EFL

energising our nation

2024 ANNUAL REPORT

Contents

Our Vision

Energising our Nation.

Our Mission

We aim to provide clean and affordable energy solutions to Fiji with at least 90% of the energy requirements through renewable sources by 2035.

Our Values

Customer focus, Honesty, Do what is right for EFL, Team work, Individual Accountability, Transparency, Innovativeness and Compliance.

ABOUT US

Energy Fiji Limited, previously the Fiji Electricity Authority, was established, incorporated and constituted under the provisions of the Electricity Act of 1966 and began operating from 1 August of that year.

The powers, functions and duties of EFL under the Electricity Act are for the basic purpose of providing and maintaining an efficient and cost-effective power supply to the Fijian people in a safe and secure manner that meets high benchmarks in quality. Every consumer group in Fiji is charged a uniform tariff rate to ensure affordability across the socio-economic spectrum. These tariffs are determined by the Regulator, the Fijian Competition and Consumer Commission (FCCC) on submission for a review by Energy Fiji Limited and the tariffs are designed to meet specific objectives while simultaneously achieving a reasonable rate of return for the shareholders.

EFL was entrusted with enforcing the Electricity Act and Regulations, setting standards, examining and registering electricians, and was empowered to approve and license suppliers to serve certain areas until FCCC was appointed as the Regulator on 30th September 2019 when the Electricity Act 2017 was gazetted. However, EFL has signed an MOA with the FCCC to continue to carry out certain regulatory functions until further notice.

Fiji Electricity Authority (FEA) was corporatised into Energy Fiji Limited (EFL) on 16 April 2018, a public company limited by shares, and was registered under the Companies Act. EFL has also been appointed as the successor entity of FEA. One of the key objectives of the corporatisation of FEA is to provide an opportunity for Fijians to share in the economic benefits of FEA and list the newly corporatised entity on the South Pacific Stock Exchange, which will promote the development of Fiji's capital market. In March 2017, a new Electricity Act 2017 was passed by Parliament; however, the new Electricity Act 2017 was gazetted on 1st October 2019 and came into effect from that day.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ROKOSERU NABALARUA
Chairman

GARDINER WHITESIDE
Director

CHITOSHI FUKUDA
Director

AKIRA IRIE
Director
Appointed April 2024

FATIAKI GIBSON
Director
Appointed April 2024

RHEA CHAND
Director
Appointed June 2024

TSUTOMU FUJITA
Director
Appointed April 2024

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM

HASMUKH PATEL
Chief Executive Officer

CHITOSHI FUKUDA
Deputy Chief Executive Officer

BOBBY NAIMAWI
Chief Operating Officer

EPELI MALO
General Manager Generation

ANNABEL DUCIA
General Manager Customer Services

JITENDRA V KUMAR
General Manager Network

NAVEEN LAKSHMAIYA
General Manager Human Resources

NAOMI BALECA
General Manager System Planning & Control

UMESH CHANDRA
Chief Information Officer

KRISHNEEL PRASAD
General Manager Special Projects

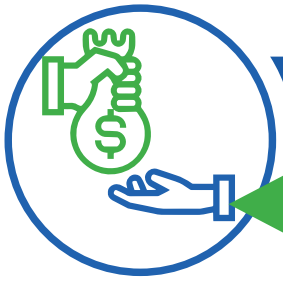
SHALEN PRASAD
Acting Chief Financial Officer/ Board Secretary

2024 AT A GLANCE

Profit after Tax
$7.17M
From Loss after Tax $24.80M in 2023

Electricity Sales
$421.22M
From $387.02M in 2023

Dividends Declared and Paid
$Nil
From $40.68M in 2023

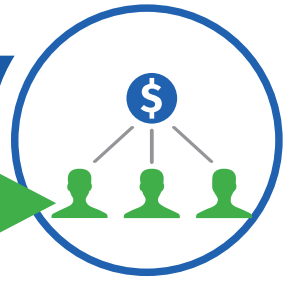


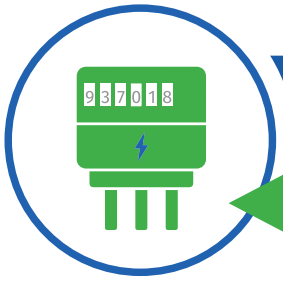
Total Loans
$225.06M
From $169.50M in 2023

Fuel Costs
$211.07M
From $192.97M in 2023

Number of Employees
937
From 883 in 2023

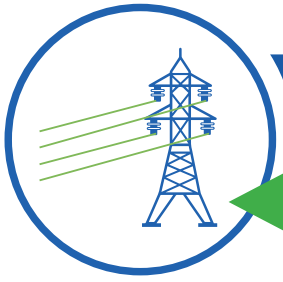
Shareholder Value
$895.62M
From $886.12M in 2023





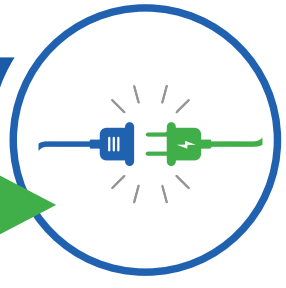
Total Electricity Produced
1,218,906 MWh
From 1,120,981 MWh in 2023

Total Assets
$1.58B
From $1.51B in 2023



Power Line Route
11,871 km
From 11,692.62 km in 2023

Total New Connections
4,963 new Connections
From 5,620 in 2023



Total Customers
223,539
From 219,853 in 2023

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

At Energy Fiji Limited (hereafter referred to as "EFL") we are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance to protect the interests of all stakeholders and enhance long-term value. We regularly review our corporate governance systems and are always looking for opportunities to improve the way we do things. The corporate governance of EFL is based on principles as follows:

1. ETHICAL STANDARDS

Directors set high standards of ethical behavior, model this behavior and hold management accountable for these standards being followed throughout the organization. The EFL Code of Conduct is our core policy document and it applies to everyone working for EFL, including the Board. It sets out our expectations for the standards of honesty, integrity and ethical behavior we expect our people to meet.

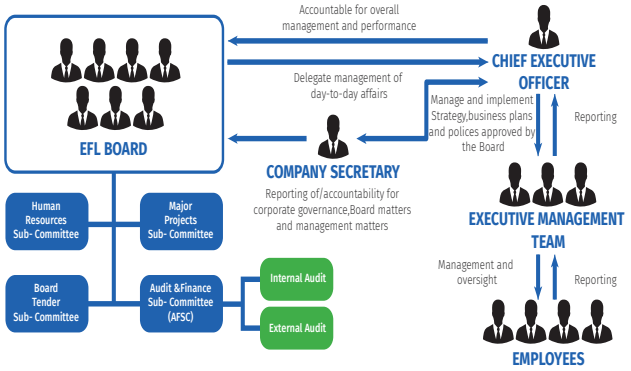
2. BOARD COMPOSITION AND PERFORMANCE

To ensure an effective board, we have a balance of independence, skills, knowledge, experience and perspectives. Our directors bring broad knowledge, deep understanding and strong experience across the boardroom table. Their governance sets our strategic course and enables EFL to thrive, succeed, and navigate risk-taking.

Board's role and responsibilities

The Board is responsible for EFL's governance, direction and performance. Specific responsibilities include:

- Setting and approving EFL's strategic direction
- Approving major investments
- Monitoring financial performance
- Appointing the CEO and monitoring CEO and Executive Management performance
- Identifying and controlling significant risks
- Ensuring appropriate systems to manage risk are in place along with approving EFL's risk capacity and tolerance
- Reviewing and approving compliance systems
- Overseeing our commitment to sustainable development, the community and environment, and the health and safety of our people.



Board composition

The Board of EFL is ultimately accountable to shareholders for the performance of EFL. The EFL Board of Directors presently consists of seven (7) members.

