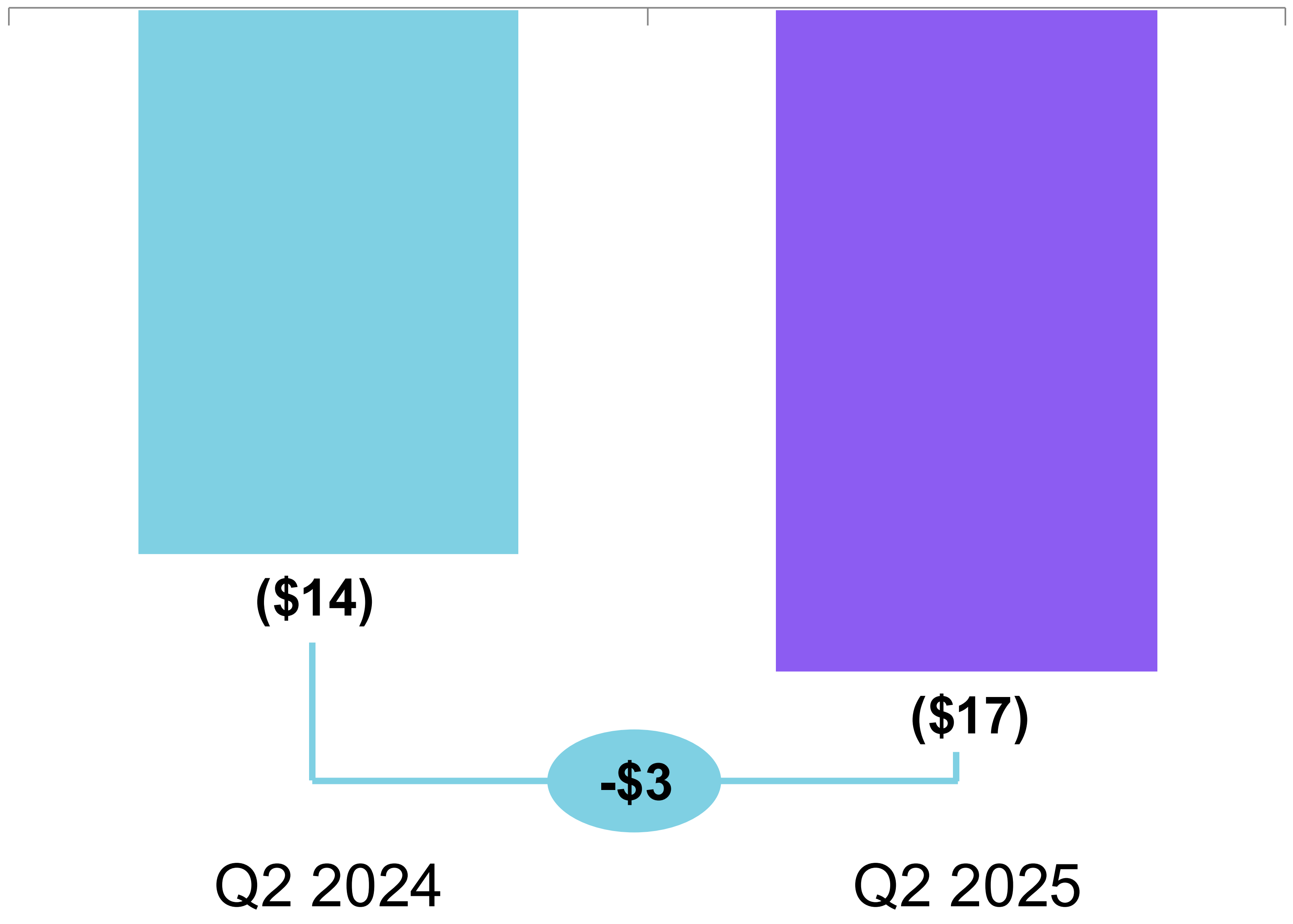
1. Chile renewables moved from Energy Infrastructure SBU to Renewables SBU in Q1 2025.
2. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Appendix for definition and reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure.

Q2 2025 Financial Results: New Energy Technologies

$ in Millions

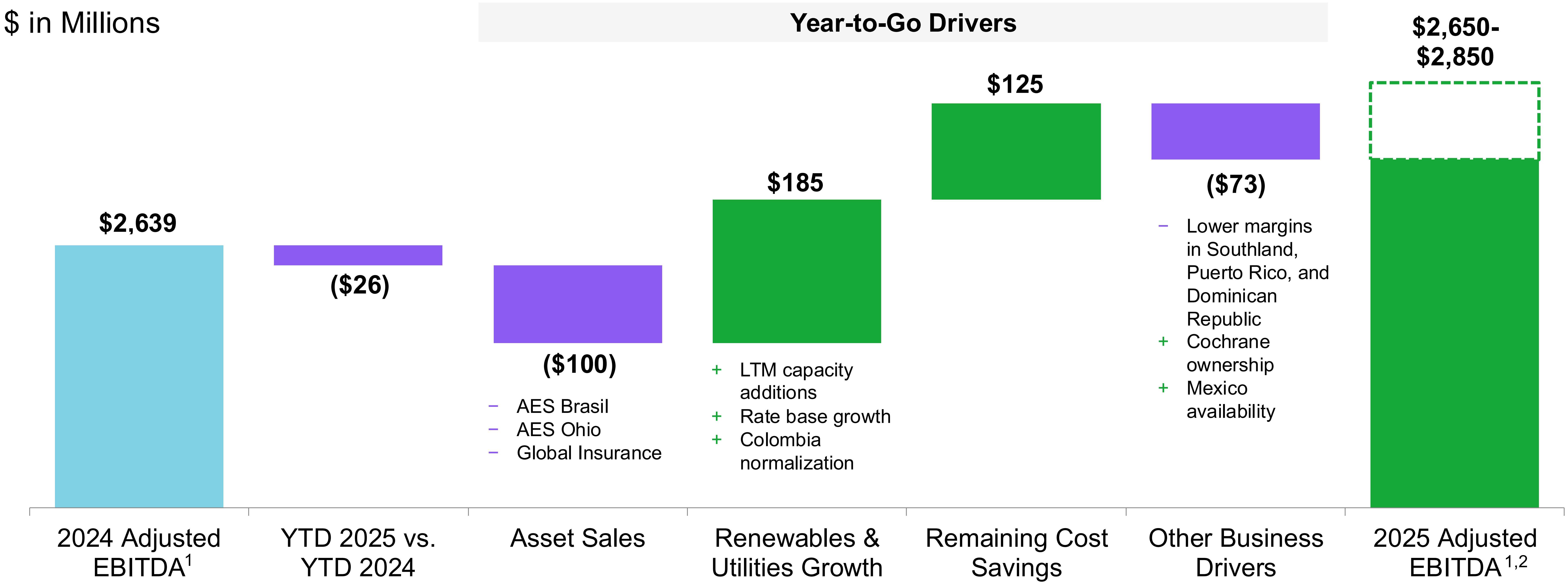
→ Lower Adjusted EBITDA[1] driven primarily by lower results at Fluence

Adjusted EBITDA[1]



1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Appendix for definition and reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure.

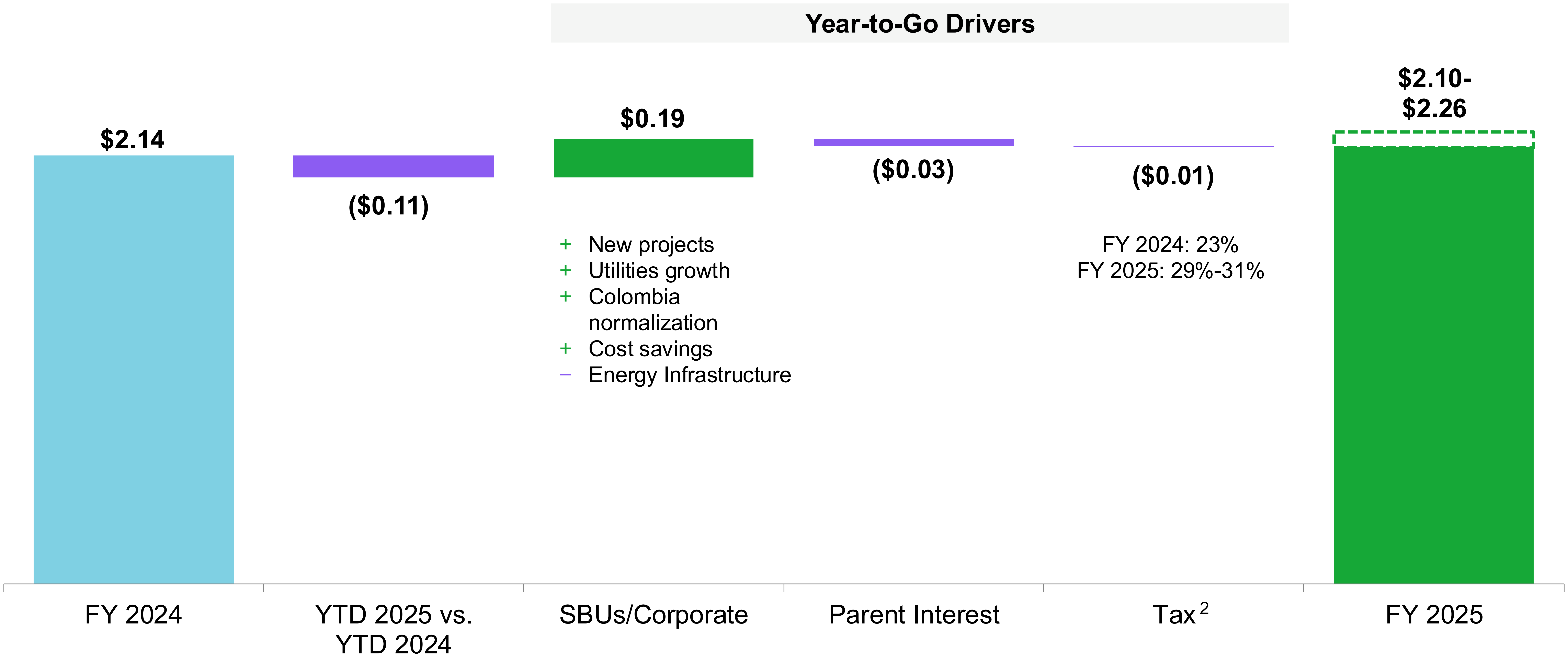
2025 Adjusted EBITDA[1] Guidance



11% Year-Over-Year Growth Excluding Impact of Asset Sales[3]

1. A non-GAAP financial measure. The Company is not able to provide a corresponding GAAP equivalent or reconciliation for its Adjusted EBITDA guidance without unreasonable effort. See Appendix for definition and for a description of the adjustments to reconcile Adjusted EBITDA to net income for 2024.
2. Does not include $1,300-$1,500 million of Tax Attributes. Tax Attributes are the pre-tax effect of Production Tax Credits, Investment Tax Credits, and depreciation tax deductions allocated to tax equity investors, as well as the tax benefit recorded from tax credits retained or transferred to third parties.
3. Full year 2025 asset sale impact of $175 million added to 2025 Adjusted EBITDA guidance mid-point of $2,750 million.

