

Financial Statements

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The Management of Manila Electric Company (the company) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements, including the schedules attached therein, as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2023, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the presentation 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 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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.

(signed)

MANUEL V. PANGILINAN

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive
Officer

(signed)

BETTY C. SIY-YAP

Chief Finance Officer

Manila Electric Company and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements
as at December 31, 2023 and 2022
And Years Ended December 31, 2023,
2022 and 2021

and

Independent Auditor's Report



A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders
Manila Electric Company and Subsidiaries

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Manila Electric Company (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, 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, 2023, 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, 2023 and 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

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 those 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.

Revenue from sale of electricity

The Group's revenue from its electricity distribution business represents 91% of its consolidated revenues and arise from its service contracts with a large number of customers that are classified as either commercial, industrial or residential, located within the Group's franchise area. This matter is significant to our audit because the revenue recognized depends on (a) the complete capture of electric consumption based on the meter readings over the franchise area taken on various dates; (b) the propriety of rates computed and applied across customer classes including the application of adjustments promulgated by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC); and (c) the reliability of the information technology (IT) systems involved in processing the billing transactions.

Notes 2, 23, 24, 30 and 32 provide the relevant disclosures related to the rate-making regulations and regulatory policies of the ERC.

Audit response

We obtained an understanding and evaluated the design of, as well as tested the controls over, the customer master file maintenance, accumulation and processing of meter data, and interface of data from the billing system to the financial reporting system. In addition, we performed a test recalculation of the bill amounts using the ERC-approved rates, adjustments and formulae, as well as actual pass-through costs incurred, and compared them with the amounts reflected in the billing statements. We involved our internal specialist in understanding the IT processes and in understanding and testing the IT general controls over the IT systems supporting the revenue process.

Adequacy of allowance for expected credit losses for trade receivables

Under PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, the Group is required to estimate the expected credit loss (ECL) for its financial assets, particularly its trade receivables, which represent 7% of the consolidated assets of the Group as of December 31, 2023. The Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECL. Under this approach, the Group establishes a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group's use of the ECL model is significant to our audit as it involves the exercise of significant management judgment. Key areas of judgment include: segmenting the Group's credit risk exposures; defining default; determining assumptions to be used in the ECL model; and incorporating forward-looking information (called overlays), in calculating ECL.

The disclosures in relation to allowance and provisions for ECL are included in Notes 5, 13 and 27 to the consolidated financial statements.

Audit response

We obtained an understanding of the methodology and model used for the Group's different credit exposures and assessed whether these considered the requirements of PFRS 9 to reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted outcome and the best available forward-looking information.

We (a) assessed the Group's segmentation of its credit risk exposures based on homogeneity of credit risk characteristics; (b) tested the definition of default against historical analysis of accounts and credit risk management policies and practices in place, (c) tested historical loss rates by inspecting historical collections, recoveries and write-offs (d) checked the classification of outstanding exposures to their corresponding aging buckets; and (e) evaluated the forward-looking information used for overlay through statistical test and corroboration using publicly available information and our understanding of the Group's receivable portfolios and industry practices.

Further, we compared the data used in the ECL model, such as the historical aging analysis and collection, default and recovery data, by reconciling data from the billing system to the loss allowance analysis/models and financial reporting systems. To the extent that the loss allowance analysis is based on credit exposures that have been disaggregated into subsets with similar risk characteristics, we traced the disaggregation from source systems to the loss allowance analysis. We also assessed the completeness and accuracy of the data used in computing the ECL.

We reviewed the completeness of the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements.

Provisions, contingencies and other liabilities

The Group is involved in certain proceedings and claims for which it has recognized provisions for probable costs and/or expenses and/or has disclosed relevant information about such contingencies. This matter is significant to our audit because the determination of whether any provision should be recognized and the estimation of the potential liability resulting from these assessments require significant judgment by management. The inherent uncertainty over the outcome of these matters is brought about by the differences in the interpretation and implementation of the relevant laws and regulations.

Notes 2, 19, 22 and 29 to the consolidated financial statements provide the relevant disclosures related to this matter.

Audit response

We examined the bases of management's assessment of the possible outcomes and the related estimates of the probable costs and/or expenses that are recognized and/or disclosed in the Group's consolidated financial statements and involved our internal specialists when necessary in the evaluation of management's assessment. We discussed with management the status of the claims and/or assessments and obtained correspondences with the relevant authorities and opinions from the internal and external legal counsels. We evaluated the position of the Group by considering the relevant laws, rulings and jurisprudence. We also reviewed the disclosures on provisions, contingencies and other liabilities in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for business combination

As disclosed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, MGen Renewable Energy, Inc. ("MGreen"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company through MERALCO PowerGen Corporation, acquired 50.5% voting equity interest in SP New Energy Corporation ("SPNEC") for a total consideration of ₱27,100 million. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination under PFRS 3, *Business Combinations* based on a provisional purchase price allocation. Apart from the significance of the amounts involved, we consider the accounting for this acquisition as a key audit matter because it requires significant management judgment in assessing existence of control as at acquisition date and determining the provisional fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from SPNEC, based on the available information as at the acquisition date.

Audit response

We reviewed the share purchase agreement covering the acquisition and assessed whether the acquisition has been appropriately accounted for. We considered the terms of the share purchase agreement and other documents related to the acquisition in evaluating the Group's determination of the total cost of acquisition and existence of control as at acquisition date. We also evaluated management's basis in determining the provisional fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from SPNEC using the available information as of the acquisition date. We assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the external appraiser who have been engaged to prepare the appraisal report used in the provisional purchase price allocation, by considering their qualifications, experience and reporting responsibilities. We involved our internal specialist in evaluating the methodologies and assumptions used in arriving at the provisional fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from SPNEC. We also assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures in Note 3 to the consolidated financial 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, 2023 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, 2023 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 PFRSs, 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the 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 Narciso T. Torres, Jr.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Narciso T. Torres, Jr.

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 84208

Tax Identification No. 102-099-147

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-111-2023, October 23, 2023, valid until October 22, 2026

PTR No. 10082024, January 6, 2024, Makati City

February 26, 2024

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		December 31	
	Note	2023	2022
(Amounts in millions)			
ASSETS			
Noncurrent Assets			
Utility plant, generation plant and others	7 and 10	P269,839	P243,323
Investments in associates and interests in joint ventures	8 and 23	38,388	31,888
Investment properties	9	1,493	1,495
Intangible assets	7 and 10	53,351	21,691
Deferred tax assets – net	28	24,633	22,657
	2, 11, 15, 26, 27 and		
Financial and other noncurrent assets	30	35,579	43,920
Total Noncurrent Assets		423,283	364,974
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12 and 27	82,789	55,832
Trade and other receivables	13, 24 and 27	48,395	54,683
Inventories	14	11,180	10,629
Financial and other current assets	11, 15, 23 and 27	20,395	33,143
Total Current Assets		162,759	154,287
Total Assets		P586,042	P519,261
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent			
Common stock	16	P11,273	P11,273
Additional paid-in capital		4,111	4,111
Equity reserve		(111)	(111)
Employee stock purchase plan	16	1,049	1,049
Unrealized fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”)	11	490	311
Remeasurement adjustments on retirement and other post-employment liabilities	26	3,418	7,282
Share in remeasurement adjustments on associates’ retirement liabilities	8	(29)	(16)
Share in other comprehensive income and cumulative translation adjustments of associates	8	307	(30)
Cumulative translation adjustments of subsidiaries		52	51
Treasury shares	16	(11)	(11)
Retained earnings	16	101,746	85,755
Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent		122,295	109,664
Non-controlling Interests	3 and 16	45,024	14,445
Total Equity		167,319	124,109

(Forward)

		December 31	
	Note	2023	2022
		(Amounts in millions)	
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities - net of current portion	17 and 27	₱62,272	₱68,757
Customers' deposits - net of current portion	18, 22 and 27	34,128	31,590
Long-term employee benefits	26	10,263	2,893
Provisions	19, 22 and 29	11,350	12,657
Refundable service extension costs - net of current portion	22 and 27	4,051	4,653
Deferred tax liabilities - net	28	8,691	5,427
Other noncurrent liabilities	2, 5, 7, 24 and 29	54,695	63,450
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		185,450	189,427
Current Liabilities			
Notes payable	21 and 27	27,583	29,491
Trade payables and other current liabilities	16, 22, 23, 27 and 29	191,703	163,902
Customers' refund	2, 20 and 27	2,846	2,905
Income tax payable		1,550	92
Current portion of long-term employee benefits	26	–	3,750
Current portion of interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	17 and 27	9,591	5,585
Total Current Liabilities		233,273	205,725
Total Liabilities		418,723	395,152
Total Liabilities and Equity		₱586,042	₱519,261

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

		Years Ended December 31		
	<i>Note</i>	2023	2022	2021
<i>(Amounts in millions, except per share data)</i>				
REVENUES				
	6, 23, 24, 30			
Sale of electricity	and 32	P430,181	P413,950	P309,238
Sale of other services	23	13,431	12,579	9,309
		443,612	426,529	318,547
COSTS AND EXPENSES				
Purchased power	24 and 30	328,248	322,645	224,915
Depreciation and amortization	7, 9, 10 and 25	16,625	16,031	12,499
Salaries, wages and employee benefits	25 and 26	16,521	15,836	15,892
Coal and fuel		16,133	22,577	8,793
Contracted services		10,074	8,440	7,074
Provision for probable losses and expenses from claims	2, 19 and 29	6,848	5,831	10,175
Taxes, fees and permits		2,325	2,132	1,939
Power plant operations and maintenance cost		1,881	1,906	1,103
Provision for expected credit losses ("ECL")	13	998	2,498	506
Other expenses	23 and 25	7,626	8,452	6,312
		407,279	406,348	289,208
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)				
Equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	8	11,479	12,035	3,127
Interest and other financial charges	17, 18 and 21	(5,129)	(3,754)	(3,728)
Interest and other financial income	11 and 12	3,321	2,063	2,197
Foreign exchange gains (losses)		(44)	1,011	487
	2, 5, 7, 8, 23, 30			
Others	and 32	829	3,700	1,573
		10,456	15,055	3,656
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX		46,789	35,236	32,995
PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX	28			
Current		9,153	4,122	8,728
Deferred		(1,042)	2,526	184
		8,111	6,648	8,912
NET INCOME		P38,678	P28,588	P24,083
Attributable To				
Equity holders of the Parent	31	P38,023	P28,431	P23,498
Non-controlling interests		655	157	585
		P38,678	P28,588	P24,083
Earnings Per Share Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent				
	31			
Basic		P33.74	P25.23	P20.85
Diluted		33.74	25.23	20.85

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		Years Ended December 31		
	<i>Note</i>	2023	2022	2021
		<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
NET INCOME		P38,678	P28,588	P24,083
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:				
Unrealized fair value gains (losses) on fair value through other comprehensive ("FVOCI") financial assets	11	88	(280)	139
Cumulative translation gains of subsidiaries		1	11	18
Share in cumulative translation adjustments of associates	8	8	654	117
Net other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years		97	385	274
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:				
Remeasurement gains (losses) on retirement and other post-employment liabilities	26	(5,152)	6,135	8,671
Income tax effect		1,288	(1,534)	(2,168)
		(3,864)	4,601	6,503
Unrealized fair value gains (losses) on equity securities at FVOCI		101	99	43
Income tax effect		(10)	(10)	(4)
		91	89	39
Share in other comprehensive income of associates		329	(990)	183
Share in remeasurement gains (losses) on associates' retirement liabilities	8	(13)	9	(12)
Net other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years		(3,457)	3,709	6,713
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF INCOME TAX		(3,360)	4,094	6,987
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF INCOME TAX		P35,318	P32,682	P31,070
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable To				
Equity holders of the Parent		P34,663	P32,525	P30,485
Non-controlling interests		655	157	585
		P35,318	P32,682	P31,070

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023, 2022 AND 2021

	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent													
	Common Stock (Note 16)	Additional Paid-In Capital	Equity Reserve	Employee Stock Purchase Plan (Note 16)	Unrealized Fair Value Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at FVOCI/ (Note 11)	Remeasure- ment Adjustments on Retirement and Other Post- Employment Liabilities (Note 26)	Share in Remeasure- ment Adjustments on Associates' Retirement Liabilities (Note 8)	Share in Other Comprehen- sive Income and Cumulative Translation Adjustments of Associates (Note 8)	Cumulative Translation Adjustments of Subsidiaries	Treasury Shares (Note 16)	Retained Earnings (Note 16)	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent	Non- controlling Interests (Notes 3 and 6)	Total Equity
At January 1, 2023	P11,273	P4,111	(P111)	P1,049	P311	P7,282	(P16)	(P30)	P51	(P11)	P85,755	P109,664	P14,445	P124,109
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,023	38,023	655	38,678
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	179	(3,864)	(13)	337	1	-	-	(3,360)	-	(3,360)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	179	(3,864)	(13)	337	1	-	38,023	34,663	655	35,318
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13)	337	1	-	38,023	24,663	655	35,318
Effect of consolidation of SP New Energy Corporation ("SPNEC")	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,032)	(22,032)	(66)	(22,098)
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,598	29,598
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	392
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,032)	(22,032)	29,924	7,892
At December 31, 2023	P11,273	P4,111	(P111)	P1,049	P490	P3,418	(P29)	P307	P52	(P11)	P101,746	P122,295	P45,024	P167,319
At January 1, 2022	P11,273	P4,111	(P116)	P1,049	P502	P2,681	(P25)	P306	P40	(P11)	P75,394	P95,204	P10,124	P105,328
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,431	28,431	157	28,588
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(191)	4,601	9	(336)	11	-	-	4,094	-	4,094
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(191)	4,601	9	(336)	11	-	28,431	32,525	157	32,682
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	(336)	11	-	28,431	32,525	157	32,682
Others	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4,259	4,264
	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,070)	(18,065)	4,164	(13,901)
At December 31, 2022	P11,273	P4,111	(P111)	P1,049	P311	P7,282	(P16)	(P30)	P51	(P11)	P85,755	P109,664	P14,445	P124,109
At January 1, 2021	P11,273	P4,111	(P116)	P1,049	P324	(P3,822)	(P13)	P6	P22	(P11)	P66,414	P79,237	P1,494	P80,731
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,498	23,498	585	24,083
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	178	6,503	(12)	300	18	-	-	6,987	-	6,987
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	178	6,503	(12)	300	18	-	23,498	30,485	585	31,070
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,518)	(14,518)	(1,358)	(15,876)
Effect of consolidation of Global Business Power Corporation ("GBPC")	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,359	9,359
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,518)	(14,518)	8,045	(6,473)
At December 31, 2021	P11,273	P4,111	(P116)	P1,049	P502	P2,681	(P25)	P306	P40	(P11)	P75,394	P95,204	P10,124	P105,328

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

		Years Ended December 31		
	Note	2023	2022	2021
		(Amounts in millions)		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income before income tax		P46,789	P35,236	P32,995
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	7, 9 and 10	16,625	16,031	12,499
Equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	8	(11,479)	(12,035)	(3,127)
Interest and other financial charges	17, 18 and 21	5,129	3,754	3,728
Interest and other financial income	11 and 12	(3,321)	(2,063)	(2,197)
Provision (reversal of provision) for impairment losses	7 and 8	(1,179)	2,601	–
Provision (reversal of provision) for probable losses and expenses from claims – net	2 and 29	791	(15,022)	7,951
Provision for expected credit losses (“ECL”)	8	998	2,548	557
Others		5	(592)	12
Operating income before working capital changes		54,358	30,458	52,418
Decrease (increase) in:				
Trade and other receivables		1,589	(15,083)	11,127
Inventories		(753)	(812)	(2,136)
Financial and other current assets		3,034	(4,100)	(2,573)
Increase (decrease) in:				
Trade payables and other current liabilities		(2,961)	18,253	(12,832)
Customers’ deposits		2,066	1,143	1,244
Customers’ refund		(59)	(24)	(20)
Long-term employee benefits		2,218	(1,336)	2,855
Cash generated from operations		59,492	28,499	50,083
Income tax paid		(1,518)	(3,317)	(6,902)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		57,974	25,182	43,181
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Additions to:				
Financial assets at <i>FVOCI</i>	11	(43,013)	(26,267)	(42,458)
Utility plant, generation plant and others	7	(24,800)	(33,663)	(26,260)
Intangible assets	10	(4,137)	(8,533)	(976)
Short-term investments		(2,482)	(2,784)	(435)
Debt securities at amortized cost	11	(1,058)	(18,587)	(23,115)
Investments in associates and interests in joint ventures	8	(13)	(504)	(992)
Investment properties	9	(2)	(3)	(1)
Proceeds from maturity of:				
Financial assets at <i>FVOCI</i>		43,039	30,396	43,070
Debt securities at amortized cost		20,761	22,707	14,059
Short-term investments		2,675	3,025	–
Acquisition of <i>SPNEC</i> – net of <i>SPNEC</i> ’s cash upon acquisition	3	(5,853)	–	–
Acquisition of Global Business Power Corporation (“ <i>GBPC</i> ”) – net of <i>GBPC</i> ’s cash upon acquisition	3	–	–	(16,476)
Interest and other financial income received		3,120	2,033	2,184
Proceeds from disposal of utility plant, generation plant and others		7	914	161
Dividends received from associates and joint ventures		10,106	4,039	1,778
Increase (decrease) in minority interests		454	4,164	(1,364)
Decrease in financial and other noncurrent assets		2,765	982	1,358
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		1,569	(22,081)	(49,467)

(Forward)

Years Ended December 31				
	Note	2023	2022	2021
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>				
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from avilment of:				
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	17	P2,803	P32,507	P24,513
Notes payable	21	1,331	2,920	22,880
Payments of:				
Dividends	16	(21,691)	(16,890)	(13,748)
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	17	(8,498)	(18,679)	(7,388)
Interest and other financial charges		(4,564)	(4,310)	(4,098)
Notes payable		(3,239)	(2,263)	(17,419)
Proceeds from disposal of non-controlling interests		–	6	–
Increase (decrease) in other noncurrent liabilities		1,253	4,433	6,121
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(32,605)	(2,276)	10,861
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		26,938	825	4,575
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		55,832	55,007	50,912
NET UNREALIZED FOREIGN EXCHANGE LOSSES (GAINS)		19	–	(480)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	12	P82,789	P55,832	P55,007

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

The businesses of Manila Electric Company (“*MERALCO*”) and its subsidiaries (the “*MERALCO Group*”) consist of unregulated and regulated segments of the energy supply chain; engineering design services; construction and consulting services; payment fulfillment and bills collection services; after-the-meter and energy management services insurance and reinsurance, rail-related operations; leasing and management of communication towers and infrastructure and telecommunication and information technology services.

The regulated and unregulated segments of the energy supply chain of the *MERALCO Group* include electricity distribution, power generation, retail electricity supply, and management of electric distribution facilities.

MERALCO holds a 25-year congressional franchise under Republic Act (“*RA*”) No. 9209 valid through June 28, 2028 to construct, operate, and maintain the electric distribution system in the cities and municipalities of Bulacan, Cavite, Metro Manila, and Rizal and certain cities, municipalities and barangays in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna, Pampanga, and Quezon. The Energy Regulatory Commission (“*ERC*”) granted *MERALCO* a consolidated Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (“*CPCN*”) for the operation of electric service within its franchise area, which shall be valid within the franchise period.

Clark Electric Distribution Corporation (“*Clark Electric*”), a 65%-owned subsidiary of *MERALCO* is a registered private distribution utility with a franchise granted by Clark Development Corporation (“*CDC*”) to own, operate and maintain the electric distribution system within the Clark Freeport Zone and the sub-zones. The *Clark Electric* franchise is valid through October 2047.

Through a 60% owned subsidiary, Shin Clark Power Holdings, Inc. (“*Shin Clark*”), *MERALCO* together with a consortium, composed of Axia Power Holdings Philippines Corporation (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marubeni Corporation), KPIC Netherlands BV [a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Kansai Electric Power, Inc. (“*Kansai*”)], and Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc. (“*Chubu*”), hold a 90% interest in Shin Clark Power Corporation (“*Shin Clark Power*”). *Shin Clark Power* is a company formed with Bases Conversion and Development Authority (“*BCDA*”) through a 25-year joint venture agreement to provide electricity distribution services within the New Clark City (“*NCC*”). *NCC* consists of a 9,450 hectare development within the Clark Special Economic Zone located in Capas and Bamban towns in the Tarlac province.

MERALCO also manages the electric distribution facilities of Pampanga Electric Cooperative II (“*PELCO II*”) through Comstech Integration Alliance, Inc. (“*Comstech*”) under a 25-year Investment Management Contract (“*IMC*”) and that of the Cavite Economic Zone (“*CEZ*”) under a 25-year concession agreement with Philippine Economic Zone Authority (“*PEZA*”).

MERALCO Group’s participation in retail electricity supply (“*RES*”) is directly through the local *RES* units, *MPower* and *Cogent Energy*, and indirectly through affiliate *RES* entities, Vantage Energy Solutions and Management, Inc. (“*Vantage*”), MeridianX Inc. (“*MeridianX*”), Phoenix Power Solutions, Inc. (“*Phoenix Power*”) and Global Energy Supply Corporation (“*GESC*”). Clarion Energy Management Inc. (“*Clarion*”), a wholly owned subsidiary of *Clark Electric*, is awaiting issuance of license by the *ERC*.

MERALCO PowerGen Corporation (“*MGen*”) is *MERALCO*’s power generation investment vehicle. Global Business Power Corporation (“*GBPC*”), which has 823.6 MW of coal and diesel capacities, is a wholly owned subsidiary of *MGen*. Through *MGen Renewable Energy, Inc.* (“*MGreen*”), *MGen* operates and engages in the development, construction and operation of solar-powered generation facilities. On December 27, 2023, *MGreen* completed the acquisition of primary common and redeemable voting preferred shares of *SPNEC*, giving *MGreen* 50.5% voting interest. Through *SPNEC*, *MGreen* is set to develop 3,500 MW (gross) solar facilities with an accompanying 4,000 MWh battery energy storage

system. *MGen* also holds a combined 58% interest in *PacificLight Power Pte Ltd.* (“*PacificLight Power*”), which owns and operates a 2 x 400 MW liquefied natural gas plant in Jurong Island, Singapore.

MERALCO’s related businesses include engineering, design, construction and consulting services, bill collection services, distribution and energy management services, development, insurance and reinsurance, rail-related operations and maintenance services, leasing and management of communication towers and infrastructure, and communication, information system and technology services.

MERALCO is owned directly by two (2) major shareholder groups, *Metro Pacific Investments Corporation* (“*Metro Pacific*”) and *JG Summit Holdings, Inc.* (“*JG Summit*”). As at December 31, 2023, *Metro Pacific* has combined direct equity interests in *MERALCO* and indirect ownership through its wholly owned subsidiary, *Beacon Electric Asset Holdings, Inc.* *Metro Pacific*’s combined direct and indirect ownership interests in *MERALCO* totaled 47.46% while *JG Summit* has 26.37% direct ownership interest in *MERALCO*. The balance of *MERALCO*’s common shares is held by institutional investors and the public.

The shares of *MERALCO* are listed and traded in the Philippine Stock Exchange (“*PSE*”) with ticker symbol, *MER*.

The registered office address of *MERALCO* is Lopez Building, Ortigas Avenue, Barangay Ugong, Pasig City, Metro Manila, Philippines.

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the *BOD* on February 26, 2024.

2. Rate Regulations

As distribution utilities (“*DUs*”), *MERALCO*, *Clark Electric* and *Shin Clark Power* are subject to the rate-making regulations and regulatory policies of the *ERC*. Billings of *MERALCO* and *Clark Electric* to customers are itemized or “unbundled” into a number of bill components that reflect the various activities and costs incurred in providing electricity distribution services. The adjustment to each bill component is governed by mechanisms promulgated and enforced by the *ERC*, mainly: [i] the “Rules Governing the Automatic Cost Adjustment and True-up Mechanisms and Corresponding Confirmation Process for Distribution Utilities, as amended”, which govern the recovery of pass-through costs, including over- or under-recoveries of the bill components, namely, (a) generation charge, (b) transmission charge, (c) system loss (“*SL*”) charge, (d) lifeline and inter-class rate subsidies, and (e) local franchise and business taxes as modified by Rules on Recovery of Pass-Through Taxes (Real Property, Local Franchise, and Business Taxes) of Distribution Utilities; and [ii] the “Rules for the Setting of Distribution Wheeling Rates” (“*RDWR*”), as modified, which govern the determination of *MERALCO*’s distribution, supply, and metering charges.

The following is a discussion of matters related to rate-setting of *MERALCO* and *Clark Electric*:

Performance-Based Regulations (“PBR”)

MERALCO

MERALCO is among the Group A entrants to the *PBR*, together with two (2) other private *DUs*.

Rate-setting under *PBR* is governed by the *RDWR*. Under *PBR*, tariffs are set once every Regulatory Period (“*RP*”) based on a rate setting framework which includes the regulatory asset base (“*RAB*”) of each *DU*, and the required operating and capital expenditures to meet operational performance and service level requirements responsive to the need for adequate, reliable and quality power, efficient service, and growth of all customer classes in the franchise area as approved by the *ERC*. *PBR* also employs a mechanism that penalizes or rewards a *DU* depending on its network and service performance.

Rate filings and settings are done on a *RP* basis. One (1) *RP* consists of four (4) Regulatory Years (“*RYs*”). Each *RY* for *MERALCO* begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 of the following year.

Maximum Average Price (“MAP”) for the 3rd RP

After the rate setting process for a *RP*, *MERALCO* goes through a rate verification process to set the *MAP* for each *RY* within the *RP*. In each of *RYs* 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, *MERALCO* filed for the respective *MAP* with the *ERC*. The *ERC* provisionally approved the *MAPs* for each of the *RY*.

On April 29, 2022, *MERALCO* received an Order from the *ERC* dated March 8, 2022, which resolved the true-up value of *MERALCO*'s regulatory asset base for the 3rd *RP*. On such basis, the *ERC* adjusted the *MAPs* for *RYs* 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. The *ERC* then granted interim relief, which among other things, directed *MERALCO* to implement the refund of ₱7.8 billion or equivalent to ₱0.2583 per *kWh*. *MERALCO* implemented the refund beginning its May 2022 billing. In a Decision dated June 16, 2022, the interim approval of the *ERC* was rendered permanent and *MERALCO* was directed to continue implementing the refund. The amount has been fully refunded in 2022.

Interim Average Rate beginning RY 2016

On July 10, 2015, the *ERC* provisionally approved an interim average rate (“*IAR*”) of ₱1.3810 per *kWh* (excluding efficiency adjustment) and the rate translation per customer class, which was reflected in the customer bills starting July 2015.

In a letter dated July 4, 2019, the *ERC* authorized the continued implementation of the interim average rate but directed *MERALCO*, as well as other *DUs*, to refund any remaining amount pertaining to regulatory reset costs for the previous *RPs*.

On July 13, 2022, *MERALCO* received the Decision of the *ERC* dated June 16, 2022 which approved a revised and final *IAR* of ₱1.3522 per *kWh* as the final distribution rate for the period from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2022. The *ERC* likewise approved the corresponding distribution rate structure based thereon. *MERALCO* was authorized to continue implementing the *ERC*-approved *IAR* of ₱1.3522 per *kWh* until otherwise directed. *MERALCO* implemented the Decision beginning its August 2022 billing.

MERALCO recognized provisions for any resulting over-recoveries. The movements in and the balance of the “Other noncurrent liabilities” and “Trade payables and other current liabilities” accounts in the consolidated statements of financial position include these provisions, consistent with the limited disclosure as allowed in Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (“*PFRSs*”) as it may prejudice the position of *MERALCO*.

Distribution Rate True-Up (“DRTU”) Applications

On January 27, 2021, the *ERC* approved *MERALCO*'s application to refund to its customers ₱13,886 million of over-recoveries (“*DRTU 1*”) representing the difference between the Actual Weighted Average Tariff (“*AWAT*”) for the period July 1, 2015 to November 2020 and the then *IAR* of ₱1.3810 per *kWh*, as provisionally approved by the *ERC* on July 10, 2015.

Thereafter, there were three (3) other *DRTU* refunds ordered: (a) *DRTU 2* totaling ₱4,837 million representing the difference between the *AWAT* for the period December 2020 to December 2021 and the then *IAR* of ₱1.3810 per *kWh*; (b) *DRTU 3* of ₱7,755 million related to 3rd *RP* asset true-up adjustments; and (c) *DRTU 4* amounting to ₱21,769 million based on *ERC* approved revised and final *IAR* of ₱1.3522 per *kWh*.

MERALCO implemented the foregoing refunds in 2022. The amounts were fully refunded in the May 2023 billing. However, in a letter dated June 14, 2023, *MERALCO* informed the *ERC* that the implementation of the refunds resulted in an over-refund of ₱860 million and proposed the recovery of such over-refund based on a fixed rate per *kWh* consumption in 12 months. As at February 26, 2024, the *ERC* has not responded to *MERALCO*'s letter.

CAPEX

Absent the final rules governing the 4th *RP* and 5th *RP* rate setting, *MERALCO* filed its applications for approval of authority to implement its *CAPEX* program for each of the *RYs* beginning July 1, 2015 until June 30, 2022. This is consistent with the provisions of Section 20(b) of Commonwealth Act No. 146, as amended, otherwise known as the Public Service Act.

Except with respect to partial approval by the *ERC* of the *RY* 2016 *CAPEX* amounting to ₱15,466 million and provisional authority granted by the *ERC* to implement certain projects for *RY* 2017 amounting to ₱8,758 million, all other applications remain pending with the *ERC*. As at February 26, 2024, *MERALCO* is awaiting the final resolution and approval of the *ERC*.

Pending *ERC*'s approval, *MERALCO* manifested several projects as "urgent" or "emergency in nature" and proceeded with the implementation of said *CAPEX*.

Regulatory Reset Process Application

On March 16, 2022, *MERALCO* filed its application for the approval of its annual revenue requirement and performance incentive scheme for the 5th *RP* (July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2026) based on *ERC*-promulgated *RDWR*.

On September 28, 2023, *MERALCO* filed an Urgent Omnibus Motion to: (a) withdraw the Application; (b) allow *MERALCO* to re-file its 5th *RP* Application to cover the period from *RY* 2025-2028 and (c) consider *RY* 2023 and *RY* 2024 as lapsed period and use ₱1.3522 per *kWh* as the final rate during this period. As at February 26, 2024, *MERALCO* is still awaiting the *ERC*'s action on the Urgent Omnibus Motion.

Clark Electric

Clark Electric is among the six (6) Group D entrants to the *PBR*. Similar to *MERALCO*, it is subject to operational performance and service level requirements approved by the *ERC*. A *RY* for *Clark Electric* begins on October 1 and ends on September 30 of the following year.

PBR Reset for Clark Electric

Pending the issuance by the *ERC* of the final rules to govern the reset of Group D entrants, *Clark Electric* continued to bill its customers using the last approved *MAP* for *RY* 2015. Similarly, *Clark Electric* filed and manifested as urgent its *CAPEX* requirements with the *ERC* to be able to implement such projects immediately.

As at February 26, 2024, the applications remain pending with the *ERC*.

Clark Electric recognized provisions for any resulting over-recoveries. The movements in and the balance of the "Provision for probable losses and expenses from claims" account in the consolidated statements of financial position include these provisions, consistent with the limited disclosure as allowed in "*PFRSs*" as it may prejudice the position of *Clark Electric*.

Supreme Court ("SC") Decision on Unbundling Rate Case

On May 30, 2003, the *ERC* issued an Order approving *MERALCO*'s unbundled tariffs that resulted in a total increase of ₱0.17 per *kWh* over the May 2003 tariff levels. However, on August 4, 2003, *MERALCO* received a Petition for Review of the *ERC*'s ruling filed by certain consumer and civil society groups before the Court of Appeals ("*CA*"). On July 22, 2004, the *CA* set aside the *ERC*'s ruling on *MERALCO*'s rate unbundling and remanded the case to the *ERC*. Further, the *CA* opined that the *ERC* should have asked the Commission on Audit ("*COA*") to audit the books of *MERALCO*. The *ERC* and *MERALCO* subsequently filed separate motions asking the *CA* to reconsider its decision. As a result of the denial by the *CA* of the motions on January 24, 2005, the *ERC* and *MERALCO* elevated the case to the *SC*.

In an En Banc decision promulgated on December 6, 2006, the SC set aside and reversed the CA ruling saying that a COA audit was not a prerequisite in the determination of a utility's rates. However, while the SC affirmed *ERC*'s authority in rate-fixing, the SC directed the *ERC* to request COA's assistance to undertake a complete audit of the books, records and accounts of *MERALCO*. In compliance with the directive of the SC, the *ERC* requested COA to conduct an audit of the books, records and accounts of *MERALCO* using calendar years 2004 and 2007 as test years.

The COA audit, which began in September 2008, was completed with the submission to the *ERC* of its report on November 12, 2009.

On February 15, 2010, the *ERC* issued its Order directing *MERALCO* and all intervenors in the case to submit, within 15 days from receipt of the Order, their respective comments on the COA report.

On June 21, 2011, the *ERC* maintained and affirmed its findings and conclusions in its Decision dated March 20, 2003 and Order dated May 30, 2003. The *ERC* stated that the COA recommendation to apply disallowances under *PBR* to rate unbundling violates the principle against retroactive rate-making. An intervenor group filed a *MR* of the said Order. On September 5, 2011, *MERALCO* filed its comment on the intervenor's *MR*. On February 4, 2013, the *ERC* denied the intervenor's *MR*. The intervenor filed a Petition for Review before the CA and *MERALCO* filed its comment thereon on May 29, 2014. In compliance with the CA's directive, *MERALCO* filed its Memorandum in August 2015. In a Resolution dated September 29, 2015, the CA declared the case submitted for decision. In a Decision dated February 29, 2016, the CA dismissed the Petition for Review and affirmed the orders dated June 21, 2011 and February 4, 2013 of the *ERC*.

On March 22, 2016, the intervenors filed a *MR* on the CA Decision dated February 29, 2016. The same was denied by the CA through a Resolution dated August 8, 2016.

On October 11, 2016, *MERALCO* received a Petition for Review on Certiorari filed by the intervenors before the SC appealing the dismissal of its Petition. *MERALCO*, COA and the *ERC* have filed their respective comments to the Petition. On June 22, 2017, *MERALCO* received the Motion for Leave to Intervene and Admit Comment-in-Intervention filed by other *DUs* that sought to intervene in the case. In a Resolution dated October 3, 2017, the SC granted the Motion for Leave to Intervene and Comment-in-Intervention. On November 13, 2019, *MERALCO* received a Decision dated October 8, 2019 partially granting the Petition filed by the National Association of Electric Consumers for Reforms Inc. ("*NASECORE*"), which among other things, (i) voided the adoption by the *ERC* of the current or replacement cost in the valuation of *MERALCO*'s *RAB*; and (ii) remanded the case to *ERC* to determine, within 90 days from finality of the Decision; (1) the valuation of the *RAB* of *MERALCO*; and (2) the parameters whether expenses that are not directly and entirely related to the operation of a *DU* shall be passed on wholly or partially to consumers.

MERALCO, the other *DUs* and the *ERC* filed their respective motions for reconsideration which are pending before the SC. Two (2) additional *DUs* filed their respective Motions for Leave to intervene and to file their motions for reconsideration. As at February 26, 2024, the case is pending before the SC.

*Applications for the Confirmation of Under- or Over-recoveries of
Pass-through Charges*

MERALCO

The *ERC* issued resolutions to govern the recovery of pass-through costs, including under- or over-recoveries with respect to the following bill components: generation charge, transmission charge, *SL* charge, lifeline and inter-class rate subsidies, senior citizen discounts, local franchise and business taxes, including the timelines for *DUs* to file their respective application and post-verification.

On various dates, the *ERC* provisionally approved *MERALCO*'s applications for net over-recoveries of generation, transmission, net lifeline subsidy, *SL* and net senior citizens discount totalling ₱657.4 million (February 2011 to October 2013) and ₱6,927 million (January 2014 to December 2016). As at February 26, 2024, hearings are still ongoing.

Separately, *MERALCO* also filed for recovery of net under-recoveries of generation charge for special programs of ₱250.7 million, excluding carrying charges, covering the period March 2007 to December 2011. As at February 26, 2024, the *ERC* has not acted on such application.

Further, on September 1, 2020, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* to confirm its net generation charge under-recoveries of ₱2,382 million, net transmission charge over-recoveries of ₱440 million, net lifeline subsidy over-recoveries of ₱31 million, net *SL* over-recoveries of ₱971 million, and net senior citizen discount over-recoveries of ₱3 million from January 2017 to December 2019. In an Order dated December 16, 2020, the *ERC* granted interim relief to implement the refund/collection. *MERALCO* started implementation of the Order in its January 2021 billing. Hearings have been completed on January 21, 2021. In 2022, the amounts have been fully refunded/recovered.

On June 1, 2023, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* to confirm its net generation charge under-recoveries of ₱6,413 million, net transmission charge under-recoveries of ₱607 million, net lifeline subsidy over-recoveries of ₱1 million, net *SL* under-recoveries of ₱764 million and net senior citizen discount over-recoveries of ₱3 million from January 2020 to December 2022, and net real property tax under-recoveries of ₱229 million and net local franchise tax over-recoveries of ₱27 million from January 2021 to December 2022. The initial hearings were conducted on August 24 and 31, 2023. *MERALCO* filed Motion to admit the Supplemental Application for the *CIC* claims.

On August 29, 2023, *MERALCO* received a copy of the Decision dated March 8, 2023 regarding the Power Supply Agreement (“*PSA*”) between *MERALCO* and Panay Energy Development Corporation (“*PEDC*”). In the Decision, the *ERC* directed that the recovery of *PEDC*’s actual fuel losses due to Change in Circumstances (“*CIC*”) from April 2 to September 25, 2022, amounting to ₱884 million be included in the *ERC*’s evaluation of *MERALCO*’s true-up confirmation.

On October 3, 2023, *MERALCO* filed a Motion for Leave to Admit Attached Supplemental Application with the *ERC*. The Supplemental Application prayed that *MERALCO* be allowed to recover the additional amount of ₱884 million pertaining to the recovery of the *CIC* claims of *PEDC*.

As at February 26, 2024, the *ERC* has yet to act on *MERALCO*’s motion.

Clark Electric

Clark Electric filed an application for the approval of the calculations for the Automatic Cost Adjustment and True-up Mechanism for generation, transmission and system loss rates on April 1, 2014 covering the period January 2011 to December 2013 in conformity with the *ERC* resolutions. After a Clarificatory Meeting with the *ERC*, *Clark Electric* filed a Manifestation for the implementation of the January 2017 *ERC* Decision starting in its March 2022 billing. The Other Transmission Cost Adjustment (“*OTCA*”) was fully refunded and the Other System Loss Cost Adjustment (“*OSLA*”) was fully collected in April 2023 while the Other Generation Rate Adjustment (“*OGA*”) was fully refunded in October 2023.

Clark Electric also completed *ERC* orders to refund/collect over- and under-recoveries related to generation, transmission, system loss charges covering the years 2014 to 2019.

On May 31, 2023, *Clark Electric* filed its True-up Application covering the years 2020-2022 with the *ERC*. Hearings were conducted on August 24 and 31, 2023. As at February 26, 2024, the application remains pending with the *ERC*.

Application for Approval of the Staggered Recovery and Payment of the Differential Generation Charge for February 2017 Supply

On January 31, 2017, *MERALCO* filed an Application seeking the *ERC*’s approval of the staggered recovery and payment scheme for the generation charge for the February 2017 supply month to mitigate the impact of scheduled outages and maintenance of certain generation power plants. On March 6, 2017, the *ERC* provisionally approved the recovery of the incremental fuel cost through a staggered scheme. The incremental fuel cost was included in the March 2017 until May 2017 billings to customers. As at February 26, 2024, the *ERC* has not issued its final decision.

Application for the Recovery of Differential Generation Costs

On February 17, 2014, *MERALCO* filed for the recovery of the unbilled generation costs for December 2013 supply month amounting to ₱11,075 million. An amended application was filed on March 25, 2014 to adjust the unbilled generation costs for recovery to ₱1,310 million, following the receipt of the Wholesale Electricity Spot Market (“*WESM*”) billing adjustments based on regulated Luzon *WESM* prices. The first hearing was conducted on May 26, 2014. The *ERC* suspended the proceedings, pending resolution of issues of related cases at the *SC* involving generation costs for the November and December 2013 supply months and the regulated *WESM* prices for the said period. In a *SC* Decision dated August 3, 2021, it voided the March 3, 2014 Order of the *ERC* which imposed regulated *WESM* prices for the November and December 2013 supply months. The Decision is now final and executory with the issuance by the *SC* of its Resolution dated October 11, 2022 which denied the motions for reconsideration filed by the *ERC* and the petitioners. Entry of judgement has been issued by the *SC*. In a letter dated September 25, 2023, *MERALCO* wrote the *ERC* on its proposed recovery mechanism for the November and December 2013 supply months as a result of the Decision. As at February 26, 2024, as directed by the *ERC*, *MERALCO* and *IEMOP* are in the process of reconciling the figures for the final amount to be recovered.

Deferred Purchase Price Adjustment

On October 12, 2009, the *ERC* released its findings on *MERALCO*'s implementation of the collection of the approved pass-through cost under-recoveries for the period June 2003 to January 2007. The *ERC* directed *MERALCO* to refund to its customers ₱268 million of deferred purchased power adjustment (“*PPA*”) transmission line costs related to Quezon Power (Philippines) Limited Company (“*QPPL*”) and deferred accounting adjustments incurred along with ₱184 million in carrying charges, or an equivalent ₱0.0169 per *kWh*. *MERALCO* implemented the refund beginning November 2009 until September 2010. However, the *ERC* has yet to rule on *MERALCO*'s deferred *PPA* under-recoveries of ₱106 million, which is not a transmission line fee. On November 4, 2009, *MERALCO* filed an *MR* with the *ERC*. As at February 26, 2024, the *MR* is still pending resolution by the *ERC*.