Board Meetings

There were six (6) Board meetings held in 2024 as tabulated below:

Board Directors		
Director	Designation	No. of Board Meetings Attended
Rokoseru Nabalarua	Board Chairman	6
Gardiner Whiteside	Director	6
Rhea Raina Chand	Director	3
Tsutomu Fujita	Director	4
Chitoshi Fukuda	Director	6
Fatiaki Gibson	Director	4
Akira Irie	Director	4

3. BOARD COMMITTEES

Our Board uses committees to enhance its effectiveness in key areas, while still retaining board responsibility. EFL has four standing committees, established by the Board, to focus on specific responsibilities to support the full Board. These are the Audit and Finance Sub- Committee (AFSC), the Human Resources Sub-Committee (HRSC), Tender Sub- Committee and Major Projects Sub-Committee (MPSC). All committee proceedings are reported back to the full Board.

4. REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

EFL has robust processes in place to ensure the integrity of financial and nonfinancial reporting. We understand the importance of disclosure to maintain

high standards of corporate governance and to provide investors with timely access to accurate information. The Audit and Finance Sub-Committee (AFSC) oversees the preparation of our financial statements, including materiality guidance. It also sets policy to ensure that information is useful for investors and stakeholders.

5. REMUNERATION

EFL is committed to ensuring that director remuneration is transparent, fair and reasonable. Our remuneration structure is designed to attract, reward and retain high performing people who can enhance the company's performance. We are committed to creating a rewarding workplace for our people by valuing everyone's contribution, encouraging personal development, recognizing good performance and fostering equality of opportunity. Total remuneration payable to the EFL executives is published in the annual report.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Excellence in risk management underpins our approach to create and protect value. Our Board has established a robust risk management framework which ensures that:

- Appropriate systems are in place to identify material risks;
- We understand the potential impacts of identified risks and that appropriate tolerance limits are set by the Board;
- Responsibilities are assigned to individuals to manage identified risks and that material changes to risk profiles are monitored.

Responsibility for the risk management framework sits with the Board, supported by the Audit and Finance Sub-Committee (AFSC) which assesses the effectiveness of, and monitors compliance with, the framework. The integrated nature of our business means that current and emerging risks are assessed frequently and reported regularly to the Board, to help inform their decision-making. Risks rated "high" and above are actively monitored and managed by the Risk and Insurance Department, with top 20 risks reported to the Audit and Finance Sub-Committee. While responsibility for risk management generally sits with the Leadership Team, all of our people are encouraged to identify and manage potential risks where possible.

Health, safety and wellbeing is owned by everybody at EFL. We are always looking to improve our health, safety and wellbeing performance by working with our people to give us the solutions that lead to safer ways of work. We believe that safe and healthy ways of working are generated by work that is well thought out, well designed, well planned, and thoroughly risk and hazard assessed by passionate, well trained, and competent people who know the job. We make sure our people have the right tools and resources at their fingertips when they need them.

7. AUDITORS

External Audit

The role of the external auditor is critical for the integrity of our financial reporting. Our external auditor for FY24 was KPMG. We have procedures to ensure good communication between the external auditor and the Audit and Finance Sub-Committee, including regular meetings and a direct line of communication between the Audit Partner and the Chair of the Audit and Finance Sub-Committee.

Internal Audit

Our Internal Audit Department provides objective

EFL Chairman, Mr Rokoseru Nabalarua with World Bank officials and EFL Executives during the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the two parties focusing on creating a roadmap for renewable energy development in the country, particularly in Vanua Levu, Fiji's second-largest island.

assurance over the internal controls and frameworks. The team is based in-house and brings a disciplined approach to evaluating and improving the effectiveness of risk management, internal controls and governance processes. We use a risk-based assurance approach driven by our risk management system. We adhere to the mandatory elements of The Institute of Internal Auditors' (IIA) and the International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF), which are the Global Internal Audit Standards and Topical Requirements.

The team, overseen by the Audit and Finance Sub-Committee, has a strong mandate to perform agreed assurance programmes that covers the entire breadth of the organization, including all EFL's activities, assets, and personnel. The team also assists external audits by providing information from internal assurance reviews to the external auditor to consider when providing their opinion on the financial statements. The team maintains a close and continuous relationship with the Audit and Finance Sub-Committee and is able to meet freely with the CEO and Chair of the committee to discuss audit findings. Independence is inherent and instrumental for the team, thus, the Internal Audit Department is free to define the scope and nature of its work and to communicate its opinion and findings without any interference. The team has unrestricted access to all departments, records and systems of EFL, and to the Board, Audit and Finance Sub-Committee, external auditor and other third parties as it deems necessary.

8. SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND RELATIONS

The Board respects the rights of shareholders to foster constructive relationships with shareholders. Our ability to create value for our shareholders is affected by global influences, such as economic conditions and climate change, as well as natural factors including the cost of fuel and amount of rainfall. We continue to stay engaged with the government and regulators on topics with a longer-term horizon, including proposal for tariff increment.

RISK MANAGEMENT

An effective Risk Management Programme offers the potential to reduce both the possibility of a risk occurring and its potential impact. EFL's Risk Management Framework follows the below mentioned risk assessment process and thus enables the management to:

- Identify specific risks and assess overall potential exposure
- Decide how best to deal with those risks to manage overall exposure
- Allocate resources to actively manage those risks.

In 2024, EFL Management continued the implementation of its risk mitigation strategies to address those top 20 most critical areas identified in a comprehensive risk-review workshop, conducted in May 2024. The Risk Consultant from Marsh Sydney office conducted the workshop which was attended by the Executive Management team and the Senior Managers of EFL. The risks identified in the workshop are subject to regular monitoring so that appropriate action plan is implemented and risks are mitigated accordingly. We are always looking to improve our health, safety and wellbeing performance by working with our people to give us the solutions that lead to safer ways of work. We believe that safe and healthy ways of working are generated by work that is well thought out, well designed, well planned, and thoroughly risk and hazard assessed by passionate, well trained, and competent people who know the job. We make sure our people have the right tools and resources at their fingertips when they need them.

EFL Board Meeting held at the EFL Head Office in Suva, attended by the Directors and Management.

Chairman's Report

ROKOSERU NABALARUA - EFL CHAIRMAN

Energy Fiji Limited (EFL) experienced a pivotal year in 2024, marked by significant achievements and bold initiatives that cement our role as a leader in the renewable energy transition. In the face of global economic shifts and climate imperatives, EFL delivered excellence in service while laying the groundwork for Fiji's sustainable energy future. We pursued an ambitious strategy of infrastructure modernization and clean energy investment, aligning Fiji's progress with international best practices and the nation's vision for net-zero emissions by 2050. This report outlines our key accomplishments in renewable energy, strategic infrastructure development, financial performance, and global partnerships – demonstrating a visionary, future-focused roadmap that inspires confidence among government stakeholders and international investors.

ADVANCING RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRESS

EFL accelerated its renewable energy programs in 2024, making great strides toward a cleaner and more independent power supply for Fiji. Electricity demand surged by approximately 9% over the year – more than double the previous year's growth (4%) – reflecting robust post-pandemic economic activity and increasing electrification. To meet this rising demand sustainably, EFL has set an ambitious target to generate over 90% of Fiji's electricity from renewable sources by 2035, positioning Fiji among global frontrunners in clean energy commitment. This goal is on par with the ambition of leading international utilities.

- **Utility-Scale Solar and Battery Investments:** In 2024, EFL signed a landmark renewable energy portfolio agreement with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as transaction advisor, unlocking development of 165 MW of new solar power integrated with Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) on EFL's grid. Backed by ADB's Renewable Energy Integration program funding (through the Climate Investment Funds), these solar projects will harness concessional climate financing to rapidly expand Fiji's clean energy capacity. In total, over the next decade EFL is facilitating over 500 MW of solar photovoltaic and wind power capacity, complemented by battery storage, via public-private partnerships (PPP). This collaborative approach and competitive procurement – follow global best practices to drive down costs and attract private investment. As ADB noted, expanding solar and wind through such partnerships will increase competition and lower energy prices for consumers, ensuring Fiji's renewable expansion delivers tangible benefits.
- **Hydropower Expansion:** Building on Fiji's strong hydro base, EFL is planning more than 150 MW of new hydropower capacity in the medium to long term. Feasibility work is underway for additional hydro schemes to complement existing stations (such as the Monasavu and Nadarivatu dams). Hydropower – currently supplying roughly half of Fiji's electricity – will remain a cornerstone of our renewable mix, providing critical baseload

EFL Chairman, Mr Rokoseru Nabalarua with Asian Development Bank officials and EFL Executives during the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the two parties focusing on creating a roadmap for renewable energy transition in the country, especially for Viti Levu.

generation and water storage benefits. EFL's flagship Monasavu Hydro Scheme (commissioned 1983) continues to supply reliable renewable power, and new projects will follow its legacy of clean energy leadership.