2025 Adjusted EPS[1] Guidance

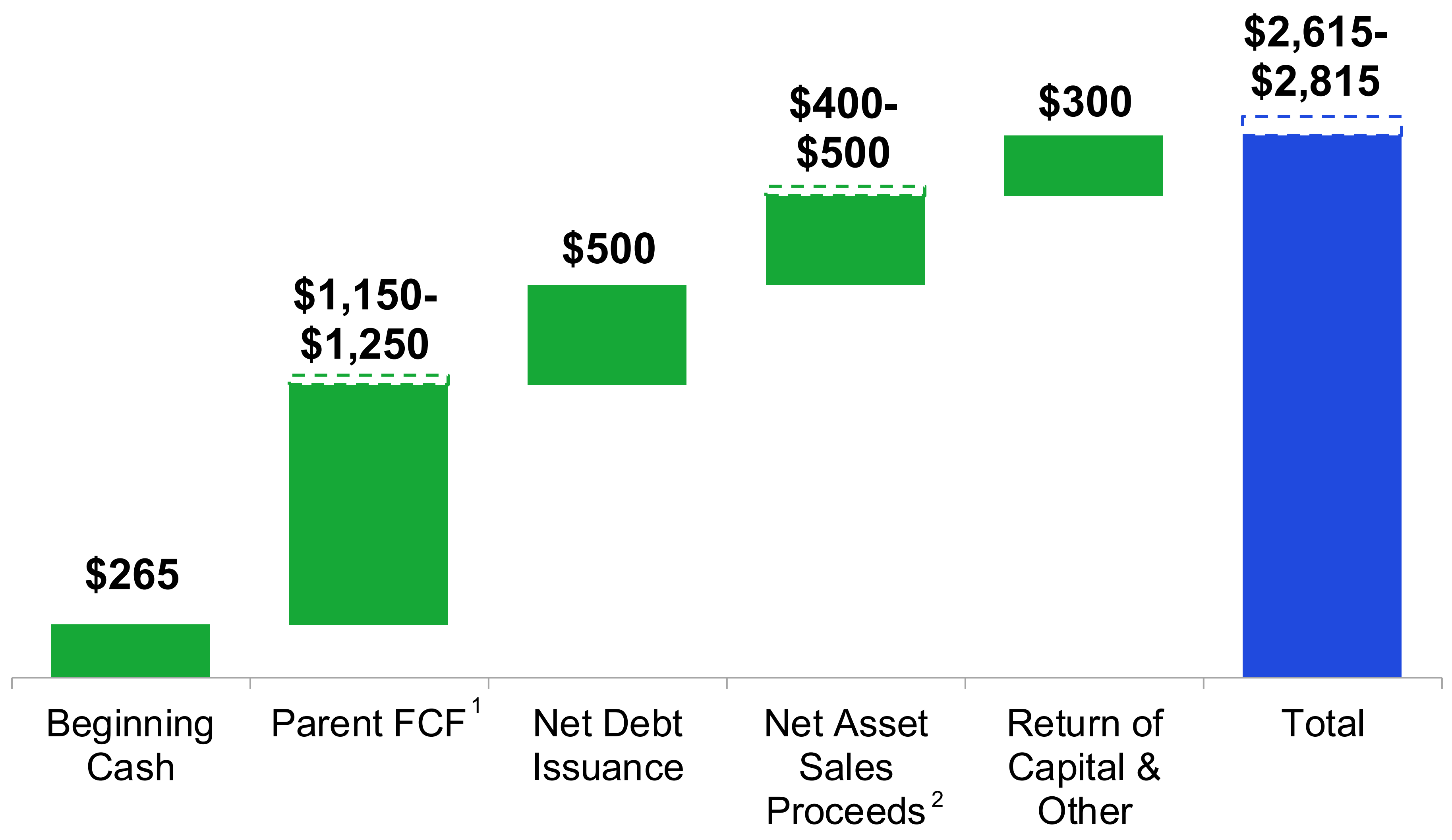


1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Appendix for definition and reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure.
2. Excludes benefit from US renewable tax credit transfers, which is included in the SBUs/Corporate bar.

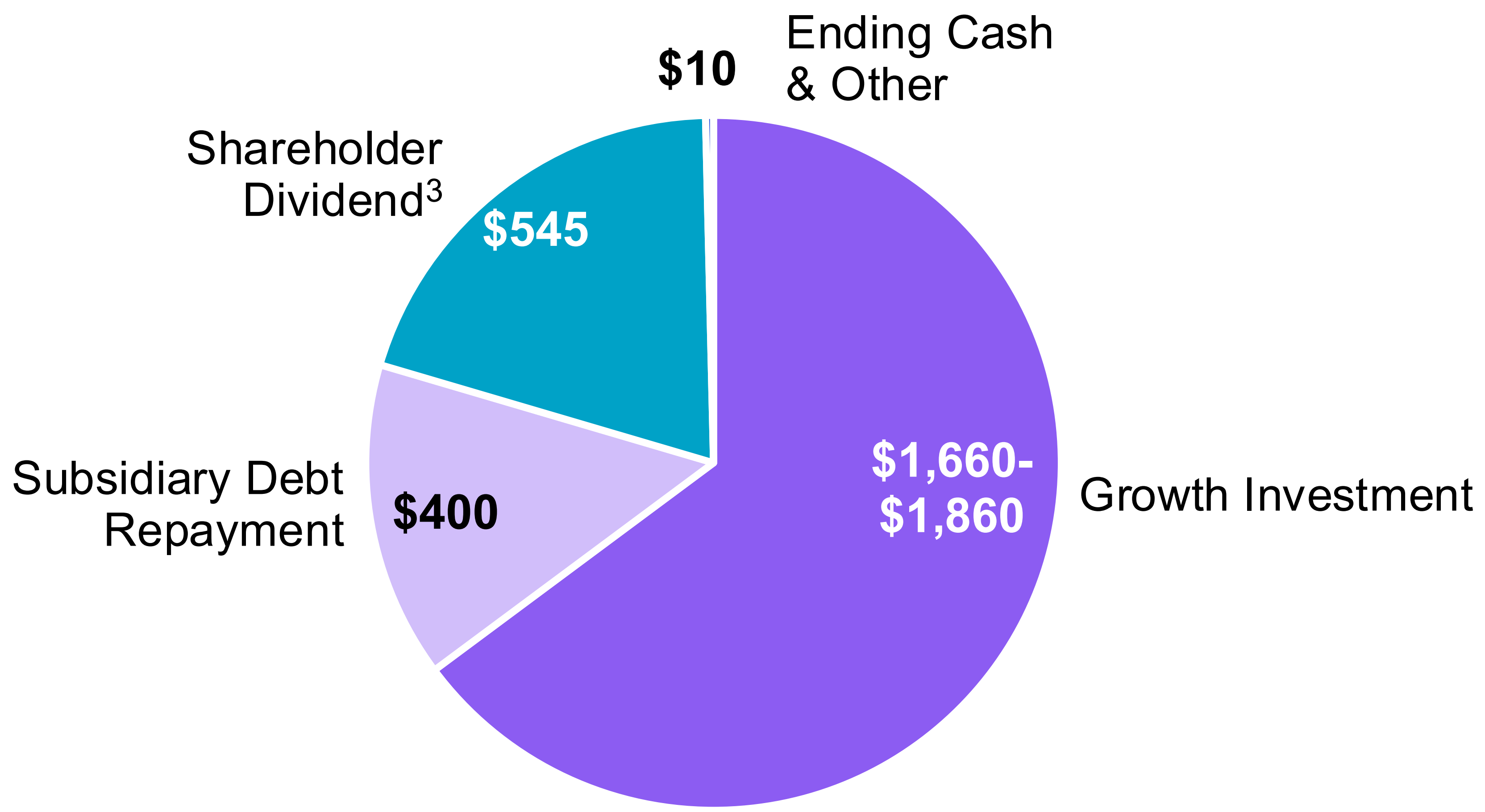
2025 Parent Capital Allocation Plan

$ in Millions

Discretionary Cash – Sources ($2,615-$2,815)



Discretionary Cash – Uses ($2,615-$2,815)

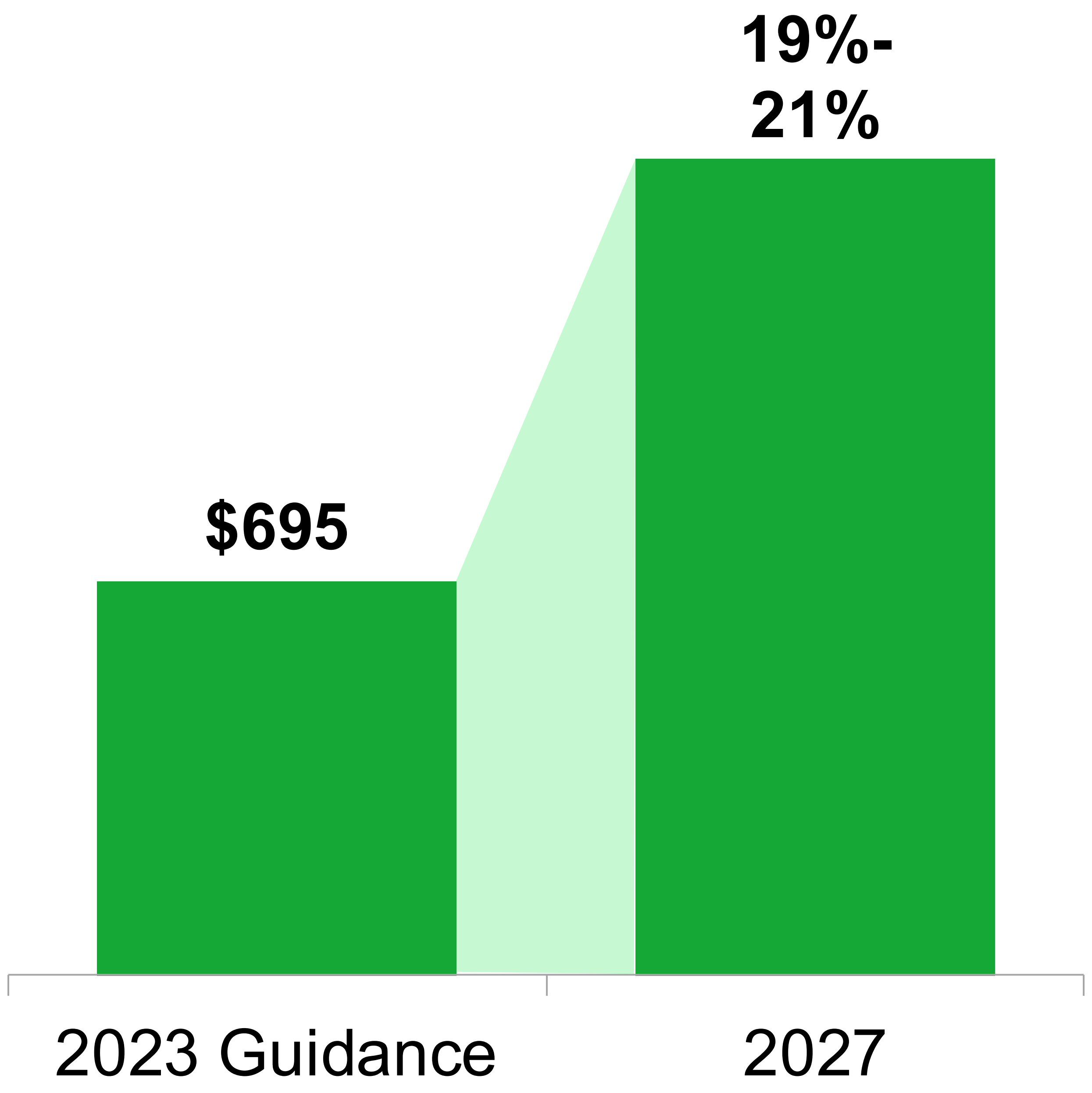


1. A non-GAAP financial measure. The Company is not able to provide a corresponding GAAP equivalent or reconciliation for its Parent Free Cash Flow expectation without unreasonable effort. See Appendix for definition and a description of the adjustments to reconcile Parent Free Cash Flow to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities at the Parent Company for 2024.
2. Sell-down of global insurance business and unannounced asset sales.
3. Includes 2025 payment of $0.17595 per share each quarter on 711 million shares outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and coupon on $1,450 million of hybrid debt issued in 2024.

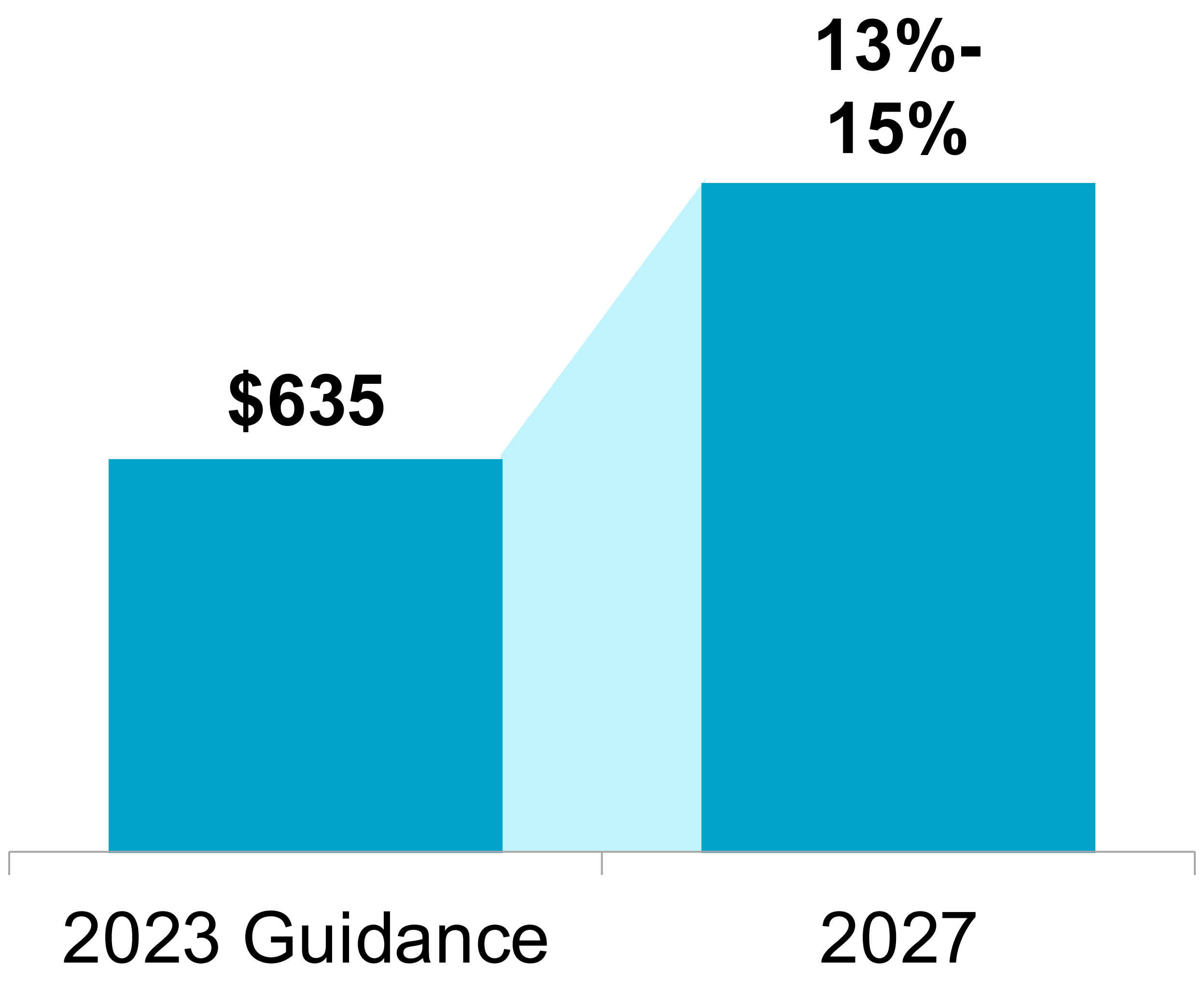
Reaffirming Adjusted EBITDA[1] Average Annual Growth[2] of 5% to 7% Through 2027