Applications for Recovery of Local Franchise Tax (“LFT”)

MERALCO has filed distinct applications with request for provisional authority to implement new *LFT* rates based on Ordinances from the cities of Manila, Quezon, Binan, Makati, Valenzuela, Taguig and Pasig. Some hearings have been completed and are awaiting final approval by the *ERC*. Applications for recovery of taxes paid have been filed and pending decision of the *ERC*.

SC Decision on the ₱0.167 per kWh Refund

Following the *SC*'s final ruling that directed *MERALCO* to refund affected customers ₱0.167 per *kWh* for billings made from February 1994 to April 2003, the *ERC* approved the release of the refund in four (4) phases. On December 18, 2015, *MERALCO* filed a Motion seeking the *ERC*'s approval for the continuation of the implementation of the refund to eligible accounts or customers under Phases I to IV, three (3) years from January 1, 2016 or until December 31, 2018. In said Motion, *MERALCO* likewise manifested to the *ERC* that, in order to give eligible customers, the opportunity to claim their refund, and, so as not to disrupt the *SC* Refund process, *MERALCO* shall continue implementing the refund even after the December 2015 deadline, until and unless the *ERC* directs otherwise. In its Order dated December 18, 2019, the *ERC* granted *MERALCO*'s Motion and authorized *MERALCO* to continue with the implementation of the *SC* Refund to eligible accounts or customers under Phases I to IV until June 30, 2019 and submit a proposed scheme on how the unclaimed refund will be utilized for purposes of reducing the distribution rates of customers. On February 18, 2019, *MERALCO* filed a Partial Compliance with Manifestation and Motion. On March 8, 2019, *MERALCO* filed a Compliance with Manifestation and Motion. On July 12, 2019, *MERALCO* filed its Compliance with Manifestation informing the *ERC* that on July 1, 2019, *MERALCO* deposited all the unclaimed amounts of the *SC* Refund as of June 30, 2019 in an interest-bearing bank account. *MERALCO* further manifested in said Compliance that it shall continue with the processing of the refund claims of eligible customers and should the refund claims of these customers be evaluated to be valid, *MERALCO* shall, for the benefit of the customers, withdraw the refund amount from the bank account, release the same to the concerned customers and accordingly inform the *ERC* of the refunds paid. On September 10, 2019, *MERALCO* filed an Urgent

Manifestation and Motion with respect to the Order dated December 19, 2018 of the *ERC*. The *ERC* has yet to rule on the Urgent Manifestation and Motion by *MERALCO*. In its letter dated July 23, 2020, *MERALCO* informed the *ERC* of the updated balance of the SC Refund. As at February 26, 2024, *MERALCO* continues to process the refund claims of eligible customers.

In a letter dated February 3, 2021, the *ERC* informed *MERALCO* that it will be undertaking an audit and verification of *MERALCO*'s refunds, which included *MERALCO*'s SC refund. The audit was completed and as at February 26, 2024, *MERALCO* is awaiting further action of the *ERC* on the matter.

See Note 20 – Customers' Refund.

Violation of the ERC's Advisories during the Enhanced Community Quarantine ("ECQ") and Modified ECQ

In a Decision dated August 20, 2020, the *ERC* imposed a ₱19 million fine on *MERALCO* for alleged violation of the following *ERC*'s directives: (1) failure to clearly indicate that the bills were estimated; and (2) failure to comply with the mandated installment payment arrangement.

In addition, the *ERC* also directed *MERALCO* to set to zero the *DSM* charges of lifeline consumers whose monthly energy consumption do not exceed 100 *kWh* for one (1) month billing cycle effective in the next billing cycle immediately upon receipt of the *ERC* Decision. The cost of the discount shall not be charged to the non-lifeline consumers.

On September 11, 2020, *MERALCO* filed its Motion for Partial Reconsideration with respect to the directive to set to zero the *DSM* charges of lifeline consumers. On the same date, *MERALCO* also paid the ₱19 million fine imposed by the *ERC*. *MERALCO* implemented the directive to set to zero the *DSM* charges of lifeline consumers in its October 2020 billing subject to the resolution of its Motion for Partial Reconsideration. As at February 26, 2024, the Motion for Partial Reconsideration remains pending with the *ERC*.

3. Statement of Compliance

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of *MERALCO* and its subsidiaries have been prepared in compliance with *PFRSs*.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of *MERALCO* and its directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the *MERALCO Group*. The following table presents such subsidiaries and the respective percentage of ownership:

Subsidiaries	Place of Incorporation	Principal Business Activity	2023		2022	
			Percentage of Ownership		Percentage of Ownership	
			Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Corporate Information Solutions, Inc. ("CIS")	Philippines	e-Transactions	100	–	100	–
Customer Frontline Solutions, Inc. ("CFSI")	Philippines	Teller services	–	95	–	95
CIS Bayad Center, Inc. ("Bayad")	Philippines	Bills payment collection	–	95	–	95
Meralco Energy, Inc. ("MServ")	Philippines	Energy systems management	100	–	100	–
eMeralco Ventures, Inc. ("e-MVI")	Philippines	e-Business development	100	–	100	–
Paragon Vertical Corporation ("Paragon")	Philippines	Information technology ("IT") and multi-media services	–	100	–	100
Radius Telecoms, Inc. ("Radius")	Philippines	Telecommunication services	–	100	–	100

Subsidiaries	Place of Incorporation	Principal Business Activity	2023		2022	
			Percentage of Ownership			
			Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
<i>MGen</i>	Philippines	Development of power generation plants	100	–	100	–
Calamba Aero Power Corporation ¹	Philippines	Power generation	–	100	–	100
Atimonan Land Ventures Development Corporation	Philippines	Real estate	–	100	–	100
Atimonan One Energy, Inc. (“A1E”) ²	Philippines	Power generation	–	100	–	100
MPG Holdings Phils., Inc.	Philippines	Holding company	–	100	–	100
MPG Asia Limited (“MPG Asia”)	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	–	100	–	100
Solvre, Inc. ¹	Philippines	Retail electricity supplier	–	100	–	100
<i>MGreen</i>	Philippines	Renewable energy	–	100	–	100
LagunaSol Corporation (“LagunaSol”) ¹	Philippines	Renewable energy	–	100	–	100
Nortesol III Inc. (“NorteSol”) ¹	Philippines	Renewable energy	–	70	–	70
Powersource First Bulacan Solar, Inc. (“First Bulacan”)	Philippines	Renewable energy	–	60	–	60
Greentech Solar Energy, Inc. (“GSEI”)	Philippines	Renewable energy	–	100	–	100
CACI Power Corporation	Philippines	Power generation	–	60	–	60
PH Renewables Inc. (“PHRI”)	Philippines	Power generation	–	60	–	60
Greenenergy For Global Inc. (“Greenenergy”)	Philippines	Renewable energy	–	57	–	57
MGreen International Limited (“MGreen International”)	British Virgin Islands	Holding company	–	100	–	100
<i>SPNEC</i> ⁵	Philippines	Development of power generation plants	–	50.5	–	–
Terra Nueva, Inc. (“TNI”)	Philippines	Real estate	–	50.5	–	–
Solar Philippines Calatagan Corporation (“SPCC”)	Philippines	Renewable energy	–	34.3	–	–
Solar Philippines Tarlac Corporation (“SPTC”)	Philippines	Renewable energy	–	50.5	–	–
Terra Solar Philippines, Inc. (“TSPI”)	Philippines	Renewable energy	–	50.5	–	–
<i>GBPC</i>	Philippines	Holding company	–	100	–	100
ARB Power Ventures, Inc.	Philippines	Holding company	–	100	–	100
Toledo Power Company (“TPC”)	Philippines	Power generation	–	100	–	100
Toledo Holdings Corporation	Philippines	Real estate	–	100	–	100
Global Trade Energy Resources Corp.	Philippines	Trading of coal	–	100	–	100
Panay Power Holdings Corporation	Philippines	Holding company	–	89	–	89
<i>PEDC</i>	Philippines	Power generation	–	89	–	89
Panay Power Corporation	Philippines	Power generation	–	89	–	89
GBH Power Resources, Inc.	Philippines	Power generation	–	100	–	100
Global Formosa Power Holdings, Inc.	Philippines	Holding company	–	93	–	93
Cebu Energy Development Corporation (“CEDC”)	Philippines	Power generation	–	52	–	52
<i>GESC</i>	Philippines	Retail electricity supplier	–	100	–	100
Mindanao Energy Development Corporation	Philippines	Power generation	–	100	–	100
Global Hydro Power Corporation	Philippines	Power generation	–	100	–	100
Global Luzon Energy Development Corporation (“GLEDC”)	Philippines	Power generation	–	57	–	57
Lunar Power Core, Inc.	Philippines	Holding company	–	57	–	57
Global Renewable Power Corporation	Philippines	Renewable energy	–	100	–	100
MSpectrum, Inc. (“Spectrum”)	Philippines	Renewable energy	100	–	100	–
<i>Vantage</i>	Philippines	Retail electricity supplier	100	–	100	–
Meralco Financial Services Corporation (“Finserve”)	Philippines	Property management and leasing	100	–	100	–
Lighthouse Overseas Insurance Limited (“LOIL”)	Bermuda	Insurance	100	–	100	–

Subsidiaries	Place of Incorporation	Principal Business Activity	2023		2022	
			Percentage of Ownership			
			Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
MRAIL, Inc. (“ <i>MRail</i> ”)	Philippines	Engineering, construction and maintenance of mass transit system	100	–	100	–
eSakay, Inc. (“ <i>eSakay</i> ”) ²	Philippines	Maintenance and operation of transport service networks	–	–	100	–
<i>MIESCOR</i> ³	Philippines	Engineering, construction and consulting services	100	–	100	–
Miescor Builders Inc. (“ <i>MBI</i> ”)	Philippines	Electric transmission and distribution operation and maintenance services	–	100	–	100
Miescor Logistics Inc. (“ <i>MLI</i> ”)	Philippines	General services, manpower/maintenance	–	100	–	100
Miescor Infrastructure Development Corporation (“ <i>MIDC</i> ”)	Philippines	Construction and leasing of communication towers and other infrastructure	–	51	–	51
<i>Clark Electric</i>	Philippines	Power distribution	65	–	65	–
Clarion Energy Management Inc. (“ <i>Clarion</i> ”) ¹	Philippines	Retail electricity supplier	–	65	–	65
<i>Comstech</i>	Philippines	Management of power distribution	60	–	60	–
MeridianX Inc.	Philippines	Retail electricity supplier	–	60	–	60
Greater Pampanga Power Corp. ¹	Philippines	Power distribution	–	60	–	60
Meridian Power Ventures Limited (“ <i>MPV Limited</i> ”) ¹	Hongkong	Investment holdings	100	–	100	–
<i>Shin Clark</i>	Philippines	Holding company	60	–	60	–
<i>Shin Clark Power</i>	Philippines	Power distribution	–	54	–	54
<i>Phoenix Power</i> ¹	Philippines	Retail electricity supplier	100	–	100	–
Movem Electric, Inc. (“ <i>Movem</i> ”) ⁴	Philippines	Maintenance and operation of transport service networks	100	–	–	–

¹ Has not started commercial operations.

² On August 15, 2023, MERALCO sold its 100% equity interest in eSakay to On-Us Solutions, Inc.

³ MIESCOR Retirement Fund has less than 1% equity interest in MIESCOR.

⁴ Incorporated on March 27, 2023.

⁵ Subscription Agreement between MGen, SPNEC and SPPHI, gives MGen an option to transfer some or all of the subsidiaries of SPPHI, but in any case, excluding SPNEC, SPTC, SPCC, TNI and TSPI

The MERALCO Group controls an investee if and only if it has (a) power over the investee; (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the MERALCO Group has less than majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including (a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee; (b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and (c) the MERALCO Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The MERALCO Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one (1) or more of the three (3) elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the MERALCO Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when it loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date it gains control until the date it ceases to control the subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events with similar circumstances. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries not attributed, directly or indirectly, to *MERALCO*.

Non-controlling interests account is presented separately in the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from equity attributable to equity holders of the parent.

Total comprehensive income within a subsidiary is attributed to the non-controlling interest even if such results in a deficit.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. In transactions where the non-controlling interest is acquired or sold without loss of control, any excess or deficit of consideration paid over the carrying amount of the non-controlling interest is recognized as part of “Equity reserve” account in the equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent in the consolidated statement of financial position.

If the *MERALCO Group* loses control over a subsidiary, it: (a) derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary; (b) derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest; (c) derecognizes the cumulative translation adjustments deferred in equity; (d) recognizes the fair value of the consideration received; (e) recognizes the fair value of any investment retained; (f) recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and (g) reclassifies *MERALCO*’s share of components previously recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income to the consolidated statement of income.

Business Combination

On October 12, 2023, *MGreen* signed a Memorandum of Agreement with *SPNEC*, and the latter’s parent company, Solar Philippines Power Project Holdings, Inc. (“*SPPPHI*”) to secure a right to subscribe to common and redeemable voting preferred shares of *SPNEC* for a total consideration of ₱15.9 billion.

On the same date, an agreement was executed by and among *MGreen*, *SPPPHI* and *SPNEC*, covering *MGreen*’s grant to *SPPPHI* of an option to require *MGreen* to purchase 8.0 million common shares at the price of ₱1.15 per share (the “Put Option Price”), for a total price of up to ₱9.2 billion.

On December 27, 2023, *MGreen* completed the acquisition of 50.5% voting equity interest of *SPNEC* with the full payment of the common and redeemable voting preferred shares subscription price.

The details of the purchase consideration are as follows:

	Amounts in millions
Cash paid	₱15,894
Liabilities	11,206
Total purchase consideration	₱27,100

The recognized liabilities related to *SPNEC* acquisition pertain to the put option agreements.

The assets and liabilities of *SPNEC* recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023 were based on a provisional assessment of their fair values while *MERALCO* sought an independent valuation of the assets owned by *SPNEC*. The valuation of the assets and liabilities is ongoing as of February 26, 2024.

The provisional fair values of the assets and liabilities of *SPNEC* as at the date of acquisition are as follow:

	Amounts in millions
Generation plant and others	₱20,001
Deposits for land acquisition	3,696
Intangible assets	29,347
Deferred tax assets	10
Cash and cash equivalents	10,041
Trade and other receivables	286
Inventories	75
Other assets	1,418
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	(3,097)
Deferred tax liabilities	(3,532)
Trade and other payables	(453)
Other liabilities	(1,094)
Net identifiable assets	56,698
Less: Non-controlling interests	3,034
Net assets	53,664
Equity interest acquired	50.5%
Net assets acquired	₱27,100

MERALCO elected to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the proportionate share of its interest in the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

4. Material Accounting Policies, Changes and Improvements

Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of previous year except with respect to the adoption of the following new standards and amendments and improvements to existing standards, which were effective beginning January 1, 2023.

Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

- Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies, and
- Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures

The amendments to the Practice Statement provide non-mandatory guidance. Meanwhile, the amendments to *PAS 1* are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed.

The amendments have had an impact on *MERALCO* Group's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the consolidated financial statements of the *MERALCO* Group.

Amendments to PAS 12, Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under *PAS 12*, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments also clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense).

An entity applies the amendments to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative year presented for annual reporting periods on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments do not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the *MERALCO Group*.

Amendments to PAS 8, Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates and clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, the amendments clarify that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

An entity applies the amendments to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier adoption permitted. The amendments do not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the *MERALCO Group*.

The *MERALCO Group* has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Amendments to PAS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

The amendments introduce a mandatory exception in *PAS 12* from recognizing and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The amendments also clarify that *PAS 12* applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (“*OECD*”), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes. Such tax legislation, and the income taxes arising from it, are referred to as ‘Pillar Two legislation’ and ‘Pillar Two income taxes’, respectively.

The temporary exception from recognition and disclosure of information about deferred taxes and the requirement to disclose the application of the exception, apply immediately and retrospectively upon adoption of the amendments in June 2023.

Meanwhile, the disclosure of the current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes and the disclosures in relation to periods before the legislation is effective are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Other new standards and amendments effective beginning January 1, 2023 are not applicable/not material.

The *MERALCO Group* has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. The *MERALCO Group* does not expect material impact in the adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments.

Material Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Utility Plant, Generation Plant and Others

Utility plant, generation plant and others, except land, are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses, if any. Costs include the cost of replacing part of such utility plant, generation plant and other properties when such cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized as incurred in the consolidated statement of income. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Land is stated at cost less any impairment in value.

The *MERALCO Group's* utility plant, generation plant and others acquired before January 1, 2004 are stated at deemed cost. The revalued amount recorded as at January 1, 2004 was adopted as deemed cost as allowed by the transition provisions of *PFRS 1*. The balance of revaluation increment was closed to the retained earnings account.

See *Note 16 – Equity* for the related discussion.

Depreciation and amortization of utility plant, generation plant and others are computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Type	Estimated Useful Lives
Subtransmission and distribution	10-40 years, depending on the life of the significant parts
Power plant machinery and equipment	3-25 years
Communication towers, buildings and improvements	15-40 years
Data transmission cables and communication equipment	5-15 years
Office furniture, fixtures and other equipment	5-20 years
Transportation equipment	5-10 years
Others (includes <i>ROU</i> assets)	2-45 years

An item of utility plant, generation plant and others is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising as a result of the derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of income in the period the asset is derecognized.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation and amortization are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at each reporting period to ensure that the residual values, periods and methods of depreciation and amortization are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of utility plant, generation plant and others.

Construction in Progress

Construction in progress is stated at cost, which includes cost of construction, plant and equipment, capitalized borrowing costs and other direct costs. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are substantially completed and available for their intended use.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale have been undertaken and expenditures and borrowing costs have been incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the asset is substantially completed and available for its intended use.

Borrowing costs include interest charges and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds, as well as any exchange differences arising from any foreign currency denominated borrowings used to finance the projects, to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Investments in Associates and Interests in Joint Ventures

An associate is an entity where *MERALCO Group* has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but has no control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

Investments in associates and interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or interest in a joint venture is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

If the *MERALCO Group's* share of losses of an associate or a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture, the *MERALCO Group* discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. The interest in an associate or joint venture is the carrying amount of the investment or joint venture determined using the equity method together with any long-term interest that in substance forms part of the *MERALCO Group's* net investment in associate or joint venture. After the *MERALCO Group's* interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the *MERALCO Group* has incurred legal or constructive obligation or made payments in behalf of the associate or joint venture. If the associate or joint venture subsequently reports profits, the *MERALCO Group* resumes recognizing its share of their profits only after its share of the profit equals the share of loss not recognized.

The consolidated statement of income reflects the *MERALCO Group's* share in the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in the other comprehensive income ("OCI") of those investees is presented as part of the *MERALCO Group's* OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the *MERALCO Group* recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the *MERALCO Group* and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the *MERALCO Group's* share in the profit or loss of its associates and joint ventures is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of income and represents profit or loss after tax.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the *MERALCO Group*. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the *MERALCO Group*.

After application of the equity method, the *MERALCO Group* determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in associate or interest in joint venture. At each reporting date, the *MERALCO Group* determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the *MERALCO Group* calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the investment in associate or interest in joint venture and its carrying value, then recognizes the loss as part of equity in net earnings of an associate or a joint venture in the consolidated statement of income.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the *MERALCO Group* measures and recognizes any remaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the investment in associate or interest in joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Business Combinations 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 *MERALCO Group* elects whether to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs in a business combination are recognized as expense.

When a business is acquired, an assessment is made of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic and other 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 acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured at fair value as at acquisition date and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in 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 in accordance with *PFRS 9* in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it shall 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, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and, in a business combination achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the previously held equity interest in the acquiree, over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired. If the difference is negative, such difference is recognized as gain in the consolidated statement of income.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting date in which the business combination occurs, the provisional amounts of the items for which the accounting is incomplete are reported in the consolidated financial statements. During the measurement period, which shall be no longer than one (1) year from the acquisition date, the provisional amounts recognized at acquisition date are retrospectively adjusted to reflect new facts and circumstances obtained that existed as at the acquisition date and, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. During the measurement period, additional assets or liabilities are also recognized if new information is obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as at the acquisition date and, if known, would have resulted in the recognition of those assets and liabilities as at that date.

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 acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units, beginning on the acquisition date.

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 such circumstance is measured based on relative values of the operation disposed and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Business combinations involving entities under common control are accounted for similar to the pooling-of-interests method. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements of the controlling company. Any difference between the consideration paid and the share capital of the “acquired” entity is reflected within equity as additional paid-in capital. The consolidated statement of income reflects the results of the combining entities for the full year, irrespective of when the combination takes place. Comparatives are presented as if the entities had always been combined since the date the entities were under common control.

Investment Properties

Investment properties, except land, are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The carrying amount includes transaction costs and costs of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time such costs are incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property.

Investment properties include properties that are being constructed or developed for future use.

Land classified as investment property is carried at cost less any impairment in value.

The *MERALCO Group*’s investment properties acquired before January 1, 2004 are stated at deemed cost.

See *Note 16 – Equity* for the related discussions.

Investment properties, except land, are being depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of 40 years.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when these are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss from the derecognition of the investment properties is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period these are disposed or retired.

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the end of owner-occupation or the commencement of an operating lease to another party. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the *MERALCO Group* accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under utility plant, generation plant and others up to the date of the change in use. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the commencement of owner-occupation or the commencement of development with a view to sale. Transfers from investment property are recorded using the carrying amount of the investment property as at the date of change in use.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed at the individual asset level as having either finite or indefinite useful lives.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic lives of five (5) to 30 years using the straight-line method and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. At a minimum, the amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected consumption pattern of future economic benefit embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as change in accounting estimates. The amortization expense of intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are assessed for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of intangible assets with indefinite useful life is done annually at every reporting date to determine whether such indefinite useful life continues to exist. Otherwise, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Intangible assets generated within the business are not capitalized and expenditures are charged to profit or loss in the period these are incurred.

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 (a) in the principal market for the asset or liability, or (b) 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 *MERALCO 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 nonfinancial 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 *MERALCO 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:

- i. Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- ii. Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- iii. 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 *MERALCO 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 date.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the *MERALCO 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.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The *MERALCO Group* assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a nonfinancial asset [utility plant, generation plant and others, intangible assets, investment properties, investments in associates and interests in joint ventures and receivable from the Bureau of Internal Revenue (“*BIR*”)], may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the *MERALCO Group* makes an estimate of the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an individual asset’s or a cash generating unit’s fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The fair value is the amount obtainable from the sale of the asset in an arm’s-length transaction. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation factors/parameters, quoted share prices for publicly traded securities or other available fair value indicators. 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 are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the *MERALCO Group* estimates the individual asset’s or cash generating unit’s recoverable amount. 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 a reversal of impairment loss is to be recognized, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss has been recognized for the asset in prior year. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization expense are 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.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at every reporting date or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired, either individually or at the cash generating unit level, as appropriate. The amount of impairment is calculated as the difference between the recoverable amount of the intangible asset and its carrying amount. The impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses relating to intangible assets may be reversed in future periods.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually at every reporting date or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill 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 of the cash generating unit or group of cash generating units to which goodwill has been allocated, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill shall not be reversed in future periods.

If the allocation of goodwill acquired in a business combination to cash generating units or group of cash generating units is incomplete, an impairment testing of goodwill is only carried out when impairment indicators exist. Where impairment indicators exist, impairment testing of goodwill is performed at a level at which the acquirer can reliably test for impairment.

Financial Instruments - Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

At initial recognition, financial assets are classified and measured at amortized cost, *FVOCI*, and fair value through profit or loss (“*FVPL*”).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the *MERALCO Group's* business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the *MERALCO Group* initially measures a financial asset at its fair value, and in the case of a financial asset not at *FVPL*, plus transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or *FVOCI*, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("*SPPI*") on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the *SPPI* test and is performed at an instrument level.

The *MERALCO Group's* business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the *MERALCO Group* commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four (4) categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at *FVOCI* with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at *FVOCI* with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at *FVPL*

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost (Debt Instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the *MERALCO Group*. The *MERALCO Group* measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are *SPPI* on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate ("*EIR*") method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired. The *MERALCO Group's* financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, short-term investments, debt securities at amortized cost, restricted cash and advance payments to a supplier.

Financial Assets at FVOCI (Debt Instruments)

The *MERALCO Group* measures debt instruments at *FVOCI* if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are *SPPI* on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at *FVOCI*, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured

at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in *OCI*. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in *OCI* is recycled to profit or loss. The *MERALCO Group*'s debt instruments at *FVOCI* include investments in corporate and government bonds.

Financial Assets Designated at FVOCI (Equity Instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the *MERALCO Group* can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at *FVOCI* when they meet the definition of equity under *PAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation*, and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument by instrument basis. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the consolidated statement of income when the right to receive payment has been established, except when the *MERALCO Group* benefits from such proceeds as a partial recovery of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in *OCI*. Equity instruments designated at *FVOCI* are not subject to impairment assessment.

The *MERALCO Group* elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments and investment in club shares under this category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the *MERALCO Group*'s consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The *MERALCO Group* has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the *MERALCO Group* has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the *MERALCO Group* has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the *MERALCO Group* has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the *MERALCO Group* continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the *MERALCO Group* also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the *MERALCO Group* has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the *MERALCO Group* could be required to repay.

Modification of Financial Assets

The *MERALCO Group* derecognizes a financial asset when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new asset, with the difference between its carrying amount and the fair value of the new asset recognized as a derecognition gain or loss in profit or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

The *MERALCO Group* considers both qualitative and quantitative factors in assessing whether a modification of financial asset is substantial or not. When assessing whether a modification is substantial, the *MERALCO Group* considers the following factors, among others:

- Change in currency
- Introduction of an equity feature

- Change in counterparty
- If the modification results in the asset no longer considered “solely payment for principal and interest”

The *MERALCO Group* also performs a quantitative assessment similar to that being performed for modification of financial liabilities. In performing the quantitative assessment, the *MERALCO Group* considers the new terms of a financial asset to be substantially different if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset.

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 *MERALCO 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 statement of comprehensive income.

When the modification of a financial asset results in the derecognition of the existing financial asset and the subsequent recognition of a new 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. The newly recognized financial asset is classified as Stage 1 for *ECL* measurement purposes, unless the new financial asset is deemed to be purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (“*POCI*”).

Impairment of Financial Assets

The *MERALCO Group* recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (“*ECLs*”) for all debt instruments not held at *FVPL*. *ECLs* are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the *MERALCO Group* expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired upon origination, *ECLs* are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month *ECL*). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on an individual or collective basis but are not credit-impaired, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime *ECL*).

Financial assets are credit-impaired when one (1) 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 assets.

For trade receivables and contract assets, *MERALCO* applies a simplified approach in calculating *ECLs*. Therefore, *MERALCO* does not track changes in credit risk, instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime *ECLs* of each customer segment (e.g. residential, commercial, industrial, etc.) at each reporting date. *MERALCO* has established a provision matrix that is based on its current credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. In determining the *ECLs* of trade receivables, the credit loss experience for

each contract status of customers for the current year, adjusted for forwarding looking factors as well as the economic environment was considered.

For debt instruments, the *MERALCO Group* applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the *MERALCO Group* evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the *MERALCO Group* reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the *MERALCO Group* considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The *MERALCO Group's* debt instruments at *FVOCI* comprise solely of quoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the *MERALCO Group's* policy to measure *ECLs* on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the expected lifetime credit losses.

Credit losses 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; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

At each reporting date, the *MERALCO 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 *MERALCO Group* 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.

Exposures that have not deteriorated significantly since origination, or where the deterioration remains within the *MERALCO Group's* investment grade criteria, are considered to have a low credit risk. The provision for credit losses for these financial assets is based on a 12-month *ECL*. The low credit risk exemption has been applied on debt investments that meet the investment grade criteria of the *MERALCO Group* from the time of origination.

An exposure will migrate through the *ECL* stages as asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent year, asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the loss allowance measurement reverts from lifetime *ECL* to 12-months *ECL*.

MERALCO considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 300 days past due (average days to terminate customer contract). In certain cases, the *MERALCO Group* may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the *MERALCO Group* is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the *MERALCO Group*. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at *FVPL*, 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.

The *MERALCO Group*'s financial liabilities include interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities, customer deposits and refunds, refundable service extension costs, notes payable and trade payables and other current liabilities.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities at FVPL

Financial liabilities at *FVPL* include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at *FVPL*.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the *MERALCO Group* that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by *PFRS 9*. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at *FVPL* are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in *PFRS 9* are satisfied. The *MERALCO Group* has not designated any financial liability as at *FVPL*.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the *MERALCO Group*. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the *EIR* method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the *EIR* amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the *EIR*. The *EIR* amortization is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of income. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

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 statement of comprehensive income.

Exchange or Modification of Financial Liabilities

The *MERALCO Group* considers both qualitative and quantitative factors in assessing whether a modification of financial liabilities is substantial or not. The terms are considered substantially different if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. However, under certain circumstances, modification or exchange of a financial liability may still be considered substantial, even where the present value of the cash flows under the new terms is less than 10% different from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. There may be situations where the modification of the financial liability is so fundamental that immediate derecognition of the original financial liability is appropriate (e.g., restructuring a financial liability to include an embedded equity component).

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the fair value of the new liability is recognized in profit or loss.

When the exchange or modification of the existing financial liability is not considered as substantial, the *MERALCO Group* recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial liability as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows discounted at the original *EIR* and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

If modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the financial instrument and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial instrument.

The *MERALCO Group* has not availed of any reliefs and has not renegotiated the terms of its existing loan agreements with its lenders.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs of acquiring materials and supplies including costs incurred in bringing each item to their present location and condition are accounted using the moving average and weighted average cost method, as applicable. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost to sell or the current replacement cost of the asset.

Value-Added Tax ("VAT")

Input VAT pertains to the 12% indirect tax paid in the course of trade or business on purchases of goods or services.

Output VAT pertains to the 12% tax due on the local sale of goods or services.

If at the end of any taxable month, the output VAT exceeds the input VAT, the outstanding balance is included under "Trade payables and other current liabilities" account. If the input VAT exceeds the output VAT, the excess shall be carried over to the succeeding months and included under "Financial and other current assets" account.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the *MERALCO Group* has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, and when 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 *MERALCO Group* expects a provision, or a portion, 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 liabilities.

Retirement Benefits

MERALCO and certain subsidiaries have distinct, funded, noncontributory defined benefit retirement plans covering all permanent employees. *MERALCO's* retirement plan provides for post-retirement benefits in addition to a lump sum payment to employees hired as at December 31, 2003. Retirement benefits for employees of *MERALCO* hired beginning

January 1, 2004 were amended to provide for a defined lump sum payment only upon retirement of qualified employees. *MERALCO* also has a contributory provident plan introduced in January 2009 whereby employees hired beginning January 1, 2004 may elect to participate.

The net defined benefit liability or asset of the retirement plan is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting date 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 of (i) service costs; (ii) net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset; and (iii) remeasurements of the 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 the consolidated statement of income. 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 *OCI* in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the *MERALCO Group*, nor can they be paid directly to the *MERALCO 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 *MERALCO Group's* right to be reimbursed for some or all of the expenditures required to settle a defined benefit obligation is recognized as a separate asset at fair value when, and only when, reimbursement is virtually certain.

The retirement costs under the defined contribution plan are recorded based on *MERALCO Group's* contribution to the defined contribution plan as services are rendered by the employee.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are provided in exchange for its severance as a result of either an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.

A liability and expense for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the entity recognizes related restructuring costs. Initial recognition and subsequent changes to termination benefits are measured in accordance with the nature of the employee benefit, as either post-employment benefits, short-term employee benefits, or other long-term employee benefits.

Employee Leave Entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when such accrues to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the reporting period is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Unused sick leaves are accumulated, up to a certain limit, and commuted to cash upon separation or retirement. An actuarial valuation of the obligations on the accumulated unused sick leaves is conducted periodically in accordance with the relevant accounting standards.

Long-term Incentive Plan

The liability relating to the long-term incentive plan comprises the present value of the obligation at the end of the reporting date.

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 *MERALCO Group* expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The *MERALCO Group* assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. *MERALCO Group* has concluded that it is acting as principal in majority of its revenue arrangements.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue from contracts with customers is recognized:

Sale of Electricity

As distribution utilities, revenues are recognized upon supply of power to the customers and are stated at amounts invoiced to customers, inclusive of pass-through components, and net of discounts and/or rebates. The Uniform Filing Requirements (“*UFR*”) on the rate unbundling released by the *ERC* on October 30, 2001 specified the following bill components: (a) generation charge, (b) transmission charge, (c) *SL* charge, (d) distribution charge, (e) supply charge, (f) metering charge, (g) Currency Exchange Rate Adjustment (“*CERA*”) I and II, where applicable and (h) inter-class rate and lifeline subsidies. *VAT*, business taxes such as *LFT*, *RPT* (beginning March 2021), the Power Act Reduction (for residential customers) adjustment, universal charges, and Feed-in-Tariff - Allowance (“*FiT-All*”) are also separately presented in the customer’s billing statement. Taxes billed and collected on behalf of the national governments and local government units, universal charges and *FiT-All* [billed and collected on behalf of Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation (“*PSALM*”) and National Transmission Corporation (“*TransCo*”), respectively] do not form part of *MERALCO*, *Clark Electric* and *Shin Clark Power*’s revenues. Revenues are adjusted for the over and/or under-recoveries of pass-through charges.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers - Recognized Over Time

The *MGen Group* has contracts with customers in the form of Electric Power Purchase Agreement (“*EPPAs*”), Ancillary Services Procurement Agreement (“*ASPAs*”), and sale of electricity to *WESM*.

The *MGen 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 *MGen Group* determines, at contract inception, whether it will transfer control of a promised good or service over time. If the *MGen Group* does not satisfy a performance obligation over time, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods.

Revenue from contracts with customers is consummated whenever the electricity generated by the *MGen Group* is transmitted through the transmission line designated by the buyer, for a consideration.

Revenue from sale of electricity is recognized monthly based on the actual energy delivered and made available to customers or minimum energy off take or contracted capacity, adjusted by actual days of downtime, whichever is higher.

Revenue from sale of electricity through ancillary services to the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (“*NGCP*”) is recognized monthly based on the capacity scheduled and/or dispatched and provided.

Energy fees derived from trading operations are recognized based on actual delivery of such electricity supplied and made available to customers multiplied by the applicable tariff rate as agreed with its customers.

Sale of Services

The *MERALCO Group* recognizes revenue from construction contracts over time on the basis of direct measurements of the value to customers of the goods or services transferred to date, relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract (output method). Progress is measured based on the monthly project accomplishment which integrates the performance to date of the construction activities.

Construction contracts are generally accounted for as a single performance obligation and are not segmented between types of services. For engineering and construction contracts, these two (2) are combined into one performance obligation since these are not distinct within the context of the contract. The combined performance obligation qualifies as a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers - Recognized at the Point in Time

Revenues from the following are recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods:

Coal Sales

Coal sales are recognized at point in time when the coal is delivered, the legal title has passed to the customer. Coal sales are presented as part of sale of electricity in the consolidated statement of income.

Service Fees

Service fee pertains to fees charged to customers and clients for coal transaction related services. The service fee is recognized at point in time. Service fees are presented as part of sale of other services in the consolidated statement of income.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized as interest accrues, using the *EIR* method. The *EIR* is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument.

Lease Income

Income arising from lease of investment properties, communication tower assets and pole positions is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease income is presented as part of “Revenues – Sale of other services” account in the consolidated statement of income.

Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods and services transferred to the customer. If the *MERALCO Group* performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

The *MERALCO Group*'s contract assets include unbilled receivables and under-recoveries of pass-through charges.

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the *MERALCO Group* has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the *MERALCO Group* transfers good or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the *MERALCO Group* performs under the contract.

The following are considered as contract liabilities:

Assets Funded by Customers

In accordance with the Distribution Services and Open Access Rule ("DSOAR"), the costs of non-standard connection facilities to connect the customers to *MERALCO*'s distribution network and to provide the customers with ongoing access to the supply of electricity are funded by the customers. *MERALCO* assesses whether the constructed or acquired non-standard connection facilities meet the definition of an asset in accordance with *PAS 16*. If the definition of an asset is met, *MERALCO* recognizes such asset at its acquisition or construction cost with an equivalent credit to the liability account. Such liability to the customers is included under "Other noncurrent liabilities" account in the consolidated statement of financial position, and is recognized as income over the average duration of relationship with the customer. Assets funded by customers do not form part of *MERALCO*'s regulatory asset base until amounts are refunded.

Net Over-recoveries of Pass-through Charges

Transmission and *SL* over-recoveries which resulted from the difference in the power suppliers' billings and recovery of such pass-through costs from consumers are included in "Other noncurrent liabilities" account in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Cost and Expense Recognition

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the financial reporting date in the form of outflows or decrease of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decrease in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants. These are recognized when incurred.

MERALCO Group recognizes contract costs relating to satisfied performance obligations as these are incurred. Contract costs principally include all direct materials, labor costs and indirect costs related to contract performance. Project mobilization costs and incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset if the *MERALCO Group* expects to recover them and the contract term is for more than one year. The project mobilization costs and costs of obtaining a contract are amortized over the expected construction period following the pattern of revenue recognition. Costs incurred prior to obtaining a contract with a customer are not capitalized but are expensed as incurred. Expected losses on contracts are recognized immediately when it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed total contract revenues. The amount of such loss is determined irrespective of whether or not work has commenced on the contract, based on the stage of completion of the contract activity, or the amount of profits expected to arise on other contracts which are not treated as a single construction contract.

Total contract costs incurred and estimated earnings recognized in excess of total billings are recognized as an asset.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the *MERALCO 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 *MERALCO Group* and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the *MERALCO Group* exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the *MERALCO Group* uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if 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 in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-value Assets

The *MERALCO 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 leases of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of 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.

Leases

The *MERALCO Group* considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the inception of a contract. A lease is a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange of a consideration.

Company as Lessee

At commencement date of the lease, the *MERALCO Group* recognizes a right-of-use (“*ROU*”) asset and a corresponding lease liability on the statements of financial position, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the *MERALCO Group* recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Lease liability is measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease (if readily available) or the *MERALCO Group*’s incremental borrowing rate. Incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the *MERALCO 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.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability consists of fixed payments, variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, lease liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in the fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the *ROU* asset, or profit and loss if the *ROU* asset is already reduced to zero.

ROU asset is measured at cost, which consist of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date.

The *MERALCO Group* depreciates *ROU* assets on a straight-line basis using the expected useful life or lease term whichever is shorter. The *MERALCO Group* also assesses the *ROU* asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

Company as Lessor

Leases where the *MERALCO Group* does not transfer substantially all the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating 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 these are earned.

Foreign Currency-Denominated Transactions and Translations

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Philippine peso, which is also *MERALCO's* functional and presentation currency. The Philippine peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the *MERALCO Group* operates, except for *LOIL* and *MPG Asia*. This is also the currency that mainly influences the revenue from and cost of rendering services. Each entity in the *MERALCO Group* determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

The functional currency of *LOIL* and *MPG Asia* is the United States ("U.S.") dollar.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated using functional currency closing rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting date. All differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of income except for foreign exchange differences that relate to capitalizable borrowing costs on qualifying assets. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transactions.

As at the reporting date, the monetary assets and liabilities of subsidiaries, *LOIL* and *MPG Asia* whose functional currency is other than Philippine peso, are translated into Philippine peso at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting date, and income and expenses are translated monthly using the weighted average exchange rate for the month. The exchange differences arising on translation are recognized as a separate component of *OCI* as cumulative translation adjustments. On the disposal of a subsidiary, the amount of cumulative translation adjustments recognized in *OCI* is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Income 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 authority. The tax rate and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the income 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 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 to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized except:

- when 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 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 reporting 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 assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent these have become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred income tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the assets are realized or the liabilities are settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

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 taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred income tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in profit or loss or directly in equity.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized unless the realization of the assets is virtually certain. These are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Events After the Reporting Date

Post reporting date events that provide additional information about the *MERALCO Group's* financial position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post reporting date events that are non-adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements, when material.

5. Significant Judgments, Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the *MERALCO Group's* consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the end of the reporting date. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgments

In the process of applying the *MERALCO Group's* accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Determination of Functional Currency

The functional currencies of the entities under the *MERALCO Group* are the currencies of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. It is the currency that mainly influences the revenue and cost of rendering services.

Based on the economic substance of the underlying circumstances, the functional and presentation currency of *MERALCO* and its subsidiaries, except *LOIL* and *MPG Asia*, is the Philippine peso. The functional and presentation currency of *LOIL* and *MPG Asia* is the U.S. dollar.

Uncertain Tax Position

The *MERALCO Group* assesses whether it has any uncertain tax position in accordance with *IFRIC 23*. The *MERALCO Group* applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over its income tax treatments. The *MERALCO Group* determined, based on its review and assessment of its income tax computations and filings, in consultation with external tax expert, that it is not probable that its uncertain tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. The *MERALCO Group* quantified the effect of each uncertain tax treatment using the most likely amount which the *MERALCO Group* expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty.

Operating Lease Commitments

As Lessor

The *MERALCO Group* has several lease arrangements as a lessor. Based on the terms and conditions of the arrangements, it has evaluated that the significant risks and rewards of ownership of such properties are retained by the *MERALCO Group*. The lease agreements do not transfer ownership of the assets to the lessees at the end of the lease term and do not give the lessees a bargain purchase option over the assets. Consequently, the lease agreements are accounted for as operating leases.