- **Wind and Emerging Renewables:** EFL operates the Butoni wind farm (10 MW) and is scoping additional wind sites as part of the 500 MW renewable development pipeline. Though Fiji's wind resource is moderate, advancements in turbine technology and potential offshore or higher-altitude sites could boost wind's contribution. We are also exploring geothermal energy as a potential long-term resource. Geothermal could provide stable, renewable baseload power if viable reservoirs are confirmed, diversifying Fiji's renewable portfolio beyond solar, wind, and hydro. This forward-looking exploration reflects our willingness to invest in innovation for energy security.

These initiatives are transformative for Fiji's energy landscape. EFL already supplies electricity to about 90% of Fiji's population across the main islands (Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Ovalau, and Taveuni). With electricity demand projected to increase by 50% by 2035 (approximately 5% growth annually), expanding renewable generation is not only an environmental imperative but an economic one. By pursuing >90% renewables by 2035, EFL will dramatically reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels, enhance energy self-sufficiency, and stabilize long-term electricity costs. This trajectory aligns with global trends: major power companies worldwide are investing heavily in clean energy capacity. While Fiji's scale is smaller, our ambition is on par with global leaders, proving that even small island nations can set bold renewable energy goals and achieve them. EFL's progress in 2024 lays a firm foundation for Fiji to reach near-total renewable electricity in the next decade, demonstrating leadership in the Pacific region and contributing to global climate action efforts.

STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND GRID MODERNIZATION

Integrating large-scale renewables and meeting future demand require an equally bold upgrade of EFL's electricity network. In 2024, the EFL Board undertook a strategic review of transmission and distribution infrastructure needs, launching major projects to enhance grid capacity, reliability, and climate resilience. EFL's transmission network currently relies on a single 132 kV high-voltage line (147.2 km) from the Monasavu hydro dam to the Vuda Power Station and Cunningham Road switchyard, which has long been the backbone of Viti Levu's grid. To support growing load centers and new renewable generation sites, EFL has developed an aggressive expansion plan for the national grid:

- **Major Transmission Expansion:** Over the next decade, EFL will build more than 300 km of new 132,000-volt transmission lines across Fiji. These new high-voltage corridors will create redundancy for the Monasavu-Vuda line, reduce transmission bottlenecks, and interconnect upcoming solar, wind, and hydro projects to the main grid. New lines are planned to extend the reach of the grid into renewable-rich areas (for example, connecting Vanua Levu's future renewable projects into the national system) and to loop existing networks for greater reliability. This expansion echoes global utility investment patterns. EFL's commitment to significant grid capital expenditure is similarly aimed at improving system robustness and unlocking more renewable capacity.
- **New Substations and Modern Grid Technology:** To enhance power distribution efficiency and stability, EFL is constructing new switching stations and substations at key locations. These facilities will incorporate modern control systems and smart grid technologies for better load management and renewable integration. Upgraded switchgear, transformers, and protection systems will improve power quality and reduce losses. EFL is also embracing digital monitoring and automation across the grid – measures that align with international best practices for modern utilities. By deploying advanced SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) systems and grid analytics, we will be able to anticipate issues, balance variable solar/wind inputs, and respond faster to outages. Enhanced grid resilience is a priority as well, given Fiji's vulnerability to tropical cyclones and extreme weather. Strengthening transmission towers, burying critical lines where feasible, and building in redundancy will help the grid withstand climate impacts, ensuring continuous power to communities and critical facilities.
- **Rural Electrification and Network Expansion:** EFL continues to support the Fijian Government's rural electrification goals by extending distribution lines and upgrading networks in under-served areas. In 2024, numerous communities were connected to the grid for the first time or received improved power supply through EFL's programs. These efforts contribute to Fiji's development and improve quality of life, while also enabling more consumers to benefit from renewable energy as the generation mix gets greener. By expanding access and reliability, EFL's infrastructure investments directly support several UN Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).

To realize this infrastructure vision, EFL plans to invest over $5 billion in the electricity sector over the next ten years. This level of investment is unprecedented in Fiji's power sector and underscores our commitment to building a world-class electricity network. The strategy is clear: a strong, smart grid is the backbone of a renewable-powered future. Much like global leaders who are reconfiguring grids for the energy transition, EFL is ensuring that our transmission and distribution system will be ready to deliver 24/7 reliable, clean power to all Fijians for decades to come. These investments will future-proof Fiji's electricity infrastructure, support economic growth, and create jobs, all while enabling the country's shift away from imported fuels. By modernizing the grid now, EFL is effectively future-proofing Fiji's energy system – a visionary move that will pay dividends in reliability, efficiency, and sustainability.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

EFL's strong operational achievements in 2024 were underpinned by sound financial management and a solid balance sheet, which together safeguard

our ability to execute the long-term strategy. As we transform our generation mix and expand infrastructure, maintaining financial stability is paramount to attract investment and ensure stakeholder confidence. I am pleased to report that EFL closed 2024 in a robust financial position, with healthy profitability and prudent debt management, consistent with top-tier corporate governance standards.

Key financial highlights as of December 31, 2024 include:

- **Revenue and Profitability:** Continued growth in energy sales (driven by the 9% increase in demand) and operational efficiencies contributed to profit of $7.17 million in 2024. These earnings are being reinvested into capital projects and also improving EFL's equity base, thereby increasing shareholder value. Higher consumption from industrial and commercial customers, alongside cost-control measures, have reinforced EFL's revenue streams.
- **Capital Structure and Gearing:** EFL's gearing ratio stood at 20.08% (debt-to-assets, excluding cash) at year-end 2024, up from 16.06% in 2023. This moderate increase in gearing reflects the drawdown of new loans to fund project development (approximately $73.5 million in 2024) and signifies that EFL is leveraging its strong financial base to invest in growth. Total debt was $225.06 million, a net increase of $55.59 million from the previous year. Notably, all debt incurred is on commercial terms with no government guarantees, highlighting lender confidence in EFL's standalone creditworthiness and governance. Our debt-to-equity mix is 25% debt to 75% equity, a conservative capital structure that provides ample borrowing headroom for future projects while keeping financing costs manageable. In fact, EFL's asset-to-liability ratio is a strong 2.4:1, illustrating that the company's assets comfortably cover its liabilities and indicating long-term solvency.
- **Liquidity and Debt Service:** EFL maintained solid liquidity throughout 2024, ensuring all obligations were met on time. We successfully made mandatory debt repayments of $18 million during the year and remained fully compliant with all debt covenants and financial ratios agreed with lenders. This clean compliance record attests to our disciplined financial oversight and prudent risk management. By adhering to repayment schedules and avoiding any government-backed borrowings, EFL has strengthened its credit profile. The company's ability to raise financing at competitive rates – including from international institutions – is critical as we mobilize capital for our $5 billion investment program.
- **Tariff Strategy for Sustainability:** To support EFL's aggressive capital expenditure plan and the transition to ~90% renewables by 2035, a well-structured financing and tariff strategy is essential. The EFL Board and executive management are working closely with the Fijian Government and the regulator (Fijian Competition and Consumer Commission) to ensure electricity tariffs gradually move toward cost-reflective levels that can sustain long-term investments. Periodic tariff reviews will be needed to balance affordable consumer pricing with the revenue requirements of expanding generation and grid infrastructure. Government support and regulatory clarity in this area are crucial – a stable and enabling policy environment helps de-risk EFL's projects and assures investors of fair returns. We appreciate the Government's recognition that financial sustainability underpins energy sustainability. In line with global best practices, EFL is also exploring innovative financing mechanisms – such as green bonds, climate funds, and public-private partnership models – to fund projects in a cost-effective manner without overburdening consumers. By diversifying our funding sources and maintaining fiscal discipline, we aim to keep Fiji's electricity both reliable and cost-effective for economic growth.