$ in Millions

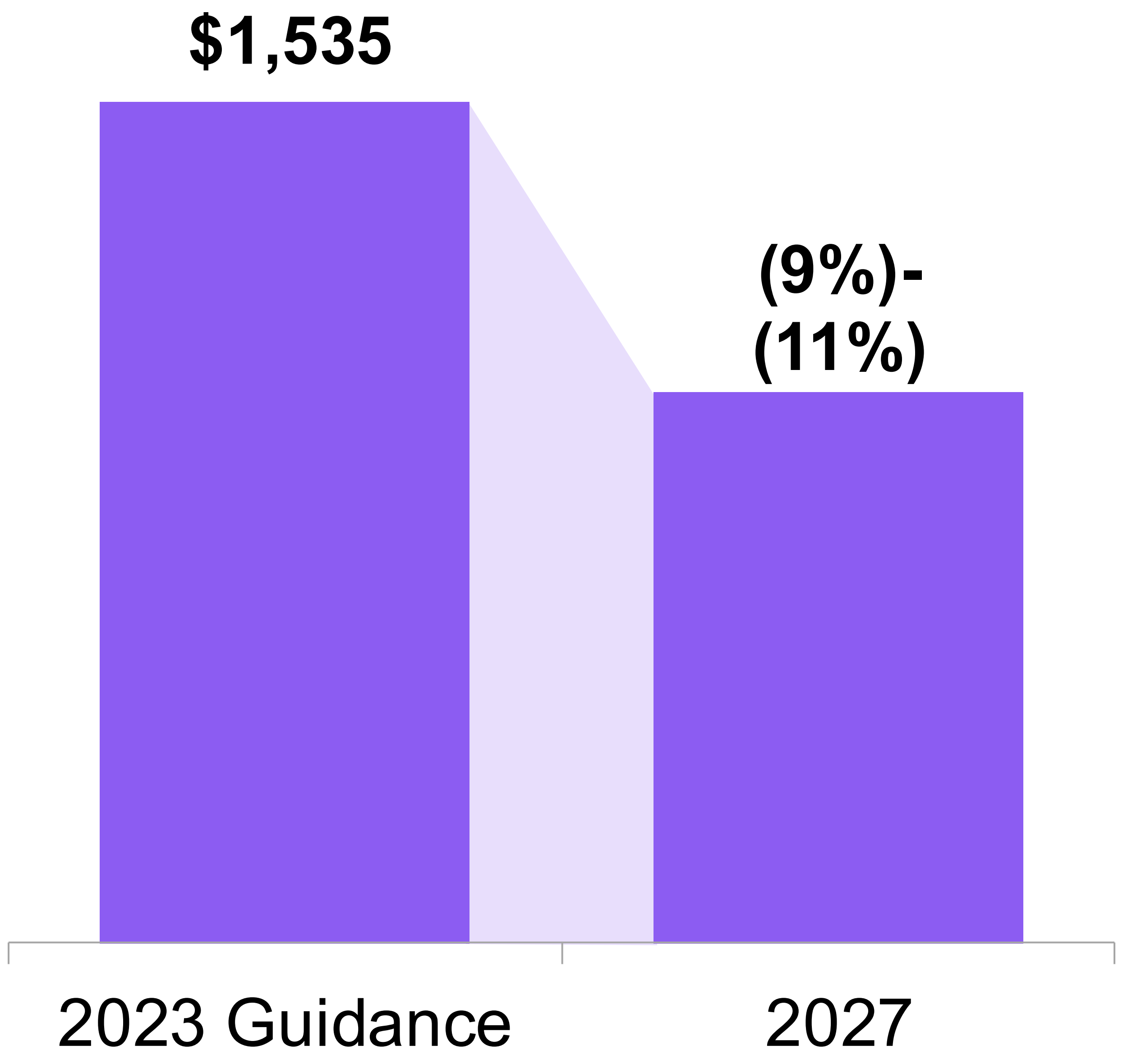
Renewables SBU



Utilities SBU



Energy Infrastructure SBU



1. A non-GAAP financial measure. The Company is not able to provide a corresponding GAAP equivalent or reconciliation for its Adjusted EBITDA guidance without unreasonable effort. See Appendix for definition and a description of the adjustments to reconcile Adjusted EBITDA to net income for 2024.
2. From a base of the mid-point of 2023 Adjusted EBITDA guidance of $2,750 million.

Conclusion

- → On track to complete 3.2 GW of construction in full year 2025
- → Signed 2 GW of new PPAs year-to-date
- → Backlog of 12 GW of signed PPAs is either international or safe harbored, and a majority will be completed by 2027
- → Renewables Adjusted EBITDA[1] grew by 56% in the second quarter
- → Resilience is the result of years of preparation:
    - Domestic supply chain
    - Safe harbored backlog and pipeline
    - Preferred provider of the fastest growing market segment, namely data centers and corporate clients
- → AES will continue to deliver the solutions our customers need, as we have always done

Reaffirming 2025 Guidance & Long-Term Growth Rate Targets

1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Appendix for definition.

Appendix

1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See “definitions”.

Parent Sources and Uses of Liquidity

$ in Millions	Q2		YTD	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Sources				
Total Subsidiary Distributions[1]	$298	$557	$684	$787
Proceeds from Asset Sales, Net	$11	$439	$26	$439
Financing Proceeds, Net	$939	-	$939	$796
Increased/(Decreased) Credit Facility Commitments	-	$500	-	$500
Total Returns of Capital Distributions & Project Financing Proceeds	$1	$44	$2	$47
Beginning Parent Company Liquidity[2]	$732	$1,677	$1,409	$2,047
Total Sources	$1,981	$3,217	$3,060	$4,616
Uses				
Shareholder Dividend	($123)	($125)	($256)	($274)
Investments in Subsidiaries, Net	($854)	($732)	($1,710)	($1,049)
Repayments of Debt	-	-	-	($776)
Cash for Development, Selling, General & Administrative and Taxes	($71)	($26)	($191)	($125)
Cash Payments for Interest	($44)	($32)	($105)	($113)
Changes in Letters of Credit and Other, Net	($100)	($108)	($9)	($85)
Ending Parent Company Liquidity[2]	($789)	($2,194)	($789)	($2,194)
Total Uses	(1,981)	($3,217)	($3,060)	($4,616)

1. See “definitions”.
2. A non-GAAP financial measure. See “definitions”.

Q2 & YTD 2025 Subsidiary Distributions[1]

$ in Millions

Subsidiary Distributions[1] by SBU	Q2 2025	YTD 2025
Renewables	$193	$271
Utilities	$42	$109
Energy Infrastructure	$92	$176
New Energy Technologies	-	$1
Corporate[2]	$230	$230
Total	$557	$787

Top Subsidiary Distributions[1] by Business

Q2 2025				YTD 2025			
Business	Amount	Business	Amount	Business	Amount	Business	Amount
Global Insurance (Corporate)	$225	AES Indiana (Utilities)	$32	Global Insurance (Corporate)	$225	Puerto Rico Solar (Renewables)	$67
AES Andes (Renewables)	$70	Mong Duong (Energy Infrastructure)	$23	AES Andes (Renewables)	$100	Southland (Energy Infrastructure)	$45
AES Clean Energy (Renewables)	$52	Maritza East (Energy Infrastructure)	$21	AES Indiana (Utilities)	$98	Mong Duong (Energy Infrastructure)	$24
Puerto Rico Solar (Renewables)	$44	AES Panama (Renewables)	$12	AES Clean Energy (Renewables)	$72	Maritza East (Energy Infrastructure)	$21
US Holdco (Energy Infrastructure)	$44	Cochrane (Energy Infrastructure)	$9	US Holdco (Energy Infrastructure)	$69	AES Panama (Renewables)	$12

1. See “definitions”.
2. Corporate includes Global Insurance.

Recourse Debt Summary

$ in Millions, Except Percentages; as of June 30, 2025

	SBU	Principal Balance	Interest Rate	Maturity	Ratings Moody's/S&P/Fitch
Parent Revolver	Corporate	$0	Term SOFR + 1.80%	8/23/27	Baa3/BBB-/BBB-
Parent Revolver	Corporate	$0	Term SOFR + 1.85%	12/6/26	Baa3/BBB-/BBB-
Commercial Paper	Corporate	$67	Variable	N/A	P3/A3/F3
Senior Unsecured Term Loan	Corporate	$0	Term SOFR + 1.85%	6/30/26	N/A
3.300% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2025	Corporate	$124	3.300%	7/15/25	Baa3/BBB-/BBB-
1.375% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2026	Corporate	$800	1.375%	1/15/26	Baa3/BBB-/BBB-
5.450% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2028	Corporate	$900	5.450%	6/1/28	Baa3/BBB-/BBB-
3.950% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2030	Corporate	$700	3.950%	7/15/30	Baa3/BBB-/BBB-
2.450% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2031	Corporate	$1,000	2.450%	1/15/31	Baa3/BBB-/BBB-
5.800% Senior Unsecured Notes due 2032	Corporate	$800	5.800%	3/15/2032	Baa3/BBB-/BBB-
7.600% Junior Unsecured Hybrid Notes due 2055[1]	Corporate	$950	7.600%	1/15/55	Ba1/BB/BB
6.950% Junior Unsecured Hybrid Notes due 2055[1]	Corporate	$500	6.950%	7/15/55	Ba1/BB/BB
Total Recourse Debt[2] (as of June 30, 2025)		$5,841			
Total Recourse Debt (Adjusted for Rating Agency Equity Treatment)		$5,116			

Note: Ratings as of June 30, 2025. To request an Excel version of this table, please contact Max Trask at max.trask@aes.com.

1. Junior Unsecured notes receive a 50% debt treatment by S&P, Fitch and Moody's.
2. These balances do not reflect unamortized discounts and other accounting adjustments that are used to calculate the book value of the debt. Certain amounts may vary slightly from other presentations due to rounding.

Q2 2025 Non-Recourse Debt[1] Schedule

$ in Millions, Except Percentages; as of June 30, 2025

SBU/Business	Country/State	Ownership Percentage	June 30, 2025 Total Balance	Debt Maturity and Amortization Schedule						June 30, 2025 Total Balance (Ownership-Adjusted)
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 and Thereafter	
Renewables										
AES Chile	Chile	99%	2,368	98	214	207	9	696	1,044	2,354
AES Clean Energy	US-Various	81%	9,114	71	2,671	1,067	2,678	515	2,113	7,383
Changuinola	Panama	90%	34	4	30	-	-	-	-	31
Chivor	Colombia	99%	88	30	25	25	3	3	1	87
Jordan Solar	Jordan	36%	10	0	1	1	1	1	6	3
Kavarna	Bulgaria	89%	77	3	9	8	9	9	39	68
Puerto Rico Solar	US-Puerto Rico	100%	746	1	4	8	11	12	709	746
Total Renewables			**12,436**	**308**	**2,954**	**1,316**	**2,711**	**1,236**	**3,911**	**10,672**
Utilities										
AES Indiana (IPALCO)	US-Indiana	70%	3,939	340	90	-	-	55	3,454	2,757
AES Ohio (Dayton Power & Light)	US-Ohio	77%	1,747	150	0	265	93	400	839	1,347
El Salvador	El Salvador	79%	410	58	32	158	1	2	159	325
Total Utilities			**6,096**	**548**	**122**	**423**	**94**	**457**	**4,451**	**4,430**

Note: To request an Excel version of this table, please contact Max Trask at max.trask@aes.com.