As Lessee

The *MERALCO Group* has entered into various operating lease agreements used for its operations.

For the *MERALCO Group's* lease under *PFRS 16*, the *MERALCO Group* recognizes *ROU* assets and lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term using the *MERALCO Group's* incremental borrowing rate.

The *MERALCO Group* availed exemption of *PFRS 16* for its short-term lease with the term of 12 months or less and low value assets. Accordingly, lease payments on these leases are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Arrangement that Contains a Lease

Based on *MERALCO*'s assessment, the *PPAs* and *PSAs* do not qualify to be accounted for as lease and are accounted for as ordinary service contracts, since *MERALCO* does not have the right to direct the use, operate and was not involved in the design of the identified assets.

Principal versus Agent

The *MERALCO Group*'s revenue recognition requires the *MERALCO Group* to make certain judgments on its arrangements with power generation companies such as *PPAs* and *PSAs*. The *MERALCO Group* has concluded that it is acting as a principal in majority of its revenue arrangements.

Revenue from sale of electricity requires *MERALCO*, *Clark Electric* and *Shin Clark Power* to bill customers based on various billing cycle cut-off dates, while recording of related purchased power cost is based on calendar month as provided in the terms of the *PPAs* and *PSAs*. The difference between the amounts initially billed to customers and the settlement of the actual billings with power generation companies is adjusted to revenue at month end based on *ERC Resolution No. 16, A Resolution Adopting the Rules Governing the Automatic Cost Adjustment and True-up Mechanisms and Corresponding Confirmation Process for Distribution Utilities, as amended*.

Moreover, *MERALCO*, *Clark Electric* and *Shin Clark Power* assessed that revenues from electricity, re-connection and other non-standard connection services arise from a single performance obligation which will be satisfied over the period when the services are expected to be provided.

Entity in which the MERALCO Group Holds more than the Majority of the Voting Rights Accounted for as a Joint Venture

MERALCO, through *MGen*, has a 51% interest in *SBPL*. While *MERALCO* owns majority of the voting rights in *SBPL*, it does not have sole control of *SBPL*. *MERALCO*'s investment in *SBPL* is accounted for as a joint venture since key operating and financial decisions of *SBPL* require the unanimous vote and consent of the parties sharing control.

Entity in which the MERALCO Group Holds more than the Majority of the Voting Rights Accounted for as an Associate

MERALCO, through *MGen*, has a total of 58% direct and indirect interest in *PacificLight* and *PacificLight Renewables Pte Ltd* ("*PLP Renewables*"). *MERALCO*'s investments in *PacificLight* and *PLP Renewables* are accounted for as associates since their relevant and significant activities and policies require the majority votes of the *BOD* and *MGen* does not hold the majority of the *BOD*.

Entity in which the MERALCO Group Holds less than 20% of the Voting Rights Accounted for as an Associate

MERALCO, through *Finserve*, has 10% interest in *AF Payments, Inc.* ("*AF Payments*"). *AF Payments* is considered an associate and, thus, *MERALCO/Finserve*'s interest in *AF Payments* is accounted for using the equity method as *MERALCO/Finserve* is deemed to have significant influence as evidenced by its representation in the *BOD* which guarantees *MERALCO/Finserve*'s participation in the decision making and policy making process of *AF Payments*.

Entity in which the MERALCO Group Holds less than 20% of the Voting Rights Accounted for as an Associate

MERALCO, through *Finserve*, has 10% interest in *AF Payments, Inc.* ("*AF Payments*"). *AF Payments* is considered an associate and, thus, *MERALCO/Finserve*'s interest in *AF Payments* is accounted for using the equity method as *MERALCO/Finserve* is deemed to have significant influence as evidenced by its representation in the *BOD* which guarantees *MERALCO/Finserve*'s participation in the decision making and policy making process of *AF Payments*.

Acquisitions

The *MERALCO Group* evaluates each investment under *PFRS 3* to determine whether to treat an acquisition as an asset acquisition or a business combination. For those transactions treated as asset acquisitions, the purchase price is allocated to the assets acquired, with no recognition of goodwill. For those acquisitions that meet the definition of a business combination, *MERALCO Group* apply the acquisition method of accounting where assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at fair value at the date of each acquisition, and the results of operations are included with our results from the dates of the respective acquisitions. When determining the fair value of tangible assets acquired, age, condition and the economic useful life of the asset are taken into consideration to determine the estimated cost to replace the asset. When determining the fair value of intangible assets acquired, the applicable discount rate and the timing and amount of future cash flows, including rate and terms of renewal and attrition are considered.

The *MERALCO Group* determines the date when control is obtained which is when *MERALCO Group* effectively obtains power to direct the relevant activities of the acquiree. *MGreen* assessed that the control in *SPNEC* was obtained on December 27, 2023, with the election of *MGreen's* nominees as directors and key officers of *SPNEC*.

Contingencies

The *MERALCO Group* has possible claims from or obligation to other parties from past events and whose existence may only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one (1) or more uncertain future events not wholly within its control. Management has determined that the present obligations with respect to contingent liabilities and claims with respect to contingent assets do not meet the recognition criteria, and therefore has not recorded any such amounts.

See Note 29 – *Contingencies and Legal Proceedings*.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty as 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 reporting date are discussed as follows:

Estimating Useful Lives of Utility Plant, Generation Plant and Others, Intangible Assets with Finite Lives and Investment Properties

The *MERALCO Group* estimates the useful lives of utility plant, generation plant and others, intangible assets with finite lives and, investment properties based on the periods over which such assets are expected to be available for use. The estimate of the useful lives of the utility plant, generation plant and others, intangible assets with finite lives and investment properties is based on management's collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful lives are reviewed at least at each financial reporting date and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limitations on the use of such 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 mentioned in the foregoing. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of utility plant, generation plant and others, intangible assets with finite lives and investment properties would increase recorded operating expenses and decrease noncurrent assets.

The total depreciation and amortization expense of utility plant, generation plant and others amounted to ₱14,770 million, ₱14,117 million and ₱10,846 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Total carrying values of utility plant, generation plant and others, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, amounted to ₱269,839 million and ₱243,323 million as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Total depreciation of investment properties amounted to ₱4 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021. Total carrying values of investment properties, net of accumulated depreciation, amounted to ₱1,493 million and ₱1,495 million as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Total amortization of intangible assets with finite lives amounted to ₱1,851 million, ₱1,910 million and ₱1,649 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Total carrying values of intangible assets with finite lives, net of accumulated amortization, amounted to ₱53,351 million and ₱21,691 million as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

See Note 7 – *Utility Plant, Generation Plant and Others*, Note 9 – *Investment Properties* and Note 10 – *Intangible Assets*.

Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

PFRS requires that an impairment review be performed when certain impairment indicators are present. These conditions include obsolescence, physical damage, significant changes in the manner by which an asset is used, worse than expected economic performance, drop in revenues or other external indicators, among others. In the case of goodwill, at a minimum, such asset is subject to an annual impairment test and more frequently whenever there is an indication that such asset may be impaired. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash generating unit to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires preparation of an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash generating unit and choosing an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Determining the recoverable amount of utility plant, generation plant and others, intangible assets, investment properties, investments in associates and interests in joint ventures, goodwill and other noncurrent assets, requires (i) the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use as well as ultimate disposition of such assets and (ii) making estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the consolidated financial statements. Future events may cause management to conclude that utility plant, generation plant and others, intangible assets, investment properties, investments in associates and interests in joint ventures, goodwill and other noncurrent assets are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss or reversal of previously recognized impairment loss could have material adverse impact on the *MERALCO Group's* consolidated financial position and financial performance.

The preparation of estimated future cash flows involves significant estimations and assumptions. While management believes that the assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and may lead to future impairment charges under *PFRSs*.

The carrying values of nonfinancial assets subject to impairment review are as follows:

Account	2023	2022
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Utility plant, generation plant and others	₱269,839	₱243,323
Intangible assets	53,351	21,691
Investments in associates and interests in joint ventures	38,388	31,888
Investment properties	1,493	1,495
Receivable from the <i>BIR</i>	181	181

See Note 7 – *Utility Plant, Generation Plant and Others*, Note 8 – *Investments in Associates and Interests in Joint Ventures*, Note 9 – *Investment Properties*, Note 10 – *Intangible Assets* and Note 11 – *Financial and Other Noncurrent Assets*.

Realizability of Deferred Income Tax Assets

The *MERALCO Group* reviews the carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets at the end of each reporting period and reduces these to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized.

Assessment on the recognition of deferred income tax assets on deductible temporary differences is based on the level and timing of forecasted taxable income for the subsequent reporting date. This forecast is based on past results and future expectations on revenues and expenses as well as future tax planning strategies. Management believes that sufficient taxable profit will be generated to allow all or part of the recorded or recognized deferred tax assets to be utilized. The amounts of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable could be adjusted in the future if estimates of taxable income are revised.

Based on the foregoing assessment, following are the relevant consolidated information with respect to deferred income tax assets:

	2023	2022
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Recognized deferred income tax assets	P32,433	P32,032
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets	2,737	2,694

See *Note 28 – Income Taxes and Local Franchise Taxes*.

Provision for ECL of Receivables and Contract Assets

The *MERALCO Group* applies the *PFRS 9* simplified approach to measure expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other receivables and contract assets.

MERALCO provides *ECL* on certain identified trade receivables which have been the subject of disputes from customers. In determining the *ECLs* of trade receivables, *MERALCO* considers the credit loss experience for each contract status of customers for the current year, adjusted for forwarding looking factors, and taking into account the economic environment. The contract assets relate to unbilled receivables and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade and other receivables. The *MERALCO Group* has concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for contract assets.

The *MERALCO Group* incorporates forward-looking information in its assessments whether the credit risk has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of *ECL*. The *MERALCO Group* has considered a range of relevant forward-looking macroeconomic assumptions such as inflation rate, gross domestic product and unemployment rate for the determination of unbiased general industry adjustments and any related specific industry adjustments that support the calculation of *ECLs*.

ECLs for trade and other receivables amounted to P998 million, P2,311 million and P551 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Trade and other receivables, net of allowance for *ECL*, amounted to P48,395 million and P54,683 million as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

See *Note 13 – Trade and Other Receivables*.

Estimating Net Realizable Value of Inventories

Inventories consist of materials and supplies used in the electricity distribution, power generation and services segments, and are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventories is written down whenever the net realizable value of inventories becomes lower than the cost due to damage, physical deterioration, obsolescence, and change in price levels or other causes (i.e., pre-termination of contracts). The lower of cost or net

realizable value of inventories is reviewed on a periodic basis. Inventory items identified to be obsolete and no longer usable are written off and charged as expense in the consolidated statement of income.

The carrying values of inventories amounted to ₱11,180 million and ₱10,629 million as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

See *Note 14 – Inventories*.

Estimation of Retirement Benefit Costs

The cost of defined benefit retirement plans and other post-employment benefits as well as the present value of the retirement 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 retirement benefits 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. Retirement and other post-employment benefits expense amounted to ₱1,180 million, ₱1,686 million and ₱2,241 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Retirement and other post-employment benefit liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 amounted to ₱8,823 million and ₱2,887 million, respectively.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds in the respective currencies, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality, and those having excessive credit spreads are removed from the population of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the Philippines and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Future salary increases and retirement benefits increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the Philippines.

See *Note 25 – Expenses and Income* and *Note 26 – Long-term Employee Benefits*.

Provisions

The *MERALCO Group* has various claims, assessments and cases as discussed in *Note 29 – Contingencies and Legal Proceedings* and *Note 2 – Rate Regulations*. The *MERALCO Group's* estimate for probable costs for the resolution of these claims, assessments and cases has been developed in consultation with external counsel, if any, and internal counsels handling the defense in these claims, assessments and cases and is based upon thorough analysis of potential outcome.

The *MERALCO Group*, in consultation with its external and internal legal counsels, does not believe that these claims and legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial statements. It is possible, however, that future financial performance could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or the effectiveness of management's strategies and actions relating to these proceedings.

The *MERALCO Group* recognized net provisions on various claims and assessments amounting to ₱6,848 million, ₱5,831 million and ₱10,175 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, provisions and other noncurrent liabilities presented net of the effect of the time value of money amounted to ₱4,497 million and ₱5,147 million, respectively.

See Note 19 – Provisions and Note 22 – Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities.

Revenue Recognition

The *MERALCO Group*'s revenue recognition policies require the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of its revenues and receivables.

Revenues from sale of electricity by *MERALCO*, *Clark Electric* and *Shin Clark Power* are billed based on customer-specific billing cycle cut-off date for each customer, while recording of related purchased power cost is based on calendar month as provided in the terms of the *PPAs* and *PSAs*. The recognition of unbilled revenues for billing cycles with earlier than month-end cut-off dates requires the use of estimates. The difference between the amounts initially recognized based on provisional invoices and the settlement of the actual billings by power generation companies is taken up in the subsequent period. Also, revenues from sale of electricity are adjusted for the estimated over and/or under-recoveries of pass-through charges, which are subject of various applications for recovery and approval by the *ERC*.

Revenues from sale of electricity also considers variable considerations included in the transaction price resulting from historical refunds to customers. The refund liability related to these variable considerations are included as part of "Trade payables and other liabilities" and "Other noncurrent liabilities" accounts in the consolidated statement of financial position. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the balance of refund liability amounted to ₱9,591 million and ₱3,322 million, respectively.

Management believes that such use of estimates will not result in material adjustments in future periods.

Revenues and costs from construction contracts of *MIESCOR* are recognized based on the output method. This is measured principally on the basis of the estimated completion of a physical proportion of the contract work.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The *MGen Group* applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

- 1) *Identifying Performance Obligations*. The *MGen 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 *MGen Group*'s promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from the other promises in the contract.

The *MGen 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:

- a. each distinct good or services in the series are transferred over time; and
- b. 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 revenue contracts under *EPPAs*, *ASPA*, and spot market sales to *WESM*, these are combined and considered as one (1) performance obligation since these are not distinct within the context of *PFRS 15* as the buyer cannot benefit from the contracted capacity without the corresponding energy and the buyer cannot obtain energy without contracting a capacity.

- 2) *Determining Method to Estimate Variable Consideration and Assessing the Constraint.* The *MGen* 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 *MGen* Group considers both the likelihood and magnitude of the revenue reversal in evaluating the extent of variable consideration the *MGen* Group will be subjected to constraint.

Factors such as the following are considered:

- a. high susceptibility to factors outside the Group's influence;
- b. timing of the resolution of the uncertainty; and
- c. having a large number and broad range of possible outcomes.

Some contracts with customers provide for volume and prompt payment discounts that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the *MGen* Group is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled. The expected value method of estimation takes into account a range of possible outcomes while the most likely amount is used when the outcome is binary.

The *MGen* Group determined that the expected value method is the appropriate method to use in estimating the variable consideration given the number of contracts with customers that have similar characteristics and the range of possible outcomes.

- 3) *Allocation of Variable Consideration.* Variable consideration may be attributable to the entire contract or to a specific part of the contract. For revenue contracts under *EPPAs*, *ASPA* and spot market sales to *WESM*, revenue streams which are considered as series of distinct services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer, the *MGen* Group allocates the variable amount that is no longer subject to constraint to the satisfied portion (i.e., month or actual electricity delivery) which forms part of the single performance obligation and the monthly billing of the *MGen* Group.
- 4) *Revenue Recognition.* The *MGen* 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 *MGen* Group determines, at contract inception, whether it will transfer control of a promised good or service over time. If the *MGen* Group does not satisfy a performance obligation over time, the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.

The *MGen* Group concluded that revenue from sale of electricity from contracts with customers are to be recognized over time, since customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits as the *MGen* Group supplies power.

- 5) *Identifying Methods for Measuring Progress of Revenue Recognized Over Time.* The *MGen* Group determines the appropriate method of measuring progress which is either through input or output methods. Input method recognizes revenue on the basis of the 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.

The *MGen* Group determined that the output method is the more appropriate way of measuring progress as actual electricity is supplied to customers.

6. Segment Information

Each operating segment of the *MERALCO Group* engages in business activities from which revenues are earned and expenses are incurred (including intercompany transactions with other business segments within the *MERALCO Group*). The operating results of each of the operating segments are regularly reviewed by *MERALCO's* Management Committee

to evaluate how resources are to be allocated to the operating segments and to assess their performances for which discrete financial information is available.

For management purposes, the *MERALCO Group*'s operating businesses are organized and managed separately according to the nature of services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and/or services, as follows:

- Power

The Power segment consists of (a) electricity distribution, (b) power generation and (c) *RES*.

Electricity distribution – This is principally electricity distribution and supply of power on a pass-through basis covering all captive customers in the *MERALCO* and the *Clark Electric* franchise areas in Luzon. Electricity distribution within the *MERALCO* franchise area accounts for approximately 50% of the power requirements of the country. *Clark Electric*'s franchise area covers Clark Special Economic Zone and the sub-zones.

Shin Clark through a Joint Venture Agreement (“*JVA*”) with *BCDA*, manages the development, operation, and maintenance of the electric power distribution system in the 9,450-hectare New Clark City located within the Clark Special Economic Zone in the towns of Capas and Bamban, Tarlac. In accordance with the *JVA*, *BCDA* assigned its franchise to operate the electric distribution system in New Clark City, granted to it by the Congress under Republic Act No. 11420, to Shin Clark Power Corporation (“*Shin Clark Power*” or “Joint Venture Company”). *BCDA*'s assignment of its franchise to *Shin Clark Power*, based on a valuation by a third-party independent appraiser, represents *BCDA*'s contribution to *Shin Clark* in exchange for a 10% equity interest in *Shin Clark Power*. *Shin Clark Power* was incorporated and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“*SEC*”). On March 22, 2023, the *ERC* granted *Shin Clark Power* a *CPCN* to operate as a *DU*.

MERALCO manages the electric distribution facilities of *PELCO II* through *Comstech* under an *IMC*. *MERALCO* also manages the electric distribution facilities in the *CEZ* under a 25-year concession agreement with *PEZA*.

Power generation – The *MERALCO Group* has a combined group generating capacity of 2,240.1 *MW* (net) of coal, liquid natural gas, renewable and diesel plants in the Philippines and Singapore.

MGen owns 51% interest in *SBPL* which operates a 455 *MW* (net) supercritical coal-fired plant in Mauban, Quezon.

GBPC owns 823.6 *MW* (net) of operating coal and diesel-fired power plants in the Visayas and Mindanao. *GBPC* also has a 50% interest in Alsons Thermal Energy Corporation (“*ATEC*”), which holds a 75% interest in Sarangani Energy Corporation (“*Sarangani Energy*”). *Sarangani Energy* operates a 2 x 105 *MW* (net) *CFB* plant in Maasim, Sarangani.

MGreen is a wholly owned subsidiary of *MGen* engaged in the development, construction and operation of solar-powered generation facilities. It has a 60% equity in *First Bulacan*. *First Bulacan* owns and operates a 80 *MWdc*/50 *MWac* utility scale solar facility located in San Miguel, Bulacan, which began commercial operations on May 12, 2021 and has since delivered solar energy to *MERALCO* under an *ERC*-approved *PSA*. The *PSA* is for a period of 20 years.

MGreen, through *PHRI*, a joint venture with Mitsui's local unit Mit-Renewables Philippine Corporation, has energized 67.5 *MWac* of its 75 *MWac* solar plant in Baras, Rizal and has started generating power since March 2023. Phase 2 of *PHRI* solar plant is targeted to be operational by mid-2024. As of December 31, 2023, *PHRI* delivered 89 *MW* to *MPower*.

Also, in partnership with Pasuquin Energy Holdings, Inc. of Vena Energy Solar PH B.V. (“*Vena Energy*”), a 68 *MWac* solar plant project in Ilocos Norte was fully energized in February 2023. As of December 31, 2023, the project has delivered a total of 111 *GWh* of commissioning energy.

MGen also has a combined 58% (direct and indirect interests) in *PacificLight Power Pte Ltd.* (“*PacificLight Power*”). *PacificLight Power* owns and operates a 2 x 400 MW combined cycle turbine power plant mainly fueled by liquefied natural gas (“*LNG*”) in Jurong Island, Singapore.

On December 27, 2023, *MGreen* completed the acquisition of primary and redeemable voting preferred shares of *SPNEC* (see Note 3). *SPNEC* is set to develop 3,500 MW (gross) solar facilities with an accompanying 4,000 MWh battery storage system.

See Note 8 – *Investments in Associates and Interests in Joint Ventures*.

RES – covers the sourcing and supply of electricity to qualified contestable customers. *MERALCO* and *Clark Electric* also operate as local retail electricity suppliers within their respective franchise area under a separate business unit, *MPower* and *Cogent Energy*, respectively. Under Retail Competition and Open Access (“*RCOA*”), qualified contestable customers who opt for contestability and elect to be among contestable customers may source their electricity supply from any retail electricity suppliers, including *MPower* and *Cogent Energy*.

Vantage and *Phoenix Power*, wholly owned subsidiaries of *MERALCO*; *MeridianX*, a wholly owned subsidiary of *Comstech*; and *GESC*, a wholly owned subsidiary of *GBPC* are affiliate *RESs*. *Clarion*, a wholly owned subsidiary of *Clark Electric*, submitted the requirements for its *RES* licensing to *ERC* on November 17, 2017. As at February 26, 2024, the approval of its *RES* licensing is pending with the *ERC*.

▪ Other Services

The other services segment is involved principally in electricity-related services, such as, electro-mechanical engineering, construction, consulting and related manpower services, e-transaction and bills collection, telecommunications services, rail-related operations and maintenance services, insurance and re-insurance, e-business development, power distribution management, energy systems management and harnessing renewable energy, construction and leasing of communication towers and electric vehicle and charging infrastructure solutions. These services are provided by *MIESCOR*, *MBI*, *MLI* and *MIDC* (collectively known as “*MIESCOR Group*”), *CIS*, *Bayad* and *CFSI* (collectively referred to as “*CIS Group*”), *e-MVI*, *Paragon* and *Radius* (collectively referred to as “*e-MVI Group*”), *Comstech*, *MRail*, *LOIL*, *Finserve*, *MServ*, *Spectrum* and *Movem*.

The Management Committee evaluates the performance of the business segments based on (i) net income attributable to equity holders of the parent for the year, (ii) consolidated net earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation and amortization (“consolidated *EBITDA*”); and (iii) consolidated core net income (“*CCNI*”). Net income is measured consistent with reported net income in the consolidated statement of income.

Consolidated *EBITDA* is measured as *CCNI* excluding depreciation and amortization, interest and other financial charges, interest and other financial income and provision for income tax.

CCNI for the year is measured as consolidated net income attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for foreign exchange gain or loss, mark-to-market gain or loss, impairment or reversal of impairment of noncurrent assets and certain other non-recurring gain or loss, if any, net of tax effect of the foregoing adjustments.

Billings between operating segments are at an arm’s-length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties. Segment revenues, segment expenses and segment results include transfers among business segments. Those transfers are eliminated upon consolidation.

The *MERALCO Group* operates and generates substantially all of its revenues in the Philippines (i.e., one (1) geographical location). Thus, geographical segment information is not presented. The *MERALCO Group* has no revenues from transactions with a single external customer amounting to 10% or more of its revenues from external customers.

		Power			Other Services			Inter-segment Transactions			Total		
	Note	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
		(Amounts in millions)											
Revenues		P430,181	P413,950	P309,238	P17,848	P17,012	P15,250	(P4,417)	(P4,433)	(P5,941)	P443,612	P426,529	P318,547
Segment results		P54,472	P44,946	P50,912	P4,940	P4,411	P3,161	P-	P-	P-	P59,412	P49,357	P54,073
Depreciation and amortization	7, 9, 10 and 25	(14,624)	(15,084)	(11,913)	(2,001)	(947)	(586)	-	-	-	(16,625)	(16,031)	(12,499)
Equity in net earnings (losses)													
of associates and joint ventures	8	11,523	12,053	3,162	(44)	(18)	(35)	-	-	-	11,479	12,035	3,127
Provision for probable losses and expenses from claims		(6,875)	(5,799)	(10,120)	27	(32)	(55)	-	-	-	(6,848)	(5,831)	(10,175)
Interest and other financial charges	25	(4,443)	(3,554)	(3,633)	(686)	(200)	(95)	-	-	-	(5,129)	(3,754)	(3,728)
Interest and other financial income	25	3,168	1,942	2,145	153	121	52	-	-	-	3,321	2,063	2,197
Provision for (reversal of) impairment losses		1,179	(2,603)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,179	(2,603)	-
Provision for income tax - net	28	(7,138)	(5,841)	(8,158)	(973)	(807)	(754)	-	-	-	(8,111)	(6,648)	(8,912)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	(655)	(157)	(585)	(655)	(157)	(585)
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent		P37,262	P26,060	P22,395	P1,416	P2,528	P1,688	(P655)	(P157)	(P585)	P38,023	P28,431	P23,498
CCNI		P35,705	P24,605	P22,956	P1,405	P2,500	P1,652	P-	P-	P-	P37,110	P27,105	P24,608

The inter-segment revenues mainly represent revenues of other services segment earned from the power segment.

The following table shows the reconciliation of *EBITDA* to net income:

	2023	2022	2021
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
<i>EBITDA</i>	P65,341	P52,032	P46,538
Add (deduct):			
Depreciation and amortization	(16,625)	(16,031)	(12,499)
Interest and other financial charges net of income and foreign exchange adjustments	(1,927)	(765)	(1,044)
Income before income tax	46,789	35,236	32,995
Provision for income tax - net	(8,111)	(6,648)	(8,912)
Net income	P38,678	P28,588	P24,083

The following table shows the reconciliation of the *CCNI* to net income:

	2023	2022	2021
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
<i>CCNI</i>	P37,110	P27,105	P24,608
Add (deduct) non-core items, net of tax:			
Non-core income (expenses)	959	591	(1,487)
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	(46)	735	377
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent	38,023	28,431	23,498
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	655	157	585
Net income	P38,678	P28,588	P24,083

7. Utility Plant, Generation Plant and Others

The movements in utility plant, generation plant and others are as follows:

2023										
Note	Land	Power Plant Machinery and Equipment	Sub-transmission and Distribution	Communication Towers Buildings and Improvements	Data Transmission Cables and Communication Equipment	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Other Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Others	Construction in Progress	Total
(Amounts in millions)										
Cost:										
Balance at beginning of year	P18,807	P41,335	P222,878	P15,707	P5,007	P5,378	P4,919	P9,464	P36,558	P360,053
Additions	41	–	1,256	688	310	323	409	1,566	21,556	26,149
Effect of consolidation of SPNEC (Note 3)	9,788	8,542	–	3	–	3	1	535	2,729	21,601
Transfers from construction in progress	3	2,553	11,048	207	1,944	322	10	267	(16,354)	–
Disposals/retirements	–	–	(2,684)	(8)	–	–	(110)	(22)	–	(2,824)
Reclassifications	10	–	52	(91)	(112)	168	(48)	(86)	(710)	(856)
Balance at end of year	28,639	52,482	232,407	16,485	7,429	5,978	5,200	11,724	43,779	404,123
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:										
Balance at beginning of year	–	3,534	92,909	4,083	2,631	3,546	2,995	4,089	–	113,787
Depreciation and amortization	–	2,602	8,852	876	686	556	385	813	–	14,770
Effect of consolidation of SPNEC (Note 3)	–	1,503	–	–	–	1	1	81	–	1,586
Disposals/retirements	–	–	(2,684)	(4)	–	–	(110)	(19)	–	(2,817)
Reclassifications	–	114	(36)	(11)	(29)	(30)	(25)	267	–	250
Balance at end of year	–	7,753	99,041	4,944	3,288	4,073	3,246	5,231	–	127,576
Less allowance for impairment losses:										
Balance at beginning of year	–	292	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,651	2,943
Effect of consolidation of SPNEC (Note 3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14
Charge for the year - net	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,751	3,751
Balance at end of year	–	292	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,416	6,708
Net book value	P28,639	P44,437	P133,366	P11,541	P4,141	P1,905	P1,954	P6,493	P37,363	P269,839

2022										
Note	Land	Power plant machinery and equipment	Sub-transmission and Distribution	Communication Towers Buildings and Improvements	Data Transmission Cables and Communication Equipment	Office Furniture, Fixtures and Other Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Others	Construction in Progress	Total
(Amounts in millions)										
Cost:										
Balance at beginning of year	P17,699	P43,337	P214,967	P12,946	P4,611	P4,326	P4,144	P7,113	P25,166	P334,309
Additions	1,108	108	520	2,894	188	578	830	2,527	27,133	35,886
Transfers from construction in progress	–	–	14,659	198	370	222	7	157	(15,613)	–
Disposals/retirements	–	(1,298)	(7,306)	(147)	(57)	(3)	(36)	(192)	(54)	(9,093)
Reclassifications	10	–	(812)	38	(184)	(105)	255	(26)	(141)	(1,049)
Balance at end of year	18,807	41,335	222,878	15,707	5,007	5,378	4,919	9,464	36,558	360,053
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization:										
Balance at beginning of year	–	2,355	91,182	3,585	2,050	3,100	2,799	3,912	–	108,983
Depreciation and amortization	–	2,754	9,004	607	551	466	267	468	–	14,117
Disposals/retirements	–	(502)	(7,277)	(61)	(14)	(2)	(37)	(9)	–	(7,902)
Reclassifications	–	(1,073)	–	(48)	44	(18)	(34)	(282)	–	(1,411)
Balance at end of year	–	3,534	92,909	4,083	2,631	3,546	2,995	4,089	–	113,787
Less allowance for impairment losses:										
Balance at beginning of year	–	292	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,651	2,943
Net book value	P18,807	P37,509	P129,969	P11,624	P2,376	P1,832	P1,924	P5,375	P33,907	P243,323

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the net book values of customer-funded assets included in “Utility plant, generation plant and others” account amounted to ₱6,021 million and ₱5,861 million, respectively. The corresponding liabilities to customers in the same amounts as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are included in “Other noncurrent liabilities” account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

MIDC recognized ROU assets and corresponding lease liabilities covering the lease agreements transferred from Globe Telecom, Inc (“Globe”) and for the agreements entered by MIDC for build-to-suit sites. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, lease liabilities amounted to ₱2,497 million and ₱1,824 million, respectively.

The communication towers and the acquired intangibles of MIDC, with aggregate carrying value of ₱14,328 million as at December 31, 2023 are pledged as securities for its long-term debt.

The power plant complex of PHRI and the generation plant and equipment of First Bulacan, with aggregate carrying value of ₱5,613 million as at December 31, 2023 are pledged as securities for their long-term debt.

See Note 17 – Interest-bearing Long-term Financial Liabilities.

As at December 31, 2023, the capitalized site preparation expenses for the development of ultra-supercritical pulverized coal-fired power generation plant of *A1E* amounted to ₱12,695 million. *A1E* recognized a provision for impairment loss amounting to ₱3,920 million and ₱2,651 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively, related to the design and materials for a coal technology, given the planned change in plant configuration from coal to liquified natural gas power plant.

Construction in progress pertains to both electric capital projects (“*ECPs*”) and non-*ECPs*. *ECPs* are capital projects involving construction of new electric distribution-related facilities and the upgrade and major rehabilitation of existing electrical facilities. Non-*ECPs* mainly represent construction of *MGen*’s power plant projects, *MIDC*’s communication towers and *Radius*’ network expansion projects. Total interest capitalized amounted to ₱563 million, ₱457 million and ₱368 million based on average capitalization rate of 6%, 5% and 5% for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

8. Investments in Associates and Interests in Joint Ventures

This account consists of the following:

			2023	2022
	Place of Incorporation	Principal Activity	Percentage of Ownership	
Associates				
FPM Power Holdings Limited (“FPM Power”)/ PacificLight Power	British Virgin Islands/ Singapore	Investment and holding company/ Power generation	58	58
Alsons Thermal Energy Corporation (“ATEC”)	Philippines	Power generation	50	50
Redondo Peninsula Energy Inc. (“RP Energy”)	Philippines	Power generation	47	47
Aclara Meters Philippines, Inc. (“Aclara Meters”)	Philippines	Sale of metering products and services	35	35
PLP Renewables	British Virgin Islands	Investment and holding company	58	-
Power Distribution Services Ghana Limited (“PDS Ghana”)	Ghana	Distribution of power	30	30
Indra Philippines, Inc. (“Indra Philippines”)	Philippines	Management and IT consultancy	25	25
AF Payments	Philippines	Electronic payment clearing and settlement system operator	10	10
Joint Ventures				
SBPL	Philippines	Power generation	51	51
MRail-DESCO Joint Venture (“MDJV”)	Philippines	Maintenance of mass transit system	51	51
Pure Meridian Hydropower Corporation (“Pure Meridian”)	Philippines	Renewable energy	50	50
Nuevo Solar Energy Corporation (“NSEC”)	Philippines	Power generation	50	50
First Balfour-MRail Joint Venture (“FBMJV”)	Philippines	Maintenance of mass transit system	49	49
MPioneer Insurance Inc. (“MPioneer”)	Philippines	Insurance	35	35
Rockwell Business Center Joint Venture (“RBC JV”)	Philippines	Real estate	30	30

The movements in investments in associates and interests in joint ventures are as follow:

	Note	2023	2022
(Amounts in millions)			
Acquisition cost:			
Balance at beginning of year		₱33,464	₱27,247
Additions (return of capital)		(6)	504
Reclassification ⁽¹⁾	11 and 23	-	5,713
Balance at end of year		33,458	33,464

(Forward)

	Note	2023	2022
		(Amounts in millions)	
Accumulated equity in net earnings			
(losses):			
Balance at beginning of year		P3,890	(P4,199)
Equity in net earnings for the year		11,479	12,035
Dividends received		(10,106)	(4,039)
Reclassification ⁽¹⁾		20	93
Balance at end of year		5,283	3,890
Share in remeasurement			
adjustments on retirement			
liabilities:			
Balance at beginning of year		(16)	(25)
Share in actuarial gains (losses)		(13)	9
Balance at end of year		(29)	(16)
Share in other comprehensive income			
and cumulative translation			
adjustments:			
Balance at beginning of year		(P30)	P306
Cumulative translation			
adjustments		337	(336)
Balance at end of year		307	(30)
Allowance for impairment loss:			
Balance at beginning of year		(5,420)	(12)
Reversals – net of provisions		4,941	340
Reclassification ⁽¹⁾	23	(152)	(5,748)
Balance at end of year		(631)	(5,420)
		P38,388	P31,888

⁽¹⁾ Refer to Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements for the nature of reclassification in 2022.

The carrying values of investments in associates and interests in joint ventures follow:

	Note	2023	2022
		(Amounts in millions)	
Associates:			
<i>FPM Power/PacificLight Power</i>		P16,184	P9,627
<i>ATEC</i>	3	9,910	10,057
<i>Indra Philippines</i>		420	382
<i>RP Energy</i>		119	119
<i>Aclara Meters</i>		97	87
<i>PLP Renewables</i>		45	–
Joint ventures:			
<i>SBPL</i>		9,909	9,523
<i>RBC JV</i>		643	1,063
<i>NSEC</i>		619	595
<i>MPioneer</i>		384	369
<i>MDJV</i>		58	66
		P38,388	P31,888

FPM Power/PacificLight Power

FPM Power is 40%-owned by *MERALCO* through *MPG Asia* (a wholly-owned subsidiary of *MGen*) and 60%-owned by First Pacific Company Limited (“*First Pacific*”). *FPM Power* has a 70% equity interest in *PacificLight Power*, which owns and operates a 2 x 400 MW LNG-fired power plant in Jurong Island, Singapore. *PacificLight Power*’s wholly owned subsidiary, *PacificLight Energy Pte. Ltd.*, is engaged in energy trading.

On July 1, 2021, *MGen* through *MPG Asia* acquired the 30% stake in *PacificLight Power* of Petronas International Power Corporation's, bringing its combined direct and indirect interest to 58%.

In December 2023, *MGen* re-assessed the estimated recoverable amount of its investment in *FPM Power* in view of the improvement in market condition in Singapore resulting in *PacificLight Power*'s positive operating results. The recoverable amount of *MGen*'s 40% share in *FPM Power* as at December 31, 2023 was calculated using the cash flow projections of *PacificLight Power*. Consequently, *MGen* reversed the remaining allowance for impairment loss of ₱4,941 million in 2023.

ATEC

ATEC has the following equity interests: (i) 75% of *Sarangani Energy* which operates a 2 x 118.5 MW (gross capacity) baseload coal-fired plant in Maasim, Sarangani Province; (ii) 100% of San Ramon Power, Inc. which is developing a 120 MW baseload coal-fired plant in Zamboanga City; and (iii) 100% of ACES Technical Services Corporation, which provides operations and maintenance services to *ATEC*'s power plants.

Indra Philippines

Indra Philippines is an IT service provider in the country and in the Asia Pacific region, with a wide range of services across various industries. *Indra Philippines* provides services which meet certain of *MERALCO*'s IT requirements in the area of system development, outsourcing of Information Systems ("IS") and IT operations and management consulting.

RP Energy

RP Energy is a joint venture among *MGen*, Therma Power, Inc. ("*TPI*") and Taiwan Cogeneration International Corporation – Philippine Branch ("*TCIC*") for the construction and operation of a power plant in the Subic Bay Freeport Zone.

In 2022, *MGen* assessed the continuing suspension of *RP Energy*'s power plant development as an impairment indicator and recognized a provision for impairment losses of ₱368 million.

Aclara Meters

Aclara Meters is 35% owned by *MERALCO* and 65% owned by Aclara Technology LLC. *Aclara Meters* serves the Philippine market for American National Standard Institute ("*ANSI*")-type Watt-hour meters.

PLP Renewables

PLP Renewables is 58%-owned by *MERALCO* through *MGreen International* (a wholly-owned subsidiary of *MGreen*). *PLP Renewables* has a 37% equity interest in *PacificMedco Solar Energy Pte Ltd*, which is a company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with the purpose of importing renewable energy to Singapore by building large-scale solar PV plant in Bulan Island, Indonesia and transmitting the energy via subsea cable to Jurong Island, Singapore.

SBPL

SBPL, which is a joint venture between *MGen* (51%) and New Growth B.V. (49%), a 100% subsidiary of Electricity Generating Public Company Limited of Thailand ("*EGCO*"), owns and operates a new 455 MW (net) supercritical coal-fired power plant in Mauban, Quezon.

SBPL delivers all its plant output to *MERALCO* under a 20-year PSA approved by the ERC.

RBC JV

RBC JV is a joint venture between Rockwell Land Corporation (“*Rockwell Land*”) and *MERALCO* for a pre-agreed cooperation period, pursuant to which *Rockwell Land* built and manages three (3) Business Process Outsourcing-enabled buildings on a non-regulatory asset base property of *MERALCO*. Investment in *RBC JV* represents *MERALCO*’s 30% interest in the joint venture, while *Rockwell Land* has 70% interest in *RBC JV*.

NSEC

NSEC, a joint venture between *MGreen* and *Vena Energy*, owns and operates a 68 MWac solar power plant in Currimao, Ilocos Norte. The power plant was fully energized by mid-February 2023.

MPioneer

MPioneer is 35% owned by *MERALCO* and 65% owned by Pioneer Insurance and Surety Company. It is engaged in non-life insurance business.

Pure Meridian

On January 7, 2016, *MERALCO* and Repower Energy Development Corporation (“*REDC*”) entered into a joint venture through, *Pure Meridian*, for the development of mini-hydroelectric power projects. The development of the mini-hydroelectric power projects is suspended. With the suspension of the development of its projects, *MERALCO* recognized impairment on the carrying amount of its investment in *Pure Meridian*.

MDJV

On June 2, 2014, *MRail* and Desco, Inc. entered into a Joint Venture Agreement for the general overhaul and rehabilitation of three (3) units of diesel electric locomotives by the Philippine National Railways. The project including its warranty period was completed on April 19, 2019. As at December 31, 2023, *MDJV* is still in the process of liquidation.

AF Payments

MERALCO, through *Finserve*, has a 10% equity interest in *AF Payments*. *AF Payments* operates and maintains an electronic payment clearing and settlement system through a contactless automated fare collection system for public utility, including generic contactless micropayment solution. It supplies and issues fare media and store value cards or reloadable cards for use in transport and non-transport facilities and operates and maintains the related hardware and software.

Due to the lower than expected penetration rate into the micropayments business, *MERALCO* recognized impairment in prior years on the carrying amount of its investment in *AF Payments*. Management reviews the recoverable amount of the investment in *AF Payments*. The valuation analysis involved discounting estimates of free cash flows based on the most recent financial budgets and forecasts using the discount rate of 11.9%. The forecast period covers the remaining service concession agreement term until December 2025. As at December 31, 2023, the investment in *AF Payments* is fully impaired.