Overall, EFL's financial health in 2024 provides a stable platform for our future. Our prudent leverage, strong equity position, and compliance culture reflect a corporate professionalism comparable to leading international utilities. Around the world, electric companies face the challenge of financing massive renewable and grid investments; EFL is proactively addressing this by aligning our financial strategy with our transformational agenda. We remain committed to robust financial governance, transparency, and value creation for our shareholders ensuring that as EFL grows its assets, it does so in a way that is economically sustainable and beneficial to all stakeholders.

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS AND STRATEGIC COLLABORATION

A cornerstone of EFL's success in 2024 has been our deepening partnerships with leading international institutions and investors. By collaborating with globally reputed organizations, EFL not only secures much-needed capital and expertise but also benchmarks itself against world-class standards of innovation, governance, and impact. These partnerships amplify EFL's capabilities as we drive Fiji's energy transition. Below, we highlight the strategic importance of each major partnership:

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB) – DRIVING RENEWABLE INVESTMENT

In 2024, EFL and ADB forged a transformative partnership to accelerate Fiji's renewable energy transition. ADB was appointed as Transaction Advisor for EFL's renewable energy portfolio, under an agreement that brings technical, financial, and advisory support for new clean energy projects. Through this collaboration, ADB is guiding EFL in structuring public-private partnerships for renewable generation into Fiji's energy market. This is a game-changer for EFL's project development approach – ADB's involvement ensures that upcoming solar, wind, and potentially geothermal projects are well-designed, bankable, and attract competitive investment. It also embeds rigorous international procurement standards and governance into project execution, aligning with ADB's own high benchmarks.

Critically, ADB's Renewable Energy Integration program for Fiji, funded by the Climate Investment Funds, opens the door to highly concessional financing for EFL. This means EFL can access low-cost funding (often with long tenors and grace

periods) for renewable projects, improving their financial viability. Such climate finance is pivotal for small island nations like Fiji, and ADB's facilitation is helping us tap these resources effectively. While Fiji already generates a majority of its electricity from hydropower, the country still relies on fossil fuels during hydro variability. By expanding solar and wind through PPPs, supported by upgraded transmission lines financed via climate funds, Fiji can significantly reduce its fossil fuel use. This integrated approach – generation plus grid enhancement will ensure renewable power can be delivered to consumers reliably.

In short, the ADB-EFL partnership exemplifies innovation and impact: innovative financing models (PPP projects) combined with impactful outcomes (more clean energy and lower cost to consumers). ADB brings global experience from similar projects across Asia-Pacific, advising on risk allocation, PPAs (power purchase agreements), and tariff structures that attract investors while protecting Fiji's interests. Together, we are setting a strong governance framework for project selection and execution, which will serve Fiji well as the pipeline of projects grows. This partnership sends a clear message to international investors that Fiji's energy sector is backed by one of the world's leading development banks – a boost to confidence that will help mobilize further investment into our renewable ambitions.

WORLD BANK – STRATEGIC TRANSITION ROADMAP FOR VANUA LEVU

In 2024, EFL also partnered with the World Bank to develop a long-term roadmap for transitioning Vanua Levu from fossil fuels to renewable energy. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the World Bank to formalize this collaboration. Vanua Levu holds significant untapped renewable potential, particularly in solar and wind, and has been targeted as a focus area to pilot Fiji's broader transition strategies outside the main island of Viti Levu. Under this partnership, World Bank experts are working with EFL's planning team to assess the renewable resource base in the North, forecast future demand growth (driven by sectors like tourism, agriculture, and manufacturing), and chart out the optimal mix of investments needed to meet that demand sustainably.

The roadmap will outline concrete steps for increasing Vanua Levu's renewable generation capacity, strengthening its grid connections (including submarine cables and microgrids), and eventually retiring diesel-based generation. This initiative is forward-looking and holistic – it considers not just power plants, but also policy, regulatory, and community aspects of the energy transition. The North has abundant natural resources that can be harnessed for power, and that with economic growth forecasted in areas like tourism, planning now for reliable green energy is essential. The excitement around this collaboration is palpable: it is viewed as a blueprint that can be replicated for other regions in Fiji and even shared with other Pacific Island countries facing similar challenges.

Through the World Bank partnership, EFL benefits from global analytical tools and modelling expertise (such as energy storage optimization, grid stability analyses, and renewable integration studies) that the Bank has developed from supporting energy transitions worldwide. The World Bank also brings a development perspective, ensuring that our roadmap aligns with broader socio-economic goals such as improving energy access, creating jobs in renewables, and ensuring just transition for communities. By working with the World Bank, EFL is demonstrating a commitment to international best practices in energy planning and governance. This partnership reinforces to our stakeholders that Fiji's journey to clean energy is being designed with diligence, expertise, and an eye on long-term sustainability rather than quick wins. We anticipate that the outcomes of this roadmap will not only accelerate Vanua Levu's shift to renewables (with projects potentially ready for investment as a result of the study) but also position EFL to leverage World Bank financing instruments or guarantees for implementation. It is a strategic alliance that elevates Fiji's energy planning to a global level.

JAPANESE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (CEPCO AND JBIC) – GLOBAL EXPERTISE AND INVESTMENT

One of the most impactful partnerships for EFL in recent years is our equity and strategic alliance with Sevens Pacific Pte Ltd, the consortium of The Chugoku Electric Power Company (CEPCO) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC). This partnership, established in 2021 when the consortium acquired a 44% shareholding in EFL, continued to bear fruit in 2024 as we leveraged the consortium's expertise and resources to strengthen EFL's operations and governance. The entry of CEPCO (a major Japanese utility) and JBIC (Japan's development finance institution) as shareholders was Fiji's largest-ever private sector investment from Japan, and it signaled strong international confidence in EFL's future. More importantly, it was structured not just as a financial investment, but as a platform for knowledge transfer and capacity building within EFL.

CEPCO's involvement has brought world-class operational practices into EFL's generation, transmission, and distribution activities. Their engineers and managers have been working alongside our teams, sharing best practices in power plant maintenance, grid management, and safety standards. CEPCO's exceptional track record as an integrated utility made them an ideal partner – they have decades of experience in reliably operating large power systems in Japan and overseas. EFL has tapped into this by jointly reviewing our asset management plans, preventive maintenance schedules, and outage response protocols, resulting in improved reliability metrics and cost efficiencies. In planning and development, CEPCO experts have contributed to refining EFL's long-term Power Development Plan, ensuring it is robust and technically sound. Everything from demand forecasting to generation mix optimization and network reinforcement has benefited from CEPCO's input, aligning EFL's strategy with global utility standards.

JBIC, on the other hand, provides a gateway to international project financing and brings oversight from an investor with a development mandate. JBIC's presence as a shareholder assures that EFL's expansion projects are evaluated not only on commercial merits but also on developmental impact and environmental sustainability – principles that guide JBIC's financing

decisions. In 2024, JBIC continued to support EFL by facilitating introductions to other Japanese clean technology providers and by exploring co-financing opportunities for large projects (such as new hydropower plants or extensive grid upgrades). This collaborative financing approach can reduce the cost of capital for EFL and diversify our funding sources. It also instils a high level of governance, since JBIC as a policy-driven bank adheres to stringent compliance and environmental standards.