1. These balances do not reflect unamortized discounts and other accounting adjustments that are used to calculate the book value of the debt. Certain amounts may vary slightly from other presentations due to rounding.

Q2 2025 Non-Recourse Debt[1] Schedule

$ in Millions, Except Percentages; as of June 30, 2025

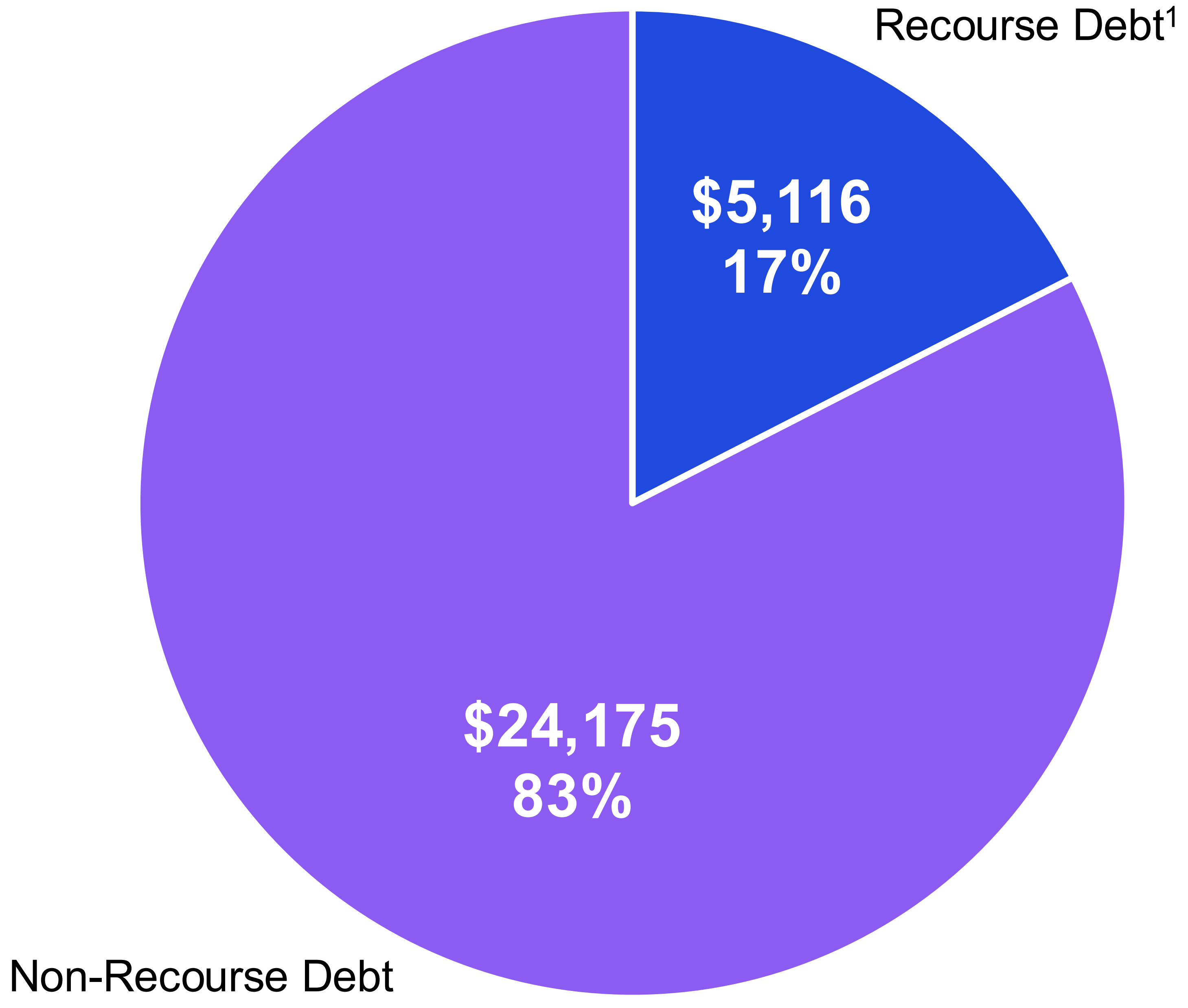
SBU/Business	Country/State	Ownership Percentage	June 30, 2025 Total Balance	Debt Maturity and Amortization Schedule						June 30, 2025 Total Balance (Ownership-Adjusted)
				2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 And Thereafter	
Energy Infrastructure										
AES Argentina	Argentina	100%	179	57	61	61	-	-	-	178
AES Panama[2]	Panama	63%	1,370	30	35	43	26	26	1,211	863
Andres	Dom. Republic	75%	599	94	26	7	472	-	-	449
Angamos	Chile	99%	25	3	6	6	6	3	-	25
Colon	Panama	65%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cochrane	Chile	100%	618	34	67	44	67	72	334	618
Los Mina	Dom. Republic	65%	260	-	-	260	-	-	-	169
Maritza East I	Bulgaria	100%	66	66	-	-	-	-	-	66
Mong Duong	Vietnam	100%	467	67	130	116	103	51	-	467
Puerto Rico	US-Puerto Rico	100%	105	2	-	13	90	-	-	105
Southland Energy	US-California	55%	1,825	55	93	98	100	80	1,400	998
TEG TEP	Mexico	100%	129	27	57	45	-	-	-	129
US Generation	US-Various	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Energy Infrastructure			**5,644**	**434**	**476**	**693**	**866**	**231**	**2,944**	**4,069**
Total Non-Recourse Debt[1] Across All SBUs			**24,175**	**1,290**	**3,551**	**2,432**	**3,671**	**1,925**	**11,306**	**19,171**

Note: To request an Excel version of this table, please contact Max Trask at max.trask@aes.com.

1. These balances do not reflect unamortized discounts and other accounting adjustments that are used to calculate the book value of the debt. Certain amounts may vary slightly from other presentations due to rounding.
2. AES Panama ownership adjustment excludes the portion of debt associated with minority interests that is reflected in intercompany agreements.

Interest Rate Exposure: Substantial Majority is Hedged Through Swaps or Contractual Arrangements

$ in Millions, as of June 30, 2025



	Recourse Debt[2]	Non-Recourse Debt[2]
Long-Term Weighted Average All-in Cost	4.7%	5.5%
Long-Term Weighted Average Maturity	10.5 years	10.6 years
Long-Term Debt[2] Percentage Fixed or Hedged	100%	92%
Percentage in Functional Currency	100%	~100%

1. Includes $725 million of rating agency equity credit for Junior Subordinated Hybrid Notes.
2. Long-term debt does not include $5.9 billion of construction debt, temporary drawings under revolvers and commercial paper issuance.

Q2 & YTD Adjusted EPS[1] Roll-Up

$ in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts

	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Variance	YTD 2025	YTD 2024	Variance
Adjusted PTC[1]						
Renewables	$161	$115	$46	$159	$256	($97)
Utilities	$57	$83	($26)	$178	$124	$54
Energy Infrastructure	$148	$154	($6)	$300	$375	($75)
New Energy Technologies[2]	($18)	($15)	($3)	($44)	($33)	($11)
Corporate	($72)	($64)	($8)	($156)	($113)	($43)
Total AES Adjusted PTC[1,3]	$276	$273	$3	$437	$609	($172)
Adjusted Effective Tax Rate	(32%)	0%		(27%)	(4%)	
Diluted Share Count	714	713		713	713	
Adjusted EPS[1]	$0.51	$0.38	$0.13	$0.78	$0.89	($0.11)

1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Slides 44-45 for reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure and “definitions”.
2. Includes $17 million and $11 million of losses from AES Next for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and $41 million and $26 million of losses for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.
3. Includes $19 million and $7 million of adjusted after-tax equity in earnings for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and $53 million and $4 million of adjusted after-tax equity in losses for the six months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

YTD 2025 Financial Results

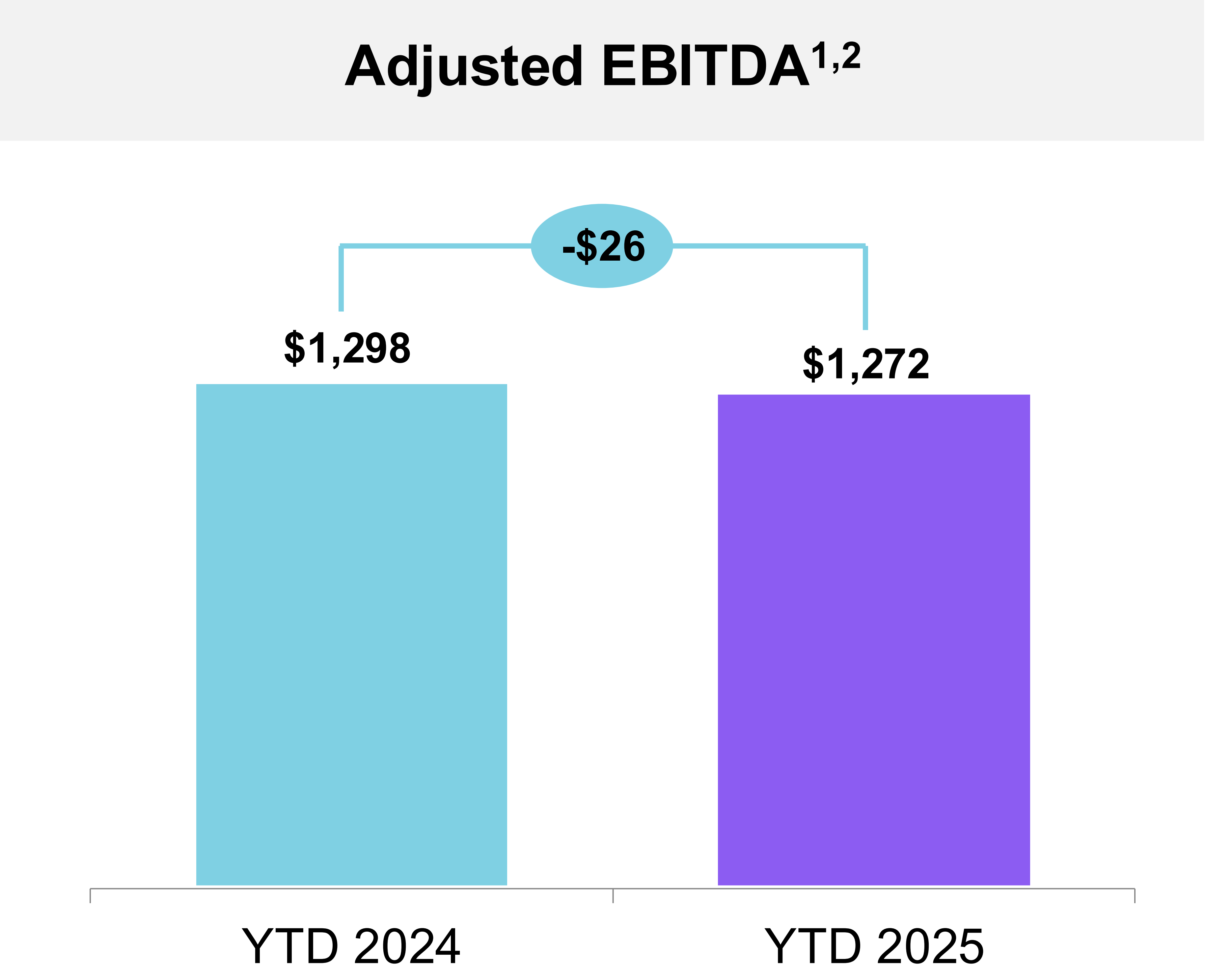
$ in Millions

→ Lower Adjusted EBITDA[1,2] driven primarily by:

- Prior year Warrior Run coal plant PPA monetization; and
- Asset sales

→ Partially offset by:

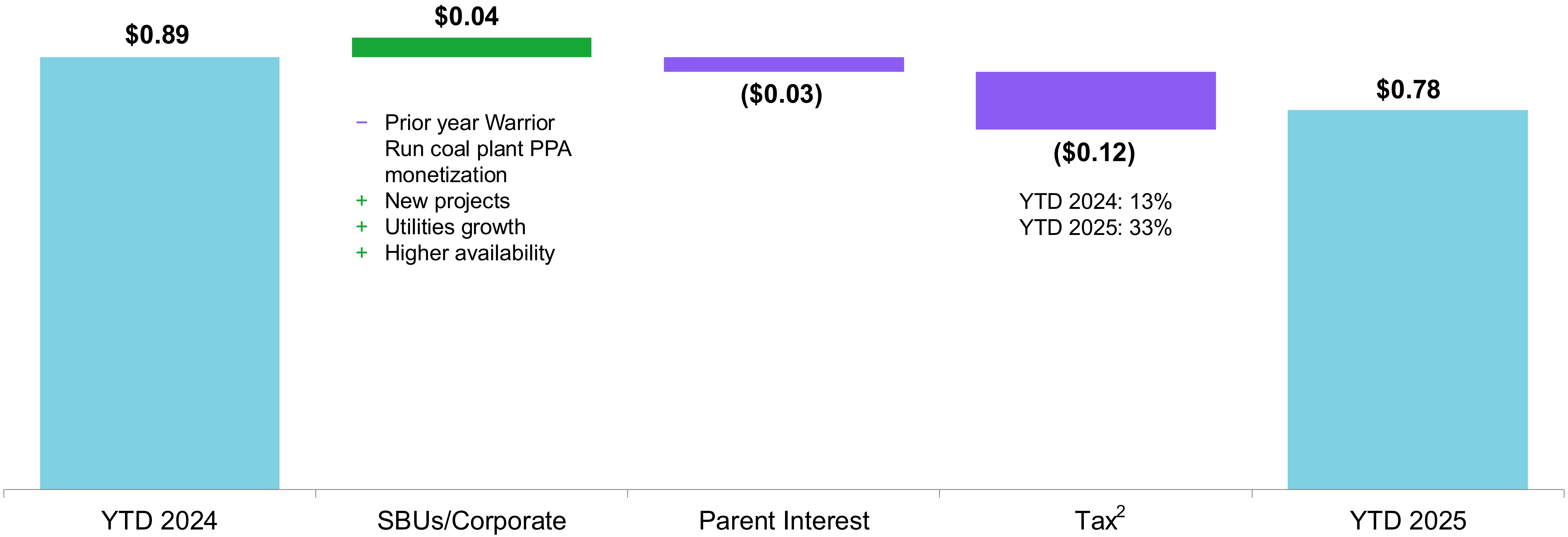
- Contributions from new renewables projects;
- Rate base growth at Utilities SBU; and
- Higher availability at Energy Infrastructure SBU



1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Slide 47 for reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure and "definitions".
2. Adjusted EBITDA does not include Tax Attributes, which totaled $562 million in YTD 2025 versus $419 million in YTD 2024. Tax Attributes are the pre-tax effect of Production Tax Credits, Investment Tax Credits, and depreciation tax deductions allocated to tax equity investors, as well as the tax benefit recorded from tax credits retained or transferred to third parties.

YTD 2025 Financial Results: Adjusted EPS[1] Decreased $0.11

$ Per Share



1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Slide 45 for reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure and “definitions".
2. Excludes year-over-year benefit from US renewable tax credit transfers of $0.26, which is included in the SBUs/Corporate bar.

YTD 2025 Financial Results[1]

$ in Millions

	YTD 2025	YTD 2024	Variance	Drivers
Adjusted EBITDA[2]				
Renewables[3]	$401	$265	$136	+ New projects + Colombia normalization + Cost savings + Chile renewables segment change − Sale of AES Brasil
Energy Infrastructure	$508	$659	($151)	− Prior year revenues from Warrior Run PPA monetization − Chile renewables segment change + Acquisition of remaining ownership of Cochrane + Higher availability
New Energy Technologies	($42)	($31)	($11)	− Prior year revenues from Warrior Run PPA monetization − Chile renewables segment change + Acquisition of remaining ownership of Cochrane + Higher availability
Adjusted PTC[2]				
Utilities	$178	$124	$54	+ Rate base investment + Tax attributes − Sell-down of AES Ohio

1. Chile renewables moved from Energy Infrastructure SBU to Renewables SBU in Q1 2025.
2. A non-GAAP financial measure. See “definitions”.

Q2 2025 Modeling Disclosures: Interest & Depreciation

$ in Millions

	Adjusted PTC[1]	Interest Expense			Interest Income			Depreciation, Amortization & Accretion of AROs		
		Consolidated	Attributable to NCI	Ownership-Adjusted	Consolidated	Attributable to NCI	Ownership-Adjusted	Consolidated	Attributable to NCI	Ownership-Adjusted
Renewables	$161	$119	($12)	$107	$20	($3)	$17	$138	($29)	$109
Utilities[2]	$57	$77	($19)	$58	$4	($1)	$3	$131	($38)	$93
DPL	$3	$20	($4)	$16	$2	-	$2	$29	($9)	$20
IPL	$25	$47	($14)	$33	$1	-	$1	$92	($27)	$65
Energy Infrastructure	$148	$76	($22)	$54	$41	($15)	$26	$83	($19)	$64
New Energy Technologies	($18)	-	-	-	$2	-	$2	$1	-	$1
Corporate	($72)	$80	-	$80	$3	-	$3	$1	-	$1
Total	$276	$352	($53)	$299	$70	($19)	$51	$354	($86)	$268

1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Slide 44 for reconciliation to the nearest GAAP measure and “definitions”.
2. Also includes El Salvador.

Q2 2025 Modeling Disclosures: Debt, Cash & Construction Debt Facilities

$ in Millions

	Total Debt as of June 30, 2025			Cash & Cash Equivalents, Restricted Cash, Short-Term Investments, Debt Service Reserves & Other Deposits		
	Consolidated	Attributable to NCI	Ownership-Adjusted	Consolidated	Attributable to NCI	Ownership-Adjusted
Renewables*	$12,721	($1,929)	$10,792	$879	($119)	$760
Utilities	$6,136	($1,679)	$4,457	$175	($36)	$139
DPL	$1,736	($397)	$1,339	$70	($11)	$59
IPL	$3,999	($1,199)	$2,800	$71	($22)	$49
Energy Infrastructure	$5,621	($1,551)	$4,070	$804	($143)	$661
New Energy Technologies	-	-	-	$5	-	$5
Corporate[1]	$5,068	-	$5,068	$402	-	$402
Total	$29,546	($5,159)	$24,387	$2,265	($298)	$1,967
*Construction Debt Facilities (in Renewables SBU)	$5,130	($890)	$4,240			
Portion of Construction Debt Repaid by Tax Attribute Monetization	~$2,600	~($500)	~$2,100			

1. Debt excludes $725 million of rating agency equity credit for Junior Subordinated Hybrid Notes.

FY 2027 Net Debt[1] Expectation

$ in Millions

	2027 Forecasted Net Debt[1]		
	Consolidated	Attributable to NCI	Ownership-Adjusted
Renewables*	$15,500-$17,100	($3,800)-($4,400)	$11,700-$12,700
Utilities	$6,900-$7,500	($1,900)-($2,100)	$5,000-$5,400
Energy Infrastructure	$4,200-$4,800	($1,300)-($1,500)	$2,900-$3,300
New Energy Technologies	-	-	-
Corporate[2]	$5,900-$6,100	-	$5,900-$6,100
Total	$32,500-$35,500	($7,000)-($8,000)	$25,500-$27,500
*Construction Debt Facilities (in Renewables SBU)	$5,000-$6,000	($1,000)-($1,200)	$4,000-$4,800
Portion of Construction Debt Repaid by Tax Attribute Monetization	$2,600-$3,100	($500)-($600)	$2,100-$2,500

1. Total Debt less Cash & Cash Equivalents, Restricted Cash, Short-Term Investments, Debt Service Reserves & Other Deposits
2. Excludes $725 million of rating agency equity credit for Junior Subordinated Hybrid Notes.

2025 Parent Free Cash Flow[1] Expectations

$ in Millions

	2025
Subsidiary Distributions (a)	$1,650-$1,750
Cash Interest (b)	($225)
Corporate/Parent-Funded SBU Overhead	($235)
Business Development/Taxes	($40)
Cash for Development, General & Administrative and Tax (c)	($275)
Parent Free Cash Flow[1] (a – b – c)	$1,150-$1,250

1. A non-GAAP financial measure. The Company is not able to provide a corresponding GAAP equivalent or reconciliation for its Parent Free Cash Flow expectation without unreasonable effort. See “definitions”.

2025 SBU Adjusted EBITDA[1] Modeling Ranges

$ in Millions

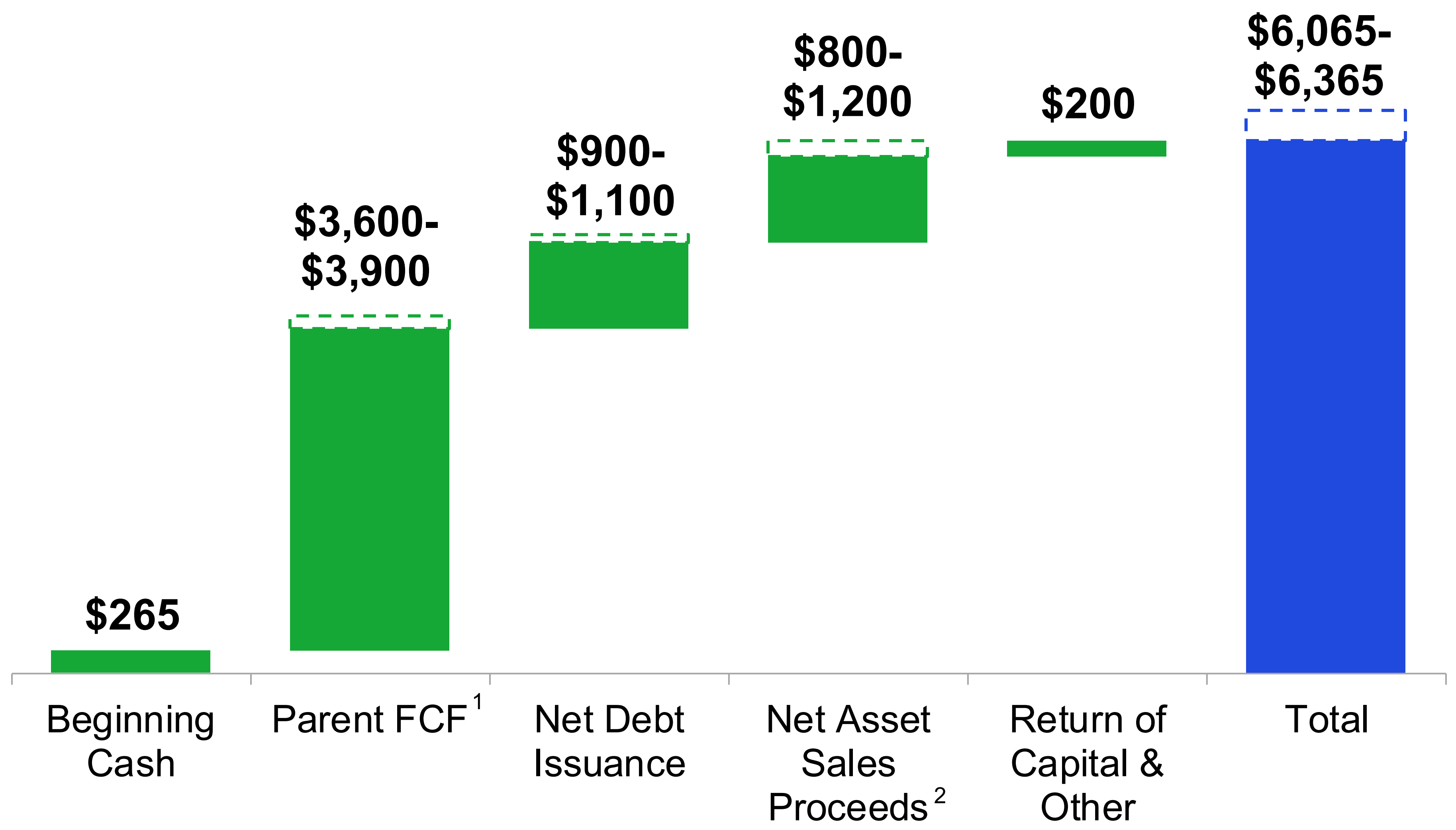
	2024 Adjusted EBITDA[1]	2025 Adjusted EBITDA[1] Modeling Ranges as of 2/28/25	Drivers of Growth Versus 2024
Renewables[2]	$552	$890-$960	+ New projects + Colombia normalization + Cost savings + Chile renewables segment change − Sale of AES Brasil
Utilities	$792	$810-$880	+ Rate base growth + Cost savings − Sell-down of AES Ohio
Energy Infrastructure[2]	$1,366	$1,030-$1,110	− Prior-year revenues from Warrior Run PPA monetization − Southland margins − Chile renewables segment change + Cost savings + Prior-year outage in Mexico
New Energy Technologies	($38)	$0-($10)	+ Reduced development spend
Total SBUs	$2,672	$2,730-$2,940	
Corporate	($33)	($80)-($90)	− Sell-down of global insurance business − Others
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$2,639	$2,650-$2,850	

1. A non-GAAP financial measure. The Company is not able to provide a corresponding GAAP equivalent or reconciliation for its Adjusted EBITDA guidance without unreasonable effort. See “definitions” and Slide 49 for a description of the adjustments to reconcile Adjusted EBITDA to Net Income for 2024.
2. Chile renewables moved from Energy Infrastructure SBU to Renewables SBU in Q1 2025.