The condensed statements of financial position of material associates follow:

2023			
	ATEC	FPM Power / PacificLight Power	Indra Philippines
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Current assets	₱3,227	₱15,061	₱2,554
Noncurrent assets	33,995	44,197	295
Current liabilities	(4,105)	(15,442)	(865)
Noncurrent liabilities	(9,457)	(12,175)	(301)
Non-controlling interests	(3,840)	–	–
Net assets	₱19,820	₱31,641	₱1,683

2022			
	ATEC	FPM Power / PacificLight Power	Indra Philippines
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Current assets	₱4,494	₱12,853	₱2,403
Noncurrent assets	35,258	41,112	296
Current liabilities	(4,533)	(13,035)	(954)
Noncurrent liabilities	(11,558)	(14,533)	(214)
Non-controlling interests	(3,281)	–	–
Net assets	₱20,380	₱26,397	₱1,531

The condensed statements of comprehensive income of material associates are as follows:

	2023			2022			2021		
	ATEC	FPM Power / PacificLight Power	Indra Philippines	ATEC	FPM Power / PacificLight Power	Indra Philippines	ATEC	FPM Power / PacificLight Power	Indra Philippines
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>									
Revenues	₱10,790	₱114,383	₱2,891	₱10,077	₱99,168	₱2,513	₱8,270	₱61	₱2,460
Costs and expenses	(8,473)	(97,947)	(2,596)	(8,270)	(86,598)	(2,244)	(6,826)	(59)	(2,194)
Net income	2,317	16,436	295	1,807	12,570	269	1,444	2	266
Non-controlling interests	(548)	–	–	(429)	–	–	(354)	–	–
Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	1,769	16,436	295	1,378	12,570	269	1,090	2	266
Other comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	(64)	–	–	35	–	–	(49)
Total comprehensive income	₱1,769	₱16,436	₱231	₱1,378	₱12,570	₱304	₱1,090	₱2	₱217
Dividends received	₱800	₱8,164	₱20	₱412	₱2,988	₱100	₱1,455	₱–	₱2

The reconciliation of the net assets of the foregoing material associates to the carrying amounts of investments and advances in these associates recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position is as follows:

	2023		
		FPM	
		Power /	
	ATEC	PacificLight	Indra
		Power	Philippines
	<i>(Amounts in millions, except % of ownership)</i>		
Net assets of associates	P19,820	P31,641	P1,683
Proportionate ownership in associates (%)	50	58	25
	9,910	18,352	420
Fair value adjustment	–	(2,168)	–
	P9,910	P16,184	P420
	2022		
		FPM	
		Power /	
	ATEC	PacificLight	Indra
		Power	Philippines
	<i>(Amounts in millions, except % of ownership)</i>		
Net assets of associates	P20,380	P26,397	P1,531
Proportionate ownership in associates (%)	50	58	25
	10,190	15,310	382
Fair value adjustment and impairment	(133)	(5,683)	–
	P10,057	P9,627	P382

The following is the aggregate information of associates that are considered as not individually material:

	2023	2022	2021
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Share in net income (loss)	P55	(P216)	(P31)
Share in other comprehensive income	2	–	–
Share in total comprehensive income	P57	(P216)	(P31)
Dividends received	P28	P–	P11

Joint Ventures

The condensed statements of financial position of material joint ventures follow:

	2023	
	RBC JV	SBPL
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Cash and cash equivalents	P630	P4,314
Current assets, excluding cash and cash equivalents	349	6,042
Noncurrent assets	1,671	43,473
Trade payables	(130)	(40)
Current liabilities, excluding trade payables	(356)	(4,316)
Noncurrent liabilities	(21)	(30,044)
Net assets	P2,143	P19,429

	2022	
	RBC JV	SBPL
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Cash and cash equivalents	P849	P3,141
Current assets, excluding cash and cash equivalents	364	8,758
Noncurrent assets	2,766	45,366
Trade payables	(3)	(2,278)
Current liabilities, excluding trade payables	(431)	(4,091)
Noncurrent liabilities	(2)	(32,223)
Net assets	P3,543	P18,673

The condensed statements of comprehensive income of material joint ventures are as follows:

	2023		2022		2021	
	RBC JV	SBPL	RBC JV	SBPL	RBC JV	SBPL
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>					
Revenues	P847	P24,449	P835	P27,113	P821	P15,700
Costs and expenses, excluding depreciation	(182)	(17,443)	28	(22,612)	40	(11,700)
Depreciation	(212)	(1,499)	(208)	(1,478)	(212)	(1,478)
Other income (expense) – net	25	(2,973)	122	433	3	54
Benefit from (provision for) income tax - net	(93)	15	(93)	15	(92)	23
Net income	P385	P2,549	P684	P3,471	P560	P2,599
Dividends received	P181	P913	P155	P385	P172	P1,123

The reconciliation of the net assets of the foregoing material joint ventures to the carrying amounts of investments in these joint ventures recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position is as follows:

	2023	
	RBC JV	SBPL
	<i>(Amounts in millions, except % of ownership)</i>	
Net assets of joint ventures	P2,143	P19,429
Proportionate ownership in joint ventures (%)	30	51
	P643	P9,909

	2022	
	<i>RBC JV</i>	<i>SBPL</i>
	<i>(Amounts in millions, except % of ownership)</i>	
Net assets of joint ventures	P3,543	P18,673
Proportionate ownership in joint ventures (%)	30	51
	P1,063	P9,523

The following is the condensed financial information of joint ventures which are considered immaterial:

	2023	2022	2021
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Share in net income	P25	P37	P33
Share in other comprehensive income	1	–	–
Share in total comprehensive income	P26	P37	P33
Dividends received	P–	P–	P–

9. Investment Properties

The movements in investment properties are as follows:

	2023		
	Buildings and Land Improvements		Total
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Cost:			
Balance at beginning of year	P1,428	P209	P1,637
Additions	–	2	2
Balance at end of year	1,428	211	1,639
Less accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at beginning of year	–	142	142
Depreciation	–	4	4
Balance at end of year	–	146	146
	P1,428	P65	P1,493

	2022		
	Buildings and Land Improvements		Total
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Cost:			
Balance at beginning of year	P1,428	P206	P1,634
Additions	–	3	3
Balance at end of year	1,428	209	1,637
Less accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at beginning of year	–	138	138
Depreciation	–	4	4
Balance at end of year	–	142	142
	P1,428	P67	P1,495

Investment properties consist of real properties held for capital appreciation, former substation sites and other non-regulatory asset base real properties. Some of these investment properties are being leased out.

The aggregate fair values of the investment properties are as follows:

	2023	2022
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Land	P5,087	P5,589
Buildings and improvements	138	136

The fair values of investment properties were determined by independent, professionally qualified appraisers. The fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an investment property in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As of December 31, 2023, there is no significant change in the fair value of the investment properties.

The fair value disclosures of the investment properties are categorized as Level 3 as there is no active market for identical or similar properties. The inputs include price per square meter ranging from P100 to P170,000. There have been no changes in the valuation techniques used.

In conducting the appraisal, the independent professional appraisers used one (1) of the following approaches:

a. Market Data or Comparative Approach

Under this approach, the value of the property is based on sales and listings of comparable property registered within the vicinity. This approach requires the establishment of a comparable property by reducing comparative sales and listings to a common denominator with the subject property. This is done by adjusting the differences between the subject property and those actual sales and listings regarded as comparables. The properties used are either situated within the immediate vicinity or at different floor levels of the same building, whichever is most appropriate to the property being valued. Comparison was premised on the following: location, size and physical attributes, selling terms, facilities offered and time element.

b. Depreciated Replacement Cost Approach

This method of valuation considers the cost to reproduce or replace in new condition the assets appraised in accordance with current market prices for similar assets, with allowance for accrued depreciation based on physical wear and tear and obsolescence.

10. Intangible Assets

The movements of intangible assets are as follows:

	2023					
	Software	Franchise	Land and Leasehold Rights	Customer Contracts	Acquired Network Location	Build-to-suit Contracts
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>					
Cost:						
Balance at beginning of year	P7,511	P63	P558	P13,875	P5,661	P2,058
Additions	490	–	19	–	2,737	891
Effect of consolidation of SPNEC (Note 3)	–	–	–	29,347	–	–
Reclassification	46	–	(26)	–	–	–
Balance at end of year	8,047	63	551	43,222	8,398	2,949
Less accumulated amortization:						
Balance at beginning of year	5,308	–	401	2,276	36	14
Amortization	424	–	39	1,051	247	90
Reclassification	8	–	1	–	(8)	(8)
Balance at end of year	5,740	–	441	3,327	275	96
	P2,307	P63	P110	P39,895	P8,123	P2,853
						P53,351

2022							
	Software	Franchise	Land and Leasehold Rights	Customer Contracts	Acquired Network Location	Build-to-suit Contracts	Total
(Amounts in millions)							
Cost:							
Balance at beginning of year	P6,873	P63	P570	P13,869	P–	P–	P21,375
Additions	801	–	28	–	5,661	2,058	8,548
Retirement	(23)	–	(16)	–	–	–	(39)
Reclassifications	(140)	–	(24)	6	–	–	(158)
Balance at end of year	7,511	63	558	13,875	5,661	2,058	29,726
Less accumulated amortization:							
Balance at beginning of year	5,051	–	377	893	–	–	6,321
Amortization	418	–	40	1,402	36	14	1,910
Retirement	(23)	–	(16)	–	–	–	(39)
Reclassifications	(138)	–	–	(19)	–	–	(157)
Balance at end of year	5,308	–	401	2,276	36	14	8,035
	P2,203	P63	P157	P11,599	P5,625	P2,044	P21,691

The identified intangible asset from the acquisition of controlling interest in *SPNEC* pertains to the existing customer contract of *TSPI* at acquisition date which was recognized at fair value.

MIDC entered into a Sale and Leaseback Agreement with *Globe* where *MIDC* shall acquire 2,180 telecom towers and related passive infrastructure for a pre-agreed consideration. Under the Master Lease Agreement, *Globe* shall be the anchor tenant of the towers for an initial period of 15 years. *Globe* also has commissioned *MIDC* to construct 900 additional build-to-suit towers over the next four (4) years on which *Globe* shall be the anchor tenant.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, *MIDC* acquired 1,194 towers and 860 towers, respectively, from *Globe* and recognized the following identifiable assets:

	2023	2022
(Amounts in millions)		
Telecommunication towers and passive equipment	P2,981	P2,601
Acquired network location intangibles	8,398	5,661
Build-to-suit contract intangibles	2,949	2,058
Total assets acquired	P14,328	P10,320

Acquired network location intangibles represent the value to *MIDC* of the benefits from leasing the excess capacity on acquired towers to other mobile network operators. The build-to-suit contract intangibles pertain to the contractual commitment of *Globe* to engage *MIDC* in building additional towers to be leased by *Globe*.

11. Financial and Other Noncurrent Assets

This account consists of:

	Note	2023	2022
(Amounts in millions)			
Financial assets:			
Debt securities at amortized cost	15 and 27	P9,858	P19,503
Financial assets at <i>FVOCI</i>	27	4,375	4,140
Advance payments to a supplier	27 and 30	228	361
Restricted cash	27	–	4,478
Nonfinancial assets:			
Under-recoveries of pass-through charges - net	2 and 24	10,434	11,407
Rental deposits		4,239	779
Deferred input VAT		3,487	457
Finance lease		894	973
Construction bond		158	121
Receivable from the <i>BIR</i>		181	181
Others		1,725	1,520
		P35,579	P43,920

Debt Securities at Amortized Cost

The details of debt securities at amortized cost are as follows:

	2023			2022		
	Current Portion (see Note 15)	Noncurrent Portion	Total	Current Portion (see Note 15)	Noncurrent Portion	Total
(Amounts in millions)						
Government securities	P2,162	P9,389	P11,551	P16,793	P11,444	P28,237
Private debt securities	5,371	469	5,840	1,000	8,059	9,059
	P7,533	P9,858	P17,391	P17,793	P19,503	P37,296

Financial Assets at FVOCI

The details of financial assets at *FVOCI* are as follows:

	2023	2022
(Amounts in millions)		
Investments in debt securities - corporate bonds and others	P2,255	P2,200
Investments in shares of stock and club shares	2,120	1,940
	P4,375	P4,140

Interest income from debt and equity securities amounted to P831 million, P1,150 million and P1,316 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The rollforward of unrealized fair value gains on quoted *FVOCI* financial assets, net of tax, included in the consolidated statements of financial position follow:

	2023	2022
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Balance at beginning of year	₱311	₱502
Unrealized fair value gains (losses) on fair value changes on:		
Debt securities	88	(280)
Equity securities	91	89
Balance at end of year	₱490	₱311

Net Under-Recoveries of Pass-through Charges

This account represents generation, transmission and other pass-through costs incurred by *MERALCO* and *Clark Electric* as *DUs* determined based on *ERC*-approved recovery mechanism, which shall be billed to customers, upon confirmation by the *ERC*. The balance also includes other net under-recoveries of generation, transmission and other pass-through charges of current and prior years, which are the subject of various applications for recovery and approval by the *ERC*. As at December 31, 2023, *ERC*-approved net under-recoveries of pass-through charges were already recovered.

Allowance for *ECL* on net under -recoveries of pass-through charges amounted to ₱2,645 million and ₱2,925 million as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

See *Note 13 - Trade and Other Receivables*.

Deferred Input VAT

The amount includes portion of input *VAT* incurred and paid in connection with purchase of capital assets in excess of ₱1 million per month. As provided for under *RA No. 9337 ("EVAT Law")*, said portion of input *VAT* shall be deferred and credited evenly over the estimated useful lives of the related capital assets or 60 months, whichever is shorter, against the output *VAT* due. Under the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion ("*TRAIN*") Law, input *VAT* on capital goods purchased after December 31, 2021 shall be recognized outright and may be claimed as input tax credits against output tax. The deferred input *VAT* as of December 31, 2021 shall continue to be amortized.

Finance Lease

Spectrum entered into several bilateral *PSAs* to lease out solar power generation systems to its customers under a finance lease arrangement for periods ranging from 10 to 28 years.

Spectrum recognized finance lease receivables equivalent to its net investments under the lease. Net investment in the lease is the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments, whichever is lower. The average implicit interest rate of the lease arrangements ranges from 7.07% to 12.52% per annum at the inception of the lease.

Minimum lease payment pertains to the price of estimated energy output that the asset can produce and deliver to the lessee. The difference of actual and minimum lease payments from finance lease arrangements is recognized under "Other income (expense)" account in the consolidated statement of income.

The lease payments made by the lessees consist of interest and principal determined using the effective interest rate method. The lease receivable is reduced by the principal received.

12. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
	(Amounts in millions)	
Cash on hand and in banks	P30,104	P17,198
Cash equivalents	52,685	38,634
	P82,789	P55,832

Cash in banks earn interest at prevailing bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents are temporary cash investments, which are made for varying periods up of to three (3) months depending on *MERALCO Group's* immediate cash requirements and earn interest at the prevailing short-term investment rates.

Interest income on cash in banks and cash equivalents amounted to P2,339 million, P765 million and P515 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

As at December 31, 2023, cash and cash equivalents include bank accounts totaling P5,531 million, equivalent to unpaid SC refund, meter deposits, *RES* bill deposits and over-recoveries of pass-through charges which *MERALCO* set aside in compliance with regulatory requirements.

13. Trade and Other Receivables

This account consists of:

	Note	2023	2022
		(Amounts in millions)	
Trade:			
Electricity sold	23 and 27	P38,688	P41,695
Energy generated	27	6,729	7,594
Service contracts		1,448	3,183
Unbilled receivables	24	3,028	3,118
Nontrade	23 and 27	6,705	6,208
		56,598	61,798
Less allowance for expected credit losses		8,203	7,115
		P48,395	P54,683

Movements in allowance for expected credit losses for trade and other receivables are as follows:

	2023				
	Balance at Beginning of Year	Provisions	Write-offs	Effect of Consolidation of SPNEC	Balance at End of Year
	(Amounts in millions)				
Trade:					
Electricity sold	P4,769	P788	P-	P-	P5,557
Energy generated	1,108	99	-	69	1,276
Other trade receivables	786	147	(17)	-	916
Nontrade receivables	452	2	-	-	454
	P7,115	P1,036	(P17)	P69	P8,203

	2022		
	Balance at Beginning of Year	Provisions (Reversals)	Write-offs
	Balance at End of Year		
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Trade:			
Electricity sold	P3,751	P2,137	(P1,119)
Energy generated	1,120	(11)	(1)
Other trade receivables	785	1	–
Nontrade receivables	268	184	–
	P5,924	P2,311	(P1,120)
	P7,115		

	2023					2022				
	Trade				Total	Trade				Total
	Electricity Sold	Energy Generated	Other Receivables	Nontrade Receivables		Electricity Sold	Energy Generated	Other Receivables	Nontrade Receivables	
Individually impaired	P3,733	P–	P916	P454	P5,103	P2,420	P–	P786	P452	P3,658
Collectively impaired	1,824	1,276	–	–	3,100	2,349	1,108	–	–	3,457
	P5,557	P1,276	P916	P454	P8,203	P4,769	P1,108	P786	P452	P7,115

Trade Receivables – Electricity Sold

Trade receivables of *MERALCO* and *Clark Electric* include charges for pass-through costs. Pass-through costs of *MERALCO* as *DU* consist of generation, transmission and *SL* charges, which represent 66%, 6% and 5%, respectively, of the total billed amount in 2023 and 66%, 9% and 5%, respectively, of the total billed amount in 2022. Billed receivables are due 10 days after bill date. *MERALCO*'s and *Clark Electric*'s trade receivables are noninterest-bearing and are substantially secured by bill deposits. Electricity consumed after the meter reading cut-off dates, which will be billed to customers in the immediately following billing period, is included as part of trade receivables.

See Note 27 – *Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*.

Trade Receivables – Energy Generated

Trade receivables – Energy generated represent non-interest-bearing outstanding billings for energy fees and pass-through fuel costs arising from the delivery of electricity to customers and energy sales to the *WESM* by power generation subsidiaries. Normal credit term is 15 to 30 days from the date of receipt of billing.

Trade Receivables – Service Contracts

Service contracts receivable arise from contracts entered into by the *MIESCOR Group*, *e-MVI Group*, *CIS Group*, *MRail*, *MServ*, *Finserve*, *Comstech*, *eSakay* and *Spectrum* for construction, engineering, consulting and related manpower, light rail maintenance, telecommunications and data transport, e-transactions and bills collection, tellering and e-business development, energy systems management and harnessing renewable energy to third parties.

Receivables from service contracts and others are noninterest-bearing and are generally on 30- to 90-day terms.

See Note 11 – *Financial and Other Noncurrent Assets*.

14. Inventories

	2023	2022
	(Amounts in millions)	
Materials and supplies:		
At cost	P12,142	P10,867
At net realizable value ("NRV")	11,180	10,629
Materials and supplies at lower of cost or NRV	P11,180	P10,629

The net realizable value of inventories is net of allowance for inventory obsolescence of P962 million and P238 million as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. No item of inventory has been written off for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

See Note 25 – Expenses and Income.

15. Financial and Other Current Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		(Amounts in millions)	
Financial assets:			
Debt securities at amortized cost	11 and 27	P7,533	P17,793
Current portion of advance payments to a supplier	27	197	199
Short-term investments		11	204
Nonfinancial assets:			
Input VAT		5,155	6,057
Prepayments		4,386	3,962
Prepaid tax		2,029	3,714
Construction bond		158	124
Others		926	1,090
		P20,395	P33,143

16. Equity

Common Stock	2023	2022
	(In millions, except par value)	
Authorized number of shares- P10 par value per share	1,250	1,250
Issued and outstanding - number of shares	1,127	1,127

There was no movement in the number of shares of MERALCO's common stock.

The common shares of MERALCO were listed on the PSE on January 8, 1992. There are 40,960 and 41,338 shareholders of MERALCO's common shares as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Unappropriated Retained Earnings

The unappropriated retained earnings include accumulated earnings of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the balance of *MERALCO*'s revaluation increment in utility plant, generation plant and others and investment properties carried at deemed cost, deferred tax assets and unrealized foreign exchange gains totaling to ₱75,067 million and ₱64,389 million as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These amounts are restricted for dividend declaration purposes as of the close of the respective reporting period.

The following are the cash dividends declared on common shares for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021:

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividend Per Share	Amount
				(In millions)
July 31, 2023	August 30, 2023	September 14, 2023	₱8.52	₱9,602
February 27, 2023	March 29, 2023	April 26, 2023	11.03	12,430
July 25, 2022	August 23, 2022	September 14, 2022	5.81	6,544
February 28, 2022	March 30, 2022	April 26, 2022	10.23	11,526
July 26, 2021	August 23, 2021	September 15, 2021	5.06	5,700
March 1, 2021	March 30, 2021	April 26, 2021	7.82	8,818

The *BOD*-approved dividend policy of *MERALCO* consists of (i) regular cash dividends equivalent to 50% of *CCNI* for the year; and (ii) special dividend determined on a "look-back" basis. Declaration and payment of special dividend are dependent on the availability of unrestricted retained earnings and free cash. The declaration, record and payment dates shall be consistent with the guidelines and regulations of the Philippine *SEC*.

Treasury Shares

Treasury shares represent 172,412 subscribed shares and the related rights of employees who have opted to withdraw from the *ESPP* in accordance with the provisions of the *ESPP* and which *MERALCO* purchased.

17. Interest-bearing Long-term Financial Liabilities

This account consists of the following:

	2023	2022
(Amounts in millions)		
Long-term portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities - long-term debt	₱62,272	₱68,757
Current portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities:		
Long-term debt	8,126	4,118
Redeemable preferred stock	1,465	1,467
	9,591	5,585
	₱71,863	₱74,342

All of the redeemable preferred shares have been called as at June 30, 2011, consistent with the terms of the Preferred Shares Subscription Agreement. Accrued interests amounted to ₱248 million and ₱249 million as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Interest is no longer accrued from the time such preferred shares were called for redemption.

The details of interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities are as follows:

	2023	2022
	(Amounts in millions)	
<i>MERALCO</i>		
P10.0 Billion Term Loan	P9,900	P10,000
P7.2 Billion Note	3,960	4,320
12-year Puttable Bonds	2,868	7,000
<i>MGen Group</i>		
P18.0 Billion Term Loan	16,740	17,460
P11.6 Billion Term Loan	10,132	11,099
P5.8 Billion Term Loan	4,350	4,930
P4.5 Billion Term Loan	3,535	3,860
P3.0 Billion Term Loan	2,804	2,907
P3.5 Billion Term Loan	2,692	3,338
P2.4 Billion Term Loan	2,350	2,000
P2.0 Billion Term Loan	1,936	–
P3.4 Billion Term Loan	1,199	–
P1.5 Billion Term Loan	307	460
<i>Radius</i>		
P700 Million Term Loan	700	700
\$2.9 Million Medium-Term Loan	38	118
P30 Million Term Loan	9	20
<i>MServ</i>		
P600 Million Term Loan	420	450
P350 Million Note	–	70
<i>MIESCOR</i>		
P6.76 Billion Term Loan	6,749	4,444
P375 Million Term Loan	241	295
<i>eSakay</i>		
P27 Million Term Loan	–	19
Total long-term debt	70,930	73,490
Less unamortized debt issue costs	808	964
	70,122	72,526
Redeemable Preferred Stock	1,465	1,467
Fair value adjustment in relation to the purchase of GBPC	276	349
	71,863	74,342
Less current portion	9,591	5,585
Long-term portion of interest-bearing financial liabilities	P62,272	P68,757

The scheduled maturities of the outstanding long-term debt at nominal values as at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	Amount in millions
Less than one (1) year	P8,206
One (1) year up to two (2) years	7,357
More than two (2) years up to three (3) years	4,914
More than three (3) years up to four (4) years	5,145
More than four (4) years up to five (5) years	4,494
More than five (5) years	40,814
	P70,930

MERALCO

₱10.0 Billion Term Loan

MERALCO has a ₱10,000 million, 10-year floating rate loan due in December 2032. The related interest is payable quarterly. The principal is payable in nominal annual amortizations with a balloon payment upon final maturity.

₱7.2 Billion Note

MERALCO's ₱7,200 million, 10-year Fixed Rate Note Facility is due in April 2024. The principal is payable in nominal annual amortizations with a balloon payment upon final maturity.

12-year Puttable Bonds

The ₱7,000 million 12-year Puttable Bond is the balance of the total ₱18,000 million Puttable Bonds issued in December 2013, puttable on the 10th year. On December 13, 2023, MERALCO redeemed ₱4,132 million Puttable Bonds.

MGen Group

₱18 Billion Term Loan

GBPC has a ₱18,000 million, 15-year term loan due in May 2036. Interest rate is subject to repricing on the 5th year. The principal is payable semi-annually until maturity.

₱11.6 Billion Term Loan

On April 28, 2022, PEDC obtained a ₱11,580 million, 12-year term loan due in April 2034. The principal and related interest are payable semi-annually.

₱5.8 Billion Term Loan

CEDC's ₱5.8 Billion Term Loan represents a restructured loan from the original project financing obligation. This restructured loan is payable over 10 years until June 2031.

₱4.5 Billion Term Loan

This bilateral term loan with a consortium of banks was used to finance the acquisition of a 50% less one share in ATEC. The loan is a fixed rate 12-year facility with quarterly principal repayment commencing three (3) years from the drawdown date.

₱3.0 Billion Term Loan

First Bulacan has a ₱3,039 million, 15-year term loan with interest repricing on the 10th year and the principal amount payable until November 2034.

₱3.5 Billion Term Loan

TPC has a ₱3,500 million, 5-year term loan due in July 2027. The principal and related interest are payable quarterly.

₱2.4 Billion Term Loan

PHRI has a ₱2,350 million term loan due in September 2037. The principal and related interest are payable semi-annually.

₱2.0 Billion Term Loan

Solar Philippines Tarlac Corporation (“*Solar Philippines Tarlac*”) has a ₱2,003 million, 12-year term loan due in July 2031. The principal and related interest are payable semi-annually.

₱3.4 Billion Term Loan

Solar Philippines Calatagan Corporation (“*Solar Philippines Calatagan*”) has a ₱3,400 million, 12-year term loan due in April 2029. The principal and related interest are payable semi-annually.

₱1.5 Billion Term Loan

This ₱1,500 million loan and related interest of *CEDC* was used for general financing and other corporate requirements. The principal and related interest are payable semi-annually until December 2025.

Radius

₱700 Million Term Loan

Radius has a ₱700 million, 7-year term loan. The principal and interest are payable quarterly until August 2029.

\$2.9 Million Medium-Term Loan

Radius has a \$2.9 million, medium-term loan. The principal is payable quarterly until July 2024.

₱30 Million Term Loan

Radius’ ₱21 million and ₱9 million loans are payable quarterly until May 2024 and November 2024, respectively.

MServ

₱600 Million Term Loan

MServ obtained a ₱600 million, 10-year fixed rate term loan. The principal is payable based on pre-agreed amortization until 2027 while the related interest is payable semi-annually.

₱350 Million Note

MServ has a ₱350 million fixed rate note payable to a local bank. The principal is payable semi-annually until July 2023. The amount has been fully paid in July 2023.

MIESCOR

₱6,760 Million Term Loan

MIDC drew ₱6,760 million out of the total ₱27,000 million floating rate term loan facility. The principal and related interest are payable quarterly until October 2037.

₱375 Million Term Loan

MIESCOR has a ₱375 million, fixed rate term loan, payable semi-annually until June 2028.

eSakay

P27 Million Term Loan Facility

eSakay has a P27 million, seven (7)-year fixed rate term loan, with principal amount payable until November 2026. On August 15, 2023, MERALCO sold its 100% equity interest in eSakay to On-Us Solutions, Inc.

The annual interest rates of the interest-bearing financial liabilities range from 4.50% to 7.96% and 4.50% to 6.90% as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Debt Covenants

MERALCO's loan agreements require compliance with debt service coverage of 1.1 times calculated on specific measurement dates. The agreements also contain restrictions with respect to the creation of liens or encumbrances on assets, issuance of guarantees, mergers or consolidations, disposition of a significant portion of its assets and related party transactions.

Under their respective loan agreements, MERALCO's subsidiaries are required to meet certain pre-agreed financial ratios at all times until full payment of the obligation. GBPC and MIDC are prohibited from entering into merger or consolidation with other corporation, unless GBPC and MIDC are the surviving entities. MIDC's loan agreement requires MIDC to mortgage certain real properties and for its shareholders to pledge the shares of stocks in MIDC as security for the loans.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the MERALCO Group is in compliance with all of the covenants of the loan agreements.

Interest expense on interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities amounted to P3,050 million, P2,760 million and P2,265 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Unamortized Debt Issue Costs

The following presents the changes to the unamortized debt issue costs:

	Note	2023	2022
		(Amounts in millions)	
Balance at beginning of year		P964	P357
Effect of consolidation of SPNEC	3	39	–
Additions		–	735
Amortization charged to interest and other financial charges	24	(195)	(128)
Balance at end of year		P808	P964

Redeemable Preferred Stock

The movements in the number of shares of the redeemable preferred stock, which have all been called, are as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year	146,662,341	147,015,281
Redemptions	(151,845)	(352,940)
Balance at end of year	146,510,496	146,662,341

The original “Terms and Conditions” of *MERALCO*’s Special Stock Subscription Agreement, which required an applicant to subscribe to preferred stock with 10% dividend to cover the cost of extension of, or new, distribution facilities, have been amended by the *Magna Carta* and the *DSOAR*, effective June 17, 2004 and January 18, 2006, respectively. The amendment sets forth the guidelines for the issuance of preferred stock, only if such instrument is available.

18. Customers’ Deposits

This account consists of:

	2023			2022		
	Current Portion (see Note 22)	Noncurrent Portion	Total	Current Portion (see Note 22)	Noncurrent Portion	Total
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>						
Bill deposits	₱2,463	₱34,128	₱36,591	₱2,925	₱31,590	₱34,515
Meter deposits	317	–	317	316	–	316
	₱2,780	₱34,128	₱36,908	₱3,241	₱31,590	₱34,831

Bill Deposits

Bill deposits serves to guarantee payment of bills by a customer.

As provided in the *Magna Carta* and *DSOAR*, all captive customers of the *DU* are required to pay a deposit, equivalent to the estimated monthly bill calculated based on applied load. Such deposit shall be updated annually based on the historical 12-month average bill. A captive customer who has paid his electric bills on or before due date for three (3) consecutive years may apply for the full refund of the bill deposit, together with the accrued interests, prior to the termination of his service; otherwise bill deposits and accrued interests shall be refunded within one (1) month from the termination of service, provided all bills have been paid.

Under the amended *DSOAR*, which became effective on April 1, 2010, interest on bill deposits for both residential and non-residential customers shall be computed using the equivalent peso savings account interest rate of the Land Bank of the Philippines (“*Land Bank*”) or other government banks, on the first working day of the year, subject to the confirmation by the *ERC*.

As provided for under *ERC* Resolution No. 1, Series of 2011, *A Resolution Adopting the Revised Rules for the Issuance of Licenses to Retail Electricity Suppliers*, a local *RES* may require security deposits from its contestable customers, which shall earn interest equivalent to the actual interest earnings of the total amount of deposits received from the customers.

On May 10, 2019, *MERALCO* received a copy of the Petition dated April 27, 2019 filed by various partylist representatives which questioned the imposition of bill deposits by the *DU* for its captive customers.

The Petition prayed that the provisions on bill deposits in the *Magna Carta* be declared as illegal and void and that *MERALCO* and other *DUs* be permanently prohibited from imposing and collecting bill deposit from the captive market. The Petition further prayed that the bill deposit be refunded and/or that combining the bill deposits with the general funds of *MERALCO* be disallowed. Lastly, the Petition prayed for the conduct of an audit of the bill deposits collected by *MERALCO*.

MERALCO filed its Comment to the Petition on October 18, 2019. On October 28, 2019, the OSG filed a Manifestation and Motion to drop *COA* as a respondent in the case. In a Resolution dated February 4, 2020, the SC required *COA* to file their comments on the Petition. On July 27, 2020, *MERALCO* received a copy of the Comment filed by the *COA*, through the OSG.

On September 8, 2020, the SC issued a Notice of Resolution noting the Comment filed by the OSG and requiring petitioners to file a consolidated reply within ten (10) days from notice. On November 24, 2020, *MERALCO* received the petitioners' Consolidated Reply to the Separate Comment/Opposition of the *ERC*, *MERALCO*, and *COA* dated November 10, 2020. As at February 26, 2024, the case is still pending before the SC.

The following are the movements of the bill deposits account:

	Note	2023	2022
		<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Balance at beginning of year		₱34,515	₱33,361
Additions		3,428	3,212
Refunds		(1,352)	(2,058)
Balance at end of year		36,591	34,515
Less portion maturing within one year	22	2,463	2,925
Noncurrent portion of bill deposits and related interests		₱34,128	₱31,590

Interest expense on bill deposits amounted to ₱22 million, ₱21 million and ₱21 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Meter Deposits

Meter deposits were intended to guarantee the cost of meters installed.

The *Magna Carta* for residential customers (effective July 19, 2004) and *DSOAR* (effective February 2, 2006) for non-residential customers exempt all customer groups from payment of meter deposits beginning July 2004 for residential customers and February 2006 for non-residential customers.

MERALCO implemented refund of said deposits to its customers based on the *ERC* Resolution No. 8, Series of 2008, otherwise known as "Rules to Govern the Refund of Meter Deposits to Residential and Non-Residential Customers" ("*Rules*") which required the refund of meter deposits from the effectivity of said *Rules* on July 5, 2008.

The total amount of refund shall be equivalent to the meter deposit paid by the customer plus the total accrued interest earned from the time the customer paid the meter deposit until the day prior to the start of refund.

In July 2016, *MERALCO* deposited the amount equivalent to the unclaimed meter deposits in a single savings account. As at February 26, 2024, the matter is still pending with the *ERC*.

19. Provisions

Provisions consist of amounts recognized related to certain proceedings and claims against *MERALCO Group*, among others. The movements follow:

	Note	2023	2022
		<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Balance at beginning of year		₱63,321	₱37,036
Provisions for the year – net		7,573	11,439
Settlements		(10,299)	(24,776)
Reclassifications	22	11,074	39,622
Balance at end of year		71,669	63,321
Less current portion	22	60,319	50,664
Noncurrent portion of provisions		₱11,350	₱12,657

The balance of provisions represents estimated amount of losses, over-recoveries and claims related to a commercial contract which remains unresolved and local taxes being contested as discussed in *Note 29 – Contingencies and Legal Proceedings*, consistent with the limited disclosure as allowed in *PFRS*.

20. Customers' Refund

This account represents the balance of the refund related to the SC decision promulgated on April 30, 2003, which is continuously being refunded based on documents presented by qualified claimants. The unclaimed amount is deposited in a separate interest-bearing bank account.

MERALCO implemented the SC ruling which ordered the refund of ₱0.167 per *kWh* for billings made from February 1994 to April 2003 in four (4) phases. *MERALCO* continues to process refunds as the eligible customers present their required supporting documents until the *ERC* directs otherwise and approves *MERALCO*'s proposed scheme on how the unclaimed refund shall be utilized for purposes of reducing the distribution rates of consumers.

In 2021, the *ERC* through its appointed consultant conducted an audit and verification of *MERALCO*'s refunds, which included *MERALCO*'s SC refund. The audit has been completed and as at February 26, 2024, *MERALCO* is awaiting further action of the *ERC* on the matter.

See *Note 2 – Rate Regulations*.

21. Notes Payable

Notes payable represent unsecured interest-bearing working capital loans obtained from local banks normally due within one (1) year. Annual interest rates were up to 4.00% and 6.50% as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Interest expense on notes payable amounted to ₱1,282 million, ₱1,187 million and ₱1,238 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

22. Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of the following:

	Note	2023	2022
		<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Trade accounts payable	23 and 24	₱75,983	₱65,960
Provisions	2, 19 and 29	60,319	50,664
Taxes		20,602	17,299
Accrued expenses:			
Services		3,750	4,189
Employee benefits		3,190	2,209
Interest	17	729	299
Others		1,807	2,439
Current portions of:			
Bill deposits and related interests	18	2,463	2,925
Deferred income		976	1,126
Meter deposits and related interests	18	317	316

(Forward)

	Note	2023	2022
(Amounts in millions)			
Refundable service extension costs		P1,777	P1,772
Dividends payable on:			
Common stock	16	3,219	2,878
Redeemable preferred stock	17	248	249
Payable to customers		5,363	5,468
Universal charges payable	32	2,801	2,227
Lease liability		2,679	483
Payroll related remittances		652	617
Regulatory fees payable		340	290
<i>FiT-All</i> payable	32	197	358
Other current liabilities		4,291	2,134
		P191,703	P163,902

Trade Accounts Payable

Trade accounts payable mainly represent obligations to power generating companies, *NGCP* and Independent Electricity Market Operator (“*IEMOP*”) for cost of power purchased and transmission services. In addition, this account includes liabilities due to local and foreign suppliers for purchases of goods and services, consisting of transformers, poles, coal, materials and supplies, and contracted services, among others.

Trade payables are non-interest-bearing and are generally settled within 15 to 30 days from the receipt of invoice. Other payables are non-interest-bearing and due within one (1) year from incurrence.

See *Note 23 – Related Party Transactions*, *Note 24 – Revenue and Purchased Power* and *Note 30 – Significant Contracts and Commitments*.

Taxes

Taxes represent pass-through *VAT*, output *VAT*, withholding taxes and energy taxes payable. Pass-through *VAT* pertains to *VAT* on generation and transmission costs billed to the *DU*, which are in turn billed to the customers. Remittance of such pass-through *VAT* to the generation companies is based on collection of billed receivables from the customers.

Refundable Service Extension Costs

Article 14 of the *Magna Carta*, specifically, “Right to Extension of Lines and Facilities”, requires a customer requesting for an extension of lines and facilities beyond 30-meter service distance from the nearest voltage facilities of the *DU* to advance the cost of the project. The amended *DSOAR*, which became effective April 1, 2010, requires such advances from customers to be refunded at the rate of 75% of the distribution revenue generated from the extension lines and facilities until such amounts are fully refunded. The related asset shall form part of the rate base only as the refund is paid out. Customer advances are non-interest-bearing.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the noncurrent portion of refundable service extension costs of **P4,051** million and **P4,653** million, respectively, is presented as “Refundable service extension costs - net of current portion” account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Universal Charges Payable

Universal charges are amounts passed on and collected from customers on a monthly basis by *DUs*. These are charges imposed to recover stranded debts, stranded contract costs of *NPC*, stranded contract costs of eligible contracts of *DUs*, missionary electrification and environment charges. *DUs* remit collections monthly to *PSALM* who administers the fund generated from universal charges and disburses the said funds in accordance with the intended purposes.

Payable to Customers

Payable to customers represents amounts credited to customers's bills or paid by customers in advance and which are being applied to their current consumption.

23. Related Party Transactions

The *MERALCO Group* has approval process and limits on the amount and extent of related party transactions.

The following summarizes the total amount of transactions, which have been provided and/or contracted by the *MERALCO Group* to/with related parties for the relevant year. The outstanding balances are unsecured, non-interest-bearing and settled in cash.

Pole Attachment Contract with PLDT, Inc. ("PLDT")

MERALCO has a pole attachment contract with *PLDT* similar to pole attachment contracts of *MERALCO* with third parties/ telecommunication companies. Under the pole attachment contract, *PLDT* shall use the contracted cable positions exclusively for its telecommunication cable network facilities.

Sale of Electricity under Various Service Contracts

MERALCO sells electricity to its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and related party shareholder groups with operations within the franchise area, namely, *PLDT*, *Metro Pacific* and *JG Summit* and their respective subsidiaries and affiliates. The rates charged to related parties as captive customers are the same *ERC*-mandated rates applicable to all captive customers within the franchise area. The rates charged by *RES* to related parties as contestable customers are offered based on the same rate model for other contestable customers.

Purchase of Telecommunication Services from PLDT and Subsidiaries

The *MERALCO Group*'s telecommunications carriers include *PLDT* for its wireline and Smart Communications, Inc. and Digitel Mobile Philippines, Inc., for its fixed and wireless services. Such services are covered by standard service contracts between the telecommunications carriers and each legal entity within the *MERALCO Group*.

Lease Agreement with Robinsons Land Corporation ("RLC")

MERALCO has various lease agreements with *RLC* for its temporary office premises until 2024.

Purchase of Goods and Services

In the ordinary course of business, the *MERALCO Group* purchases goods and services from its affiliates and sells power and renders services to such affiliates.

PSAs

As discussed in Note 30, *MERALCO* has long-term *PSAs* with *SBPL* and *NSEC*.

Following is a summary of related party transactions in 2023, 2022 and 2021 and the outstanding balances as at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

Category	Amount of Transactions			Outstanding Receivable (Liability)		Terms	Conditions
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022		
(Amounts in millions)							
Sale of electricity: <i>JG Summit Group</i>	₱4,372	₱3,919	₱2,704	₱856	₱2,257	10-days; noninterest- bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
<i>PLDT Group</i>	1,405	1,224	1,233	69	86	10-days; noninterest- bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
<i>Metro Pacific Group</i>	566	391	410	45	40	10-days; noninterest- bearing	Unsecured, no impairment
Purchases of IT services - <i>Indra Philippines</i>	1,012	940	922	(293)	(377)	30-days; noninterest- bearing	Unsecured
Purchases of meters and devices – <i>Aclara Meters</i>	246	147	248	(7)	–	30-days; noninterest- bearing	Unsecured
Purchases of medical services - <i>Colinas Verdes Hospital Managers</i>	204	192	238	(9)	(7)	30-days; noninterest- bearing	Unsecured
Revenue from pole attachment - <i>PLDT</i>	688	689	599	6	5	Advance payment	Unsecured, no impairment
Lease of office premises - <i>RLC</i>	107	48	–	–	–	30-days; noninterest- bearing	Unsecured
Purchases of wireline and wireless services - <i>PLDT Group</i>	96	103	90	(2)	(13)	30-days; noninterest- bearing	Unsecured
Purchases of insurance premium - <i>MPioneer</i>	470	451	412	(4)	(2)	30-days; noninterest- bearing	Unsecured
Donations to One Meralco Foundation	94	99	71	–	–	None	None
Purchases of power:							
<i>SBPL</i>	24,837	26,795	15,973	(158)	(1,773)	30-days; noninterest- bearing	Unsecured
<i>NSEC</i>	263	–	–	(39)	–	30-days; noninterest- bearing	Unsecured
<i>PEDC</i> ¹	–	–	372	–	–	30-days; noninterest- bearing	Unsecured

¹ On March 31, 2021, MERALCO, through MGen, acquired 86% combined equity in GBPC from MPIC and JG Summit, increasing MGen's equity to 100%.