The strategic partnership with CEPCO and JBIC has also proven invaluable in pushing EFL towards our renewable targets and Fiji's national climate goals. Fiji is wholly committed to an ambitious net-zero carbon emissions target and plans to utilize 100% renewable energy by 2050, up from roughly 51% renewable generation today. With the combined expertise and capital of our Japanese partners, EFL is dramatically boosting this transition. CEPCO and JBIC empower EFL with access to advanced technologies (grid-scale battery storage and efficient thermal plant conversion techniques) and project management know-how to implement complex projects on time and on budget. As noted by Fiji's government during the partnership's inception, having world-leading operational expertise and project delivery experience on board enables EFL to meet the growing electricity demand while providing reliable and affordable power to all Fijians. In 2024, despite global disruptions, the relationship with our Japanese partners only grew stronger, with regular knowledge exchanges and joint strategy sessions. This partnership stands as a model of how a state utility in a small nation can partner with international industry leaders to drive innovation, enhance governance, and accelerate sustainable development. EFL will continue to capitalize on this collaboration through improved corporate governance, adoption of cutting-edge operational systems and securing funding for renewables to ensure that we remain on the forefront of the energy transition.

FUTURE OUTLOOK: EMPOWERING FIJI'S SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FUTURE

As we look ahead, EFL's vision is resolutely focused on empowering Fiji with sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy. Fiji can pursue world-class initiatives in clean energy and grid modernization, and EFL can execute these with excellence. The future outlook for EFL is bright and filled with purpose. We will continue to push boundaries and innovate, guided by our commitment to serve Fiji's national interests and to contribute to global climate goals.

Foremost, EFL will be the critical enabler of Fiji's journey to net-zero emissions by 2050. Our initiatives over the next decade – from large-scale renewable projects to network expansions – are all stepping stones toward that 2050 vision. By 2030, we aim to have drastically reduced diesel generation to minimal levels, and by 2035 to achieve the 90%+ renewable penetration as targeted. This trajectory aligns with the Paris Agreement and Fiji's own Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). In doing so, EFL not only helps mitigate global climate change, but also enhances Fiji's energy independence. We aspire for Fiji to be self-sufficient in terms of energy sources and reduce dependency on imported fuel, leveraging the country's abundant renewable resources. Achieving this will insulate Fiji from volatile international fuel markets and keep more of our financial resources circulating in the local economy rather than flowing out for fuel imports. It will also improve Fiji's energy security, making our communities more resilient in the face of external shocks.

Innovation will be at the heart of EFL's future endeavours. We are closely observing and adopting emerging technologies that can complement our renewable expansion. We are exploring energy storage solutions (beyond conventional batteries) such as pumped hydro storage using our existing dams and even hydrogen fuel technologies for long-term storage, in line with what progressive

EFL Chairman and EFL Executives conducted meeting with Trilateral Infrastructure Partnership (TIP) mission (JBIC, USDFC, EFA and DFAT) to boost energy and infrastructure development in Fiji.

utilities globally are doing. We are also embracing digital transformation – expanding smart metering, grid automation, and data analytics to optimize our operations. These advancements will enable demand-side management programs, greater integration of distributed generation and potentially electric vehicle charging infrastructure to support the electrification of transport in Fiji. By fostering an innovative culture and working with global partners, EFL aims to stay ahead of the curve, ensuring Fiji benefits from cutting-edge solutions in its transition.

Our partnerships with ADB, the World Bank, CEPCO, JBIC, and others will continue to be leveraged and nurtured. We see these relationships growing even further, potentially bringing in new collaborators. We will also maintain active engagement with regional organizations and knowledge networks to share best practices and learn from other countries. EFL's progress has already started to draw positive attention in the Pacific region; going forward, we aim to position Fiji as a regional hub for sustainable energy innovation, where other island nations can learn from our experiences in integrating high levels of renewables and managing modern grids. This knowledge exchange is part of the legacy we want to create – one where Fiji's leadership benefits not just us, but our neighbours as well.

On the domestic front, EFL remains deeply committed to our customers and the Fijian communities we serve. The energy transition will always be carried out with the consumer in mind: we will strive to keep electricity affordable and improve service reliability as we implement new systems. Our customer care initiatives, rural electrification projects, and community engagement programs (such as awareness on energy conservation and safety) will continue unabated and will be enhanced through new channels and technologies. We believe that an inspired, well-informed customer base is a key stakeholder in the transition – when consumers understand the long-term benefits (economic, environmental, health) of renewable energy, they become our partners in this journey, whether by accepting new technologies or participating in demand response programs.

Lastly, EFL will uphold the highest standards of corporate governance, safety, and environmental stewardship as we grow. We recognize that being an energy company in 2025 and beyond carries a profound responsibility: to operate sustainably and ethically. Our Board and management are dedicated to transparency, accountability, and risk management in everything we do – from procurement to project execution and daily operations. We will also ensure that our workforce is future-ready, investing in training and development so that our engineers, technicians, and support staff have the skills to manage the evolving energy landscape. The passion and professionalism of EFL's team have driven our successes thus far, and will be even more crucial as we adopt new technologies and approaches.

In conclusion, the future for Energy Fiji Limited is one of bold leadership and transformative impact. We are inspired by the progress made in 2024 and are more confident than ever in our strategic direction. EFL is not just keeping pace with global energy leaders – in many ways, we are pioneering a path for small island utilities to follow, proving that size is no barrier to ambition. With unwavering support from the Fijian Government, our strategic partners, and our stakeholders, we will continue to turn our vision into reality. Together, we are charging towards a future where Fiji's energy is 100% clean, secure, and inclusive, powering the nation's prosperity and setting an example on the world stage. The journey to a net-zero, resilient energy future is underway, and EFL is proud to be at the helm, lighting the way forward for Fiji.

FIJI AND EFL WILL MOVE FORWARD WITH JAPANESE STRATEGIC PARTNERS

The Fijian Government entered into an agreement in March 2021 under which a consortium, namely Sevens Pacific Pte Limited, owned by The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc., and Japan Bank for International Cooperation ("JBIC") acquired 44% shareholding in Energy Fiji Limited. The investment by ("CEPCO") and JBIC is the culmination of an exhaustive process to identify a highly experienced and credentialed international partner to acquire a stake in EFL.

It was a critical objective of any transaction that the investor not only offers a financial investment to Fiji, but also contributes with its operational expertise and experience in electricity planning and development. As a strategic partner of EFL, CEPCO has been supporting EFL with world-class practices in terms of cost-efficient, reliable operation and maintenance of facility; and well-planned and environment-friendly capacity development especially in the field of renewable energies. With Chugoku's operational capacity and expertise at its disposal, EFL can perform better for the Fijians who rely on our services today, while transforming into the driving force behind Fiji's renewable energy revolution. CEPCO's exceptional track record as an international, integrated electricity utility made them the ideal candidate for the divestment. With CEPCO and JBIC as strategic shareholders, EFL will have the ability to tap into world-leading operational expertise, project delivery experience, technology, and financial capacity to support the company in meeting the growing electricity demand of the nation and its renewable energy targets, while also providing reliable and affordable electricity to all Fijians. Fiji is wholly committed to an ambitious net-zero carbon emission target and plans to transition away from fossil fuels and to utilise exclusively renewable energy sources by 2050. With more than 50% of EFL's electricity already generated by renewable sources, Fiji is well placed to achieve its long-term targets with the expertise and capital of CEPCO and JBIC. EFL has found a reputable partner for change in CEPCO as it prepares to spearhead Fiji's transition to carbon neutrality in future. While the cross-border agreements have had many difficulties during the COVID pandemic, the strategic relationship with the partners has become stronger. The Fijian economy, which has suffered from the pandemic, seems on a recovery track. EFL aims to contribute to the developments of Fiji through its electricity business with the strategic Japanese partners.

CHUGOKU ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY (CEPCO)

CEPCO will continue to contribute to the management of EFL including the power generation, transmission and distribution, retail business, and

new electric power related business, by leveraging the technologies and experience cultivated in the domestic and overseas electric power business and from the following perspectives:

- Strategic plan;
- Financial Planning, Demand Forecasting, Tariff renewal and Sales Planning, Fuel Procurement and Planning, Recruitment and Education, Human Resources Utilization and Succession Planning to prevent employees from leaving EFL;
- Power and Network Development Plan;
- Development of hydro, solar and network facilities in line with the Power Development Plan;
- Operation and Maintenance Plan;
- Operation and maintenance procedures for hydro, solar and network facilities;
- Information technology; and
- Corporate Governance and Business Compliance.