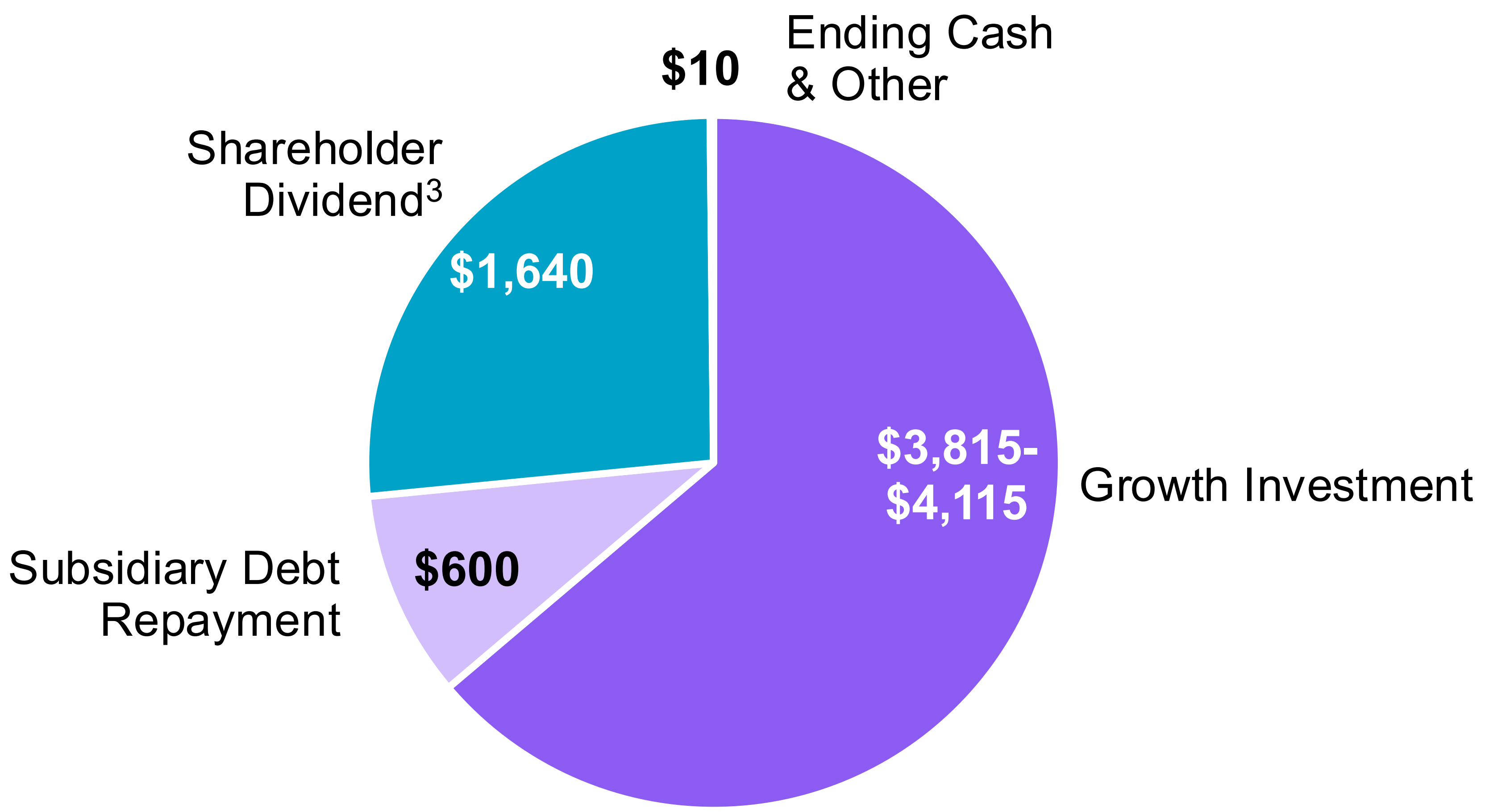
2025-2027 Parent Capital Allocation Plan

$ in Millions

Discretionary Cash – Sources ($6,065-$6,365)



Discretionary Cash – Uses ($6,065-$6,365)

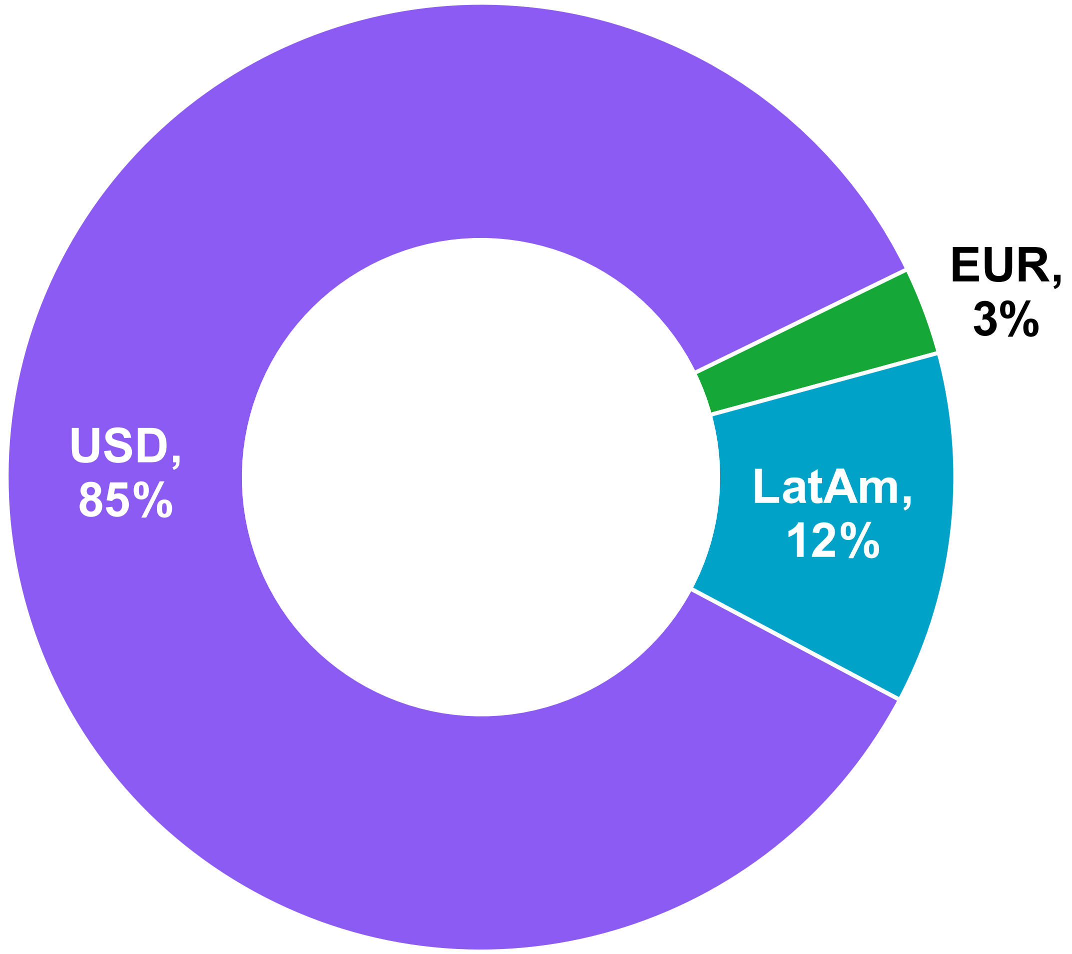


1. A non-GAAP financial measure. The Company is not able to provide a corresponding GAAP equivalent or reconciliation for its Parent Free Cash Flow expectation without unreasonable effort. See “definitions” and Slide 50 for a description of the adjustments to reconcile Parent Free Cash Flow to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities at the Parent Company for 2024.
2. Unannounced asset sales.
3. Includes 2025 payment of $0.17595 per share each quarter on 711 million shares outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and coupon on $1,450 million of hybrid debt issued in 2024.

Foreign Currencies: Limited Exposure to Fluctuations in Exchange Rates

2025-2027 Cumulative Exposure

Composition by Currency



Annualized Impact[1] of 10% USD Appreciation on Adjusted PTC[2,3] After Hedging

Non-USD Currencies	$ in Millions
Argentine Peso (ARS)	($8)
Euro (EUR)	($4)
Colombian Peso (COP)	($15)
Chilean Peso (CLP)	$6
Others	~$0
% of Annualized Adjusted PTC[2]	-1.29%

($20) Million Annualized Adjusted PTC Impact From 10% Appreciation of USD

1. 10% USD appreciation relative to currency market forward curves as of December 31, 2024. Exception: Argentine Peso forward curve is based on AES internal FX rate assessment. Sensitivities are rounded to the nearest $1 million. Excludes inflation adjustments earned through contracts in Argentina and Colombia in the first 12 months.
2. Annualized values are cumulative exposure as of December 31, 2024.
3. As of December 31, 2024. A non-GAAP financial measure. See "definitions".

2025 Guidance Estimated Sensitivities

	10% appreciation of USD against following currencies is forecasted to have the following Adjusted EPS impacts:	YTG 2025	
		Average Rate	Sensitivity
Currencies	Argentine Peso (ARS)[1]	1290.42	Less than ($0.01)
	Chilean Peso (CLP)	931.70	Less than $0.05
	Colombian Peso (COP)	4139.76	Less than ($0.01)
	Dominican Peso (DOP)	59.78	Less than $0.015
	Euro (EUR)	1.19	Less than ($0.005)
	Mexican Peso (MXN)	18.93	Less than $0.01

	10% increase in commodity prices is forecasted to have the following Adjusted EPS impacts:	YTG 2025	
		Average Rate[3]	Sensitivity
Commodities	NYMEX Henry Hub Natural Gas[2]	$3.72/mmbtu	Less than $0.005
	Rotterdam Coal (API 2)[2]	$108.39/ton	Less than ($0.005)
	US Power – SP15 ATC	$53.79MWh	Less than $0.05

Note: Guidance reaffirmed on August 1, 2025. Sensitivities are provided on a standalone basis, assuming no change in the other factors, to illustrate the magnitude and direction of changing key market factors on AES guidance. Estimates show the impact on year-to-go 2025 Adjusted EPS. Actual results may differ from the sensitivities provided due to execution of risk management strategies, local market dynamics and operational factors. Reaffirmation of full year 2025 guidance is based on currency and commodity forward curves and forecasts as of June 30, 2025. There are inherent uncertainties in the forecasting process and actual results may differ from projections. The Company undertakes no obligation to update the guidance presented. Please see Item 1 of the Form 10-K for a more complete discussion of this topic. AES has exposure to multiple coal, oil, natural gas and power indices; forward curves are provided for representative liquid markets. Sensitivities are rounded to the nearest $0.005 per share.

1. Argentine Peso sensitivities are based on AES internal FX rate assessment.
2. Sensitivity assumes no change in power prices.
3. Average Rate for 2025 based on market forward curve as of June 30, 2025.

Reconciliations

Reconciliation of Q2 Adjusted PTC and Adjusted EPS[1]

$ in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts	Q2 2025 Net of NCI[2]	Q2 2025 Per Share (Diluted) Net of NCI[2]	Q2 2024 Net of NCI[2]	Q2 2024 Per Share (Diluted) Net of NCI[2]
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations, Net of Tax, Attributable to AES and Diluted EPS	($95)	($0.13)	$276	$0.39
Add: Income Tax Expense (Benefit) from Continuing Operations Attributable to AES	$148		($67)	
Pre-Tax Contribution	$53		$209	
Adjustments				
Unrealized Derivatives, Equity Securities, and Financial Assets and Liabilities Losses (Gains)	$133	$0.18[3]	($53)	($0.07)[4]
Unrealized Foreign Currency Losses (Gains)	$4	-	$12	$0.01
Disposition/Acquisition Losses	$125	$0.18[5]	$62	$0.08[6]
Impairment Losses (Reversals)	($87)	($0.12)[7]	$23	$0.03[8]
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt and Troubled Debt Restructuring	$6	$0.01	$20	$0.03[9]
Restructuring Costs	$42	$0.06[10]	-	-
Less: Net Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	-	$0.33[11]	-	($0.09)[12]
Adjusted PTC[1] & Adjusted EPS[1]	$276	$0.51	$273	$0.38

1. A Non-GAAP financial measure. See “definitions”.
2. NCI is defined as Noncontrolling Interests.
3. Amount primarily relates to remeasurement of our investment in 5B of $48 million, or $0.07 per share, net unrealized derivative losses at the Energy Infrastructure SBU of $38 million, or $0.05 per share, and unrealized derivative losses on commodities at AES Clean Energy of $33 million, or $0.05 per share.
4. Amount primarily relates to unrealized gains on foreign currency derivatives at Corporate of $34 million, or $0.05 per share, and unrealized gains on cross currency swaps in Brazil of $25 million, or $0.03 per share.
5. Amount primarily relates to day-one losses on commencement of sales-type leases at AES Clean Energy Development of $149 million, or $0.21 per share, partially offset by gain on sale of Dominican Republic Renewables of $45 million, or $0.06 per share.
6. Amount primarily relates to day-one losses at commencement of sales-type leases at AES Renewable Holdings of $63 million, or $0.09 per share.
7. Amount primarily relates to the derecognition of the valuation allowance on a loan receivable accounted for under ASC 310 and the elimination of estimated costs to sell at Mong Duong of $127 million, or $0.18 per share, after reclassification to held and used, partially offset by impairments at AES Clean Energy of $29 million, or $0.04 per share.
8. Amount primarily relates to impairment at AES Brasil of $12 million, or $0.02 per share.
9. Amount primarily relates to losses incurred at AES Andes due to early retirement of debt of $16 million, or $0.02 per share.
10. Amount primarily relates to impairments at AES Clean Energy Development that were the result of the Company-wide restructuring program of $38 million, or $0.05 per share.
11. Amount primarily relates to income tax expense associated with the day-one losses on commencement of sales-type leases at AES Clean Energy Development of $95 million, or $0.13 per share, impairments at AES Clean Energy Development of $50 million, or $0.07 per share, remeasurement and downward adjustment of our investment in 5B of $28 million, or $0.04 per share, the selldown of AES Ohio of $13 million, or $0.02 per share, and net unrealized derivative losses at Integrated Energy of $18 million, or $0.03 per share.
12. Amount primarily relates to income tax benefits associated with the tax over book investment basis differences related to the AES Brasil held-for-sale classification of $59 million, or $0.08 per share, for the three months ended June 30, 2024.