Transaction with MERALCO Retirement Benefits Fund ("Retirement Fund")

MERALCO's Retirement Fund holds 6,000 common shares of *RP Energy* at par value of ₱100 per share, with total carrying amount of ₱600,000 or an equivalent 3% equity interest in *RP Energy*. The fair value of *RP Energy*'s common shares cannot be reliably measured as these are not traded in the financial market. As at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the fair value of the total assets being managed by the Fund amounted to ₱30.9 billion and ₱31.6 billion, respectively.

See Note 26 – Long-Term Employee Benefits.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The compensation of key management personnel of the *MERALCO Group* by benefit type is as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Short-term employee benefits	₱755	₱643	₱549
Long-term employee incentives and retirement benefits	374	280	280
Total compensation to key management personnel	₱1,129	₱923	₱829

All directors are entitled to a reasonable per diem for their attendance in meetings of the *BOD* and Board Committees plus an additional compensation, provided that the total value of such additional compensation, in whatever form so given, shall not exceed one (1) percent of the income before income tax of *MERALCO* during the preceding year.

Each of the directors is entitled to a per diem of ₱140,000 for every *BOD* meeting attended. Each member of the Audit, Risk Management, Remuneration and Leadership Development, Finance, Related Party Transactions and Nomination and Governance Committees is entitled to a fee of ₱24,000 for every committee meeting attended. Also, the members of the *BOD* are entitled to a stock grant based on a pre-approved number of shares for each director which was implemented beginning May 2013 as approved by the stockholders. The directors have the option to receive the number of shares granted or the equivalent cash value.

As at December 31, 2023, there are no agreements between the *MERALCO Group* and any of its key management personnel providing for benefits upon termination of employment or retirement, except with respect to benefits provided under (i) a defined benefit retirement plan, (ii) a program which aims to address capability refresh and organizational optimization requirements, and (iii) a contributory provident plan. Post-retirement benefits under the defined benefit retirement plan cover employees hired up to December 31, 2003 only. The provident plan, which is implemented on a voluntary basis, covers employees hired beginning January 1, 2004.

24. Revenues and Purchased Power

Revenues

The *MERALCO Group* disaggregates its revenue information in the same manner as it reports its segment information.

See Note 6 – Segment Information.

Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

The MERALCO Group's contract balances are as follows:

	Note	2023	2022
		(Amounts in millions)	
Contract assets:			
Unbilled receivables	13	P3,028	P3,118
Under-recoveries of pass-through charges - net	11	10,434	11,407
Contract liabilities:			
Non-refundable liability related to asset funded by customers		898	869
Over-recoveries from transmission, lifeline subsidy and SL charges - net		931	559

Income recognized from the non-refundable liability related to assets funded by customers amounted to **P147 million**, **P203 million** and **P114 million** for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Purchased Power

The details of purchased power are as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
	(Amounts in millions)		
Generation costs	P292,968	P279,328	P190,416
Transmission costs	35,280	43,317	34,499
	P328,248	P322,645	P224,915

Purchased power costs for the captive customers are pass-through costs and are revenue-neutral to MERALCO, Clark Electric and Shin Clark Power, as DUs.

Generation costs include any line rentals, market fees and must-run unit charges billed by IEMOP.

The details of purchased power follow:

	2023	2022	2021
	(Amounts in millions)		
"FGPC" and FGP Corp. ("FGP")	P70,279	P76,145	P51,164
IEMOP	57,420	40,655	21,721
South Premiere Power Corporation ("SPPC")	36,807	25,679	25,643
NGCP	35,319	43,356	34,539
SBPL	24,837	26,795	15,973
QPPL	24,126	28,793	16,289
Therma Luzon, Inc. ("TLI")	15,850	4,161	2,219
First NatGas Power Corp. ("FNPC")	15,218	14,971	9,309
Sual Power Inc. ("SPI")	14,603	21,625	15,535
AC Energy Philippines, Inc. ("AC Energy")	10,586	10,562	10,790
Masinloc Power Partners Co. Ltd. ("MPPCL")	10,991	18,712	8,522

(Forward)

	2023	2022	2021
	(Amounts in millions)		
Southwest Luzon Power Generation Corporation	₱3,385	₱2,672	₱1,982
Energy Development Corporation (“EDC”)*	2,398	1,015	–
Sem-Calaca Power Corporation (“Sem-Calaca”)	633	644	4,933
Solar Philippines Tarlac Corporation (“Solar Philippines Tarlac”)	418	370	425
First Gen Hydro Power Corporation (“FGHPC”)*	–	1,378	2,507
GNPower Dinginin Ltd. Co. (“GNPD”)	2,459	465	–
Others	2,919	4,647	3,364
	₱328,248	₱322,645	₱224,915

* Effective July 26, 2022, FGHPC ceded, assigned and conveyed to EDC all of its rights, interests and obligations under the PSA.

Generation and transmission costs are net of company use amounting to ₱503 million, ₱480 million and ₱353 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Generation and transmission costs over- or under-recoveries result from the lag in the billing and recovery of generation and transmission costs from consumers. As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the total transmission costs and SL charge over-recoveries included in “Other noncurrent liabilities” account in the consolidated statements of financial position amounted to ₱769 million and ₱484 million, respectively.

25. Expenses and Income

Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits

	Note	2023	2022	2021
		(Amounts in millions)		
Salaries, wages and related employee benefits		₱15,341	₱14,150	₱13,651
Retirement benefits	26	1,075	1,531	2,140
Other post-employment benefits	26	105	155	101
		₱16,521	₱15,836	₱15,892

Depreciation and Amortization

	Note	2023	2022	2021
		(Amounts in millions)		
Utility plant, generation plant and others	7	₱14,770	₱14,117	₱10,846
Intangible assets	10	1,851	1,910	1,649
Investment properties	9	4	4	4
		₱16,625	₱16,031	₱12,499

Other Expenses

	Note	2023	2022	2021
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>				
Materials used	14	P3,086	P4,104	P2,792
Rent and utilities		1,661	1,314	971
Transportation and travel		620	597	390
Insurance		565	483	459
Donations		375	234	424
Advertising		337	278	200
Communication	23	204	190	157
Others		778	1,252	919
		P7,626	P8,452	P6,312

26. Long-term Employee Benefits

Liabilities for long-term employee benefits consist of the following:

	2023	2022
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Retirement benefits liability	P7,177	P1,571
Other post-employment benefits	1,646	1,316
Long-term incentives	1,440	3,756
	10,263	6,643
Less current portion	–	3,750
	P10,263	P2,893

Defined Benefit Retirement Plans

The features of the *MERALCO Group's* defined benefit plans are discussed in *Note 4 – Material Accounting Policies, Changes and Improvements*.

Actuarial valuations are prepared annually by the respective independent actuaries engaged by *MERALCO* and its subsidiaries.

Expense recognized for defined benefit plans (included in “Salaries, wages and employee benefits” account in the consolidated statements of income)

	2023	2022	2021
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Current service costs	P911	P1,197	P1,579
Net interest costs	95	273	509
Net retirement benefits expense	P1,006	P1,470	P2,088

Retirement Benefits Liability

	2023	2022
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Defined benefit obligation	₱38,029	₱33,143
Fair value of plan assets	(30,852)	(31,572)
Net retirement benefits liability	₱7,177	₱1,571

Changes in the net retirement benefits liability are as follows:

	2023	2022
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Retirement benefits liability at beginning of year	₱1,571	₱5,625
Net retirement benefits expense	1,006	1,470
Amounts recognized in OCI	4,835	(5,274)
Contributions by employer	(235)	(250)
Net retirement benefits liability at end of year	₱7,177	₱1,571

Changes in the present value of the defined benefits obligation are as follows:

	2023	2022
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of year	₱33,143	₱40,192
Interest costs	2,126	1,853
Current service costs	911	1,197
Benefits paid	(2,669)	(2,515)
Actuarial losses (gains) due to:		
Changes in financial assumptions	3,961	(9,336)
Experience adjustments	557	1,752
Defined benefit obligation at end of year	₱38,029	₱33,143

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2023	2022
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	₱31,572	₱34,567
Interest income	2,031	1,580
Contributions by employer	235	250
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in net interest on the net defined benefit obligation and interest income	(317)	(2,310)
Benefits paid	(2,669)	(2,515)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	₱30,852	₱31,572

The Board of Trustees (“BoT”) of the *Retirement Fund* is chaired by the Chairman of *MERALCO*, who is neither an executive nor a beneficiary. The other members of the *BoT* are (i) an executive member of the *BOD*; (ii) two (2) senior executives; (iii) an independent member of the *BOD*; and (iv) a member of the *BOD* who represents the largest shareholder group, none of whom are beneficiaries of the plan.

The *Retirement Fund* follows a conservative approach of investing in fixed income, money market and equity assets to diversify the portfolio in order to minimize risk while maintaining an adequate rate of return. The assets of the *Retirement Fund* are managed by four (4) local and one (1) foreign trustee banks whose common objective is to maximize the long-term expected return of plan assets. The *BoT* periodically reviews and approves the strategic mandate of the portfolio to ensure the ability of the *Retirement Fund* to service its short-term and long-term obligations.

The major categories of plan assets are as follows:

	2023	2022
	(Amount in millions)	
Investments quoted in active markets:		
Government securities	P10,404	P9,364
Bonds and commercial notes	8,892	9,359
Marketable equity securities	7,256	7,210
Real property	1,927	1,853
Receivables	1,503	1,517
Cash and cash equivalents	869	2,268
Others	1	1
Fair value of plan assets	P30,852	P31,572

Marketable equity securities, government securities, bonds and commercial notes are investments held by the trustee banks.

Other Long-term Post-employment Benefits (included as part of “Salaries, wages and employee benefits” account in the consolidated statements of income)

	2023	2022	2021
	(Amounts in millions)		
Interest costs	P94	P104	P74
Current service costs	11	51	27
	P105	P155	P101

Other Long-term Post-employment Benefits Liability

Changes in the present value of other long-term post-employment benefits liability are as follows:

	2023	2022
	(Amounts in millions)	
Balance at beginning of year	P1,316	P2,091
Interest costs	94	104
Current service costs	11	51
Benefits paid	(92)	(60)
Actuarial losses (gains) due to change in assumptions	317	(870)
Balance at end of year	P1,646	P1,316

Actuarial Assumptions

The principal assumptions used in determining retirement benefits and other long-term post-employment benefits obligations are shown below:

	2023	2022
Annual discount rate	6.05%-6.13%	7.05%-7.37%
Future range of annual salary increases	4.00%-10.00%	4.00%-11.00%

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting year. The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions set above. The following table summarizes how the impact on the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year would have increased (decreased) as a result of a change in the respective assumptions, keeping all other assumptions constant. There have been no changes in the method and assumptions used in the sensitivity analysis from prior year.

The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

		Effect on Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	
	% Change	2023	2022
(Amounts in millions)			
Annual discount rate	+1.0%	(P3,808)	(P3,335)
	-1.0%	4,514	3,955
Future range of annual salary increases	+1.0%	1,413	1,210
	-1.0%	(1,250)	(1,077)

Funding

MERALCO contributes to the *Retirement Fund* from time to time such amounts of money required under accepted actuarial principles to maintain the *Retirement Fund* in a sound condition, subject to the provisions of the *Plan*.

The amount of the annual contributions to the *Retirement Fund* is determined through an annual valuation report performed by an independent actuary.

The following is the maturity profile of the undiscounted benefit obligation (amounts in millions):

Less than one (1) year	P4,690
One (1) year up to five (5) years	17,913
More than five (5) years up to 10 years	16,038
More than 10 years up to 15 years	14,633
More than 15 years up to 20 years	16,474
More than 20 years	34,818

Risk

The *Retirement Fund* is exposed to the following risks:

Credit Risk

The *Retirement Fund*'s exposure to credit risk arises from its financial assets which comprise of cash and cash equivalents, investments and receivables. The credit risk results from the possible default of the issuer of the financial instrument, with a maximum exposure equivalent to the carrying amounts of the instruments.

The credit risk is minimized by ensuring that the exposure to the various chosen financial investment structures is limited primarily to government securities and bonds or notes duly recommended by the Trust Committees of the appointed fund managers of the *Retirement Fund*.

Share Price Risk

The *Retirement Fund*'s exposure to share price risk arises from the shares of stock it holds and are traded at the *PSE*. The share price risk emanates from the volatility of the stock market.

The policy is to limit investment in shares of stock to blue chip issues or issues with good fair values or those trading at a discount to its net asset value so that in the event of a market downturn, the *Retirement Fund* may still consider to hold on to such investments until the market recovers.

By having a balanced composition of holdings in the equities portfolio, exposure to industry or sector-related risks is reduced. The mix of various equities in the portfolio reduces volatility and contributes to a more stable return over time. Equity investments are made within the parameters of the investment guidelines approved by the *BoT*. The *BoT* also meets periodically to review the investment portfolio based on financial market conditions. Share prices are also monitored regularly.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the *Retirement Fund* is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities as they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. Liquidity risk is being managed to ensure that adequate fixed income and cash deposits are available to service the financial obligations of the *Retirement Fund*. The schedule of the maturities of fixed income investment assets are staggered by tenure or term. Policies are established to ensure that all financial obligations are met, wherein the timing of the maturities of fixed income investments are planned and matched to the due date of various obligations. Thus, for this investment class, maturities are classified into short-, medium- and long-term. A certain percentage of the portfolio is kept as cash to manage liquidity and settle all currently maturing financial obligations.

Defined Contribution Provident Plan

MERALCO has a defined contributory Provident Plan effective January 1, 2009, intended to be a supplemental retirement benefit for employees hired beginning 2004, the participation of which is voluntary. Each qualified employee-member who chooses to participate in the plan shall have the option to contribute up to a maximum of 25% of his base salary. *MERALCO* shall match the member's contribution up to 100% of employee's contribution or 10% of the member's monthly base salary, subject to a certain threshold. Upon resignation, the member shall be entitled to the total amount credited to his personal retirement account immediately preceding his actual retirement date, subject to provisions of the Provident Plan. *MERALCO*'s contribution to the Provident Plan amounted to ₱69 million, ₱61 million and ₱52 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Consolidated Retirement Benefits Cost (included in “Salaries, wages and employee benefits” account in the consolidated statements of income)

	2023	2022	2021
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Expense recognized for defined benefit plans	P1,006	P1,470	P2,088
Expense recognized for defined contribution plan	69	61	52
Retirement benefits expense	P1,075	P1,531	P2,140

Long-term Incentive Plan (“LTIP”)

MERALCO’s LTIP covers qualified employees and is based on MERALCO Group’s achievement of specified metrics approved by the BOD and determined on an aggregate basis for a three (3)-year period as well as employees’ attainment of a minimum level of performance rating. Employees invited to LTIP must serve a minimum uninterrupted period to be entitled to an award. Further, the employee should be on active employment at the time of pay-out.

27. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and trade and other receivables, which are generated directly from operations, advance payments to a supplier, financial assets at FVOCI and debt securities at amortized cost. The principal financial liabilities consist of bank loans, redeemable preferred shares, trade and nontrade payables, which are incurred to finance operations in the normal course of business. Accounting policies related to financial assets and financial liabilities are set out in *Note 4 – Material Accounting Policies, Changes and Improvements*.

The following table sets forth the financial assets and financial liabilities:

	Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	FVOCI/ Financial Assets	Liabilities Carried at Amortized Cost	Total Financial Assets and Liabilities
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>			
Assets as at December 31, 2023				
Noncurrent				
Financial and other noncurrent assets	P10,086	P4,375	P–	P14,461
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	82,789	–	–	82,789
Trade and other receivables	45,390	–	–	45,390
Financial and other current assets	7,741	–	–	7,741
Total Financial Assets	P146,006	P4,375	P–	P150,381
Liabilities as at December 31, 2023				
Noncurrent				
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities - net of current portion	P–	P–	P65,872	P65,872
Customers’ deposits - net of current portion	–	–	34,128	34,128
Refundable service extension costs - net of current portion	–	–	4,051	4,051
Current				
Notes payable	–	–	27,583	27,583
Trade payables and other current liabilities	–	–	101,516	101,516
Customers’ refund	–	–	2,846	2,846
Current portion of interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	–	–	5,991	5,991
Total Financial Liabilities	P–	P–	P241,987	P241,987

	Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	FVOCI/ Financial Assets	Liabilities Carried at Amortized Cost	Total Financial Assets and Liabilities
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>				
Assets as at December 31, 2022				
<i>Noncurrent</i>				
Financial and other noncurrent assets	P24,342	P4,140	P–	P28,482
<i>Current</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	55,832	–	–	55,832
Trade and other receivables	51,589	–	–	51,589
Financial and other current assets	18,196	–	–	18,196
Total Financial Assets	P149,959	P4,140	P–	P154,099
Liabilities as at December 31, 2022				
<i>Noncurrent</i>				
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities - net of current portion	P–	P–	P68,757	P68,757
Customers' deposits - net of current portion	–	–	31,590	31,590
Refundable service extension costs - net of current portion	–	–	4,653	4,653
<i>Current</i>				
Notes payable	–	–	29,491	29,491
Trade payables and other current liabilities	–	–	91,739	91,739
Customers' refund	–	–	2,905	2,905
Current portion of interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	–	–	5,585	5,585
Total Financial Liabilities	P–	P–	P234,720	P234,720

Fair Values

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities are amounts that would be received to sell the financial assets or paid to transfer the financial liabilities in orderly transactions between market participants at the measurement date. Set out below is a comparison of carrying amounts and fair values of the *MERALCO Group's* financial instruments:

	2023		2022	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>				
Financial assets				
Debt securities at amortized cost	P17,391	P17,007	P37,296	P36,122
Financial assets at FVOCI	4,375	4,375	4,140	4,140
Financial assets at amortized cost -				
Restricted cash	–	–	4,478	4,478
Advance payments to a supplier	425	395	560	596
	P22,191	P21,777	P46,474	P45,336
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities carried at				
amortized cost -				
Interest-bearing-long-term				
financial liabilities	P70,398	P72,157	P72,875	P73,600

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate such value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables, Short-term Investments, Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities and Notes Payable

Due to the short-term nature of transactions, the fair values of these instruments approximate their carrying amounts as at reporting date.

Advance Payments to a Supplier

The fair values of advance payments to a supplier were computed by discounting the instruments' expected future cash flows using the rates of 5.81% and 6.39% as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Financial Assets at FVOCI

The fair values were determined by reference to market bid quotes as at reporting date.

Debt Securities at Amortized Cost

The fair values were determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using the interest rate as at reporting date.

Meter Deposits and Customers' Refund

Meter deposits and customers' refund are due and demandable. Thus, the fair values of these instruments approximate their carrying amounts.

Bill Deposits

The carrying amounts of bill deposits approximate their fair values as bill deposits are interest-bearing.

Interest-bearing Long-term Financial Liabilities

The fair values of interest-bearing long-term debt (except for redeemable preferred stock) were computed by discounting the instruments' expected future cash flows using the rates ranging from 5.43% to 5.88% and 4.08% to 7.01% as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Redeemable Preferred Stock

The carrying amount of the preferred stock represents the fair value. Such preferred shares have been called and are payable anytime upon presentation by the shareholder of their certification. This is included under "Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities" account.

Refundable Service Extension Costs

The fair values of refundable service extension costs cannot be reliably measured since the timing of related cash flows cannot be reasonably estimated and are accordingly measured at cost.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Below is the list of financial assets and financial liabilities that are classified using the fair value hierarchy:

	2023				2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>								
Financial assets								
Advance payments to a supplier	P–	P395	P–	P395	P–	P596	P–	P596
Restricted cash	–	–	–	–	–	4,478	–	4,478
Financial assets at FVOCI	4,375	–	–	4,375	4,140	–	–	4,140
Debt securities at amortized cost	17,007	–	–	17,007	36,122	–	–	36,122
	P21,382	P395	P–	P21,777	P40,262	P5,074	P–	P45,336
Financial liabilities								
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	P–	P72,157	P–	P72,157	P–	P73,600	P–	P73,600

For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The main risks arising from the financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The importance of managing these risks has significantly increased in light of the considerable change and volatility in the Philippine and international financial markets. The *BOD* reviews and approves policies for managing each of these risks. Management monitors the market price risk arising from all financial instruments. The policies for managing these risks are as follows:

Interest Rate Risk

The *MERALCO Group*'s exposure to the changes in market interest rates relate to changes of fair value of its long-term financial assets and to the fluctuation of future cash flows in relation to its long-term interest-bearing financial liabilities.

MERALCO's policy is to manage its interest rate risk exposure using a mix of fixed and variable rate debts. The strategy, which yields a reasonably lower effective cost based on market conditions, is adopted. Refinancing of fixed rate loans may also be undertaken to manage interest cost.

The exposure of *GBPC* and its subsidiaries to the risk of changes in market interest rate relates primarily to its long-term debt obligations with variable interest rates. *GBPC* and its subsidiaries' loans which bear fixed interest rates are subject to repricing after a minimum of five years for *CEDC* and *PEDC* and seven years for *TPC*.

The following table sets out the maturity profile of the financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk (exclusive of debt issuance costs):

	Within 1 Year	Over 1–2 Years	Over 2–3 Years	Over 3–4 Years	Over 4–5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>							
2023	₱1,084	₱1,086	₱1,237	₱1,344	₱1,368	₱20,662	₱26,781
2022	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	15,773	21,098

Floating interest rate of bank loans is repriced at intervals of less than one year. The other financial liabilities of the *MERALCO Group* that are not included in the foregoing have fixed interest rate and are therefore not subject to interest rate risk.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the *MERALCO Group*'s income before income tax for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 through the impact on floating rate borrowings. There is no other impact on the *MERALCO Group*'s equity other than those already affecting the consolidated statement of income.

	2023		2022	
	Increase (Decrease) in Basis Points	Effect on Income before Income Tax	Increase (Decrease) in Basis Points	Effect on Income before Income Tax
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>				

Floating rate loans from various banks	+75 (75)	(₱201) 201	+75 (75)	(₱158) 158
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Interest expense of floating rate loans for the year is computed by taking into account actual principal movements, based on management's best estimate of a +/- 75 basis points change in interest rates. There has been no change in the methods and assumptions used by management in the above analysis.

Foreign Currency Risk

The revaluation of any of foreign currency-denominated financial assets and financial liabilities as a result of the appreciation or depreciation of the Philippine peso is recognized as foreign exchange gains or losses as at the end of each reporting year. The extent of foreign exchange gains or losses is largely dependent on the amount of foreign currency-denominated financial instruments. While an insignificant percentage of the *MERALCO Group's* revenues and liabilities is denominated in U.S. dollars, a substantial amount of the *MERALCO Group's* expenditures for electricity capital projects and a portion of the operating expenses are denominated in foreign currencies, mostly in U.S. dollars. As such, a strengthening or weakening of the Philippine peso against the U.S. dollar will decrease or increase in Philippine peso terms, the principal amount of the *MERALCO Group's* foreign currency-denominated liabilities and the related interest expense, foreign currency-denominated capital expenditures and operating expenses.

The following table shows the consolidated foreign currency-denominated financial assets and financial liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, translated to Philippine peso at ₱55.37 and ₱55.76 to US\$1, respectively.

	2023		2022	
	U.S. Dollar	Peso Equivalent	U.S. Dollar	Peso Equivalent
	(Amounts in millions)			
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$110	₱6,118	\$63	₱3,491
Debt securities at amortized cost	4	221	41	2,286
Financial assets at <i>FVOCI</i>	32	1,754	30	1,693
Advance payments to a supplier	7	395	11	596
Short-term investments	46	2,531	6	335
	199	11,019	151	8,401
Financial liabilities:				
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	(1)	(38)	(2)	(118)
Trade payables and other liabilities	(12)	(684)	(7)	(374)
	(13)	(722)	(9)	(492)
	\$186	₱10,297	\$142	₱7,909

All of the *MERALCO Group's* long-term financial liabilities are denominated in Philippine peso. However, an insignificant portion of its trade payables are denominated in U.S. dollar.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the U.S. dollar exchange rate vis-a-vis the Philippine peso, with all other variables held constant, of the *MERALCO Group's* income before income tax due to changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities. There is no other impact on the *MERALCO Group's* equity other than those already affecting the consolidated statements of income.

	2023		2022	
	Appreciation (Depreciation) of U.S. Dollar (In %)	Effect on Income before Income Tax (In millions)	Appreciation (Depreciation) of U.S. Dollar (In %)	Effect on Income before Income Tax (In millions)
U.S. dollar-denominated financial assets and financial liabilities	+5 -5	₱401 (401)	+5 -5	₱395 (395)

Foreign exchange gain or loss for the year is computed based on management's best estimate of a +/-5 percent change in the closing Philippine peso to U.S. dollar conversion rate using the balances as at financial reporting date of U.S. dollar-denominated cash and cash equivalents, receivables and other assets and liabilities. There has been no change in the methods and assumptions used by management in the above analysis.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value or cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in world prices or index of the commodity. The exposure of *MERALCO* and *Clark Electric* to price risk is minimal. The cost of fuel is part of *MERALCO*'s and *Clark Electric*'s generation costs that are recoverable through the generation charge in the billings to customers.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The *MERALCO Group* is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

Trade and Other Receivables and Contract Assets

MERALCO as a franchise holder serving public interest cannot refuse customer connection. To mitigate risk, the *DSOAR* allows *MERALCO* to collect bill deposit equivalent to one (1) month's consumption to secure credit. Also, as a policy, disconnection notices are sent three (3) days after the bill due date and disconnections are carried out beginning on the third day after receipt of disconnection notice.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business segment subject to *MERALCO Group*'s procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. The *MERALCO Group* manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk that it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are groupings of contract status (e.g. active, terminated, etc.). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The provision matrix is initially based on the *MERALCO Group* customer segment's historical observed default rates. Each business segment of the *MERALCO Group* will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information.

At every reporting date, historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed. The assumptions used in determining the historical default rates, forecast of economic conditions, economic impact of *COVID-19* pandemic to *MERALCO Group* customers and *ECLs* involved significant estimation. The amount of *ECLs* is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast of economic conditions. The historical credit loss experience, expected deferred payment arrangements, expected default upon resumption of service disconnection activities and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customers' actual default in the future.

The subsidiaries of *MERALCO* trade only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the *MERALCO Group*'s policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis to reduce exposure to bad debt.

GBPC and its subsidiaries applied the simplified approach under *PFRS 9*, using a 'provision matrix', in measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for receivables. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of revenues/sales over a period of at least 24 months before the relevant reporting date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers/counterparties

to settle the receivables. *GBPC* and its subsidiaries have identified the gross domestic product (“*GDP*”), consumer price index (“*CPI*”) and unemployment rate in the locations in which they sell their services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjust the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

No impairment losses resulted from performing collective impairment test, due to the past experience of *GBPC* and its subsidiaries of realizing receivables within the credit period which help reduce the credit risk exposure in case of default by the customers.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure of the *MERALCO Group’s* trade and other receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix:

2023								
	Trade – electricity distributed				Energy Generated	Other trade receivables	Nontrade receivables	Total
	Contract Status							
	Active	Active - Disconnected	Active – Pending to Terminate	Terminated				
	(Amounts in millions, except ECL rate)							
ECL Rate	0.24%	0.70%	1.09%	74.99%	18.96%	20.46%	6.77%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	₱28,698	₱2,592	₱105	₱7,293	₱6,729	₱4,476	₱6,705	₱56,598
Expected credit loss	69	18	1	5,469	1,276	916	454	8,203
2022								
	Trade – electricity distributed				Energy Generated	Other trade receivables	Nontrade receivables	Total
	Contract Status							
	Active	Active - Disconnected	Active – Pending to Terminate	Terminated				
	(Amounts in millions, except ECL rate)							
ECL Rate	1.79%	2.46%	2.14%	81.28%	14.59%	12.47%	7.28%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	₱32,714	₱1,993	₱1,951	₱5,037	₱7,594	₱6,301	₱6,208	₱61,798
Expected credit loss	585	49	42	4,093	1,108	786	452	7,115

Financial Instruments and Cash and Cash Equivalents

With respect to placements of cash with financial institutions, these institutions are subject to the *MERALCO Group’s* accreditation evaluation based on liquidity and solvency ratios and on the bank’s credit rating. The *MERALCO Group* transacts derivatives only with similarly accredited financial institutions. In addition, the *MERALCO Group’s* deposit accounts in banks are insured by the Philippine Deposit Insurance Corporation up to P500,000 per bank account.

The *MERALCO Group* invests only in quoted debt securities with very low credit risk. The *MERALCO Group’s* debt instruments at *FVOCI* comprised solely of quoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category (Very Good and Good) by credit rating agencies and therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments.

Finally, credit quality review procedures are in place to provide regular identification of changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties. Counterparty limits are established and reviewed periodically based on latest available financial information of counterparties, credit ratings and liquidity. The *MERALCO Group’s* credit quality review process allows it to assess any potential loss as a result of the risks to which it may be exposed and to take corrective actions.

MERALCO, Clark Electric and Shin Clark, as *DUs*, requires their captive customers to pay bill deposit equivalent to their estimated monthly bill. Such deposit is updated annually based on the historical 12-month average bill. The bill deposits serve to guarantee payment of bills by a customer.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statements of financial position. The maximum exposure is equivalent to the nominal amount of the accounts.

	Gross Maximum Exposure	
	2023	2022
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash in banks	P29,892	P16,966
Cash equivalents	52,685	38,634
Trade and other receivables:		
Electricity sold	33,131	36,926
Energy generated	5,453	6,486
Service contracts	555	2,421
Nontrade receivables	6,251	5,756
Other current financial assets:		
Debt securities at amortized cost	7,533	17,793
Current portion of advance payments to a supplier	197	199
Short-term investments	11	204
Other noncurrent financial assets:		
Debt securities at amortized cost	9,858	19,503
Financial assets at <i>FVOCI</i>	4,375	4,140
Advance payments to a supplier	228	361
Restricted cash	–	4,478
	P150,169	P153,867

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by *MERALCO* using “High Grade”, “Standard Grade” and “Sub-standard Grade” for accounts, which are neither impaired nor past due using internal credit rating policies.

The following tables show the credit quality by asset class:

	2023					
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired			Past Due but not Impaired	Impaired Financial Assets	Total
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Sub-standard Grade			
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>					
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	P82,577	P–	P–	P–	P–	P82,577
Trade and other receivables:						
Electricity sold	7,342	3,065	12,958	9,766	5,557	38,688
Energy generated	5,452	–	–	1	1,276	6,729
Service contracts	332	–	–	223	893	1,448
Nontrade receivables	5,203	–	–	1,048	454	6,705
Financial and other current assets:						
Debt securities at amortized cost	7,533	–	–	–	–	7,533
Current portion of advance payments to a supplier	197	–	–	–	–	197
Short-term investments	11	–	–	–	–	11

(Forward)

2023						
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired					
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Sub-standard Grade	Past Due but not Impaired	Impaired Financial Assets	Total
(Amounts in millions)						
Financial and other noncurrent assets:						
Debt securities at amortized cost	P9,858	P–	P–	P–	P–	P9,858
Financial assets at <i>FVOCI</i>	4,375	–	–	–	–	4,375
Advance payments to a supplier	228	–	–	–	–	228
	P123,108	P3,065	P12,958	P11,038	P8,180	P158,349
2022						
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired					
	High Grade	Standard Grade	Sub-standard Grade	Past Due but not Impaired	Impaired Financial Assets	Total
(Amounts in millions)						
Cash in banks and cash equivalents	P55,600	P–	P–	P–	P–	P55,600
Trade and other receivables:						
Electricity sold	8,031	2,868	12,728	13,299	4,769	41,695
Energy generated	6,485	–	–	1	1,108	7,594
Service contracts	1,175	–	–	1,246	762	3,183
Nontrade receivables	5,252	–	–	504	452	6,208
Financial and other current assets:						
Debt securities at amortized cost	17,793	–	–	–	–	17,793
Current portion of advance payments to a supplier	199	–	–	–	–	199
Short-term investments	204	–	–	–	–	204
Financial and other noncurrent assets:						
Debt securities at amortized cost	19,503	–	–	–	–	19,503
Financial assets at <i>FVOCI</i>	4,140	–	–	–	–	4,140
Restricted cash	4,478	–	–	–	–	4,478
Advance payments to a supplier	361	–	–	–	–	361
	P123,221	P2,868	P12,728	P15,050	P7,091	P160,958

Credit ratings are determined as follows:

- High Grade

High grade financial assets include cash in banks, cash equivalents, short-term investments, debt securities at amortized cost investments, *FVOCI* financial assets and advance payments to a supplier transacted with counterparties of good credit rating or bank standing. Consequently, credit risk is minimal. These counterparties include large prime financial institutions, large industrial companies and commercial establishments, and government agencies. For trade receivables, these consist of current month's billings (less than 30 days) that are expected to be collected within 10 days from the time bills are delivered.

- Standard Grade

Standard grade financial assets include trade receivables that consist of current month's billings (less than 30 days) that are expected to be collected before due date (10 to 14 days after bill date).

- Sub-standard Grade

Sub-standard grade financial assets include trade receivables that consist of current month's billings, which are not expected to be collected within 60 days.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the *MERALCO Group* will be unable to meet its payment obligations when these fall due. The *MERALCO Group* manages this risk through monitoring of cash flows in consideration of future payment of obligations and the collection of its trade receivables. The *MERALCO Group* also ensures that there are sufficient, available and approved working capital lines that it can draw from at any time.

The *MERALCO Group* maintains an adequate amount of cash, cash equivalents and *FVOCI* financial assets, which may be readily converted to cash in any unforeseen interruption of its cash collections. The *MERALCO Group* also maintains accounts with several relationship banks to avoid significant concentration of funds with one (1) institution.

The following table sets out the maturity profile of the financial liabilities and contract liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments plus future interest:

2023					
	Less than 3 Months	Over 3–12 Months	Over 1–5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>					
Notes payable	P265	P27,685	P–	P–	P27,950
Trade payables and other current liabilities	96,959	–	–	–	96,959
Customers' refund	2,846	–	–	–	2,846
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities:					
Fixed rate borrowings	4,594	3,151	19,482	8,193	35,420
Floating rate borrowings	526	1,738	12,846	37,009	52,119
Redeemable preferred stock	1,465	–	–	–	1,465
Customers' deposits	970	1,810	7,342	26,786	36,908
Refundable service extension costs	345	1,432	3,303	748	5,828
Non-refundable liability related to asset funded by customers	127	127	127	517	898
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	P108,097	P35,943	P43,100	P73,253	P260,393

2022					
	Less than 3 Months	Over 3–12 Months	Over 1–5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>					
Notes payable	P2,047	P28,004	P–	P–	P30,051
Trade payables and other current liabilities	86,726	–	–	–	86,726
Customers' refund	2,905	–	–	–	2,905
Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities:					
Fixed rate borrowings	958	4,937	31,187	33,259	70,341
Floating rate borrowings	163	590	2,972	12,501	16,226
Redeemable preferred stock	1,467	–	–	–	1,467
Customers' deposits	505	2,736	6,907	24,683	34,831
Refundable service extension costs	345	1,427	4,405	248	6,425
Non-refundable liability related to asset funded by customers	127	127	127	488	869
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	P95,243	P37,821	P45,598	P71,179	P249,841

The maturity profile of bill deposits is not determinable since the timing of each refund is linked to the cessation of service, which is not reasonably predictable. However, *MERALCO* estimates that the amount of bill deposits (including related interests) of P2,463 million will be refunded within a year. This is shown as part of "Trade payables and other current liabilities" account in the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the *MERALCO Group*'s capital management is to enhance shareholder value. The capital structure is reviewed with the end view of achieving a competitive cost of capital and at the same time ensuring that returns on, and of, capital are consistent with the levels approved by its regulators for its core distribution business.

The capital structure optimization plan is complemented by efforts to improve capital efficiency to increase yields on invested capital. This entails efforts to improve the efficiency of capital assets, working capital and non-core assets.

The *MERALCO Group* monitors capital using, among other measures, debt to equity ratio, which is gross debt divided by equity attributable to the holders of the parent. The *MERALCO Group* considers long-term debt, redeemable preferred stock and notes payable as debt.

	2023	2022
	<i>(Amounts in millions, except debt to equity ratio)</i>	
Long-term debt	P70,398	P72,875
Notes payable	27,583	29,491
Redeemable preferred stock	1,465	1,467
Debt (a)	P99,446	P103,833
Equity attributable to the holders of the parent		
(b)	P122,241	P109,664
Debt to equity ratio(a)/(b)	0.81	0.95

28. Income Taxes and Local Franchise Taxes

Income Taxes

The components of net deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Note	2023	2022
		<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Deferred income tax assets:			
Provisions for probable losses and expenses from claims	19 and 22	P26,097	P25,464
Unfunded retirement benefits cost and unamortized past service cost	26	2,639	2,563
Allowance for expected credit losses	13	1,385	1,188
Accrued employee benefits	26	819	1,395
Allowance for excess of cost over net realizable value of inventories	14	117	48
Decommissioning liability		99	223
Others		1,277	1,151
		32,433	32,032
Deferred income tax liabilities:			
Fair value of net assets from acquisitions	3	7,294	5,343
Revaluation increment in utility plant, generation plant and others	7,9 and 16	5,408	5,483
Actuarial gains	26	995	2,329
Capitalized interest		858	792
Capitalized duties and taxes deducted in advance		364	398
Others		1,572	457
		16,491	14,802
		P15,942	P17,230

The deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented in the consolidated statements of financial position as follows:

	2023	2022
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>	
Deferred income tax assets – net	P24,633	P22,657
Deferred income tax liabilities – net	(8,691)	(5,427)
	P15,942	P17,230

Provision for (benefit from) income tax consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Current	P9,153	P4,122	P8,728
Deferred	(1,042)	2,526	184
	P8,111	P6,648	P8,912

Deferred income tax charged directly to OCI amounted to P1,278 (benefit) million, P1,544 million (expense) and P2,172 million (expense) for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

A reconciliation between the provision for income tax computed at statutory income tax rates of 25%, for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, and provision for income tax as shown in the consolidated statements of income is as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>		
Income tax computed at statutory tax rate	P11,697	P8,809	P8,249
Income tax effects of:			
Equity in net earnings of associates and joint ventures	(2,870)	(3,009)	(782)
Interest income subjected to lower final tax rate	(804)	(486)	(478)
Nontaxable income	(439)	(75)	(93)
Nondeductible interest expense	201	121	119
Nondeductible expense	151	25	–
Difference in calculation of tax deductible costs and expenses	(218)	–	(1,526)
Movement of unrecognized deferred tax assets	127	860	(677)
Others	266	403	399
Impact of CREATE bill on provision for:			
Current income tax	–	–	(824)
Deferred income tax	–	–	4,525
	P8,111	P6,648	P8,912

MERALCO adopted the optional standard deductions (“OSD”) in 2023 and 2021 in lieu of itemized deductions and itemized deductions in 2022 beginning with its first quarter income tax return.

Certain deferred tax assets and liabilities expected to be recovered or settled in subsequent taxable years, for which the related income and expense were not considered in determining gross income for income tax purposes, were not recognized. This is because the manner by which *MERALCO* expects to recover or settle the underlying assets and liabilities would not result in any future tax consequence under the current method of computing taxable income.

MERALCO's net deferred tax assets which were not recognized as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
	(Amounts in millions)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryover (" <i>NOLCO</i> ")	₱2,426	₱2,030
Provisions for various claims	311	664
	₱2,737	₱2,694

The temporary differences for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized pertain to the tax effect of *NOLCO* of *MGen* amounting to ₱9,704 million and ₱8,121 million as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These are not recognized because *MGen* does not expect to utilize such deferred tax assets against sufficient taxable profit in the future.

NOLCO totaling to ₱9,704 million may be claimed as deduction against taxable income as follows:

Date Incurred	Expiry Date	Amount
		(In millions)
December 31, 2020	December 31, 2025	₱1,288
December 31, 2021	December 31, 2026	1,806
December 31, 2022	December 31, 2025	4,092
December 31, 2023	December 31, 2026	2,518
		₱9,704

NOLCO amounting to ₱623 million and ₱862 million expired in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

On September 30, 2020, the *BIR* issued Revenue Regulations No. 25-2020 implementing Section 4(bbbb) of "Bayanihan to Recover As One Act" which states that the *NOLCO* incurred for taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over and claimed as a deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss.

LFT

Consistent with the decisions of the *ERC*, *LFT* is a recoverable charge of the *DU* from the particular province or city imposing and collecting the *LFT*. It is presented as a separate line item in the customer's bill and computed as a percentage of the sum of generation, transmission, distribution services and related *SL* charges.

The Implementing Rules and Regulations ("*IRR*") issued by the *ERC* provide that *LFT* shall be paid only on its distribution wheeling and captive market supply revenues. Pending the promulgation of guidelines from the relevant government agencies, *MERALCO* is paying *LFT* based on the sum of the foregoing charges in the customers' bill.

In *ERC* Resolution No. 2, Series of 2021, or the Rules on Recovery of Pass-Through Taxes (Real Property, Local Franchise, and Business Taxes) of *DUs*, the *ERC* amended and modified the rules with respect to the recovery of any local franchise tax, including the filing of applications for recovery.

29. Contingencies and Legal Proceedings

Overpayment of Income Tax related to SC Refund

With the decision of the SC for *MERALCO* to refund ₱0.167 per kWh to customers during the billing period February 1994 to May 2003, *MERALCO* effectively overpaid income tax in the amount of ₱7,107 million for taxable years 1994 to 1998 and 2000 to 2001. Accordingly, on November 27, 2003, *MERALCO* filed a claim for the recovery of such excess income taxes paid. After examination of the books of *MERALCO* for the covered periods, the *BIR* determined that *MERALCO* had in fact overpaid income taxes in the amount of ₱6,690 million. However, the *BIR* also maintained that *MERALCO* is entitled to a refund amount of only ₱894 million, which pertains to taxable year 2001, claiming that the period for filing a claim had prescribed in respect to the difference between *MERALCO*'s overpayment and the refund amount *MERALCO* is entitled to.