JAPAN BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (JBIC)

JBIC has built partnership with the United States of America and Australia for potential projects in sectors such as infrastructure and energy, in the Indo-Pacific region to maintain and promote the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" concept based on the Japanese Government's policy. As part of this, in November 2018, JBIC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), currently the International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) of the USA, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC), currently Export Finance Australia (EFA). The investment in EFL will lead to a relationship with the Republic of Fiji and further reinforcement of efforts to maintain and promote the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" concept by developing high quality infrastructure projects in Fiji. JBIC, together with CEPCO, has held several discussions with EFL and relevant bi-lateral / multi-lateral public financial institutions to promote the business of EFL and CEPCO. JBIC will continue to provide support to assist the overseas expansion of CEPCO's business, maintain and improve the international competitiveness of Japanese industry, and would work together with EFL, which has set high targets for introducing renewable energy, to realize a decarbonized society.

FUTURE RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION PROJECTS

Funding the development of renewable energy requires expertise, innovation and significant financial resources. EFL's commitment towards renewable energy development also includes a significant financial investment. Power generation projects determined to be bankable will be funded via long-term borrowings from commercial banks and reputable financial institutions.

Some of the projects EFL will explore and develop to realise its Renewable Energy Plan are:

1. **Following the peer review of the feasibility study for Qaliwana hydro-electric scheme with Upper Wailoa Diversion,** EFL continued working with European Investment Bank ("EIB") to revisit aspects of the feasibility study to address the findings from the peer review study. The potential hydro-electric scheme includes diversion of water from the Upper Wailoa catchment area into Qaliwana River and development of a dam and power-station on Qaliwana River. There is potential to also enhance the existing Nadarivatu hydro-electric scheme, resulting in increased energy production and power generation capacity out of Nadarivatu hydro-power station.
2. **Following the detailed feasibility study for the Vatutokotoko hydro-electric scheme,** which is the first of three in a cascade of hydro-electric schemes on the Ba River, by Studio Pietrangeli of Italy (Consultant appointed by European Investment Bank), EFL has progressed further assessment of the prospective hydro-power electric scheme with its shareholding partners as it aims to finalize the development of the project.
3. **Namosi Hydro-Electric Scheme Development –** the Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific ("AIFFP") had agreed to conduct a detailed feasibility study for the Namosi hydro-electric scheme, under a financial grant assistance. Following the appointment of a feasibility study consultant, work on this hydro-electric scheme has progressed with the feasibility study consultants mobilizing and assessing the options for the development of the hydro-power scheme. Multiple consultations were conducted in 2024 as various options were investigated, with a shortlist of options generated for further consideration and for detailed feasibility study to progress. A LiDAR survey of the greater catchment area and potential development area has been completed as part of this phase of the feasibility study. As part of the feasibility study, the AIFFP has provided in kind some hydrometric gauging instruments to EFL.

Namosi Overview and Analysis Workshop with Stakeholders.

4. **Development of 132kV Transmission Network from Virara Settlement to Rarawai, Ba –** The Fijian Government declared the areas between Korovou to Ba in Viti Levu as tax free zone with a certain level of investment. Keeping the above in mind, EFL is developing its high voltage transmission network for sufficient and consistent power supply to the north-western region of Viti Levu by constructing:
   - a 30 km, 132kV transmission line from Virara, Ba to Koronubu, Ba; and

- a 132kV switching station at Virara, Ba; and
- a 132kV/33kV substation at Koronubu, Ba; and
- Linking the Koronubu substation to existing Rarawai and Tavua substations

- The transmission line route was initially identified in 2016 and typically, the land is low lying and almost flat for the first 12km route from Koronubu. Steel pole structures have been considered for this section of the line as the land is generally used for sugar cane farming.
- Approximately 6km of the route lies along the Fiji Sugar Corporation tram line, with the remaining 24km of the route is hilly terrain and is generally used for grazing and pine plantation. Steel lattice towers are being considered for this section of the line.
- Sterling and Wilson Pvt. Limited, of India, entered into an Engineer-Procure-Construct ("EPC") contract with EFL in December 2021 for delivery of a significant proportion of the 132kV transmission network development work. This includes the design and construction of the 132kV switching station at Virara, 132kV transmission line from Virara to Koronubu and the 132kV/33kV substation at Koronubu.
- The detailed design for the new 132kV transmission network infrastructure was largely completed in 2022. Major plant for the 132kV switching station at Virara and 132kV/33kV substation at Koronubu have been manufactured and delivered to site, with installation commencing in late 2024. Erection of monopole structures and lattice tower structures is nearing completion, and conductor stringing for nearly 60% of the monopole section of the 132kV transmission line has been completed. Due to adverse weather and accessibility constraints (largely because of low river crossings), progress in 2024 was adversely affected.
- EFL, on its part, is progressing the construction of the 33kV interconnecting lines from Koronubu Substation to existing Rarawai Substation in Ba and Tavua Substation, and also relocating existing overhead 11kV and 415V lines to accommodate the new 132kV transmission line.
- Work on the project is expected to progress in 2025. This new 132kV transmission network will be used to evacuate power from the existing Monasavu and Nadarivatu hydro-electric schemes and will be used to evacuate power from the new hydro-projects such as Qaliwana and Lower Ba to the load centres. It will also help evacuate power from the solar PV power plants that may develop in the North-Western corridor of Viti Levu.

5. **Dratabu 5MW Grid –** Connected Solar Power Plant – EFL executed a Power Purchase Agreement with Sunergise Dratabu Pte Limited for the development of a 5MW grid-connected solar photo-voltaic power plant at Dratabu, Qeleloa in 2021. As part of fulfilling its obligations under the Power Purchase Agreement, Sunergise Dratabu Pte Limited has been working on obtaining regulatory and agency approvals for the development of the 5MW grid-connected solar photo-voltaic power plant.
6. **Development of 1MW Solar PV Farm at Mua, Taveuni –** the 1MW grid-connected solar photovoltaic plant with battery energy storage was successfully commissioned in March 2024. The project is expected to contribute at least 1GWhr of energy to meet the energy demand of Taveuni. EFL continues to work with the Fijian Government for grid extension works to increase the reach of the EFL electricity supply grid.

7. **Development of Grid –** Connected Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants in Viti Levu – as per the Financial Advisory Services Agreement signed with the International Finance Corporation ("IFC") in September 2020, IFC completed the technical, environmental and social due diligence work for development of grid connected solar photovoltaic power plants in Ba, Tavua and Nadi with a combined capacity of 21MW. Following Expressions of Interest sought from prospective developers in December 2023, EFL progressed to finalizing the project development structure and has published the tenders for design, development, operation and maintenance of these solar PV power plants under Public-Private Partnership model.
8. **132kV Transmission Network Development –** to meet growing energy demand and transition to a power generation mix dominated by renewable energy sources, EFL has engaged with the Asian Development Bank ("ADB") for further investigation into the investment required for development of the existing 132kV transmission network, including new 132kV transmission lines, 132kV switching stations and 132kV/33kV interconnecting substations. As part of this work, the ADB will also help EFL prepare a roadmap to

produce at produce at least 90% of EFL's energy from renewable sources by 2035.