Reconciliation of YTD Adjusted PTC and Adjusted EPS[1]

$ in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts	YTD 2025 Net of NCI[2]	YTD 2025 Per Share (Diluted) Net of NCI[2]	YTD 2024 Net of NCI[2]	YTD 2024 Per Share (Diluted) Net of NCI[2]
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations, Net of Tax, Attributable to AES and Diluted EPS	($49)	($0.07)	$708	$0.99
Add: Income Tax Expense (Benefit) from Continuing Operations Attributable to AES	$144		($86)	
Pre-Tax Contribution	$95		$622	
Adjustments				
Unrealized Derivatives, Equity Securities, and Financial Assets and Liabilities Losses (Gains)	$128	$0.19[3]	($138)	($0.19)[4]
Unrealized Foreign Currency Losses (Gains)	($3)	-	$3	-
Disposition/Acquisition Losses	$167	$0.23[5]	$19	$0.03[6]
Impairment Losses (Reversals)	($54)	($0.08)[7]	$49	$0.08[8]
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt and Troubled Debt Restructuring	$16	$0.02	$54	$0.07[9]
Restructuring Costs	$88	$0.12[10]	-	-
Less: Net Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	-	$0.37[11]	-	($0.09)[12]
Adjusted PTC[1] & Adjusted EPS[1]	$437	$0.78	$609	$0.89

1. A Non-GAAP financial measure. See “definitions”.
2. NCI is defined as Noncontrolling Interests.
3. Amount primarily relates to remeasurement of our investment in 5B of $48 million, or $0.07 per share, net unrealized derivative losses at the Energy Infrastructure SBU of $46 million, or $0.06 per share, and unrealized derivative losses on commodities at AES Clean Energy of $17 million, or $0.02 per share.
4. Amount primarily relates to net unrealized derivative gains at the Energy Infrastructure SBU of $59 million, or $0.08 per share, unrealized gains on foreign currency derivatives at Corporate of $37 million, or $0.05 per share, and unrealized gains on cross currency swaps in Brazil of $28 million, or $0.04 per share.
5. Amount primarily relates to day-one losses on commencement of sales-type leases at AES Clean Energy Development of $149 million, or $0.21 per share, and AES Renewable Holdings of $9 million, or $0.01 per share, and losses on remeasurement of contingent consideration at AES Clean Energy of $12 million, or $0.02 per share, partially offset by gain on sale of Dominican Republic Renewables of $45 million, or $0.06 per share.
6. Amount primarily relates to day-one losses at commencement of sales-type leases at AES Renewable Holdings of $63 million, or $0.09 per share, and the loss on partial sale of our ownership interest in Amman East and IPP4 in Jordan of $10 million, or $0.01 per share, partially offset by a gain on dilution of ownership in Uplight due to its acquisition of AutoGrid of $52 million, or $0.07 per share.
7. Amount primarily relates to the derecognition of the valuation allowance on a loan receivable accounted for under ASC 310 and the elimination of estimated costs to sell at Mong Duong of $127 million, or $0.18 per share, after reclassification to held and used, partially offset by impairments at AES Clean Energy of $54 million, or $0.08 per share, and at Mong Duong of $9 million, or $0.01 per share.
8. Amount primarily relates to impairment at Mong Duong of $22 million, or $0.03 per share, and impairment at AES Brasil of $12 million, or $0.02 per share.
9. Amount primarily relates to losses incurred at AES Andes due to early retirement of debt $29 million, or $0.04 per share, and costs incurred due to troubled debt restructuring at Puerto Rico of $20 million, or $0.03 per share.
10. Amount primarily relates to severance costs associated with the Company-wide restructuring program of $50 million, or $0.07 per share, and impairments at AES Clean Energy Development that were the result of the Company’s restructuring program of $38 million, or $0.05 per share.
11. Amount primarily relates to income tax expense associated with the day-one losses on commencement of sales-type leases at AES Clean Energy Development of $95 million, or $0.13 per share, impairments at AES Clean Energy Development of $57 million, or $0.08 per share, severance costs related to the Company-wide restructuring program of $23 million, or $0.03 per share, remeasurement and downward adjustment of our investment in 5B of $28 million, or $0.04 per share, net unrealized derivative losses at Integrated Energy of $19 million, or $0.03 per share, and the selldown of AES Ohio of $13 million, or $0.02 per share.
12. Amount primarily relates to income tax benefits associated with the tax over book investment basis differences related to the AES Brasil held-for-sale classification of $59 million, or $0.08 per share, for the six months ended June 30, 2024.

Reconciliation of Q2 Adjusted EBITDA[1]

$ in Millions	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
Net Income (Loss)	($150)	$153
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	$167	($35)
Interest Expense	$352	$389
Interest Income	($70)	($88)
Depreciation, Amortization, and Accretion of AROs	$354	$315
EBITDA	$653	$734
Less: Adjustment for Noncontrolling Interests and Redeemable Stock of Subsidiaries[1]	($253)	($182)
Less: Income Tax Expense (Benefit), Interest Expense (Income) and Depreciation, Amortization, and Accretion from AROs from Equity Affiliates	$45	$28
Interest Income Recognized Under Service Concession Arrangements	$14	$16
Unrealized Derivatives, Equity Securities, and Financial Assets and Liabilities Losses (Gains)	$133	($53)
Unrealized Foreign Currency Losses (Gains)	$4	$12
Disposition/Acquisition Losses	$126	$62
Impairment Losses (Reversals)	($87)	$23
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt and Troubled Debt Restructuring	$4	$18
Restructuring Costs	$42	-
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$681	$658
Tax Attributes	$376	$191
Adjusted EBITDA with Tax Attributes[2]	$1,057	$849

Renewables SBU	$240	$154
Utilities SBU	$196	$214
Energy Infrastructure SBU	$254	$303
New Energy Technologies SBU	($17)	($14)
Corporate	$8	$1
Total Adjusted EBITDA	$681	$658

1. The allocation of earnings and losses to tax equity investors from both consolidated entities and equity affiliates is removed from Adjusted EBITDA. NCI also excludes amounts allocated to preferred shareholders during the construction phase before a project becomes operational, as this is akin to a financing arrangement.
2. Adjusted EBITDA with Tax Attributes includes the impact of the share of the ITCs, PTCs, and depreciation deductions allocated to tax equity investors under the HLBV accounting method and recognized as Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests and redeemable stock of subsidiaries on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. It also includes the tax benefit recorded from tax credits retained or transferred to third parties. The tax attributes are related to the Renewables and Utilities SBUs.

Reconciliation of YTD Adjusted EBITDA[1]

$ in Millions	YTD 2025	YTD 2024
Net Income (Loss)	($223)	$431
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	$184	($51)
Interest Expense	$694	$746
Interest Income	($139)	($193)
Depreciation, Amortization, and Accretion of AROs	$691	$633
EBITDA	$1,207	$1,566
Less: Adjustment for Noncontrolling Interests and Redeemable Stock of Subsidiaries[1]	($387)	($346)
Less: Income Tax Expense (Benefit), Interest Expense (Income) and Depreciation, Amortization, and Accretion from AROs from Equity Affiliates	$81	$62
Interest Income Recognized Under Service Concession Arrangements	$29	$33
Unrealized Derivatives, Equity Securities, and Financial Assets and Liabilities Losses (Gains)	$132	($138)
Unrealized Foreign Currency Losses (Gains)	($3)	$3
Disposition/Acquisition Losses	$167	$19
Impairment Losses (Reversals)	($54)	$49
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt and Troubled Debt Restructuring	$12	$50
Restructuring Costs	$88	-
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$1,272	$1,298
Tax Attributes	$562	$419
Adjusted EBITDA with Tax Attributes[2]	$1,834	$1,717

Renewables SBU	$401	$265
Utilities SBU	$419	$396
Energy Infrastructure SBU	$508	$659
New Energy Technologies SBU	($42)	($31)
Corporate	($14)	$9
Total Adjusted EBITDA	$1,272	$1,298

1. The allocation of earnings and losses to tax equity investors from both consolidated entities and equity affiliates is removed from Adjusted EBITDA. NCI also excludes amounts allocated to preferred shareholders during the construction phase before a project becomes operational, as this is akin to a financing arrangement.
2. Adjusted EBITDA with Tax Attributes includes the impact of the share of the ITCs, PTCs, and depreciation deductions allocated to tax equity investors under the HLBV accounting method and recognized as Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests and redeemable stock of subsidiaries on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. It also includes the tax benefit recorded from tax credits retained or transferred to third parties. The tax attributes are related to the Renewables and Utilities SBUs.

Reconciliation of 2020 Adjusted PTC[1] and Adjusted EPS[1]

	FY 2020	
$ in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts	Net of NCI[2]	Per Share (Diluted) Net of NCI[2]
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations, Net of Tax, Attributable to AES and Diluted EPS	$43	$0.06
Add: Income Tax Expense (Benefit) from Continuing Operations Attributable to AES	$130	
Pre-Tax Contribution	$173	
Adjustments		
Unrealized Derivative and Equity Securities Losses	$3	$0.01
Unrealized Foreign Currency Gains	($10)	($0.01)
Disposition/Acquisition Losses	$112	$0.17[3]
Impairment Losses	$928	$1.39[4]
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt	$223	$0.33[5]
Net Gains from Early Contract Terminations at Angamos	($182)	($0.27)[6]
U.S. Tax Law Reform Impact	-	$0.02[7]
Less: Net Income Tax Benefit	-	($0.26)[8]
Adjusted PTC[1] & Adjusted EPS[1]	$1,247	$1.44

1. A Non-GAAP financial measure. See “definitions”.
2. NCI is defined as Noncontrolling Interests.
3. Amount primarily relates to loss on sale of Uruguaiana of $85 million, or $0.13 per share, loss on sale of the Kazakhstan HPPs of $30 million, or $0.05 per share, as a result of the final arbitration decision, and advisor fees associated with the successful acquisition of additional ownership interest in AES Brasil of $9 million, or $0.01 per share; partially offset by gain on sale of OPGC of $23 million, or $0.03 per share.
4. Amount primarily relates to asset impairments at AES Andes of $527 million, or $0.79 per share, other-than-temporary impairment of OPGC of $201 million, or $0.30 per share, impairments at our Guacolda and sPower equity affiliates, impacting equity earnings by $85 million, or $0.13 per share, and $57 million, or $0.09 per share, respectively; impairment at AES Hawaii of $38 million, or $0.06 per share, and impairment at Panama of $15 million, or $0.02 per share.
5. Amount primarily relates to losses on early retirement of debt at the Parent Company of $146 million, or $0.22 per share, DPL of $32 million, or $0.05 per share, Angamos of $17 million, or $0.02 per share, and Panama of $11 million, or $0.02 per share.
6. Amounts relate to net gains at Angamos associated with the early contract terminations with Minera Escondida and Minera Spence of $182 million, or $0.27 per share.
7. Amount represents adjustment to tax law reform remeasurement due to incremental deferred taxes related to DPL of $16 million, or $0.02 per share.
8. Amount primarily relates to income tax benefits associated with the impairments at AES Andes and Guacolda of $164 million, or $0.25 per share, and income tax benefits associated with losses on early retirement of debt at the Parent Company of $31 million, or $0.05 per share; partially offset by income tax expense related to net gains at Angamos associated with the early contract terminations with Minera Escondida and Minera Spence of $49 million, or $0.07 per share.