The *BIR* then approved the refund of ₱894 million for issuance of tax credit certificates ("TCCs"), proportionate to the actual refund of claims to utility customers. The *BIR* initially issued TCCs amounting to ₱317 million corresponding to actual refund to customers as at August 31, 2005. In May 2014, the *BIR* issued additional TCCs amounting to ₱396 million corresponding to actual refund to customers as at December 31, 2012.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the amount of unissued TCCs of ₱181 million is presented as part of "Financial and other noncurrent assets" account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

See Note 11 – *Financial and other Noncurrent Assets*.

MERALCO filed a Petition with the Court of Tax Appeals ("CTA") assailing the denial by the *BIR* of its income tax refund claim of ₱5,796 million for the years 1994 - 1998 and 2000, arising from the SC decision (net of ₱894 million as approved by the *BIR* for taxable year 2001 "Overpayment of Income Tax related to SC Refund"). In a Decision dated December 6, 2010, the CTA's Second Division granted *MERALCO*'s claim and ordered the *BIR* to refund or to issue TCC in favor of *MERALCO* in the amount of ₱5,796 million in proportion to the tax withheld on the total amount that has been actually given or credited to its customers.

On appeal by the *BIR* to the CTA En Banc, *MERALCO*'s petition was dismissed on the ground of prescription in the Decision of the CTA En Banc dated May 8, 2012. An MR was filed by *MERALCO* and the CTA En Banc partly granted *MERALCO*'s motion and issued an Amended Decision dated November 13, 2012, ruling that *MERALCO*'s claim was not yet barred by prescription and remanding the case back to the CTA Second Division for further reception of evidence.

The *BIR* filed a MR of the above Amended Decision, while *MERALCO* filed its Motion for Partial Reconsideration or Clarification of Amended Decision. Both parties filed their respective Comments to the said motions, and these have been submitted for resolution at the CTA En Banc.

In a Resolution promulgated on May 22, 2013, the CTA denied the said motions of the *BIR* and *MERALCO*, and the CTA Second Division was ordered to receive evidence and rebuttal evidence relating to *MERALCO*'s level of refund to customers, pertaining to the excess charges it made in taxable years 1994-1998 and 2000, but corresponding to the amount of ₱5,796 million, as already determined by the said court.

On July 12, 2013, the *BIR* appealed the CTA En Banc's Amended Decision dated November 13, 2012 and Resolution dated May 22, 2013 via Petition for Review with the SC. As at February 26, 2024, the case is pending resolution by the SC.

LFT Assessments of Municipalities

Certain municipalities have served assessment notices on *MERALCO* for LFT. As provided in the Local Government Code ("LGC"), only cities and provincial governments may impose taxes on establishments doing business in their localities. On the basis of the foregoing, *MERALCO* and its legal counsel believe that *MERALCO* is not subject or liable for such assessments.

RPT Assessments

On October 22, 2015, the SC ruled on an appeal of *MERALCO* declaring, among others, that the transformers, electric posts, transmission lines, insulators and electric meters are not exempted from *RPT* under the *LGC*. Thereafter, *MERALCO* began the process of settlement with the affected *LGUs* and filed for the recovery of the resulting *RPT* payments with the *ERC*.

With the development, *PEPOA* and *PHILRECA* filed separate petitions for rule-making proposing the pass-through of *RPT*.

In 2021, acting on petitions filed by *PEPOA* and *PHILRECA*, the *ERC* issued Resolution No. 2, Series of 2021, “Rules on Recovery of Pass-Through Taxes (Real Property, Local Franchise, and Business Taxes”, approving the recovery of *RPT*, *LFT* and Business Taxes as pass-through charges and therefore excluded among the financial building blocks in the annual revenue requirement of *PBR*.

Accordingly, *MERALCO* filed for recovery of such *RPT* paid and intends to recover the same in the regulatory reset process.

Subsequently, *PEPOA* filed another petition for rule-making to amend certain provisions of Resolution No. 2, Series of 2021 to cover full recovery as pass-through costs of: (i) local taxes (*RPT*, *LFT* and business tax) levied by *LGUs* during the years prior to the Resolution to address tax arrearages; and (ii) *RPT* assessed by *LGUs* on assets located outside the *DU*'s franchise area but are used to provide public service within the franchise area. *MERALCO* had submitted its comments and several public consultations were conducted. As at February 26, 2024, the Petition is pending with the *ERC*.

See Note 19 – Provisions.

Mediation with NPC

The *NPC* embarked on a Power Development Program (“*PDP*”), which consisted of contracting generating capacities and the construction of its own, as well as private sector, generating plants, following a crippling power supply crisis. To address the concerns of the creditors of *NPC*, namely, Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, the Department of Energy (“*DOE*”) required that *MERALCO* enter into a long-term supply contract with the *NPC*.

Accordingly, on November 21, 1994, *MERALCO* entered into a 10-year Contract for Sale of Electricity (“*CSE*”) with *NPC* which commenced on January 1, 1995. The *CSE*, the rates and amounts charged to *MERALCO* therein, were approved by the *BOD* of *NPC* and the then Energy Regulatory Board, respectively.

Separately, the *DOE* further asked *MERALCO* to provide a market for half of the output of the Camago-Malampaya gas field to enable its development and production of natural gas, which was to generate significant revenues for the Philippine Government and equally significant foreign exchange savings for the country to the extent of the fuel imports, which the domestic volume of natural gas will displace.

MERALCO's actual purchases from *NPC* exceeded the contract level in the first seven (7) years of the *CSE*. However, the 1997 Asian crisis resulted in a significant curtailment of energy demand.

While the events were beyond the control of *MERALCO*, *NPC* did not honor *MERALCO*'s good faith notification of its off-take volumes. A dispute ensued and both parties agreed to enter into mediation.

The mediation resulted in the signing of a Settlement Agreement (“*SA*”) between the parties on July 15, 2003. The *SA* was approved by the respective *BODs* of *NPC* and *MERALCO*. The net settlement amount of ₱14,320 million was agreed upon by *NPC* and *MERALCO* and manifested before the *ERC* through a Joint Compliance dated January 19, 2006. The implementation of the *SA* is subject to the approval of the *ERC*.

Subsequently, the OSG filed a “Motion for Leave to Intervene with Motion to Admit Attached Opposition to the Joint Application and Settlement Agreement between NPC and MERALCO”. As a result, MERALCO sought judicial clarification with the Regional Trial Court (“RTC-Pasig”). Pre-trials were set, which MERALCO complied with and attended. However, the OSG refused to participate in the pre-trial and opted to seek a Temporary Restraining Order (“TRO”) from the CA.

In a Resolution dated December 1, 2010, the CA issued a TRO against the RTC-Pasig, MERALCO and NPC restraining the respondents from further proceeding with the case. Subsequently, in a Resolution dated February 3, 2011, the CA issued a writ of preliminary injunction enjoining the RTC-Pasig from conducting further proceedings pending resolution of the Petition. In a Decision dated October 14, 2011, the CA resolved to deny the Petition filed by the OSG and lifted the injunction previously issued. The said Decision likewise held that the RTC-Pasig committed no error in finding the OSG in default due to its failure to participate in the proceedings. The RTC-Pasig was thus ordered to proceed to hear the case *ex-parte*, as against the OSG, and with dispatch. The OSG filed a MR which was denied by the CA in its Resolution dated April 25, 2012. The OSG filed a Petition for Review on Certiorari with the SC. MERALCO’s Comment was filed on October 29, 2012. Subsequently, a Decision dated December 11, 2013 was rendered by the First Division of the SC denying the Petition for Review on Certiorari by the OSG and affirming the Decision promulgated by the CA on October 14, 2011.

With the dismissal of the petition filed by the Office of the Solicitor General (“OSG”) with the CA, MERALCO filed a motion for the reception of its evidence *ex-parte* with the RTC-Pasig pursuant to the ruling of the CA. In a Decision dated May 29, 2012, the RTC-Pasig declared the SA valid and binding, independent of the pass-through for the settlement amount which is reserved for the ERC. The OSG has filed a Notice of Appeal with the RTC-Pasig on June 19, 2012. After both parties filed their respective appeal briefs, the CA rendered a Decision dated April 15, 2014 denying the appeal and affirming the RTC Decision, which declared the SA as valid and binding. The OSG filed a Petition for Review with the SC. On November 10, 2014, MERALCO filed its comment to the Petition. PSALM likewise filed its comment to the Petition. In a Resolution dated July 8, 2015, the SC resolved to serve anew its Resolutions requiring NPC to comment on the Petition. In compliance, NPC submitted its Comment dated September 8, 2015. MERALCO submitted its Motion for Leave to File and to Admit Attached Reply on October 12, 2015. Pursuant to the SC Resolution dated November 11, 2015, the OSG filed a Consolidated Reply to the comments filed by NPC, MERALCO and PSALM. MERALCO then filed a Motion for Leave to File and to Admit the Attached Rejoinder. The parties have filed their respective memoranda. In a Resolution dated September 28, 2022, the SC denied the Petition filed by the OSG and affirmed the validity of the SA. The OSG filed a Motion for Reconsideration. As at February 26, 2024, the case remains pending before the SC.

Sucac-Araneta-Balintawak Transmission Line

The Sucac-Araneta-Balintawak transmission line is a two (2)-part transmission line, which completed the 230 kV line loop within Metro Manila. The two (2) main parts are the Araneta to Balintawak leg and the Sucac to Araneta leg, which cuts through Dasmariñas Village, Makati City.

On March 10, 2000, certain residents along Tamarind Road, Dasmariñas Village, Makati City “the *Plaintiffs*”, filed a case against NPC with the RTC-Makati, enjoining NPC from further installing high voltage cables near the *Plaintiffs*’ homes and from energizing and transmitting high voltage electric current through said cables because of the alleged health risks and danger posed by the same through the electromagnetic field emitted by said lines. Following its initial status quo Order issued on March 13, 2000, RTC-Makati granted on April 3, 2000 the preliminary injunction sought by the *Plaintiffs*. The decision was affirmed by the SC on March 23, 2006, which effectively reversed the decision of the CA to the contrary. The RTC-Makati subsequently issued a writ of execution based on the Order of the SC. MERALCO, in its capacity as an intervenor, was constrained to file an Omnibus Motion to maintain status quo because of the significant effect of a de-energization of the Sucac-Araneta line to the public and economy. Shutdown of the 230 kV line will result in widespread and rotating brownouts within MERALCO’s franchise area with certain power plants unable to run at their full capacities.

On September 8, 2009, the *RTC-Makati* granted the motions for intervention filed by intervenors, *MERALCO* and *NGCP* and dissolved the Writ of Preliminary Injunction issued, upon the posting of the respective counter bonds by defendant *NPC*, intervenors *MERALCO* and *NGCP*, subject to the condition that *NPC* and intervenors will pay for all damages, which the *Plaintiffs* may incur as a result of the Writ of Preliminary Injunction.

In its Order dated February 5, 2013, the *RTC-Makati* granted the *Plaintiffs'* motion and directed the re-raffle of the case to another branch after the judicial dispute resolution failed.

This case remains pending and is still at the pre-trial stage. During the pre-trial stage, *Plaintiffs* filed a Manifestation stating that they are pursuing the deposition of a supposed expert in electromagnetic field through oral examination without leave of court in late January or early February 2016 or on such date as all the parties may agree amongst themselves at the Consulate Office of the Philippines in Vancouver, Canada. *NPC* and intervenors filed their Opposition and Counter-Manifestation. Intervenor *NGCP* filed a Motion to Prohibit the Taking of the Deposition of the said expert. Intervenor *MERALCO* intends to file its Comment/Opposition in due course. As at February 26, 2024, *MERALCO* is awaiting further action of the SC on the matter.

Petition for Dispute Resolution against PEMC, TransCo, NPC and PSALM

On September 9, 2008, *MERALCO* filed with the *ERC* a Petition for Dispute Resolution, against *PEMC*, *TransCo*, *NPC* and *PSALM*, as a result of the congestion in the transmission system of *TransCo* arising from the outages of the San Jose-Tayabas 500 kV Line 2 on June 22, 2008, and the 500 kV 600 Mega Volt-Ampere Transformer Bank No. 2 of *TransCo's* San Jose, Bulacan substation on July 11, 2008. The Petition seeks to, among others, direct *PEMC* to adopt the *NPC*- Time-of-Use ("*TOU*") rate or the new price determined through the price substitution methodology of *PEMC* as approved by the *ERC*, as basis for its billing during the period of the congestion and direct *NPC* and *PSALM* to refund the transmission line loss components of the line rentals associated with *NPC/PSALM* bilateral transactions from the start of *WESM* operation on June 26, 2006.

In a Decision dated March 10, 2010, the *ERC* granted *MERALCO's* petition and ruled that there is double charging of the transmission line costs billed to *MERALCO* by *NPC* for the Transition Supply Contract ("*TSC*") quantities to the extent of 2.98% loss factor, since the effectivity of the *TSC* in November 2006. Thus, *NPC* was directed to refund line rental adjustment to *MERALCO*. In the meantime, the *ERC* issued an Order on May 4, 2011 allowing *PEMC* to submit an alternative methodology for the segregation of line rental into congestion cost and line losses from the start of the *WESM*. *PEMC* has filed its compliance submitting its alternative methodology.

On September 8, 2011, *MERALCO* received a copy of *PEMC's* compliance to the *ERC's* directive and on November 11, 2011, *MERALCO* filed a counter-proposal which effectively simplifies *PEMC's* proposal.

In an Order of the *ERC* dated June 21, 2012, *MERALCO* was directed to submit its computation of the amount of the double charging of line loss on a per month basis from June 26, 2006 up to June 2012. On July 4, 2012, *MERALCO* filed its Compliance to the said Order. Thereafter, the *ERC* issued an Order directing the parties to comment on *MERALCO's* submissions. Hearings were conducted on October 2, 2012 and October 16, 2012 to discuss the parties' proposal and comments.

In an Order dated March 4, 2013, the *ERC* approved the methodology proposed by *MERALCO* and *PEMC* in computing the double charged amount on line losses by deducting 2.98% from the *NPC-TOU* amount. Accordingly, the *ERC* determined that the computed double charge amount to be collected from *NPC* is ₱5.2 billion, covering the period November 2006 to August 2012 until actual cessation of the collection of the 2.98% line loss charge in the *NPC-TOU* rates imposed on *MERALCO*. In this regard, *NPC* was directed by the *ERC* to refund said amount by remitting to *MERALCO* the equivalent amount of ₱73.9 million per month until the over-recoveries are fully refunded. In the said Order, the *ERC* likewise determined that the amount to be collected from the successor generating companies ("*SGCs*") is ₱4.7 billion. Additionally, *MERALCO* was directed to file a petition against the following *SGCs*: *MPPCL*, Aboitiz Power Renewables, Inc. ("*APRI*"), *TLI*, *SPI* and *Sem-Calaca*, within 30 days from receipt thereof, to recover the line loss collected by them. On April 19, 2013, *MERALCO* filed a Motion for Clarification with the *ERC* regarding the directives contained in the March 4, 2013 Order. On April 30, 2013 and May 8, 2013, *PSALM* and *NPC*, respectively, filed motions

seeking reconsideration of the March 4, 2013 Order. *MERALCO* filed a motion seeking for an additional 15 days from its receipt of the *ERC*'s Order resolving its Motion for Clarification, within which to file its Petition against the *SGCs*.

In an Order dated July 1, 2013, the *ERC* issued the following clarifications/resolutions: (i) *SPPC* should be included as one of the *SGCs* against whom a petition for dispute resolution should be filed by *MERALCO*; (ii) amount to be refunded by *NPC* is not only ₱5.2 billion but also the subsequent payments it received from *MERALCO* beyond August 2012 until the actual cessation of the collection of the 2.98% line loss charge in its *TOU* rates; (iii) petition to be filed by *MERALCO* against the *SGCs* should not only be for the recovery of the amount of ₱4.7 billion but also the subsequent payments beyond August 2012 until the actual cessation of the collection of the 2.98% line loss charge in its *TOU* rates; (iv) "*SCPC Ilijan*" pertains to *SPPC* instead. Thus, the refundable amount of ₱706 million pertaining to "*SCPC Ilijan*" should be added to *SPPC*'s refundable amount of ₱1.1 billion; (v) grant the Motion for Extension filed by *MERALCO* within which to file a petition against the following *SGCs*: *MPPCL*, *APRI*, *TLI*, *SPI*, *Sem-Calaca* and *SPPC*; and (vi) deny the respective *MRs* filed by *NPC* and *PSALM*.

On September 12, 2013, *MERALCO* filed a Manifestation with Motion with the *ERC* seeking approval of its proposal to offset the amount of ₱73.9 million per month against its monthly remittances to *PSALM*. *PSALM* and *NPC* filed their comments *Ad Cautelam* and Comment and Opposition *Ad Cautelam*, respectively, on *MERALCO*'s Manifestation with Motion. On November 4, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its reply. As at February 26, 2024, *MERALCO*'s Manifestation with Motion is pending resolution by the *ERC*.

On October 24, 2013, *MERALCO* received *PSALM*'s Petition for Review on Certiorari with the *CA* (With Urgent *TRO* and/or Writ of Preliminary Mandatory Injunction Applications) questioning the March 4, 2013 and July 1, 2013 Orders of the *ERC*.

On February 3, 2014, *MERALCO* filed a Comment with Opposition to the Application for *TRO* or Writ of Preliminary Injunction dated January 30, 2014. *PEMC* filed a Comment and Opposition Re: Petition for Certiorari with Urgent *TRO* and/or Writ of Preliminary Mandatory Injunction dated January 6, 2014. On June 4, 2014, the *CA* issued a Resolution declaring that *PSALM* is deemed to have waived the filing of a Reply to the comment and opposition of *MERALCO* and *PEMC* and directing the parties to submit their simultaneous memoranda within 15 days from notice. On December 1, 2014, the *CA* issued a decision dismissing the Petition for Certiorari filed by *PSALM* against the *ERC*, *MERALCO* and *PEMC* and affirming the *ERC*'s ruling on the refund of the ₱5.2 billion of transmission line losses double charged by *PSALM* and *NPC*. On January 30, 2015, *PSALM* filed its *MR* on the December 1, 2014 Decision of the *CA*. *MERALCO* has filed its Opposition to the *MR*. In a Resolution dated August 11, 2015, the *CA* denied *PSALM*'s *MR*. On October 27, 2015, *MERALCO* received *PSALM*'s Petition for Review with the *SC*. The Petition has been given due course and the parties have filed their respective memoranda. As at February 26, 2024, *MERALCO* is still awaiting further action of the *SC* on the Petition.

Petition for Dispute Resolution against SPPC, MPPCL, APRI, TLI, SPI and Sem-Calaca

On August 29, 2013, *MERALCO* filed a Petition for Dispute Resolution against *SPPC*, *MPPCL*, *APRI*, *TLI*, *SPI* and *Sem-Calaca*. Said Petition seeks the following: 1) refund of the 2.98% transmission line losses in the amount of ₱5.4 billion, inclusive of the ₱758 million line loss for the period September 2012 to June 25, 2013, from said *SGCs*; and 2) approval of *MERALCO*'s proposal to correspondingly refund to its customers the aforementioned line loss amounts, as and when the same are received from the *SGCs*, until such time that the said over-recoveries are fully refunded, by way of automatic deduction of the amount of refund from the computed monthly generation rate. On September 20, 2013, *MERALCO* received the *SGCs*' Joint Motion to Dismiss. On October 7, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its Comment on the said Joint Motion.

On October 8, 2013, *MERALCO* received the *SGCs* Manifestation and Motion, which sought, among other things, the cancellation of the scheduled initial hearing of the case, including the submission of the parties respective Pre-trial Briefs, until the final resolution of the *SGC*'s Joint Motion to Dismiss. On October 11, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its pre-trial brief. On October 14, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its Opposition to the *SGC*'s Manifestation and Motion. On October 24, 2013, *MERALCO* received the *SGC*'s Reply to its Comment on the Joint Motion to Dismiss. On October 29, 2013, *MERALCO* filed its Rejoinder. Thereafter, the *SGC*'s filed their Sur-Rejoinder dated November 4, 2013. As at February 26, 2024, the Joint Motion to Dismiss is pending resolution by the *ERC*.

Petition for Dispute Resolution with NPC on Premium Charges

On June 2, 2009, *MERALCO* filed a Petition for Dispute Resolution against *NPC* and *PSALM* with respect to *NPC*'s imposition of premium charges for the alleged excess energy it supplied to *MERALCO* covering the billing periods May 2005 to June 2006. The premium charges amounting to ₱315 million during the May-June 2005 billing periods have been paid but are the subject of a protest by *MERALCO*, and premium charges of ₱318 million during the November 2005, February 2006 and April to June 2006 billing periods are being disputed and withheld by *MERALCO*. *MERALCO* believes that there is no basis for the imposition of the premium charges. The hearings on this case have been completed. As at February 26, 2024, the Petition is pending resolution by the *ERC*.

SC TRO on MERALCO's December 2013 Billing Rate Increase

On December 9, 2013, the *ERC* gave clearance to the request of *MERALCO* to implement a staggered collection over three (3) months covering the December 2013 billing month for the increase in generation charge and other bill components such as *VAT*, *LFT*, transmission charge, and *SL* charge. The generation costs for the November 2013 supply month increased significantly because of the aberrant spike in the *WESM* charges on account of the non-compliance with *WESM* Rules by certain plants resulting in significant power generation capacities not being offered and dispatched, and the scheduled and extended shutdowns, and the forced outages, of several base load power plants, and the use of the more expensive liquid fuel or bio-diesel by the natural gas-fired power plants that were affected by the Malampaya Gas Field shutdown from November 11 to December 10, 2013.

On December 19, 2013, several party-list representatives of the House of Representatives filed a Petition against *MERALCO*, *ERC* and *DOE* before the *SC*, questioning the *ERC* clearance granted to *MERALCO* to charge the resulting price increase, alleging the lack of hearing and due process. It also sought for the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the *EPIRA*, which essentially declared the generation and supply sectors competitive and open, and not considered public utilities. A similar petition was filed by a consumer group and several private homeowners' associations challenging also the legality of the *AGRA* that the *ERC* had promulgated. Both petitions prayed for the issuance of *TRO*, and a Writ of Preliminary Injunction.

On December 23, 2013, the *SC* consolidated the two (2) Petitions and granted the application for *TRO* effective immediately and for a period of 60 days, which effectively enjoined the *ERC* and *MERALCO* from implementing the price increase. The *SC* also ordered *MERALCO*, *ERC* and *DOE* to file their respective comments to the Petitions. Oral Arguments were conducted on January 21, 2014, February 4, 2014 and February 11, 2014. Thereafter, the *SC* ordered all the Parties to the consolidated Petitions to file their respective Memorandum on or before February 26, 2014 after which the Petitions will be deemed submitted for resolution of the *SC*. *MERALCO* complied with said directive and filed its Memorandum on said date.

On February 18, 2014, acting on the motion filed by the Petitioners, the *SC* extended for another 60 days or until April 22, 2014, the *TRO* that it originally issued against *MERALCO* and *ERC* on December 23, 2013. The *TRO* was also similarly applied to the generating companies, specifically *MPPCL*, *SPI*, *SPPC*, *FGPC*, and the *NGCP*, and the *PEMC* (the administrator of *WESM* and market operator at that time) who were all enjoined from collecting from *MERALCO* the deferred amounts representing the ₱4.15 per *kWh* price increase for the November 2013 supply month.

In the meantime, on January 30, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an Omnibus Motion with Manifestation with the *ERC* for the latter to direct *PEMC* to conduct a re-run or re-calculation of the *WESM* prices for the supply months of November to December 2013. Subsequently, on February 17, 2014, *MERALCO* filed with the *ERC* an Application for the recovery of deferred generation costs for the December 2013 supply month praying that it be allowed to recover the same over a six (6)-month period.

On March 3, 2014, the *ERC* issued an Order voiding the Luzon *WESM* prices during the November and December 2013 supply months on the basis of the preliminary findings of its Investigating Unit ("*IU*") that these are not reasonable, rational and competitive, and imposing the use of regulated rates for the said period. *PEMC* was given seven (7) days upon receipt of the Order to calculate these regulated prices and implement the same in the revised *WESM* bills of the concerned *DUs* in Luzon. *PEMC*'s recalculated power bills for the supply month of December 2013 resulted in a net reduction of the December 2013 supply month bill of the *WESM* by ₱9.3 billion. Due to the pendency of the *TRO*, no adjustment was made to the *WESM* bill of *MERALCO* for the November 2013 supply month. The timing of amounts to be credited to *MERALCO* is dependent on the reimbursement of *PEMC* from associated generator companies. However, several generating companies, including *MPPCL*, *SN Aboitiz Power, Inc.*, *Team (Philippines) Energy Corporation*, *PanAsia Energy, Inc.* ("*PanAsia*"), and *SPI*, have filed *MRs* questioning the Order dated March 3, 2014. *MERALCO* has filed a consolidated comment to these *MRs*. In an Order dated October 15, 2014, the *ERC* denied the *MRs*. The generating companies have appealed the Orders with the *CA*. *MERALCO* has filed a motion to intervene and a comment in intervention. The *CA* consolidated the cases filed by the generation companies. In a Decision dated November 7, 2017, the *CA* set aside *ERC* Orders dated March 3, 2014, March 27, 2014, May 9, 2014 and October 15, 2014 and declared the orders null and void. The Decision then reinstated and declared valid *WESM* prices for the November and December 2013 supply months. *MERALCO* and the *ERC* have filed their respective motions for reconsideration. Several consumers also intervened in the case and filed their respective motions for reconsideration. In a Resolution dated March 29, 2019, the *CA* denied the motions for reconsideration and upheld its Decision dated November 7, 2017.

MERALCO and several consumers have elevated the *CA* Decision and Order to the *SC* where the case is pending. In a Resolution dated November 4, 2020, the *SC* consolidated *ERC*'s and *MERALCO*'s petitions and transferred *MERALCO*'s petition to the member-in-charge of *ERC*'s petition which was the lower-numbered case. The petitions filed by the consumers were denied by the *SC*.

In view of the pendency of the various submissions before the *ERC* and mindful of the complexities in the implementation of the *ERC*'s Order dated March 3, 2014, the *ERC* directed *PEMC* to provide the market participants additional 45 days to comply with the settlement of their respective adjusted *WESM* bills. In an Order dated May 9, 2014, the parties were then given an additional non-extendible period of 30 days from receipt of the Order within which to settle their *WESM* bills. However, in an Order dated June 6, 2014 and acting on an intervention filed by *Angeles Electric Corporation*, the *ERC* deemed it appropriate to hold in abeyance the settlement of *PEMC*'s adjusted *WESM* bills by the market participants.

On April 22, 2014, the *SC* extended indefinitely the *TRO* issued on December 23, 2013 and February 18, 2014 and directed generating companies, *NGCP* and *PEMC* not to collect from *MERALCO*. In a Decision promulgated on August 3, 2022, the *SC* affirmed the December 9, 2013 *ERC* letter approving *MERALCO*'s proposal to implement a staggered collection over three (3) months covering the December 2013 billing month. However, it voided the *ERC* March 3, 2014 Order which voided the Luzon *WESM* prices during the November and December 2013 supply months and imposed the use of regulated rates for said period. The *ERC* and the petitioners filed motions for reconsideration which were denied with finality in the *SC* Resolution dated October 11, 2022. Entry of Judgment has been issued.

In a letter dated September 25, 2023, *MERALCO* filed a letter with the *ERC* on its proposed implementation of the recovery of the generation charges pertaining to the December 2013 supply month. On January 4, 2024, *MERALCO*, *IEMOP* and the *ERC* met to discuss *MERALCO*'s proposed implementation of the Decision. As at February 26, 2024, as directed by the *ERC*, *MERALCO* and *IEMOP* have completed the reconciliation of the final amount to be recovered.

ERC IU Complaint

On December 26, 2013, the *ERC* constituted the *IU* under its Competition Rules to investigate possible anti-competitive behavior by the industry players and possible collusion that transpired in the *WESM* during the supply months of November 2013 and December 2013. *MERALCO* participated in the proceedings and submitted a Memorandum.

An investigating officer of the *IU* filed a Complaint dated May 9, 2015 against *MERALCO* and *TMO* for alleged anti-competitive behavior constituting economic withholding in violation of Section 45 of the *EPIRA* and Rule 11, Section 1 and 8(e) of the *EPIRA IRR*. In an Order dated June 15, 2015, the *ERC* directed *MERALCO* to file its comment on the Complaint. *MERALCO* and *TMO* have filed their respective answers to the Complaint.

In an Order dated September 1, 2015, the *ERC* directed the investigating officer to file his reply to *MERALCO*. In a Manifestation and Motion to Set the Case for Hearing dated November 9, 2015, the investigating officer manifested that he would no longer file a reply and that the case be set for hearing.

On May 24, 2016, the *ERC* promulgated Resolution No. 14, Series of 2016, which resolved to divide the Commission into two (2) core groups for the conduct of hearings and to designate the commissioners to act as presiding officers in anti-competition cases. The raffle pursuant to said Resolution was conducted on June 15, 2016.

In a Notice of Pre-Trial Conference dated June 16, 2016, the *ERC* set the pre-trial conference on August 18, 2016 and required *MERALCO* and *TMO* to submit their respective pre-trial briefs. However, on July 27, 2016, the complainant filed two (2) omnibus motions for the consolidation and deferment of the pre-trial conferences. Hence, in an Order dated August 1, 2016, the respondents were given 10 days to submit their comments on the Motion for Consolidation, with the complainant given five (5) days to file his reply. As such, the pre-trial conferences as scheduled were deferred until further notice and all parties were granted 20 days to submit their respective pre-trial briefs.

In the meantime, *MERALCO* likewise filed an Urgent Motion to Dismiss with Motion to Suspend Proceedings which was adopted by *TMO* in its Manifestation and Motion filed on July 28, 2016. *MERALCO* maintained that the Complaint should be dismissed due to the absence of subject matter jurisdiction as it is now the Philippine Competition Commission ("*PCC*") which has original and primary jurisdiction over competition-related cases in the energy sector. On August 23, 2016, *MERALCO* filed an Urgent Motion Ad Cautelam for suspension of proceeding including period to file pre-trial brief and judicial affidavit.

In a Motion dated August 25, 2016, complainant filed a Motion to defer the submission of the complainant's pre-trial brief and judicial affidavit. In an Order dated June 13, 2017, the *ERC* denied the motion to consolidate but upheld the authority of private counsel to represent the complainants. *MERALCO* filed a Motion for Partial Reconsideration to question such authority.

In an Order dated February 2, 2017, the *ERC* denied the motion to dismiss and asserted jurisdiction over the Complaint. *MERALCO* filed its *MR* to the Order on February 23, 2017. In an Order dated June 20, 2017, the *ERC* denied the *MR*. On September 19, 2017, *MERALCO* filed a Petition for Certiorari with the *CA*. In a Resolution dated October 2, 2017, the *CA* required respondents to file their Comment on the Petition within 10 days and held in abeyance its resolution on the prayer for injunctive relief until the comments have been filed. *MERALCO* was likewise given five (5) days to file its reply. In a Manifestation dated October 23, 2017, the *ERC* stated that it is a nominal party in the case as the quasi-judicial tribunal that issued the assailed ordinances. The *IU* filed its own Comment dated December 19, 2017. In a Manifestation and Motion dated December 22, 2017, the *OSG* informed the *CA* that it will no longer represent the *IU* and will instead participate as "tribune of the people". In the meantime, *TMO* also filed a separate Petition for Review on Certiorari with the *CA*. In a Resolution dated January 10, 2018, the *CA* ordered the consolidation of the petitions of *TMO* and *MERALCO*. In a Decision dated May 23, 2018, the *CA* denied the consolidated Petitions filed by *MERALCO*, *TMO*, and *APRI*, and ruled that the jurisdiction to resolve the *IU* cases remains with the *ERC* because the Philippine Competition Act ("*PCA*") does not apply retroactively.

On June 20, 2018, *MERALCO* filed an *MR* with the *CA*. The *ERC* likewise filed its Motion for Partial Reconsideration on the ground that it retained concurrent jurisdiction together with the *PCC* over cases involving alleged anti-competitive conduct supposedly because the *PCA* did not repeal Section 45 of the *EPIRA*.

In Resolution dated January 28, 2019, the CA denied the motions for reconsideration filed by all of the parties. While it sustained its finding that the PCC now holds original, exclusive, and primary jurisdiction over all competition-related cases, the CA reiterated its view that the PCA has no retroactive effect.

The ERC has elevated the matter to the SC. MERALCO, TMO and APRI have all filed their respective manifestations before the SC. In a Resolution dated September 29, 2021, the SC affirmed the CA in that the ERC had jurisdiction over these cases as they were filed before the enactment of the PCA. However, the SC did not rule on whether the PCC and the ERC now have concurrent jurisdiction as these issues were not fully litigated.

In the meantime, the ERC called for a conference on March 26, 2021 in order to discuss updates and developments regarding the case. On April 14, 2021, MERALCO filed an Urgent Motion Ad Cautelam to Suspend Proceedings in view of the pendency of the case before the SC. The ERC then issued an Order dated August 13, 2021, setting the pre-trial conference on August 27, 2021. MERALCO filed a Manifestation and Urgent Omnibus Motion Ad Cautelam to (A) Resolve the Urgent Motion Ad Cautelam to Suspend Proceedings dated April 14, 2021 and (B) Cancel the August 27, 2021 Pre-Trial Conference dated August 20, 2021. The pre-trial conference proceeded on August 27, 2021. However, the ERC stated that, after the pre-trial conference and before the case can proceed with trial on the merits, the ERC will first resolve MERALCO's motions. The ERC also issued an open court order denying the motion of the ERC IU that the case be resolved through the submission of the position papers and other supporting documents. The ERC IU filed a Motion for Reconsideration to which MERALCO filed an opposition. As at February 26, 2024, MERALCO is awaiting further action by the ERC on the matter.

Ombudsman Cases Against MERALCO Directors

On January 30, 2018, MERALCO received an Order dated January 22, 2018 from the Office of the Ombudsman directing MERALCO's directors to comment on a complaint-affidavit for syndicated estafa filed by certain consumer group which charged that there was conspiracy between MERALCO directors and the ERC regarding the alleged misappropriation of the bill deposits received from MERALCO consumers. On February 9, 2018, MERALCO's directors filed their Counter-Affidavits where they refuted the arguments of the consumer group. In a Resolution dated May 18, 2018, the criminal complaint for syndicated estafa was dismissed for insufficiency of evidence. The case was referred to the COA for the conduct of audit on the bill deposits collected by MERALCO from the public consumers and to inform the Ombudsman of the compliance therewith. The consumer group filed a Motion for Partial Reconsideration dated June 16, 2018 to which MERALCO filed its Comment. The consumer group's Motion for Partial Reconsideration was denied through an Order dated July 30, 2018. NASECORE filed an *Urgent Motion for Immediate Execution* dated September 21, 2018 praying that the Ombudsman issue a writ of execution to implement the *Resolution* dated May 18, 2018.

On February 28, 2018, MERALCO received an Order dated February 20, 2018 from the Office of the Ombudsman directing MERALCO's directors to comment on a complaint-affidavit for syndicated estafa filed by certain consumer group which charged that there was conspiracy between MERALCO directors and the ERC regarding the MERALCO's investment activities in other businesses for being violative of its legislative franchise and the EPIRA. On March 12, 2018, MERALCO's directors filed their Counter-Affidavits where they refuted the arguments of the consumer group. On May 4, 2018, MERALCO filed a Manifestation with Motion for Early Resolution of even date. Another Motion to Resolve and Dismiss was also filed by MERALCO on June 2, 2021. In a Joint Resolution dated February 22, 2022, the Ombudsman dismissed the cases.

On January 5, 2024, MERALCO received an Order dated January 2, 2024 from the Office of the Ombudsman directing MERALCO's Chairman and CEO to file a counter-affidavit, together with the affidavit/s of supporting witnesses and other supporting documents, on the case filed by a certain consumer group seeking (a) indictment of MERALCO's Chairman and CEO which alleged that there is a violation of certain provisions of R.A. 3019 and PD 269, and (b) a finding that the ERC Chairperson is guilty of, among other things, gross misconduct and grave abuse of authority. On February 6, 2024, MERALCO has filed the relevant counter-affidavit and supporting affidavit to the Office of the Ombudsman. As at February 26, 2024, MERALCO is awaiting further action by the Ombudsman on the matter.

Others

Liabilities for certain local taxes amounting to ₱508 million and ₱535 million as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, are included in the “Other noncurrent liabilities” account in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Management and its internal and external counsels believe that the probable resolution of these issues will not materially affect *MERALCO*’s financial position and results of operations.

30. Significant Contracts and Commitments

MERALCO

Independent Power Producers (“IPPs”)

FGPC and FGP

In compliance with the *DOE*’s program to create a market for Camago-Malampaya gas field and enable its development, *MERALCO* contracted 1,500 *MW* of the 2,700 *MW* output of the Malampaya gas field.

Accordingly, *MERALCO* entered into separate 25-year *PPAs* with *FGPC* (March 14, 1995) and *FGP* (July 22, 1999) for a minimum number of *kWh* of the net electric output of the Sta. Rita and San Lorenzo power plants, respectively, from the start of their commercial operations. The *PPA* with *FGPC* terminates on August 17, 2025, while that of *FGP* ends on October 1, 2027.

On January 7, 2004, *MERALCO*, *FGP* and *FGPC* signed an Amendment to their respective *PPAs*. The negotiations resulted in certain new conditions including the assumption of *FGP* and *FGPC* of community taxes at current tax rate, and subject to certain conditions increasing the discounts on excess generation, payment of higher penalties for non-performance up to a capped amount, recovery of accumulated deemed delivered energy until 2011 resulting in the non-charging of *MERALCO* of excess generation charge for such energy delivered beyond the contracted amount but within a 90% capacity quota. The amended terms under the respective *PPAs* of *FGP* and *FGPC* were approved by the *ERC* on May 31, 2006.

Under the respective *PPAs* of *FGP* and *FGPC*, the fixed capacity fees and fixed operating and maintenance fees are recognized monthly based on the actual Net Dependable Capacity tested and proven, which is usually conducted on a semi-annual basis.

QPPL

MERALCO entered into a *PPA* with *QPPL* on August 12, 1994, which was subsequently amended on December 1, 1996. The *PPA* is for a period of 25 years from the start of commercial operations up to May 31, 2025.

In a Letter Agreement signed on February 21, 2008, the amount billable by *QPPL* included a transmission line charge reduction in lieu of a previous rebate program. The Letter Agreement also provides that *MERALCO* shall advance to *QPPL* US\$2.85 million per annum for 10 years beginning 2008 to assist *QPPL* in consideration of the difference between the transmission line charge specified in the Transmission Line Agreement (“*TLA*”) and the *ERC*-approved transmission line charge in March 2003. *QPPL* shall repay *MERALCO* the same amount at the end of the 10-year period in equal annual payments without adjustment. However, if *MERALCO* is able to dispatch *QPPL* at a plant capacity factor of no less than 86% in any particular year, *MERALCO* shall not be required to pay US\$2.85 million on that year. In January 2018, *QPPL* began repayment of the amount advanced by *MERALCO*. As at December 31, 2023, the remaining amount for repayment by *QPPL* is US\$7.125 million. This arrangement did not have any impact on the rates to be charged to consumers and hence, did not require any amendment in the *PPA*, as approved by the *ERC*.

See Note 11 – Financial and other Noncurrent Assets.

Committed Energy Volume to be Purchased

The following are forecasted purchases/payments to *FGPC*, *FGP* and *QPPL* corresponding to the Minimum Energy Quantity (“*MEQ*”) provisions of the contracts. The forecasted fixed payments include capacity charge and fixed operation and maintenance cost escalated using the U.S. and Philippine Consumer Price Index.

Year	MEQ	Equivalent Amount
	<i>(In million kwh)</i>	<i>(In Millions)</i>
2024	15,400	₱30,158
2025	10,757	19,434
2026	4,054	6,393
2027	3,376	5,445

PSAs with Privatized Plants and IPPAs

MERALCO has a *PSA* with *MPPCL* which was approved by the *ERC* on December 17, 2012, and entered into Supplemental Agreement on April 8, 2016, for the extension of the term of the *PSA* for an additional period of three (3) years up to December 25, 2022.

On December 6, 2019, *MERALCO* and *TLI* executed a new short-term *PSA* for the purchase of 250 *MW* capacity and energy from *TLI*'s power plant for the period of December 26, 2019 to December 25, 2020. On December 19, 2019, the *DOE* issued a Certificate of Exemption from *CSP* in favor of *MERALCO* for the new short-term *PSA*. On December 23, 2019, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for the approval of its new short-term *PSA* with *TLI*. On August 7, 2020, *MERALCO* and *TLI* filed a Joint Manifestation with Motion with the *ERC* seeking approval of the extension of the *PSA* for five days or until December 30, 2020. Hearings have been completed. As at February 26, 2024, the case, including the motion, is still pending approval of the *ERC*.