9. **Ovalau Agro-Photovoltaic Solar Power Plant –** EFL executed the Power Purchase Agreement with Ovalau Agro-Solar Pte Ltd for design, development, operation and maintenance of the Bureta 4MW Solar Power Station on Ovalau in November 2023. The Korea International Cooperation Agency ("KOICA") has committed to providing the battery energy storage system ("BESS") for this project. As part of fulfilling its obligations under the Power Purchase Agreement, Ovalau Agro-Solar Pte Ltd has been working on obtaining regulatory and agency approvals and reaching financial close.
10. **Lautoka Grid-connected solar photovoltaic project –** EFL, together with an overseas potential partner, is planning on developing a grid-connected solar photovoltaic power plant outside Lautoka city. Following preliminary assessment, EFL published tenders for pre-feasibility study for the solar PV power plant project.
11. **Generation Capacity Reinforcement in Viti Levu –** work on the development of 20MW thermal power plant at Kinoya and 30MW thermal power plant at Vuda progressed in 2023. Additional land has been acquired at Vuda for this project, and engineering assessment and survey work was also completed. EFL awarded the tenders for the design and construction of a 20MW thermal power plant at Kinoya with associated step-up substation, and for the design and construction of a 30MW thermal power plant at Vuda with associated step-up substation. Following the award of the tender for the design and construction of the 20MW thermal power plant at Kinoya, engineering design development has progressed and major plant for the project manufacture has commenced.
12. **Land acquisition for renewable energy projects –** The EFL Land Affairs Unit continues to liaise with landowners and stakeholders to secure land for the development of renewable projects. During the year, the EFL lands team successfully negotiated and secured a sixty-five-acre lease for development of a solar PV power plant project at Seaqaqa in Macuata, Vanua Levu.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to my fellow Board Members for their unwavering support and invaluable contributions throughout the year. Their commitment and strategic direction have been instrumental in keeping EFL on track to achieve its goals.

A special thanks to the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance and Strategic Planning, National Development, and Statistics, Honourable Prof. Biman Prasad, the Minister for Public Works, Meteorological Services and Transport, Honourable Ro Filipe Tuisawau for their steadfast support of EFL's initiatives.

I also express my appreciation to the Permanent Secretaries and key government officials, as well as our regulatory and financial partners, including the Reserve Bank of Fiji, the Fijian Competition and Consumer Commission, the Fiji Revenue & Customs Service, iTaukei Land Trust Board (iTLTB) and the various union executives we collaborate with. Your cooperation has been crucial in our progress.

To our valued customers, thank you for your continued trust in EFL. We remain dedicated to enhancing our services to meet and exceed your expectations. Our mission is to energize industries, businesses, homes, schools, and essential services, contributing to Fiji's economic growth and development.

Finally, my deepest appreciation goes to our Management Team, employees, and outsourced service providers. Your dedication, resilience, and commitment have ensured that we continue delivering reliable energy solutions despite challenges. EFL's success is a testament to the collective efforts of our Board, Management, and workforce.

With strong partnerships, a clear vision, and a steadfast commitment to innovation and sustainability, EFL remains one of Fiji's leading corporations, ready to power the nation's future.

EFL Team carrying out survey works with Stantec undertaking River Flow Measurements at Wainikoroiluva River in interior Viti Levu

Installation of 132/33Kv Transformer on Pad at Koronubu for Virara to Koronubu, Ba 132kV Transmission Line Project.

Chief Executive Officer's Report

HASMUKH PATEL - CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The financial year 2024 has been marked by a challenging macroeconomic environment, with heightened volatility and uncertainty impacting businesses globally, including in Fiji. Leaders have had to make difficult decisions to protect the interests of shareholders, employees, and the communities they serve. Several factors have driven a sharp rise in commodity price inflation, most notably the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict and the resulting sanctions and trade disruptions. Recent events have underscored the complexity of managing supply chains in such turbulent conditions, highlighting the need for financial resilience, liquidity access, agility, experienced leadership, and a strong global network.

EFL continued with its generation dispatch strategy to maximize Wailoa during the year. In 2024, the Chairman established the Technical Committee at EFL. The Technical Committee which was headed by the Chairman, Director Fatiaki Gibson and Management reviewed the dam levels on a fortnightly basis and guided the Management on its dam operations and also identified many renewable energy projects for EFL. EFL Management carefully managed the hydro operations in 2024, both the Monasavu Hydro Scheme and Nadarivatu hydro scheme. The Monasavu Hydro Scheme typically, generates an average of around 400 million units of electricity generation annually. In 2024, the Monasavu Hydro Scheme produced the highest annual quantum of 504 million units of electricity, which surpassed the previous highest annual production of 466 million units in the year 2012. In comparison, the production in 2023 was 409 million units. This good production during the first seven months of 2024 was due to the good rainfall received at the monasavu dam. One of the 18MW hydro generating set was out of service for 13 weeks for half-life refurbishment and this hydro generating capacity was replaced with expensive diesel generating capacity. The Wailoa G4 was out for generator stator re-winding works from mid-August for 13 weeks. The G4 was back online in November 2024. This impacted the EFL's financials adversely in 2024. The Nadarivatu hydro-scheme also produced 96.59 million units of electricity compared to 99.64 million units produced in 2023. The generation mix for 2024 was 51.74% from Hydro, 42.96% from thermal and further 5.30% from Wind and IPPs.

Our thermal power stations continue to play a critical role as part of our energy mix, generating 42.96% of our energy requirements in 2024. Our thermal power stations generated 413.50 million units in 2024 as compared to 505.54 million units in 2023. The decrease in thermal generation was due mainly to higher hydro production, especially at Wailoa power station due to better inflow (rain) at the catchment.

EFL operated its business diligently during the year though it experienced many challenges such as the rising fuel prices and the exodus of skilled personnel to our neighboring countries. The weighted average increase in electricity demand was around positive 9% in 2024 compared to 4% in 2023. In 2024, this reflected growth in economic activities, making it important not only to move quickly into renewables but ensuring EFL has a robust portfolio of renewable projects that will ensure consistent supply of electricity to its customers.

As a result EFL continued with its Contingency Plan that was implemented in June 2023 by hiring 65MW of diesel generating sets to ensure that the lights were on for all Fijians and that the economy of Fiji was not impacted adversely as a result of low rainfall at the Monasavu Dam. EFL incurred a cost of around $31M in hiring diesel gensets in 2024.This also contributed towards an all-time high fuel cost of $212M for 2024, the highest ever in EFL's history. This huge fuel and hiring costs adversely impacted the EFL's financials for 2024. EFL recorded monthly financial losses from July 2024 to November 2024, however, EFL ensured its critical function of delivering safe and reliable electricity without any major hurdles to its customers and keeping the lights on for thousands of homes and businesses, as well as for vital services including water pumping stations, hospitals and medical facilities that are critical for all Fijians. Furthermore, the increase in electricity demand also increased the fuel cost as a result of more fuel usage to meet the increased electricity demand using expensive diesel.

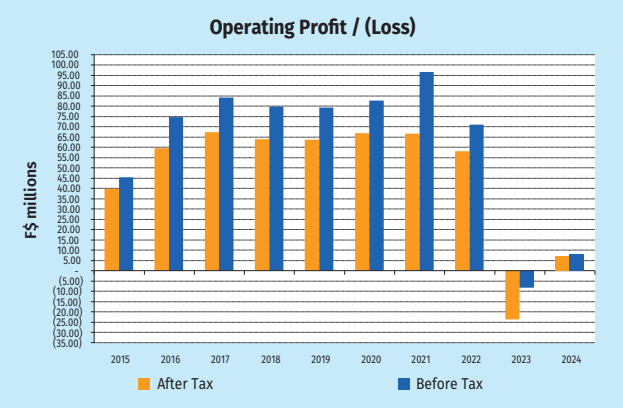
Russia's ongoing war with Ukraine intensified energy cost volatility in 2024 by disrupting global energy supplies and straining supply chains. Highly unpredictable global crude oil prices, driven by external factors such as geopolitics, macroeconomic conditions, and natural disasters, made forecasting Industrial Diesel Oil (IDO) and Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) prices challenging. EFL's Management persisted with its proactive risk management programme to mitigate the impact of rising global oil prices and heightened foreign exchange market volatility. The Risk Management Committee (RMC) met weekly to assess the Monasavu catchment dam levels, alongside local and global macroeconomic trends, oil supply-demand dynamics, and geopolitical developments, enabling informed tactical decisions on FX and oil hedge ratios and instrument choices. EFL's FX & Oil Hedging Programme performed strongly, meeting all its objectives and delivering value to the company, supported by the Hedging Team of New Zealand-based professional consultant, and the Head of the Hedging Programme. The programme's primary goal is to shield EFL from fuel price spikes while aligning

with the annual fuel budget. The RMC's effective use of hedging instruments, underpinned by a carefully analyzed and diligently executed weekly strategy, safeguarded the fuel budget and supported EFL's profitability. For the year, EFL achieved a net realized gain of $4.8M from the programme, with actual fuel costs rising to $211.07M from $193M in 2023 mainly due to increased energy generation.