Reconciliation of FY Adjusted EBITDA[1]

$ in Millions	FY 2024	FY 2023
Net Income (Loss)	$802	($182)
Income Tax Expense	$59	$261
Interest Expense	$1,485	$1,319
Interest Income	($381)	($551)
Depreciation, Amortization, and Accretion of AROs	$1,264	$1,147
EBITDA	$3,229	$1,994
Less: (Income) Loss from Discontinued Operations	$7	($7)
Less: Adjustment for Noncontrolling Interests and Redeemable Stock of Subsidiaries[1]	($734)	($556)
Less: Income Tax Expense (Benefit), Interest Expense (Income) and Depreciation, Amortization, and Accretion of AROs from Equity Affiliates	$136	$131
Interest Income Recognized Under Service Concession Arrangements	$65	$71
Unrealized Derivative and Equity Securities Losses (Gains)	($94)	$34
Unrealized Foreign Currency Losses	$16	$301
Disposition/Acquisition Losses (Gains)	($323)	($79)
Impairment Losses	$280	$877
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt	$57	$62
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	$2,639	$2,828
Tax Attributes	$1,313	$611
Adjusted EBITDA with Tax Attributes[2]	$3,952	$3,439

Renewables SBU	$552	$652
Utilities SBU	$792	$678
Energy Infrastructure SBU	$1,366	$1,540
New Energy Technologies SBU	($38)	($62)
Corporate	($33)	$20
Total Adjusted EBITDA	$2,639	$2,828

1. The allocation of earnings to tax equity investors from both consolidated entities and equity affiliates is removed from Adjusted EBITDA. NCI also excludes amounts allocated to preferred shareholders during the construction phase before a project becomes operational, as this is akin to a financing arrangement.
2. Adjusted EBITDA with Tax Attributes includes the impact of the share of Investment Tax Credits, Production Tax Credits, and depreciation deductions allocated to tax equity investors under the HLBV accounting method and recognized as Net Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests and Redeemable Stock of Subsidiaries on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. It also includes the tax benefit recorded from tax credits retained or transferred to third parties. The tax attributes are related to the Renewables and Utilities SBUs.

Reconciliation of Parent Free Cash Flow[1]

$ in Millions	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities at the Parent Company[2]	$731	$608	$434	$570	$434
Subsidiary Distributions to QHCs Excluded from Schedule 1[3]	$233	$247	$257	$47	$198
Subsidiary Distributions Classified in Investing Activities[4]	$344	$179	$366	$290	$238
Parent-Funded SBU Overhead and Other Expenses Classified in Investing Activities[5]	($200)	($31)	($149)	($69)	($85)
Other	($1)	-	($2)	$1	($8)
Parent Free Cash Flow[1]	$1,107	$1,003	$906	$839	$777

1. Parent Free Cash Flow is a non-GAAP financial measure. See ”definitions”.
2. Refer to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities at the Parent Company as reported at Part IV—Item 15—Schedule I—Condensed Financial Information of Registrant included in the Company's most recent 10-K filed with the SEC.
3. Subsidiary distributions received by Qualified Holding Companies ("QHCs") excluded from Schedule 1. See “definitions”
4. Subsidiary distributions that originated from the results of operations of an underlying investee but were classified as investing activities when received by the relevant holding company included in Schedule 1.
5. Net cash payments for parent-funded SBU overhead, business development, taxes, transaction costs, and capitalized interest that are classified as investing activities or excluded from Schedule 1.

Reconciliation of Subsidiary Distributions[1] and Parent Company Liquidity[1]

$ in Millions

	Quarter Ended			
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Total Subsidiary Distributions[1] to Parent & QHCs[2]	$557	$230	$715	$204
Total Return of Capital Distributions to Parent & QHCs[2]	$44	$3	$28	-
Total Subsidiary Distributions[1] & Returns of Capital to Parent	$601	$233	$743	$204

	Balance as of			
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Cash at Parent & QHCs[2]	$9	$151	$265	$6
Availability Under Credit Facilities	$2,185	$1,526	$1,782	$335
Ending Liquidity	$2,194	$1,677	$2,047	$341

1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See “definitions”.
2. Qualified Holding Company. See “assumptions”.

Q2 Adjusted PTC[1]: Reconciliation to Public Financials of Public Filers

AES SBU/Reporting Country	Utilities/US			
AES Company	IPL		DPL	
$ in Millions	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2024
US GAAP Reconciliation				
AES Business Unit Adjusted Earnings[1,2]	$23	$37	($1)	$2
Adjusted PTC[1,3] Public Filer (Stand-alone)	$25	$38	$3	$11
Impact of AES Differences from Public Filings	-	-	-	-
AES Business Unit Adjusted PTC[1]	$25	$38	$3	$11
Unrealized Derivatives and Equity Security Gains (Losses)	-	-	-	$1
Disposition/Acquisition Gains (Losses)	-	-	-	-
Restructuring Costs	-	-	-	-
Non-Controlling Interest before Tax	($2)	($4)	$3	-
Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	($7)	($13)	($3)	($2)
US GAAP Income from Continuing Operations[3]	$16	$21	$3	$10

This table provides financial data of those operating subsidiaries of AES that are publicly listed or have publicly filed financial information on a stand-alone basis. The table provides a reconciliation of the subsidiary's Adjusted PTC as it is included in AES consolidated Adjusted PTC with the subsidiary's income/(loss) from continuing operations under US GAAP and the subsidiary's locally IFRS reported net income, if applicable. Readers should consult the subsidiary's publicly filed reports for further details of such subsidiary's results of operations.

1. A non-GAAP financial measure. Reconciliation provided above. See "definitions" for descriptions of adjustments.
2. Total Adjusted PTC, US GAAP Income (Loss) from continuing operations and intervening adjustments are calculated before the elimination of inter-segment transactions such as revenue and expenses related to the transfer of electricity from AES generation plants to AES utilities.
3. Represents the income/(loss) from continuing operations of the subsidiary included in the consolidated operating results of AES under US GAAP.

Assumptions

Forecasted financial information is based on certain material assumptions. Such assumptions include, but are not limited to: (a) no unforeseen external events such as wars, depressions, or economic or political disruptions occur; (b) businesses continue to operate in a manner consistent with or better than prior operating performance, including achievement of planned productivity improvements including benefits of global sourcing, and in accordance with the provisions of their relevant contracts or concessions; (c) new business opportunities are available to AES in sufficient quantity to achieve its growth objectives; (d) no material disruptions or discontinuities occur in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), foreign exchange rates, inflation or interest rates during the forecast period; and (e) material business-specific risks as described in the Company's SEC filings do not occur individually or cumulatively. In addition, benefits from global sourcing include avoided costs, reduction in capital project costs versus budgetary estimates, and projected savings based on assumed spend volume which may or may not actually be achieved. Also, improvement in certain Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) such as equivalent forced outage rate and commercial availability may not improve financial performance at all facilities based on commercial terms and conditions. These benefits will not be fully reflected in the Company's consolidated financial results.

The cash held at qualified holding companies ("QHCs") represents cash sent to subsidiaries of the Company domiciled outside of the U.S. Such subsidiaries have no contractual restrictions on their ability to send cash to AES, the Parent Company; however, cash held at qualified holding companies does not reflect the impact of any tax liabilities that may result from any such cash being repatriated to the Parent Company in the U.S. Cash at those subsidiaries was used for investment and related activities outside of the U.S. These investments included equity investments and loans to other foreign subsidiaries as well as development and general costs and expenses incurred outside the U.S. Since the cash held by these QHCs is available to the Parent, AES uses the combined measure of subsidiary distributions to Parent and QHCs as a useful measure of cash available to the Parent to meet its international liquidity needs. AES believes that unconsolidated parent company liquidity is important to the liquidity position of AES as a parent company because of the non-recourse nature of most of AES' indebtedness.

Definitions

Adjusted EBITDA, a non-GAAP measure, is defined by the Company as earnings before interest income and expense, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and accretion of AROs. We define Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA adjusted for the impact of NCI and interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and accretion of AROs of our equity affiliates, adding back interest income recognized under service concession arrangements, and excluding gains or losses of both consolidated entities and entities accounted for under the equity method due to (a) unrealized gains or losses pertaining to derivative transactions, equity securities, and financial assets and liabilities measured using the fair value option; (b) unrealized foreign currency gains or losses; (c) gains, losses, benefits, and costs associated with dispositions and acquisitions of business interests, including early plant closures, and gains and losses recognized at commencement of sales-type leases; (d) losses due to impairments; (e) gains, losses, and costs due to the early retirement of debt or troubled debt restructuring; and (f) costs directly associated with a major restructuring program, including, but not limited to, workforce reduction efforts.

Adjusted EBITDA with Tax Attributes, a non-GAAP financial measure, is defined as Adjusted EBITDA, adding back the pre-tax effect of Production Tax Credits ("PTCs"), Investment Tax Credits ("ITCs"), and depreciation tax deductions allocated to tax equity investors, as well as the tax benefit recorded from tax credits retained or transferred to third parties.

Adjusted Earnings Per Share, a non-GAAP financial measure, is defined as diluted earnings per share from continuing operations excluding gains or losses of both consolidated entities and entities accounted for under the equity method due to (a) unrealized gains or losses pertaining to derivative transactions, equity securities, and financial assets and liabilities measured using the fair value option; (b) unrealized foreign currency gains or losses; (c) gains, losses, benefits and costs associated with dispositions and acquisitions of business interests, including early plant closures, the tax impact from the repatriation of sales proceeds, and gains and losses recognized at commencement of sales-type leases; (d) losses due to impairments; (e) gains, losses and costs due to the early retirement of debt or troubled debt restructuring; and (f) costs directly associate with a major restructuring program, including, but not limited to, workforce reduction efforts.

Adjusted Pre-Tax Contribution, a non-GAAP financial measure, is defined as pre-tax income from continuing operations attributable to The AES Corporation excluding gains or losses of the consolidated entity due to (a) unrealized gains or losses pertaining to derivative transactions, equity securities, and financial assets and liabilities measured using the fair value option; (b) unrealized foreign currency gains or losses; (c) gains, losses, benefits, and costs associated with dispositions and acquisitions of business interests, including early plant closures, and gains and losses recognized at commencement of sales-type leases; (d) losses due to impairments; (e) gains, losses and costs due to the early retirement of debt or troubled debt restructuring; and (f) costs directly associated with a major restructuring program, including, but not limited to, workforce reduction efforts. Adjusted PTC also includes net equity in earnings of affiliates on an after-tax basis adjusted for the same gains or losses excluded from consolidated entities.

NCI is defined as noncontrolling interests.

Parent Company Liquidity (a non-GAAP financial measure) is defined as cash available to the Parent Company, including cash at qualified holding companies ("QHCs"), plus available borrowings under our existing credit facilities and commercial paper program. The cash held at qualified holding companies represents cash sent to subsidiaries of the Company domiciled outside of the U.S. Such subsidiaries have no contractual restrictions on their ability to send cash to the Parent Company.

Parent Free Cash Flow (a non-GAAP financial measure) should not be construed as an alternative to Consolidated Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities, which is determined in accordance with US GAAP. Parent Free Cash Flow is the primary, recurring source of cash that is available for use by the Parent Company. Parent Free Cash Flow is equal to Subsidiary Distributions less cash used for interest costs, development, general and administrative activities, and tax payments by the Parent Company. Management uses Parent Free Cash Flow to determine the cash available to pay dividends, repay recourse debt, make equity investments, fund share buybacks, pay Parent Company hedging costs and make foreign exchange settlements. We believe that Parent Free Cash Flow is useful to investors because it better reflects the Parent Company's cash available to make growth investments, pay shareholder dividends, and make principal payments on recourse debt. Factors in this determination include availability of subsidiary distributions to the Parent Company and the Company's investment plan.

Subsidiary Liquidity (a non-GAAP financial measure) is defined as cash and cash equivalents and bank lines of credit at various subsidiaries.

Subsidiary Distributions should not be construed as an alternative to Consolidated Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities which is determined in accordance with GAAP. Subsidiary Distributions are important to the Parent Company because the Parent Company is a holding company that does not derive any significant direct revenues from its own activities but instead relies on its subsidiaries' business activities and the resultant distributions to fund the debt service, investment and other cash needs of the holding company. The reconciliation of the difference between the Subsidiary Distributions and Consolidated Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities consists of cash generated from operating activities that is retained at the subsidiaries for a variety of reasons which are both discretionary and non-discretionary in nature. These factors include, but are not limited to, retention of cash to fund capital expenditures at the subsidiary, cash retention associated with non-recourse debt covenant restrictions and related debt service requirements at the subsidiaries, retention of cash related to sufficiency of local GAAP statutory retained earnings at the subsidiaries, retention of cash for working capital needs at the subsidiaries, and other similar timing differences between when the cash is generated at the subsidiaries and when it reaches the Parent Company and related holding companies.

companies.