The *ERC*, for the *MPPCL* case, issued an Order dated October 11, 2016 resolving to consider *MERALCO*'s “Manifestation and Motion” as a new application for approval of *PSA*. In view of the said Order, *MERALCO* and *MPPCL* filed a Joint Application for approval of the Supplemental Agreement extending the term of their *PSA* for an additional three (3) years. On December 19, 2019, *MERALCO* and *MPPCL* entered into an Agreement to Amend the Supplemental Agreement, whereby the Parties resolved to extend the *PSA* for an additional period of one (1) year reckoned from the date of the approval by the *ERC* of the said Agreement to Amend. On June 8, 2020, *MERALCO* and *MPPCL* filed a Joint Manifestation and Omnibus Motion to seek *ERC* approval of said Agreement to Amend. On April 14, 2021, due to exigent and emergency reasons (e.g. unforecasted supply deficiency and to account for outages of power plants with bilateral contracts with *MERALCO*), *MERALCO* and *MPPCL* further agreed to enter into an Amendment Agreement to amend the December 19, 2019 Agreement to Amend, to instead extend the *PSA* for an additional period of one (1) year from May 26, 2021. On even date, (a) *MERALCO* and *MPPCL* filed a Joint Manifestation and Omnibus Motion to seek *ERC* approval of the said Amendment Agreement; and (b) *MERALCO* sought confirmation from the *DOE* that the extension of the *ERC*-approved 2011 *PSA*, as embodied in the Amendment Agreement, is exempted from the conduct of a *CSP*. In its letter dated July 30, 2021, the *DOE* denied *MERALCO*'s request for certificate of exemption from *CSP*. As at February 26, 2024, the *ERC* has yet to act on the parties' Joint Manifestation and Omnibus Motion.

Philippine Power and Development Company (“Philpodeco”)

On May 15, 2014, *MERALCO* and *Philpodeco* executed a *PSA*. *Philpodeco* operates three (3) run-of-river hydro power plants, namely: (i) Palakpakin, a 448 *kW* hydro power plant located at Barangay Prinza, Calauan, Laguna; (ii) Calibato, a 75 *kW* Calibato hydro power plant located at Barangay Sto. Angel, San Pablo City, Laguna; and (iii) Balugbog, a 528 *kW* hydro power plant located at Barangay Palina, Nagcarlan, Laguna. The *PSA* has a term of five (5) years from the delivery period commencement date.

On June 2, 2014, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for the approval of its *PSA* with *Philpodeco*. This *PSA* provides that *MERALCO* shall accept all the energy deliveries of *Philpodeco* as measured by the latter's billing meter. Hearings on this case have been completed and *MERALCO* has submitted its *FOE*. On January 25, 2019, *MERALCO* filed an Urgent Motion to Resolve the case. On May 22, 2019, *MERALCO* filed a Manifestation with Motion to Resolve seeking *ERC* confirmation of the extension of the term of the *PSA* with *Philpodeco* from May 15, 2019 to October 25, 2019. On October 24, 2019, *MERALCO* wrote *DOE* asking for exemption from the requirement for *CSP* for a further extension of the term of the *PSA* with *Philpodeco* from October 25, 2019 to May 15, 2020. On the same date, *MERALCO* also filed a Manifestation with Motion to Resolve seeking *ERC* confirmation of the said extension of term. In its letter to *Philpodeco* dated December 18, 2019, the *DOE* has taken the position that "xxx [u]nder Section 45(b) of Republic Act No. 9136, *ERC* is the sole authority mandated to review and approve *PSAs*." On May 15, 2020, the *PSA* with *Philpodeco* expired. As at February 26, 2024, the case is pending decision by the *ERC*.

Bacavalley Energy Inc. ("BEI")

MERALCO signed a *CSE* with *BEI* on November 12, 2010. *BEI* owns and operates a four (4) *MW* renewable energy generation facility powered by landfill gas in San Pedro, Laguna. The *CSE* has a term of two (2) years from the delivery period commencement date.

Purchases from *BEI*, an embedded renewable energy generator, are *VAT* zero-rated and exempt from power delivery service charge. *MERALCO* filed an application for the approval of the *CSE* with the *ERC*, for the provisional implementation of the contract on December 15, 2010. In an order dated January 31, 2011, the *ERC* provisionally approved the said application.

After a series of negotiations, *MERALCO* and *BEI* signed the Letter Agreements dated March 1, 2013 and March 5, 2013, extending the *CSE* between said parties for another two (2) years from March 16, 2013, or until March 15, 2015. In its Order December 9, 2013, the *ERC* allowed the *CSE* to be extended until March 15, 2015. On March 12, 2015, *MERALCO* and *BEI* executed a Letter of Agreement extending the *CSE* until March 15, 2016. On March 16, 2015, *MERALCO* filed a Manifestation with Motion to the *ERC* for approval of the extended term. On March 1, 2016, *BEI* requested for the extension of the *CSE* for another two (2) years. In its letter dated April 7, 2016, *MERALCO* denied *BEI*'s request to extend the *CSE*. On May 18, 2018 and January 25, 2019, *MERALCO* filed Urgent Motions to Resolve the case. As at February 26, 2024, the contract term has expired and the case is pending decision by the *ERC*.

Pangea Green Energy Philippines, Inc. ("PGEP")

On May 31, 2012, *MERALCO* signed a *CSE* with *PGEP*, a biomass power plant located in Payatas, Quezon City using methane gas extracted from the Payatas landfill as its fuel. Its plant has a total nominal generating capacity of 1,236 *kW*. The *CSE* is for a period of two (2) years from the delivery period commencement date.

On June 15, 2012, *MERALCO* filed an application for approval of the *CSE*. On August 28, 2012, the *ERC* issued an Order provisionally approving the application. On August 29, 2013, the *ERC* extended the provisional authority in its Order dated August 12, 2013. On March 2, 2015, *MERALCO* and *PGEP* executed a Letter of Agreement extending the *CSE* until February 29, 2016. On March 4, 2015, *MERALCO* filed a Manifestation with Motion with the *ERC* for the approval of the extended term. On September 16, 2015, *MERALCO* received a letter from *PGEP* seeking the termination of the *CSE* effective October 15, 2015. The termination of the *CSE* was thereafter formalized in the Letter Agreement dated October 29, 2015 where the parties agreed to terminate the *CSE* effective October 9, 2015, which was *PGEP*'s Facility Registration Date with the *WESM*. On January 8, 2016, *MERALCO* filed a Manifestation with Motion with the *ERC* seeking approval of the extended term of March 4, 2015 until October 9, 2015. On May 17, 2018 and January 25, 2019, *MERALCO* filed Urgent Motions to Resolve the case. In its Order dated February 18, 2019, the *ERC* directed *MERALCO* to submit certain documents to facilitate its evaluation of the application. On March 29, 2019, *MERALCO* filed its Compliance with Manifestation. As at February 26, 2024, the contract term has expired and the case is pending decision by the *ERC*.

TMO

On March 4, 2013, *MERALCO* signed an Interconnection Agreement with *TMO* for their 243 MW generating facility at the Navotas Fish Port Complex, Navotas City, which is an interconnection at *MERALCO*'s Grace Park-Malabon 115 kV line. *TMO* is an embedded generator. *TMO* shall construct at its own cost, operate and maintain the 115 kV line connecting its generating facility to *MERALCO*'s system. *TMO* and *MERALCO* subsequently signed a Supplement to the Interconnection Agreement dated July 3, 2014 covering the construction of a second line from the connection point at the Grace Park-Malabon 115 kV line to the *TMO* switchyard.

On September 27, 2013, *MERALCO* signed a *PSA* with *TMO* for the output of the barge-mounted, bunker oil-fired diesel engines moored at the Fish Port Complex in Navotas, Manila. On September 30, 2013, *MERALCO* filed an application with the *ERC* for the approval of the *PSA*. In an Order dated November 4, 2013, the *ERC* granted the prayer for provisional authority. After hearing and submission of the required documents, including the *FOE*, the case is now submitted for decision.

On December 17, 2014, *MERALCO* and *TMO* entered into an Amendment to the *PSA* based on the power situation outlook for 2015 and 2016 issued by the *NGCP* that the reserve capacity will be below the Contingency Reserves due to the maintenance shutdowns and forced outages of major power plants in Luzon. The amendment to the *PSA* was filed for approval with the *ERC* on January 21, 2015. In an Order dated April 6, 2015, the *ERC* approved the amendment in the *PSA* between *MERALCO* and *TMO* with modification. In an Order dated July 1, 2015, the *ERC* clarified that the provisional approval, while not specifically modifying nor stating any condition with respect to the implementation of the outage provisions of the amendment, covers the increase in outage allowance and the minor change in operating procedures.

On June 16, 2015, *MERALCO* received the Omnibus Motion for Partial Reconsideration and Deferment of Implementation of the Order dated April 6, 2015; Urgent Resolution of the Application; and Confidential Treatment filed by *TMO*.

In an Order dated April 5, 2016, the *ERC* ruled that the provisional authority granted to *MERALCO* and *TMO* is extended unless revoked or made permanent. On June 10, 2016 and July 5, 2016, respectively, *MERALCO* and *TMO* filed a Motion for Clarification of the *ERC* Order dated April 5, 2016. Said motions are still pending decision by the *ERC*. On January 3, 2017, *MERALCO* filed a Manifestation with Motion informing the *ERC* of the extension of the term of the *PSA* from June 26, 2017 to June 25, 2018. In an Order dated June 6, 2017, the *ERC* noted *MERALCO*'s Manifestation and Motion and confirmed one (1) year extension of the *PSA*. *MERALCO* and *TMO* were further directed to strictly comply with the provisions of *ERC* Resolution No. 1, Series of 2016, in particular, the one (1) time limit for renewal of the *PSA*. As at February 26, 2024, the contract term has expired and the case is pending decision by the *ERC*.

SBPL

On September 26, 2019, *MERALCO* and *SBPL* began implementation of the *PSA* which was approved by the *ERC*, subject to the *ERC*'s subsequent issuance of a certificate of compliance to replace the provisional authority to operate. The *PSA* is for a period of 20 years from the start of commercial operations up to September 25, 2039.

PEDC

To address the SC Decision in *Alyansa Para sa Bagong Pilipinas, Inc. vs. ERC, et al.* (G.R. No. 227670, 3 May 2019) that effectively required all *PSA* applications for *ERC* approval filed on or after June 30, 2015 to undergo *CSP*, which includes the 2016 20-year *PSA* between *MERALCO* and *PEDC*, a *CSP* was conducted in 2021 to cover the 70 MW required contract capacity of *MERALCO* for contract period ending January 25, 2037. The same capacity was won by *PEDC* under the new 15-year *PSA* with *MERALCO* ("*2021 PEDC PSA*"). The application for approval of the new *PSA* with *PEDC* was filed on January 22, 2022. Through a "Notice of Resolution" dated February 23, 2022, the *ERC* granted provisional authority to implement the *2021 PEDC PSA*, and on April 1, 2022, the *2021 PEDC PSA* was implemented by *MERALCO* and *PEDC*.

On March 18, 2022, *PEDC* issued to *MERALCO* a Notice of Change in Circumstance, claiming that the Ukraine-Russia conflict had a significant negative financial impact to *PEDC* due to the price spike in coal prices and if the current situation continues, *PEDC*'s losses will be massive and ruinous unless an adjustment in contract price pursuant to the 2021 *PEDC* PSA is implemented. Thus, on April 13, 2022, *PEDC* (joined by *MERALCO*) filed an *Urgent Motion for Contract Price Adjustment* with the *ERC*. Meanwhile, on April 22, 2022, *MERALCO* received *PEDC*'s Notice of Termination, effective six months thereafter, or until October 22, 2022. After the lapse of October 22, 2022, with the *Urgent Motion for Contract Price Adjustment* still pending with the *ERC*, *PEDC* has continued with its obligations under the 2021 *PEDC* PSA. On December 4, 2022, *PEDC* sent to *MERALCO* a Notice of End of Supply, which formally informed *MERALCO* of *PEDC*'s decision to cease supply of energy beginning midnight of December 5, 2022, because without the *ERC*'s action on the *Urgent Motion for Contract Price Adjustment*, *PEDC* was already placed in severe financial stress and in danger of breaching its financial covenants. On August 29, 2023, *MERALCO* received the *ERC*'s Decision dated March 8, 2023. In the Decision, the *ERC*, among other things: (a) granted the *Urgent Motion for Contract Price Adjustment* because it is an implementation/enforcement of the relevant provisions of the PSA and the Parties followed the Notice procedures for *CIC* laid down in Article 11.3 of the PSA; (b) allowed the recovery of *PEDC*'s actual fuel losses due to *CIC* from April 2, 2022 to September 25, 2022 amounting to ₱884 million, which is to be included in *MERALCO*'s true-up application. In addition, the *ERC* stated that "upon validation of the [*ERC*] with its records and the documents submitted by the [Applicants], it was verified that *PEDC*'s unrecovered amount due to the *CIC* is ₱1.2 billion from April 2, 2022 to December 4, 2022; (c) granted the termination of the PSA, effective upon the date of actual termination (i.e. December 5, 2022) because *PEDC*'s unrecovered amount for April 2 to 25, 2022 already reached ₱75 million, which is above the Threshold Levels provided in the PSA for the *CIC* claims; and (d) adopted the rates provisionally approved last February 23, 2022 as the final rate. As at February 26, 2024, *PEDC* has ceased its obligations under its 2021 *PEDC* PSA with *MERALCO*.

On October 3, 2023, *MERALCO* filed a Motion for Leave to Admit Attached Supplemental Application with the *ERC*. The Supplemental Application prayed that *MERALCO* be allowed to recover the additional amount of ₱884 million pertaining to the recovery of the *CIC* claims of *PEDC*.

On January 16, 2024, *PEDC* filed a Motion for Clarification asking the *ERC* to issue an order declaring that the dispositive portion of the Decision dated March 8, 2023 to include a reference to losses from April 2, 2022 to December 4, 2022 in the amount of ₱1.2 billion. As at February 26, 2024, the *ERC* has yet to act on *MERALCO*'s and *PEDC*'s separate motions.

First Bulacan

On May 12, 2021, *MERALCO* and *First Bulacan* began implementation of the PSA which was approved by the *ERC*, subject to *ERC*'s subsequent issuance of a certificate of compliance to replace the provisional authority to operate. The PSA is for a period of 20 years from the start of commercial operations.

Solar Tanauan Corporation formerly Solar Philippines Tanauan Corporation ("Solar Tanauan")

On December 22, 2016, *MERALCO* signed a 20-year PSA with *Solar Tanauan* for the purchase of 50 MW of electric output from its solar plant in Tanauan, Batangas. On February 27, 2017, after conduct of a CSP wherein *Solar Tanauan* was declared as the winning power supplier, the application for approval of the PSA with *Solar Tanauan* was filed. In a Decision promulgated on February 28, 2020, the *ERC* approved the PSA with modification.

Solar Philippines Tarlac Phase 1

On October 6, 2017, after being declared the winning power supplier in a CSP, *MERALCO* signed a 20-year PSA with *Solar Philippines Tarlac* for the purchase of up to 85 MW of electric output from Phase one (1) of its solar plant in Tarlac. The application for approval of the PSA with *Solar Philippines Tarlac* was filed on October 19, 2017. Hearings have been completed and parties await *ERC* resolution on *Solar Philippines Tarlac*'s opposition to a consumer group's intervention, which shall prompt submission of case for final decision. Meanwhile, in an Order promulgated on June 8, 2018, the *ERC* granted Interim Relief to provisionally implement the PSA. On July 3, 2018, *Solar Philippines Tarlac* filed a Motion for Partial Reconsideration of the said Order. *MERALCO* and *Solar Philippines Tarlac* agreed on a way forward, subject to

resolution of the Motion for Partial Reconsideration, and began implementation of the *PSA* on August 20, 2018. On July 13, 2018, *MERALCO* filed its *Comment with Opposition* in so far as the adjustment of the timelines under the *PSA* is concerned. On November 26, 2018, a consumer group filed its *Comment with Opposition*, likewise with respect to *Solar Philippines Tarlac*'s motion for the adjustment of the timelines under the *PSA*. In its Order dated January 23, 2019, the *ERC* partially granted the Motion for Partial Reconsideration filed by *Solar Philippines Tarlac* and allowed the 2% annual escalation under the *PSA*. On June 25, 2019, the *ERC* promulgated its Order leaving the adjustment of the timelines set under the *PSA* to the discretion of *MERALCO* and *Solar Philippines Tarlac*. Meanwhile, the 20-year term of the *PSA* began on commencement date last August 20, 2018. As at February 26, 2024, the parties are awaiting *ERC*'s final decision on the Joint Application.

FNPC

Following conduct and completion of a *CSP*, *MERALCO* confirmed effectivity of the *PSA* with *FNPC* dated December 13, 2017, for the purchase of 414 *MW* electric energy generated by the San Gabriel Gas Plant beginning *ERC* approval. As at February 26, 2024, the contract term has expired. A joint application for approval of the *PSA* with *FNPC* was filed on March 19, 2018. Pursuant to an *ERC* Order granting interim relief, on June 26, 2018, *MERALCO* and *FNPC* began implementing the *PSA*. On July 13, 2022, *MERALCO* received the *ERC* Decision approving the joint application subject to certain modifications and conditions. On July 28, 2022, *FNPC* filed a motion seeking reconsideration and to hold in abeyance the implementation of the *ERC* Decision. As at February 26, 2024, further *ERC* action remain pending on the *FNPC*'s Motion for Reconsideration and to Hold in Abeyance the Execution of the *ERC* Decision.

Solar Philippines Tarlac Phase 2

On February 22, 2019, after being declared the winning power supplier in a *CSP*, *MERALCO* signed a 20-year *PSA* with *Solar Philippines Tarlac* for the purchase of up to 50 *MW* of electric output from Phase 2 of its solar plant in Tarlac. The application for approval of the *PSA* with *Solar Philippines Tarlac* was filed on March 18, 2019. As at February 26, 2024, the case is pending decision by the *ERC*.

SPI, AC Energy and SPPC – Baseload PSAs

On September 13, 2019, after being declared the winning power suppliers in a *CSP*, *MERALCO* signed three (3) *PSAs* for baseload capacity with *AC Energy* for 200 *MW*, *SPI* for 330 *MW*, and *SPPC* for 670 *MW*. On October 22, 2019, the joint applications for approval of these three (3) baseload *PSAs* were filed before the *ERC*. In its letters to *MERALCO*, all dated December 23, 2019, the *ERC* granted provisional authority to implement *MERALCO*'s three (3) *PSAs* for baseload capacity with *AC Energy*, *SPPC* and *SPI*. On January 30, 2020, *MERALCO* received the orders of the *ERC* granting provisional authority to implement *MERALCO*'s *PSA* for baseload capacity with *AC Energy*. On March 16, 2020, *MERALCO* received the orders of the *ERC* granting provisional authority to implement *MERALCO*'s *PSAs* for baseload capacity with *SPPC* and *SPI*. In its Orders dated November 26, 2020, the *ERC* granted interim relief authorizing continued implementation of the *PSAs*, until revoked or until the issuance of a final decision by the *ERC*.

On April 18, 2022, *SPI* and *SPPC* issued to *MERALCO* Notices of Change in Circumstances, claiming that the worsening conflict between Russia and Ukraine and other geopolitical and economic factors related and/or emanating therefrom had impacted *SPI* and *SPPC*'s capability to perform their obligations under the respective *PSAs* in terms of unexpected increase in fuel cost. Thus, on May 12, 2022, *SPI* and *SPPC* (joined by *MERALCO*) filed Joint Motions for Price Adjustment with the *ERC*. On June 27, 2022 and July 22, 2022, *SPI*, *SPPC* and *MERALCO* filed motions for urgent resolution of the Joint Motion. On August 30, 2022, the *ERC* conducted a clarificatory hearing with *SPI*, *SPPC* and *MERALCO* to clarify several issues in connection with the Joint Motions for Price Adjustment. On October 3, 2022, the *ERC*, voting 3-2, promulgated its Orders dated September 29, 2022, denying the Joint Motions for Price Adjustment. On October 5, 2022, *SPI* and *SPPC* notified *MERALCO* that it will continue with its obligations under their respective baseload *PSAs* with *MERALCO* under protest and without prejudice to their rights and remedies under pertinent laws and contract. On November 4, 2022, *SPI* and *SPPC* filed Petitions for Certiorari with prayer for issuance of *TRO* and Writ of Preliminary Injunction ("*WPI*") with the *CA*, assailing the *ERC* Orders dated September 29, 2022. On November 25, 2022, the *CA* issued a *TRO* for the *SPPC* case, hence, after the *TRO* bond was posted by *SPPC*, on December 7, 2022, *SPPC* stopped

accepting *MERALCO* nominations. On January 25, 2023, the *CA* issued a *WPI* for the *SPPC* case, which shall remain in effect until the main case is finally decided. Meanwhile, for the *SPI* case, on January 13, 2023, the *CA* denied *SPI*'s prayer for *TRO* and *WPI*. On February 10, 2023 and February 13, 2023, *ERC* and *MERALCO*, respectively, filed its Motion for Reconsideration of the *CA*'s issuance of *WPI* for the *SPPC* case. On April 3, 2023, the *CA* promulgated its Resolution denying the Motions for Reconsideration filed by *ERC* and *MERALCO* vis-à-vis the *CA*'s issuance of *WPI* for the *SPPC* case. On June 22, 2023, the *ERC* filed with the *SC* a Petition for Certiorari with prayer for *TRO/WPI*, assailing the *CA*'s issuance of *WPI* for the *SPPC* case. As of February 26, 2024, the Supreme Court has not issued a *TRO/WPI* or Resolution directing *MERALCO* to comment. On July 14, 2023, *MERALCO* received the *CA*'s (13th Division) Joint Decision dated June 27, 2023 (the "Joint Decision"). In the Joint Decision, the *CA*, among others: (a) annulled/set aside the *ERC* Orders which: (i) denied the Joint Motions for Price Adjustment and (ii) directed *MERALCO* to exhaust all options to preserve the *PSAs*; (b) granted *SPPC*'s and *SPI*'s Motions for Price Adjustment (for the period of January 2022 to May 2022), without prejudice to any further requests for price adjustments for June 2022 onwards; and (c) made permanent the Preliminary Injunction issued in favor of *SPPC*. On July 17, 2023, *SPI* informed *MERALCO* of its position that the *CA*'s Joint Decision dissolving the *ERC* Order as immediately executory. Hence, for *SPI*, it will cease supply to *MERALCO* effective immediately. On the same day, *MERALCO* replied that it reserves its right to pursue available legal remedies and to ask *SPI* for time to seek replacement emergency power supply. On July 18, 2023, *SPI* informed *MERALCO* that is only amenable to grant a grace period of five (5) days, or until July 23, 2023, in order for *MERALCO* to seek replacement emergency power supply. Starting on December 7, 2022 and July 24, 2023, *SPPC* and *SPI*, respectively, have ceased supplying energy under its baseload *PSAs* with *MERALCO*. In a Resolution dated December 28, 2023, the *CA* denied the Motions for Reconsideration ("*MR*") filed by the and Respondent-Intervenor *NASECORE*. Finding no merit in the arguments, the *CA* ruled that the grounds raised by *ERC* and *NASECORE* in their respective *MRs* had already been thoroughly considered by the *CA* in its Joint Decision and it had clearly provided the basis for its rulings, thus, the *MRs* were denied.

On October 11, 2023 and (revised on) February 1, 2024, *AC Energy* issued to *MERALCO* Notices of *CIC*, claiming that the abrupt and extraordinary surge in coal prices in 2022, which worsened due to the Russia and Ukraine conflict and other geopolitical and economic factors related and/or emanating therefrom had impacted *AC Energy*'s financial capability to perform their obligations under the *PSA* in terms of unexpected surge or increase in fuel cost. As at February 26, 2024, the change of circumstances claim is pending evaluation by *MERALCO*.

FGHPC, AC Energy and SPPC – Mid-merit PSAs

On September 16, 2019, after being declared the winning power suppliers in a *CSP*, *MERALCO* signed three (3) *PSAs* for mid-merit capacity with *FGHPC* for 100 MW, *AC Energy* for 110 MW, and *SPPC* for 290 MW. On October 22, 2019, the joint applications for approval of these three (3) *PSAs* were filed before the *ERC*. On January 30, 2020, *MERALCO* received the orders of the *ERC* granting provisional authority to implement *MERALCO*'s *PSA* for mid-merit capacity with *AC Energy*. On March 16, 2020, *MERALCO* received the orders of the *ERC* granting provisional authority to implement *MERALCO*'s other *PSAs* for mid-merit capacity with *FGHPC* and *SPPC*. In its Orders dated November 26, 2020, the *ERC* granted interim relief authorizing continued implementation of the *PSAs*, until revoked or until the issuance of a final decision by the *ERC*. As at February 26, 2024, the three (3) *PSA* applications are pending final decision by the *ERC*.

Excellent Energy Resources, Inc. ("EERI") and MPPCL - Baseload PSAs

On March 2, 2021, after being declared the winning power suppliers in a *CSP* for 1,800 MW baseload capacity from greenfield power plants was conducted, *MERALCO* signed two (2) *PSAs* with *EERI* with commercial operations date in December 2024 for 1,200 MW, and with *MPPCL* with commercial operations date in May 2025 for 600 MW. The joint applications for approval of *MERALCO*'s *PSAs* with *MPPCL* and *EERI* were filed with the *ERC* on March 18, 2021 and March 24, 2021, respectively. On March 17, 2023, *MERALCO* received Notices of Termination from *EERI* and *MPPCL* informing *MERALCO* of their decision to terminate the *PSAs* effective fifteen (15) days from receipt of said notices. On April 14, 2023, *EERI* and *MPPCL* filed notices of withdrawal of their joint applications with the *ERC*, notifying the *ERC* that they intend to withdraw said joint applications, and (assuming without conceding that such notices are not deemed by the *ERC* sufficient to cause the withdrawal of said joint applications), praying that the *ERC* approve the withdrawal of the joint application. In its Order dated March 30, 2023, the *ERC* directed *MERALCO* to provide information to the *ERC* which

includes, among other things, whether it had accepted or disputed the Notices of Termination. On April 23, 2023, *MERALCO* filed its Compliance with the *ERC*. On October 12, 2023, *MERALCO* received separate Orders from the *ERC* granting withdrawal of each of the Joint Applications. As at February 26, 2024, the Joint Applications are withdrawn.

Under the *PSAs* approved by the *ERC*, fixed capacity fees and fixed operating maintenance fees are recognized monthly based on their contracted capacities. The annual projection of these payments is shown in the table below:

Year	Contracted Capacity (In Megawatt)	Fixed Payment Amount (In millions)
2024	1,857	₱33,704
2025	605	14,896
2026	1,153	28,614
2027	1,463	35,975
2028-2032	6,925	162,797

TSPI

On October 24, 2022, following two (2) failed *CSPs*, *MERALCO* executed a *PSA* with *TSPI* for 850 *MW* Renewable Energy mid-merit capacity with commercial operations dates in February 2026 for 600 *MW* and February 2027 for 250 *MW*. On February 15, 2023, the joint application for approval of *MERALCO*'s *PSA* with *TSPI* was filed with the *ERC*. On August 10, 2023, *MERALCO* received the *ERC*'s Notice of Resolution granting final authority to implement the *PSA*, subject to certain conditions and modifications. On December 12, 2023, *MERALCO* received a copy of *ERC*'s formal Decision dated August 8, 2023. The *PSA* is for a period of 20 years from the start of commercial operations.

Interim Power Supply Agreements ("IPSAs")

On January 24, 2017, in view of the Malampaya shutdown that was to coincide with the scheduled outage of other plants, *MERALCO* signed an *IPSA* with Strategic Power Development Corporation ("*SPDC*") for the supply of 100 *MW* per hour of electric power from 0901H to 1000H and from 2001H to 2100H, and 150 *MW* per hour of electric power from 1001H to 2000H, from January 28, 2017 until February 16, 2017. An application for approval of such *IPSA* was filed before the *ERC* on February 9, 2017. The said *IPSA* was effective immediately, on the condition that disallowances and penalties that the *ERC* may impose as a result thereof shall be for the account of *SPDC*. *MERALCO* and *SPDC*, in a letter agreement dated February 15, 2017, agreed to extend the term of the *IPSA* until March 25, 2017 under the same terms and conditions of the *IPSA*. On February 16, 2017, *MERALCO* and *SPDC* filed a Joint Manifestation with Motion with the *ERC* apprising the Honorable Commission of the extended term and praying that the same be duly considered and approved accordingly. The hearings on this case have been completed and *MERALCO* filed its *FOE* on July 21, 2017. As at February 26, 2024, the contract term has expired and *MERALCO* awaits the *ERC*'s final decision on the *IPSA*.

On April 15, 2019, with the *NGCP* forecast of voltage situations occurring for the weekdays of May up to the first half of June 2019 every time the Luzon peak demand exceeds 11,200 *MW*, *MERALCO* signed two (2) separate *IPSAs* with: (i) *MEI* for the purchase of 70 *MW* of electric power, subject to a net dependable capacity test, from April 26, 2019 to June 25, 2019, from *MEI*'s Gas Turbine Power Plant in Navotas Fishport Complex, Navotas City; and (ii) *TMO* for the purchase of up to 200,000 *kW* contract capacity and associated energy, subject to restatement based on the results of capacity test, from April 26, 2019 to April 25, 2020, from *TMO*'s 242 *MW*-installed capacity, barge-mounted, bunker-fired diesel power generating and interconnection facilities in Navotas City. For the said *IPSAs*, *MERALCO* also received the *DOE*'s grant of exemption from the requirement for *CSP*. The applications for approval of said *IPSAs* were filed before the *ERC* on April 17, 2019. In accordance with the said *IPSAs*, with the filing of the joint applications and *DOE*'s exemption, the mutual obligations to sell and purchase power under said agreements were implemented beginning April 26, 2019. On July 1, 2019, *MERALCO* filed its Compliance with *FOE* on the *TMO IPSA* Joint Application. In addition, in light of the declarations of yellow and red alerts in the Luzon Grid by *NGCP*, *MERALCO* and *MEI* agreed to extend their *IPSA* until April 25, 2020. *MERALCO* also received the *DOE*'s grant of exemption from the requirement for *CSP*. In a Letter Agreement dated January 28, 2020, *MERALCO* and *MEI* agreed on another extension of their *IPSA* from April 26, 2020 to June 25, 2020 in view of *DOE*'s forecast, presented to *MERALCO* in a meeting with the *DOE* on January 16, 2020, which showed red alert situation in the Luzon grid for the period from April to June 2020. *MERALCO* wrote *DOE* on January 29,

2020 to request for exemption from the requirement for CSP for said period. However, the PSA with MEI was not extended as the DOE did not issue any exemption to be able to further extend the PSA. Thus, on April 25, 2020, the PSA with MEI expired. On even date, the PSA with TMO also expired. As at February 26, 2024, the cases remain pending with the ERC.

On September 28, 2021, in view of the Malampaya shutdown set for October 2021 that was to coincide with the scheduled outage of other plants, MERALCO signed a Contract for Supply of Electric Energy ("CSEE") with PSALM for the supply of 90 MW for the period of ten (10) months from September 26, 2021 to July 25, 2022. On even date, the DOE issued a Certificate of Exemption from CSP in favor of MERALCO for the CSEE. With the DOE's grant of exemption from the requirement for CSP, the parties began implementation of the CSEE on September 29, 2021. The application for approval of the CSEE with PSALM was filed on December 29, 2021. As at February 26, 2024, the contract term has expired and the case is pending decision by the ERC.

On February 4, 2022, after being declared the winning power supplier in a CSP, MERALCO signed a 5-month PSA with SPPC for 170 MW contract capacity. The application for approval of MERALCO's emergency PSA with SPPC was filed with the ERC on March 22, 2022. On July 25, 2022, the contract term has expired, thus, on September 2, 2022, MERALCO and SPPC jointly filed a Manifestation with the ERC, informing it of the expiration of the PSA's contract term and that the application for approval of the PSA is already deemed moot. As at February 26, 2024, the contract term has expired and the ERC has not issued its final decision on this PSA.

On December 14, 2022, in connection with the sudden and unforeseen suspension of MERALCO's baseload PSA with SPPC for 670 MW and after receiving from the DOE a Certificate of Exemption from the conduct of a competitive selection process ("COE-CSP") pursuant to the DOE Circular No. DC2021-09-0030 ("2021 Revised CSP Circular"), MERALCO signed a one (1)-month PSA with GNPower Dinginin Ltd. Co. ("GNPD"). The GNPD emergency power supply agreement ("EPSA") ("1st GNPD EPSA") was implemented on December 15, 2022 and filed with the ERC on April 5, 2023. Following MERALCO's request for extension of the 1st GNPD EPSA, given continued unavailability of contract capacity and non-delivery of associated energy under the SPPC PSA (since the CA granted a writ of preliminary injunction to replace the TRO), the parties executed another EPSA with GNPD dated February 3, 2023 ("2nd GNPD EPSA"), with term until February 25, 2023. The 2nd GNPD EPSA was implemented on February 3, 2023 and filed with the ERC on April 13, 2023. As at February 26, 2024, the contract terms of the 1st and 2nd GNPD EPSAs have expired and the cases remain pending with the ERC.

On April 29, 2023, MERALCO received via electronic mail, a copy of the ERC Order dated April 11, 2023 (the "Show Cause Order") alleging MERALCO's purported violation of Sec. 2.2.1.2 of the 2021 Revised CSP Circular. The purported violation is predicated on ERC's unilateral finding that the generation rate under the 1st GNPD EPSA and 2nd GNPD EPSA is not equivalent to or lower than the latest ERC-approved generation tariff for the same or similar technology in comparable areas considering that GNPD's EPSA rate is higher than the latest ERC-approved generation tariff for similar technology (coal) in MERALCO's area. The ERC compared the said rate with the provisionally approved rate of the 2021 PEDC PSA with MERALCO in ERC Case No. 2022-001RC. On May 15, 2023, MERALCO filed its Verified Explanation ("Verified Explanation") in compliance to the ERC's Show Cause Order. MERALCO explained that: (i) The COE-CSP issued by the DOE not only exempted MERALCO from conducting a CSP for the EPSAs, but essentially certifies that the DU was able to meet the requisites for its issuance, thus, authorizing the EPSAs' immediate implementation; (ii) the immediate implementation of the 1st GNPD EPSA and 2nd GNPD EPSA is consistent with Section 2.2.1.2 of the 2021 Revised CSP Rules considering that: (a) both the EPSAs' cooperation periods are within the one (1) year period limitation; (b) the EPSAs were contracted to address an emergency situation; and (c) the EPSAs are equivalent to or lower than the latest ERC-approved generation tariff for same plant offered for the EPSA, which is actually the practice being observed by the ERC in approving PSAs as shown in previous Orders issued for other PSAs; (iii) the ERC's use of the 2021 PEDC PSA rate, which was released on the ERC's online Database of Generation Rates after the Show Cause Order was issued and after the expiration of the terms of the EPSAs, is not comparable to the EPSA rates given the stark differences in circumstances.

On March 24, 2023 and April 11, 2023, in light of the injunction issued by the CA which suspended implementation of *MERALCO's PSA with SPPC* for 670 MW contract capacity, and after receiving from the DOE a COE-CSP pursuant to the 2021 Revised CSP Circular, *MERALCO* signed an *EPSA with SPPC* for 480 MW capacity and *TLI* for 370 MW capacity, respectively. The applications for approval of the *EPSAs with SPPC and TLI* were both filed on July 27, 2023. As at February 26, 2024, the hearings have been concluded and the case is pending decision by the *ERC*.

In light of the CA's Joint Decision, and the cessation of the *SPI PSA* on July 24, 2023, *MERALCO's* bilateral power supply contracts portfolio was reduced by 330 MW starting July 24, 2023. Prior to this, starting on July 17, 2023, *MERALCO* sent out requests for proposals to various power suppliers in order to address the 330 MW bilateral contract capacity deficit. On July 20, 2023, the only offer received was from *SPPC*. On August 7, 2023, *MERALCO* and *SPPC* executed an *EPSA*. The application for approval of the *EPSA with SPPC* was filed on September 25, 2023. As at February 26, 2024, hearings have been concluded and the case is pending decision by the *ERC*.

Clark Electric

Sem-Calaca

On August 28, 2020, *Clark Electric* conducted a *CSP* for the procurement of 20 MW of baseload power supply for a contract term of ten (10) years commencing on December 26, 2020. *Sem-Calaca* was selected as the winning bidder for submitting the least cost bid.

On October 26, 2020, *Clark Electric* executed a *PSA with Sem-Calaca*, the power generation company which owns, operates and maintains the 600 MW Batangas Coal-Fired Thermal Power Plant located in Calaca, Batangas. On October 30, 2020, *Clark Electric* and *Sem-Calaca* filed a Joint Application with Motion for Confidential Treatment of Information and Prayer for Provisional Authority for the approval of their *PSA*. Accordingly, the *ERC* has set the expository presentation and pre-trial conference on March 4 and 11, 2021, respectively.

On January 25, 2021, *Clark Electric* and *Sem-Calaca*, jointly filed an urgent ex-parte motion for the issuance of provisional authority to implement the *PSA*. On March 1, 2021, the *ERC* granted the provisional authority to implement the *PSA between Clark Electric and Sem-Calaca*.

On February 23, 2022, the *ERC* granted an Interim Relief upon the expiration of the provisional authority.

SPDC

On August 28, 2020, *Clark Electric* conducted a *CSP* for the procurement of its 25 MW of mid-merit power supply requirement for a contract term of five (5) years commencing on December 26, 2020. *SPDC* was selected as the winning bidder for submitting the least cost.

On October 23, 2020, *Clark Electric* executed a *PSA with SPDC* for the supply of 25 MW contract capacity and associated energy beginning December 26, 2020. The *PSA* was jointly filed by *Clark Electric* and *SPDC* on October 28, 2020 with Motion for Confidential Treatment of Information and Prayer for Provisional Authority for the approval of their *PSA*. Thus, the expository presentation and pre-trial conference was set by the *ERC* on March 9 and 16, 2021, respectively.

On January 25, 2021, *Clark Electric* and *SPDC*, jointly filed an urgent ex-parte motion for the issuance of provisional authority to implement the *PSA*. The provisional authority was granted by the *ERC* through its Order which was promulgated on June 11, 2021.

On February 23, 2022, the *ERC* granted an Interim Relief upon the expiration of the provisional authority.

TransCo/NGCP

Clark Electric executed a Transmission Service Agreement on December 26, 2013 with NGCP for the provision of necessary transmission services in accordance with the OATS rules for five (5) years until December 25, 2023. This was renewed for another five years until December 25, 2028.

Supply and Equipment Loan Agreement with Shell

Panay Power Corporation (“PPC”) has a Supply and Equipment Loan Agreement with Shell, whereby Shell will supply PPC’s total requirements of petroleum products at prices based on the formula indicated in the agreement. The agreement also provides that Shell will install at PPC’s premises the equipment and facilities for the storage and servicing of products purchased at no cost to PPC. The agreement is effective for 15 years until 2013. As PPC has not utilized the contracted quantity, agreement was renewed for another five years or until the contracted quantity is fully utilized. Under the new agreement, pricing is subject to semi-annual review. As at February 26, 2024, the termination of the contract is ongoing discussion.

Long-term Coal Supply Agreements (“CSA”)

In order to ensure that there is an adequate supply of coal to operate the power plants, the following operating plants entered into several long-term contracts with local and foreign coal suppliers:

PEDC

Supplier	Coal Type	Contract Duration	Price Basis	Quantity per Year
PT Sakti Nusantara Bakti	Indonesia	2022 - 2026	ICI4	275,000 MT
PT Bayan Resources, TBK	Indonesia	2023-2024	GNewC and ICI4	220,000 MT
PT Kideco Jaya Agung	Indonesia	2021 - 2025	GNewC	110,000 MT
Samsung C&T Corporation	Indonesia	2020 - 2024	GNewC Index	110,000 MT
Trafigura Asia Trading PTE, Ltd	Indonesia	2023 - 2024	ICI4	55,000 MT
				2023;165,000 MT 2024
Bulk Trading	Indonesia	2023-2024	Fixed price	220,000 MT
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	Local	Annual Contract	Fixed Price	200,000 MT
Galaxy Energy and Resources Co. PTE, Ltd.	Indonesia	2020 - 2023	ICI4	110,000 MT
Vitol Asia PTE Ltd	Indonesia	2021-2023	GNewC	110,000 MT

CEDC

Supplier	Coal Type	Contract Duration	Price Basis	Quantity per Year
PT Antang Gunung Meratus	Indonesia	2021 - 2025	GNewC	385,000 MT
PT Antang Gunung Meratus	Indonesia	2020 - 2025	GNEWC	275,000 MT
PT Adaro Indonesia	Indonesia	2020 - 2024	GNewC Index with cap @USD 50	165,000 MT
PT Kideco Jaya Agung	Indonesia	2021 - 2025	GNewC	110,000 MT
RWood Resources DMCC	Indonesia	2021 - 2025	GNewC	55,000 MT
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	Local	Annual Contract	Fixed Price	200,000 MT

TPC

Supplier	Coal Type	Contract Duration	Price Basis	Quantity per Year
PT Kideco Jaya Agung	Indonesia	2021 - 2025	GNewC	110,000 MT
RWood Resources DMCC	Indonesia	2021 - 2025	GNewC	110,000 MT
PT Antang Gunung Meratus	Indonesia	2021 - 2025	GNewC	55,000 MT
Galaxy Energy and Resources Co. PTE, Ltd.	Indonesia	2020 - 2023	ICI4	55,000 MT
Semirara Mining and Power Corporation	Local	Annual Contract	Fixed Price	200,000 MT

GESC

Supplier	Coal Type	Contract Duration	Price Basis	Quantity per Year
PT Bayan Resources, TBK	Indonesia	2023-2024	GNewC and ICI4	110,000 MT
Trafigura Asia Trading PTE, Ltd	Indonesia	2023	ICI4	55,000 MT
Bulk Bayan Resources, TBK	Indonesia	2023-2024	Fixed Price	220,000 MT

Cagbalete Island Microgrid Electrification Expansion Capital Expenditure Project (“Cagbalete Microgrid Project”)

On July 23, 2019, *MERALCO* inaugurated the first phase of its power microgrid in Cagbalete Island, Quezon Province as part of its continuing initiative of rural energization using sustainable energy. The microgrid is a hybrid generating plant that features a 60 kW PV system, 150 kWh battery energy storage system and two (2) units of 30 kW diesel generators, which shall provide 24 x 7 power to the residents of the island.

On May 31, 2019, *MERALCO* filed an application dated May 29, 2019 to implement the proposed *Cagbalete Microgrid Expansion Project* to allow *MERALCO* to serve the rest of the residents in Cagbalete Island. The *Cagbalete Microgrid Expansion Project* with an estimated cost of ₱219 million, will utilize a scaled-up hybrid generation system by similarly using solar photovoltaic (“PV”) panels, diesel generators and lithium-ion battery storage as main components. Hearings have been completed and *MERALCO* filed its *FOE* on August 15, 2019. In an Order dated August 27, 2020, the *ERC* requested additional information regarding the *Cagbalete Microgrid Expansion Project*. *MERALCO* filed its Compliance on October 15, 2020. On November 20, 2020, *MERALCO* filed another Manifestation reiterating the urgency of immediately implementing the *Cagbalete Microgrid Expansion Project*. On May 12, 2021, *MERALCO* filed a Manifestation with Urgent Motion for Resolution to urge the *ERC* to resolve the instant Application. On May 19, 2021, *MERALCO* submitted the letter from the Office of Municipal Mayor of Mauban, Quezon Province which certified that no generation company has applied to the Municipality of Mauban to secure a permit in order to build and operate an electricity generating facility in the island of Cagbalete. On May 31, 2021, *MERALCO* filed a Supplemental Submission and Very Urgent Motion for Resolution to urge the *ERC* to resolve the instant Application. As at February 26, 2024, *MERALCO* is awaiting further action by the *ERC*.

Lease Agreement with CDC

On June 23, 2004, *Clark Electric* entered into a lease agreement with *CDC* for the lease of land and structures for the period of 18 years beginning July 2005, renewable for 25 years upon mutual agreement of both parties.

Beginning July 2004, as stated in the lease agreement, *CDC* charges guarantee fees equivalent to ₱0.05 per kWh sold for the first eight (8) years, ₱0.075 per kWh for the next four (4) years, and ₱0.12 per kWh for the succeeding six (6) years.

IMC with PELCO II

On February 12, 2014, *Comstech* entered into an *IMC* with *PELCO II* for a period of 20 years. *PELCO II* is an electric cooperative with franchise to distribute electric power in certain municipalities of Pampanga.

Pursuant to the *IMC*, *Comstech* shall render technical and management services for the operation, maintenance and management and improvement of *PELCO II*'s electric distribution. As consideration for its technical, consultancy and management services, *Comstech* is entitled to a performance-based remuneration and management fee based on a certain percentage of the operating revenues of *PELCO II*.

Agreement and Registration with PEZA

MERALCO has a concession agreement with *PEZA* for 25 years, whereby *MERALCO* has been contracted to operate the distribution system of *CEZ* beginning May 26, 2014.

MERALCO executed a tripartite agreement with *PEZA* and *TLI* for the billing and settlement of the supply of power from *TLI* to *CEZ* and its locators. On December 19, 2023, *MERALCO* issued a Notice of Award to *TLI* for the 24 MW baseload supply of *CEZ* for a period of one (1) year from December 26, 2023 to December 25, 2024 ("Additional Term"). The terms of the award will be documented through a Transition Power Supply Agreement. The tripartite agreement is likewise extended until December 25, 2024.

On December 29, 2014, *MERALCO* secured its Certificate of Registration No.10-01-U from *PEZA*, which confirms *MERALCO* as an Ecozone Utilities Enterprise at the *CEZ*.

Joint Venture Agreement with New Clark City

On April 3, 2019, *Shin Clark* signed a Joint Venture Agreement with the *BCDA* for the construction, operation and maintenance of the electric distribution system in New Clark City.

Shin Clark completed the construction of Phase 1A of the Interim Electrical Distribution facilities, which consists of (i) a 33 MVA, 69 kV-13.8 kV interim substation; (ii) 2.2 kilometers of 13.8 kV overhead lines; and (iii) 1.5 kilometers of 13.8 kV underground line.

On September 15, 2021, *BCDA* secured the endorsement from the Governance Commission for Government Owned and Controlled Corporation for the incorporation of *Shin Clark Power*, the joint venture company. On May 10, 2022, the *SEC* approved the incorporation of *Shin Clark Power*. In a Decision dated March 22, 2023, received on July 5, 2023, *Shin Clark Power* was granted a *CPCN* by the *ERC* to operate as a *DU* until September 2044.

31. Earnings Per Share Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
	(In millions except per share amounts)		
Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent (a)	P38,023	P28,431	P23,498
Weighted average common shares outstanding (b)	1,127	1,127	1,127
Per Share Amounts:			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (a/b)	P33.74	P25.23	P20.85

Basic and diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net income for the year attributable to common shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. There are no potential dilutive common shares in 2023, 2022 and 2021.

There are no other transactions involving common shares or potential common shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these consolidated financial statements.

32. Other Matters

RCOA

The transition period for *RCOA* commenced on December 26, 2012 in accordance with the joint statement released by the *ERC* and the *DOE* on September 27, 2012 and the Transitory Rules for the Implementation of *RCOA* (*ERC* Resolution No. 16, Series of 2012). The commercial operations of *RCOA* started on June 26, 2013.

On May 12, 2016, the *ERC* issued Resolutions No. 10 and 11, Series of 2016, which:

1. Provided for mandatory contestability. Failure of a contestable customer to switch to *RES* upon date of mandatory contestability (December 26, 2016 for those with average demand of at least one (1) *MW* and June 26, 2017 for at least 750 *MW*) shall result in the physical disconnection from the *DU* system unless it is served by the supplier of last resort (“*SoLR*”), or, if applicable, procures power from the *WESM*;
2. Prohibits *DUs* from engaging in the supply of electricity to the contestable market except in its capacity as a *SoLR*;
3. Mandates Local *RESs* to wind down their supply businesses within a period of three (3) years;
4. Imposes upon all *RESs*, including *DU*-affiliate *RESs*, a market-share cap of 30% of the total average monthly peak demand of all contestable customers in the competitive retail electricity market; and,
5. Prohibits *RESs* from transacting more than 50% of the total energy transactions of its supply business, with its affiliate contestable customers.

On November 29, 2017, the *DOE* issued two (2) *DOE* Circulars, namely: DC 2017-12-0013, entitled, Providing Policies on the Implementation of *RCOA* for Contestable Customers in the Philippines Electric Power Industry and DC 2017-12-0014, entitled Providing Policies on the Implementation of *RCOA* for *RES* in the Philippine Electric Power Industry. The *DOE* Circulars became effective on December 24, 2017.

Under the *DOE* Circular No. DC 2017-12-0013, it is provided that voluntary participation for contestable customers under *RCOA*-Phase 2 shall now be allowed upon effectivity of said Circular, while voluntary participation of contestable customers with a monthly average peak demand of 500 *kW* to 749 *kW* for the preceding 12 months and demand aggregation for electricity end users within a contiguous area with an aggregate average peak demand of not less than 500 *kW* for the preceding 12-month period, will also be allowed by June 26, 2018 and December 26, 2018, respectively.

On December 28, 2020, the *ERC* released Resolution No. 12, Series of 2020, entitled “A Resolution Prescribing the Timeline for the Implementation of Retail Competition and Open Access (“*RCOA*”)”. In said Resolution, the *ERC* expanded the coverage of *RCOA* for end-users with an average monthly peak demand of at least 500 *KW* in the preceding 12 months, on a voluntary basis.

On September 24, 2021, *MERALCO* received a copy of the *SC* Decision wherein, among other matters, the *ERC* was also directed to promulgate the supporting guidelines to *DOE* Circular No. DC 2017-12-0013 and DC 2017-12-0014.

Retail Aggregation

On June 16, 2022, the ERC issued Resolution No. 04, Series of 2022 entitled “*A Resolution Adopting the Rules for the Electric Retail Aggregation Program*.” Under said Resolution, the aggregation of the electricity requirements of end-users, whose total monthly average peak demand is at least 500 kW, is allowed to accommodate a wider consumer base availing of the benefits of RCOA to further promote competition in the Competitive Retail Electricity Market. Implementation of such aggregation shall become effective by December 26, 2022. Meanwhile, industry stakeholders are clarifying certain provisions in the Resolution to allow for the smooth implementation of Retail Aggregation.

Pre-Emptive Mitigating Measure in the WESM

In December 2014, in its Resolution No. 20, Series of 2014, the ERC adopted and established a permanent pre-emptive mitigation measure in the WESM. The ERC set a cumulative price threshold (“CPT”) amounting to an average spot price of ₱9,000 per MWh over a rolling 7-day period or 168-hour trading interval. Once this CPT for said period is breached, it triggers the imposition of a price cap amounting to ₱6,245 per MWh. The price cap shall be imposed until after a determination that succeeding GWAP rolling average is already below the CPT. The pre-emptive measure has taken effect beginning January 9, 2015.

The imposition of the mitigating measure was questioned by the Philippine Independent Power Producers Association (“PIPPA”) in the RTC-Pasig through a Petition for Declaratory Relief with Application for TRO and/or Writ of Preliminary Injunction. The Petition prayed for, among others, that the ERC Resolutions pertaining to the secondary cap mechanism be declared void *ab initio*. The original petition was subsequently amended to reflect the promulgation of the subsequent ERC resolutions extending the effectivity of the WESM price cap. On July 21, 2014, MERALCO filed its Motion for Leave to Intervene and to Admit Attached Comment in Intervention. The RTC-Pasig admitted MERALCO’s intervention and comment in its Order dated October 28, 2014. However, in a Motion for Leave to Admit Supplement Petition, PIPPA moved for leave to file a supplemental petition to include ERC Resolution No. 20, Series of 2014 which provides for a permanent mitigating measure in the WESM. In an Order dated May 5, 2015, the RTC-Pasig denied the Motion for Leave to File and Admit Supplemental Petition. PIPPA filed a Motion for Partial Reconsideration which was denied by the RTC-Pasig in its Resolution dated September 10, 2015. PIPPA filed a Petition for Certiorari with the CA. The CA denied the Petition for Certiorari in its Decision dated June 9, 2017. PIPPA filed a MR dated July 19, 2017. In a Resolution dated August 16, 2017, the parties were directed to file their comments to the PIPPA’s MR. MERALCO has filed its comment on the MR. On April 4, 2018, the CA rendered a resolution denying the MR filed by PIPPA.

On September 29, 2015, the WESM Tripartite Committee issued a Joint Resolution further extending the interim offer price cap of ₱32,000 per MWh until December 31, 2015. In its Joint Resolution No. 3, Series of 2015, the WESM Tripartite Committee resolved to set the WESM offer price cap at ₱32,000 per MWh and the WESM offer price floor of negative ₱10,000 per MWh effective January 2016, provided that an annual review shall be undertaken considering the relevant costs assumptions at the time of review.

On December 7, 2015, the RTC-Pasig rendered a Decision dismissing the Petition for Declaratory Relief. The MR filed by PIPPA was denied in a Resolution dated June 16, 2016. PIPPA appealed the RTC-Pasig Decision with the SC. MERALCO has filed its comment thereto. PIPPA filed a Consolidated Reply on July 17, 2017. As at February 26, 2024, the case is pending before the SC.

On May 9, 2017, the ERC issued Resolution No. 4, Series of 2017, entitled, “*A Resolution Adopting Amendments to the Pre-emptive Mitigating Measure in the WESM*”. They adopted a recalculated cumulative price threshold level of ₱1,080,000 and a shorter five (5)-day (120-hour) rolling average period. This is equivalent to ₱9,000 per MWh over said period.

The *ERC* has expressed its intent to further amend the pre-emptive mitigating measure in the *WESM* to increase consumer safety nets against price spikes. The highlight of the amendments would be the lowering of the rolling average period from five (5) days to three (3) days, and the regional/island imposition of the Secondary Price Cap mechanism when the grid interconnection is on outage. In its Resolution No. 7, Series of 2021, promulgated on July 28, 2021, the *ERC* shortened the rolling average period to seventy-two (72) hours and approved the regional/island imposition of the Secondary Price Cap mechanism.

PEZA – ERC Jurisdiction

On September 13, 2007, *PEZA* issued “Guidelines in the Registration of Electric Power Generation Facilities/Utilities/Entities Operating Inside the Ecozones” and “Guidelines for the Supply of Electric Power in Ecozones” (“*Guidelines*”). Under these *Guidelines*, *PEZA* effectively bestowed upon itself franchising and regulatory powers in Ecozones operating within the legislative franchise areas of *DUs* which are under the legislatively-authorized regulatory jurisdiction of the *ERC*. The *Guidelines* are the subject of an injunction case filed by the *DUs* in *RTC-Pasig*.

On February 4, 2015, the *RTC-Pasig* issued an Order setting a clarificatory hearing on April 15, 2015. During the said hearing, *MERALCO* manifested that it previously filed a Motion to Withdraw as plaintiff on the basis of letter agreements between *MERALCO* and *PEZA*, which is pending before the *RTC-Pasig*. *MERALCO* submitted the Tripartite Agreement among *PEZA*, *PEPOA* and *MERALCO* for approval of the *RTC-Pasig*. In a Decision dated July 3, 2015, the *RTC-Pasig* approved the Compromise Agreement between *PEZA*, *PEPOA* and *MERALCO*. In the hearing on February 10, 2016, the *RTC-Pasig* dismissed the petition upon motion by *PEZA*. The *ERC* filed a *MR* which is pending resolution by the *RTC-Pasig*.

Purchase of Subtransmission Assets (“STAs”)

On April 17, 2012, *MERALCO* and *TransCo* filed a joint application for the approval of the Batch 4 contract to sell with the *ERC*. On April 22, 2013, the *ERC* issued a Decision on *MERALCO*’s joint application for the acquisition of the Batch 4 contract to sell. On June 21, 2013 and July 3, 2013, *MERALCO* and *TransCo* filed a Motion for Partial Reconsideration and *MR*, respectively, regarding the exclusion of certain facilities for acquisition.

On May 22, 2014, *MERALCO* and *TransCo* received an *ERC* Order dated May 5, 2014 denying *MERALCO* and *TransCo*’s Motions. On June 5, 2014, *MERALCO* filed a clarificatory motion and a *MR* of the May 5, 2014 *ERC* Order, which was denied by the *ERC* through an Order dated June 16, 2014. On October 10, 2014, *MERALCO* filed a Motion to Reopen Proceedings for the reception of new evidence to support *MERALCO*’s position on the acquisition of excluded *STAs*. The Motion was heard by the *ERC* on October 17, 2014. After the parties have submitted their respective comments and pleadings, the *ERC* conducted another hearing on February 23, 2015.

In an Order dated March 4, 2015, the *ERC* considered but denied the new and substantive allegations in *MERALCO*’s Motion to Reopen Proceedings. *MERALCO* then filed a Petition for Review with the *CA* to question the Orders of the *ERC*. In a Decision dated August 12, 2016, the *CA* dismissed the Petition. On September 17, 2016, *MERALCO* filed a *MR*. In an Amended Decision dated September 15, 2017, the *CA* granted *MERALCO*’s *MR* and approved the sale of the Dasmarias-Abubot-Rosario 115 kV line and Rosario substation equipment in favor of *MERALCO*. *NGCP* filed a *MR* (of the Amended Decision) dated October 4, 2017. In a Resolution dated May 31, 2018, the *CA* denied the *MR*. *NGCP* filed a Petition for Review with the *SC*.

On March 20, 2015, *MERALCO* filed a case for “Interpleader with Consignation and Specific Performance” against *TransCo* and the Municipality of Labrador, Pangasinan (“*Labrador*”) with the *RTC-Pasig*, praying for the *RTC-Pasig* to (i) accept and approved the consignation of the amount of ₱194.1 million; (ii) declare *MERALCO* to have paid in full the purchase price of the sale of *TransCo*’s assets; (iii) direct *TransCo* to execute the corresponding Deeds of Absolute Sale; and (iv) direct *Labrador* and *TransCo* to interplead their respective claims. On April 14 and 20, 2015, *Labrador* and *TransCo* filed their respective Motions to Dismiss on the ground of impropriety of the filing of the Interpleader and on the ground of *litis pendentia*. *MERALCO* received an Order from *RTC-Pasig* granting the Motions to Dismiss of both *TransCo* and *Labrador*. *MERALCO* filed a *MR* which was denied by the *RTC-Pasig*. *MERALCO* appealed the Decision with the *CA*,

which granted the appeal, and remanded the interpleader case to the trial court for proper disposition. The CA decision already attained finality as of May 25, 2018.

TransCo and *MERALCO* executed the Deeds of Absolute Sale (“*DOAS*”) on December 10, 2020, covering the Batch 2 and Batch 4 *STAs*. Hence, *MERALCO* has acquired and is in full possession of these assets. In a letter dated October 26, 2021, *NGCP* likewise confirmed that, with the turn-over of these assets, the corresponding Connection Charges and Residual Sub-Transmission Charges (“*CC/RSTC*”) of *MERALCO* starting the December 2021 billing month will be correspondingly adjusted.

On December 15, 2016, *MERALCO* and *TransCo* filed a joint application for the approval of the Batch 3 contract to sell with the *ERC*. Hearings were conducted on August 10, 2018 and October 15, 2018. The *ERC* has yet to set the next scheduled hearing of the case.

FiT

Pursuant to *RA* No. 9513, or the Renewable Energy Act of 2008 (“*RE Act*”), the *ERC* issued Resolution No. 16, Series of 2010, Adopting the *FiT* Rules, on July 23, 2010. As defined under the *FiT* Rules, the *FiT* system is a renewable energy policy that offers guaranteed payments on a fixed rate per *kWh* for electricity from wind, solar, ocean, hydropower and biomass energy sources, excluding any generation for own use.

To fund the *FiT* payments to eligible *RE* developers, a *FiT-All* charge shall be imposed on all end-users. The *FiT-All* will be established by the *ERC* upon petition by *TransCo*, which had been designated as the *FiT* Fund Administrator.

On February 5, 2014, the *ERC* released the *FiT-All* disbursement and Collection Guidelines (“*FiT Guidelines*”) to supplement the *FiT* Rules. This set of guidelines will govern how the *FiT-All* will be calculated using the formulae provided. It will also outline the process of billing and collecting the *FiT-All* from the electricity consumers, the remittance to a specified fund, the disbursement from the *FiT-All* fund and the payment to eligible *RE* developers.

TransCo applied for *FiT-All* rates with the *ERC*, the *ERC* approval and status of applications are indicated in the table below:

Year	Applied Rate per <i>kWh</i>	Approved Rate per <i>kWh</i>	Date Approved / Status
2019	₱0.2780	₱0.0495	October 28, 2019
2020	₱0.2278	₱0.0983	November 23, 2020
2021	₱0.1881	₱0.0983	August 17, 2022
2022	₱0.3320 or ₱0.3165 (alternative rate in consideration of <i>Covid-19</i>)	₱0.0364	August 30, 2022
2023	₱0.2382	–	Pending final decision

On December 23, 2014, *MERALCO* received a copy of a Petition for Prohibition and Certiorari filed with the SC against the *ERC*, *DOE*, *TransCo*, *NREB* and *MERALCO*. The Petition seeks (i) the issuance of a *TRO* and/or *WPI*, and after giving due course to the Petition, a Writ of Prohibition to enjoin the respondents from implementing the *FiT-All*, the *FiT* Rules and *FiT* Guidelines; and (ii) the annulment of the *FiT* Rules and *FiT* Guidelines. With the parties’ submission of their respective memoranda, the case is now pending decision. As at February 26, 2024, the said petition is pending with the SC.

In a Decision dated October 6, 2015, the *ERC* set the Wind *FiT* at ₱7.40 per *kWh*. *MERALCO* filed a *MR* on the Decision. As at February 26, 2024, the *MR* is pending further action of the *ERC*.

On September 29, 2016, Alternergy Wind One Corporation, Petrowind Energy, Inc. and Trans-Asia Renewable Energy Corporation filed a Petition to Initiate Rule-Making to adjust the Wind *FiT* rate of ₱7.40 per *kWh* to ₱7.93 per *kWh*. *MERALCO* filed an intervention in the case. The hearing on the Petition was set on January 6, 2017. *MERALCO*'s motion on the propriety of the petition has been submitted for the resolution of the *ERC*. As at February 26, 2024, the said petition is ongoing and remains pending with the *ERC*.

On May 26, 2020, through Resolution No. 6, Series of 2020, the *ERC* issued the *FiT* adjustments for the years 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 using 2014 as the base year for the *CPI* and foreign exchange adjustments, pursuant to Section 2.10 of the *FiT* Rules. The said *FiT* adjustments are to be recovered for a period of five (5) years.

In its Decision dated November 28, 2020, the *ERC* set the modified *FiT2* rate to be applicable from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019. The modified Run of River ("ROR") Hydro *FiT2* rate is ₱5.8705 per *kWh* while for Biomass *FiT2*, the rate is ₱6.19 *kWh*.

On November 16, 2022, the *ERC* issued Resolution No. 12, Series of 2022, "*A Resolution Adopting the Suspension of the Collection of Feed-in-Tariff Allowance (FiT-All)*", approving the temporary suspension in the collection of the *FiT-All* for a period of three (3) months, starting the December 2022 until the February 2023 billing months. According to the *ERC*, the *FiT-All* balance as of November 7, 2022, inclusive of the Cost Recovery Revenue ("*CRR*") collections in November 2022, shows a healthy fund balance that can sufficiently cover the *FiT-All* payment requirements for three (3) months, assuming the same average *CRR* collection. On February 22, 2023, *ERC* issued Resolution No. 02, Series of 2023, extending the temporary suspension in the collection of the *FiT-All* for six (6) months, starting the March 2023 to August 2023 billing months. On August 4, 2023, *ERC* further extended the suspension in the collection of *FiT-All*, through Resolution No. 11, Series of 2023, starting September 2023 until otherwise lifted by the *ERC* in the event that the *FiT-All* fund shall be deemed insufficient to cover the monthly fund requirements. Finally, on January 16, 2024, *ERC* issued Resolution No. 1, Series of 2024, "*A Resolution Adopting the Lifting of Suspension of the Collection of FiT-All*", resolving to lift the suspension on the collection of the *FiT-All*, and to resume the collection of *FiT-All* starting the billing month of February 2024.

Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)

In accordance with the *RE Act*, the *DOE* issued Department Circular No. DC2017-12-0015 "Promulgating the Rules and Guidelines Governing the Establishment of the Renewable Portfolio Standards for On-Grid Areas" or the *RPS Rules* on December 22, 2017. In compliance with the *RPS Rules*, *MERALCO* has been submitting its *RPS* form to the *DOE* on an annual basis. The *RPS* form contains *MERALCO*'s computation of its requirements, as well as plans to comply with the requirements. *MERALCO* intends to fully comply with its *RPS* obligations while minimizing the rate impact to its customers.

On March 10, 2021, *MERALCO*'s registration in the Renewable Energy Market ("*REM*") as a Mandated Participant was approved by *PEMC*. On June 30, 2022, the *DOE* issued Department Circular No. 22-06-0019 "Declaring the Interim Commercial Operations of the Renewable Energy Market ("*REM*")".

Green Energy Option Program (GEOP)

Pursuant to the *RE Act*, the *DOE* issued Department Circular No. DC2018-07-0019 "Promulgating the Rules and Guidelines Governing the Establishment of the Green Energy Option Program Pursuant to the Renewable Energy Act of 2008" or the *GEOP Rules* on July 18, 2018. On April 22, 2020, the *DOE* also issued Department Circular No. DC2020-04-0009, "Guidelines Governing the Issuance of Operating Permits to Renewable Energy Suppliers under the *GEOP*" as a supplement to the *GEOP Rules*.

On August 19, 2021, the *ERC* issued Resolution No. 08, Series of 2021 “A Resolution Adopting the Rules for the Green Energy Option Program (*GEOP*)”. The rules became effective on September 3, 2021. As of December 31, 2023, *MERALCO* has already processed the switching of two hundred thirteen (213) customers to *GEOP*.

Recovery of NPC Stranded Contract Costs

In an Order dated May 22, 2018, the *ERC* approved *PSALM*'s petition for the recovery of *NPC*'s stranded contract costs portion of the universal charge (“*UC-SCC*”). Accordingly, *PSALM* is hereby authorized to recover the stranded contract costs for Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao grids totaling ₱8,547 million with a monthly rate of ₱0.1938 per *kWh* starting May 2018 billing period until the full amount has been recovered.

On January 14, 2019, *MERALCO* received a letter dated December 28, 2018 from *PSALM* advising *MERALCO* to cease the implementation of the collection of the ₱0.1938 per *kWh* for the recovery of the additional *SCC* effective January 2019 as it already recovered the full amount of the stranded contract costs. This was after *MERALCO* had already completed the billing program for January 2019. Accordingly, on February 6, 2019, *MERALCO* wrote the *ERC* proposing to reverse the said collections of the additional *UC-SCC*. On February 7, 2019, *MERALCO* received a letter from the *ERC* which allowed the full reversal of the subject *UC-SCC* in its February billing equivalent to ₱0.3876 per *kWh*, without prejudice to further validation by the *ERC* as to the final amounts due.

In its letter dated January 15, 2020, *MERALCO* informed the *ERC* that it accumulated additional total excess *UC-SCC* collections in the amount of ₱545 million and proposed to implement another reversal to its customers in the amount of ₱0.1453 per *kWh* for the month of February 2020. In its letter dated February 6, 2020, the *ERC* directed *MERALCO* to implement the refund, subject to post-validation. *MERALCO* was then directed to provide additional information as well as status report to the *ERC* with respect to the implementation of refund. *MERALCO* implemented the refund starting its March 2020 billing.

On March 4, 2020, *MERALCO* received a letter dated March 3, 2020, directing it to comment on a petition filed by a consumer group which sought to stop the collection of *UC-SCC* and stranded debts portion of the universal charge (“*UC-SD*”) from consumers because of the Murang Kuryente Act. *MERALCO* filed its comment on March 16, 2020.

In a Decision dated April 10, 2019, the *ERC* approved with modification *PSALM*'s petition for the availment of the *NPC*'s stranded contract costs portion of the universal charge for calendar year 2014. *PSALM* is hereby authorized to recover the *UC-SCC* for Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao grids totaling ₱5,117 million with a monthly rate of ₱0.0543 per *kWh* within a period of 12 months.

In separate Orders dated May 28, 2020, the *ERC* dismissed *PSALM*'s petitions for the availment of the *NPC*'s stranded contract costs portion of the universal charge for calendar years 2015 to 2018 due to the promulgation of the Murang Kuryente Act.

Net Metering Program

The *RE Act* mandates the *DUs* to provide the mechanism for the “physical connection and commercial arrangements necessary to ensure the success of the *RE* programs”, specifically the Net Metering Program. The *RE Act* defines Net Metering as “a system, appropriate for distributed generation, in which a distribution grid user has a two-way connection to the grid and is only charged for his net electricity consumption and is credited for any overall contribution to the electricity grid”. By their nature, net metering installations will be small (less than 100 *kW*) and will likely be adopted by households and small business end-users of *DUs*.

The *ERC* issued on July 3, 2013 its Resolution No. 09, Series of 2013, entitled, “A Resolution Adopting the Rules enabling the Net Metering Program for Renewable Energy”. The Rules will govern the *DUs*' implementation of the Net Metering Program. Included in the Rules are the interconnection standards that shall provide technical guidance to address engineering, electric system reliability, and safety concerns for net metering interconnections. However, the final pricing methodology to determine the rate at which energy exported back to the distribution system by Net Metering Program

participants will be addressed in another set of rules by the *ERC* in due course. In the meantime, the *DUs*' blended generation cost equivalent to the generation charge shall be used as the preliminary reference price in the net metering agreement. The Rules took effect on July 24, 2013. Under *ERC* Resolution No. 6, Series of 2019, entitled, "A Resolution Adopting the Amendments to the Rules enabling the Net Metering Program for Renewable Energy", the *ERC* adopted amendments to the Net Metering Rules. On June 23, 2020, the *ERC* issued Resolution No. 5, Series of 2020 entitled, "A Resolution Clarifying *ERC* Resolution No. 6, Series of 2019, entitled "A Resolution Adopting the amendments to the Rules Enabling the Net-Metering Program for Renewable Energy". As at December 31, 2023, *MERALCO* has already installed 10,832 meters and energized 8,554 net metering customers.

Interruptible Load Program ("ILP")

In an *ERC* Order dated April 11, 2014, the *ERC* approved with modification *MERALCO*'s request that it be allowed to adopt and implement the *ILP*. *ILP* protocols, compensation and recovery mechanism are governed by *ERC* Resolution No. 5, Series of 2015 "A Resolution Adopting the Amended Rules to Govern the Interruptible Load Program", *DOE* Circular No. DC2015-06-0003 "Providing the Interim Manner for Declaring Bilateral Contract Quantities in the Wholesale Electricity Spot Market and Directing the Philippine Electricity Market Corporation to Establish Necessary Protocols to Complement the Interruptible Load Program" and *ERC* Resolution No. 3, Series of 2019 "A Resolution Clarifying Section 3, Article III of the Amended Interruptible Load Program Rules".

As at December 31, 2023, there are 105 companies with a total committed de-loading capacity of 530.10 MW that have signed up with *MERALCO*, *MPower* and with other retail electricity suppliers as *ILP* participants.

Long-Term Indebtedness Application

On June 25, 2015, *MERALCO* filed an application, with prayer for provisional authority, for continuing authority to (a) issue bonds or other evidence of indebtedness for as long as it maintains 50:50 long-term debt to equity ratio; and (b) whenever necessary, to mortgage, pledge or encumber any of its property to any creditor in connection with its authority to issue bonds or any other evidence of long-term indebtedness. The hearing on the application was conducted on October 6, 2015. In an Order dated October 12, 2015, the *ERC* directed *MERALCO* to submit additional documents in support of its application which *MERALCO* complied with. However, due to changes in the financial climate which may affect the terms and conditions of any financial borrowings, *MERALCO* has filed a Motion to withdraw the application without prejudice to its refiling at a later date. In an Order dated March 22, 2016, the *ERC* granted *MERALCO*'s Motion to Withdraw but still required *MERALCO* to submit certain documents. *MERALCO* filed a Motion for Partial Reconsideration questioning the requirement which is pending before the *ERC*. As at February 26, 2024, the *ERC* has yet to resolve *MERALCO*'s Motion for Partial Reconsideration.

On October 29, 2019, *MERALCO* filed an application, with prayer for provisional authority, for continuing authority to (a) issue bonds or other evidence of indebtedness; and (b) whenever necessary, to mortgage, pledge or encumber any of its property to any creditor in connection with its authority to issue bonds or any other evidence of long-term indebtedness. Hearings have been completed and *MERALCO* filed its *FOE*. On January 21, 2021, *MERALCO* filed its Manifestation with Urgent Motion to Resolution. *MERALCO* has filed a Motion to Withdraw the Application to align with the changes brought about by the amended Public Service Act. As at February 26, 2024, *MERALCO* is awaiting the resolution of the *ERC* of its motion.

CSP Requirement for PSAs

On February 9, 2018, the *DOE* published the 2018 *DOE Circular*. Upon effectivity of the Circular, all prospective *PSAs* in grid and off-grid areas shall be procured through *CSP*. The *CSP* under the 2018 *DOE Circular* involves publication of invitation to bid, pre-bid conference, bid evaluation, and pre-/post-qualification of winning bidder. Exemption from *CSP* may be granted by the *DOE* in certain instances.

PSAs that were granted exemption from CSP by reason of need for emergency supply shall be implemented by the *DU* immediately without prejudice to the evaluation and final decision of the *ERC*.

On April 3, 2023, the *DOE* issued an advisory on the moratorium on the issuance of Certificate of Exemption from the conduct of Competitive Selection Process (“*COE-CSP*”) and review of the terms of reference for unsolicited proposals until the promulgation of the new *CSP* policy being drafted by the *DOE* in coordination with *ERC* and *NEA*.

On April 4, 2023, the *DOE* posted the draft *DOE Circular* on the new *CSP* policy, which among other things, proposed to streamline the conduct of the *CSP*. The draft *DOE Circular* stated, among other things, that all rules and regulations, or any portion thereof, that are inconsistent with said draft *Circular* are repealed or modified accordingly. In particular, *DOE Circular* Nos. DC2015-06-0008, DC2018-02-0003, DC2021-09-0030 and DC2022-06-0027. On April 25, 2023, *MERALCO* submitted its comments on the draft *DOE Circular*.

On July 19, 2023, the *DOE*'s new *CSP* policy under Department Circular No. DC2023-06-0021 (“*2023 CSP Circular*”) took effect. The *2023 CSP Circular* requires issuance by *DOE* of a Certificate of Conformity and delegated to the *ERC* to issue within forty-five (45) days from effectivity the implementing guidelines for the conduct of the *CSP*, including a *PSA* template. It is also provided that *CSPs* shall be consistent with the latest and duly accepted Distribution Development Plan (“*DDP*”) and posted Power Supply Procurement Plan (“*PSPP*”) and shall be undertaken at least 2 years prior to expiration of the *PSA* or projected increase in demand. The previous *DOE CSP Circulars* under Department Circulars No. DC2015-06-0008, DC2018-02-0003, DC2021-09-0030 and DC2022-06-0027 shall be repealed upon effectivity of the *ERC*'s guidelines. In the transition, *DUs* with ongoing *CSP* activities and have been issued Certificate of Posting prior to effectivity of the 2023 Circular shall continue to observe the policy under DC2018-02-0003 and DC2021-09-0030.

On October 23, 2023, following public consultations and comments from concerned stakeholders, the *ERC* promulgated its *Resolution No. 16, Series of 2023 (“ERC CSP Guidelines”)*. The *ERC CSP Guidelines* provided for a maximum term of *PSAs* of ten (10) years for financial *PSAs*, fifteen (15) years for physical *PSAs* and thirty (30) years for physical *PSAs* where the nominated plants are renewable energy power plants. *PSA* templates, containing minimum terms and conditions, for financial and physical *PSAs* were also provided in the *ERC CSP Guidelines*. *DUs* may include additional contractual terms and conditions in their *PSAs* consistent with their terms of reference and the *ERC CSP Guidelines*. Under the *ERC CSP Guidelines*, the entire process of the *CSP*, including the award of contract, shall be completed within one hundred eighty (180) calendar days from the first publication of the Invitation to Bid.

Under the *ERC CSP Guidelines*, direct negotiation is allowed after at least two (2) failed *CSPs*. *CSPs* are considered to have failed, when, during its conduct any of the circumstances exist:

- i. All bidders are declared ineligible;
- ii. Only one (1) bidder submitted a proposal;
- iii. No proposal was received by the Bids and Awards Committee (“*BAC*”) on bid submission deadline;
- iv. No interest bidder purchased the bidding documents after the deadline set in the invitation to bid;
- v. Offers of bidders failed to meet the requirements set under the terms of reference, as determined by the *BAC*; or
- vi. In the event of refusal, inability, or failure of a winning bidder to enter into a *PSA* with the *DU* within the period provided for under the *ERC CSP Guidelines*.

Termination of the *PSA*, other than due to expiration of the term, now requires approval by the *ERC* under the *ERC CSP Guidelines*.

EPSAs are allowed to be immediately executed and implemented under the *ERC CSP Guidelines* provided the following conditions are present:

- i. The cooperation period of such *EPSA* shall have a maximum and non-extendible period of one (1) year from its execution;
- ii. The interim rate to be charged under the *EPSA* shall be capped at the latest *ERC*-approved generation tariff for the plant, if available. Otherwise, it shall be capped at the latest *ERC*-approved tariff for the same technology. Such rates shall apply until the *ERC* issues its approval of the *EPSA*;

- iii. The *DU* shall, within five (5) calendar days from the occurrence of the Force Majeure or Fortuitous Event, notify in writing the *ERC* and the *DOE*, as well as the *NEA* (in case of *ECs*) and the *NPC* (in case of Off-Grid areas), of such Force Majeure or Fortuitous Event which will require the emergency power supply; and
- iv. The *DU* and the power supplier shall jointly file with the *ERC* the application for approval of the said *EPSA* in accordance with the timeline prescribed under the *ERC CSP Guidelines*.

Under the *ERC CSP Guidelines*, *DUs* shall blacklist a winning bidder in case such winning bidder fails or refuses to:

- i. Execute the *PSA* resulting from a successful *CSP* without justifiable reason;
- ii. Join in the pre-filing or filing of the application thereof; or
- iii. Deliver the *DU*'s electricity supply requirements as provided for under the duly executed *PSA*, without justifiable reasons as provided under the *PSA* that is provisionally or finally approved by the *ERC*.

The following shall also be blacklisted by the *DU*, or by the *ERC* after due notice and hearing:

- i. The power supplier in the *PSA* who is at fault in the termination of the *PSA* or the withdrawal of the application;
- ii. The winning bidder who refuses to post performance bond without justifiable reason; and
- iii. The winning bidder who charges the *DU* at a rate higher than the *ERC*-approved generation rate.

SC Petitions on CSP

On September 5, 2019, representatives of the *Bayan Muna* partylist filed a petition with the *SC* claiming that the 2018 *DOE Circular*, which repealed portions of the 2015 *CSP Circular*, is void for violating policies/provisions intended to protect consumers under *EPIRA* and the Constitution (the "*Bayan Muna Petition*"). The *Bayan Muna Petition* also sought for the issuance of *TRO* and/or writ of preliminary injunction to prevent continuation of the on-going *CSPs* of *MERALCO* and some electric cooperatives. On December 17, 2019, *MERALCO* filed its Comment to the *Bayan Muna Petition*.

On March 3, 2021, *MERALCO* received a copy of the petition dated February 17, 2021 filed with the *SC* by representatives of various consumer groups led by the Power for People ("*P4P*") Coalition (the "*P4P Petition*") against the *DOE* and *MERALCO*'s *TPBAC*. The petition claims that the terms of reference for the 1,800 *MW* baseload *CSP* completed in March 2021 are unfavorable to the consumers and non-compliant with the 2018 *DOE Circular* and that it would not result in the least cost of electricity. The *P4P Petition* also sought for the issuance of *TRO* and/or writ of preliminary injunction to prevent continuation and/or nullify the 1,800 *MW* baseload *CSP* of *MERALCO*. In a Resolution dated March 18, 2021, the *SC* dismissed the *P4P Petition*. The *SC* held that the issues raised by *P4P* are factual in nature, which require the *SC* to inquire into wisdom of the terms of reference. Hence, the petition was deemed premature as *P4P* itself admitted that *DOE* has yet to act on its protest letter and the *ERC* has yet to determine reasonableness of the rates resulting from the *CSP*.

True-up Adjustments of Fuel and Purchased Power Costs ("TAFPPC") and Foreign Exchange-Related Costs ("TAFxA")

On June 20, 2017, the *ERC* issued a consolidated Decision in *ERC Case Nos* 2011-115 *RC*, 2012-067 *RC*, 2013-092 *RC*, 2014-098 *RC* and 2015-124 *RC*, a copy of which was received by *MERALCO* on December 29, 2017, authorizing *PSALM* to recover, within a 60-month period, the amount of ₱3,592 million in the Luzon grid, among others, as part of the *TAFPPC* and *TAFxA*; and directed all distribution utilities to comply with the directive.

On January 10, 2018, *MERALCO* filed a Motion for Partial Reconsideration praying for the suspension of the Order and requesting that *MERALCO* be allowed to charge the recovery to all types of customers, regardless of whether they were covered or not during the relevant test periods. In February 2023, the amount was fully refunded. As at February 26, 2024, the *ERC* has yet to act on the Motion.

Clean Air Act

The Clean Air Act and the related *IRR* contain provisions that have an impact on the industry as a whole and to *TPC*, *PPC*, *GRPI*, *PEDC* and *CEDC* (“the Operating Subsidiaries of *GBPC*”) in particular, that need to be complied with within 44 months from the effectivity date or by July 2004. Based on the assessment made on the Operating Subsidiaries of *GBPC*’s existing facilities, the Operating Subsidiaries of *GBPC* believe that they have complied with the provisions of the Clean Air Act and the related *IRR*.

Energy Regulation (ER) 1-94

Based on *ER 1-94* and the *IRR* of the *EPIRA*, generation companies are mandated to provide benefits to its host communities, equivalent to ₱0.01 per *kWh* of energy generated and sold. The operating subsidiaries of *GBPC* accrue the required benefits to their host community (included under “Trade payables and other current liabilities” account in the consolidated statements of financial position) prospectively from the date of effectivity of *ER 1-94*. Such amount accrued shall be remitted to the trust account of the *DUs*, subject to audit by the *DOE*.

33. Notes to Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	2023			2022		
	Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	Notes payable	Dividends payable	Interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities	Notes payable	Dividends payable
	<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>					
Balance at beginning of year	₱74,342	₱29,491	₱2,878	₱61,834	₱28,834	₱2,021
Payments	(8,498)	(3,239)	(21,691)	(18,676)	(2,263)	(17,213)
Availments	2,803	1,331	–	32,537	2,920	–
Dividend declarations	–	–	22,032	–	–	18,070
Preferred stock redemption	(2)	–	–	(3)	–	–
Additions to debt issue cost	–	–	–	(735)	–	–
Amortization of debt issue cost	195	–	–	128	–	–
Effect of consolidation of <i>SPNEC</i> (Note 3)	3,096	–	–	–	–	–
Amortization of fair value adjustment on interest-bearing long-term financial liabilities on the acquisition of <i>GBPC</i>	(73)	–	–	(743)	–	–
Balance at end of year	₱71,863	₱27,583	₱3,219	₱74,342	₱29,491	₱2,878

34. Event After the Financial Reporting Date

On February 26, 2024, the *BOD* of *MERALCO* approved the declaration of cash dividends of ₱11.235 a share to all shareholders of record as at March 27, 2024, payable on April 24, 2024.