During the year, EFL lost many of its skilled personnel due to migration, however the remaining work force managed to maintain the operations successfully without any major hurdles which was a great achievement. It is testament to our resilience as a business as a result of our careful planning and flexibility that we were able to meet the challenges. Individually and collectively, we have been guided by our Board to operate and serve our customers a little better every day. Electricity is one of the product that we Fijians take for granted and at times don't appreciate how central it is to our lives, our business, our economy until it goes off. Together, with unwavering determination and a steadfast commitment to excellence, we will continue to illuminate the path forward, empowering our nation and shaping a brighter future for all Fijians.

EFL has a very strong balance sheet and furthermore EFL maintained its cash reserves over the years which enabled EFL to meet the high fuel and operational costs during the year.

Despite challenging market conditions and heightened volatility, our FY24 results reflect the strength of the underlying business: our low-cost generation portfolio (renewables), large and loyal customer base, effective risk and prudent management processes. It is a tribute to the robust business model of EFL that it sustained financial losses for some five months and yet managed it cash-flow position smartly and also met the debt covenants signed with the lenders. EFL ended the year with a financial profit of $7.17M after -tax as compared to an audited financial loss after tax of $24.8M in 2023.



The $7.17M financial profit after tax recorded for 2024 was due to the following;

- Net realized gain of $4.8M recorded via the hedging programme. The actual fuel cost for the year was $211.07M compared to budgeted fuel costs of $182.87M. The actual fuel cost for 2024 of $211.07M is inclusive of $4.84M of realized hedge gains. If EFL was not hedged for 2024, then EFL would have incurred a fuel cost of $215.90M ($211.07M plus the realized gain of $4.84M).
- Realized foreign exchange of $3.3M. EFL's aggressive negotiations for better forex with the five commercial banks namely ANZ, WBC, BSP, HFC and Bred Bank to settle overseas payments contributed substantially to the realized foreign exchange gains above.

All the above contributed towards the profit after tax of $7.17M for the year.

The next three to five years will bring a lot of challenges to EFL. EFL's business will continue to be vulnerable to the changing weather pattern as a result of climate change as well as the fluctuating global fuel prices. Despite having two uncontrollable factors directly affecting EFL's day to day business, EFL will continue to adopt a robust business model to ensure that the following key objectives are achieved in the short, medium and long term.

- Repayment of loans on time when they fall due without defaulting;
- EFL meeting its financial debt covenants signed with syndicate bankers namely BSP, ANZ, WBC and HFC;
- Continue with the repairs and maintenance of EFL's ageing assets considered its "strategic assets" when they are due for maintenance/ replacement to ensure reliability and security of power supply;
- Successful implementation of EFL's 10 year Power Development Plan (PDP) involving substantial investment in the transmission network and power generation sector to meet the ever growing demand of electricity;
- Assist Government to achieve social-economic objectives and economic growth; and
- Ensuring that EFL remains financially sustainable in the short, medium and long term.
- Earn returns for the shareholders.
- Successfully implement its CAPEX & OPEX Plan over the next 3-4 years which includes the transition to Renewables to reduce CO2 emissions and reduce its fuel costs.

The energy business is highly capital intensive and as such, EFL invests millions of dollars in the upgrade of ageing assets, and development & acquisition of new assets. In recognition of the present and future energy demands of the Fijian people, EFL is aggressively investing in the expansion of EFL's national electricity grid. There are still Fijians waiting to be connected to the enormous benefits of electricity, and our capital expenditure programme include funding to bring those communities online and this funding is provided by the Fijian Government.

But looking to the future, as Fiji's position in the Pacific and in the international arena grows further, our nation needs to be ready with a network of energy infrastructure that can support new investments which in turn stimulates the economy. In 2024, EFL has also signed contracts with Pernix Fiji Pte Ltd to increase Generation Capacity Reinforcement in Viti Levu. Work on the development of 20MW thermal power plant at Kinoya and 30MW thermal power plant at Vuda progressed in 2024. Additional land has been acquired at Vuda for this project, and engineering assessment and survey work was also completed. EFL awarded the tenders for the design and construction

of a 20MW thermal power plant at Kinoya with associated step-up substation, and for the design and construction of a 30MW thermal power plant at Vuda with associated step-up substation to Pernix Fiji Limited. Following the award of the tender for the design and construction of the 20MW thermal power plant at Kinoya, engineering design development has progressed and major plant for the project manufacture has commenced. The total cost of these projects is around $220M and this was funded via our syndicate banking facility.

Work is in progress for the development of 132kV transmission network from Virara Settlement to Rarawai, Ba. This project was initiated in 2016 for improving the reliability and quality of power supply and adding power transmission capacity to the north-west region of Viti Levu. The Fijian Government declared the areas between Korovou to Ba in Viti Levu as tax free zone with a certain level of investment. Keeping the above in mind, EFL is developing its high voltage transmission network for sufficient and consistent power supply to the north-western region of Viti Levu by constructing:

- a 30 km, 132kV transmission line from Virara, Ba to Koronubu, Ba; and
- a 132kV switching station at Virara, Ba; and
- a 132kV/33kV substation at Koronubu, Ba; and
- Linking the Koronubu substation to existing Rarawai and Tavua substations

This new 132kV transmission network will be used to evacuate power from the existing Monasavu and Nadarivatu hydro-electric schemes and will be used to evacuate power from the new hydro-projects such as Qaliwana and Lower Ba to the load centres. It will also help to evacuate power from the solar PV power plants that will be developed in the North-Western corridor of Viti Levu. The total cost of this project is around $95M and this is funded via our syndicate banking facility. This project is anticipated to be completed by end of December 2025.

EFL created history in 2024. The Development of 1MW Solar PV Farm at Mua, Taveuni – the 1MW grid-connected solar photovoltaic plant with battery energy storage was successfully commissioned in March 2024. The project is expected to contribute at least 1GWh of energy to meet the energy demand of Taveuni. EFL continues to work with the Fijian Government for grid extension works to increase the reach of the EFL electricity supply grid in Taveuni.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING

EFL spent a total of $172M on capital expenditure in 2024 up from $72M in 2023. The $172M includes $16M for the General Extension Schemes to connect new commercial and industrial customers, Rural Reticulation Schemes to connect new rural customers and WAF's Viria Electrification Project. The CAPEX uptake has been high in 2024 due to the implementation of the Contingency Plan to manage the power supply crisis and to avoid any rotating blackouts and power rationing during the year. The EFL Board had approved a CAPEX budget of $234M for 2024. Against this budget, EFL only spent a total of $172M in 2024. The $172M capital expenditure spent in 2024 were funded via EFL's internal cash flows and via syndicate banking facility. Three major projects were funded via the syndicate banking facility. EFL paid an advance payment of around $80M for the development of 20MW thermal power plant at Kinoya and 30MW thermal power plant at Vuda and the ongoing construction project payment for the 132kV transmission network from Virara Settlement to Rarawai, Ba. Bulk of the CAPEX spending in 2024 was in the area of improving reliability and security of power supply. EFL also procured some 1MW x 76 diesel gent sets in 2024 to meet the ever-increasing demand of electricity in the future and in the event low rainfall was received at our Hydro Schemes in Viti Levu.

The total debt of EFL as at the end of 31st December 2024 is $225.06M which has increased by $55.57M (net) as compared to the loan balance of around $169.50M reported as at the end of December 2023. The increase in debt level is due to the drawdown of $73.50M as at 31st December 2024 and net repayment of loan of around $17.94M during the year. There is no government guarantee on EFL's borrowings on it's Balance Sheet. EFL also made a mandatory loan re-payment of $18M in 2024. This is expected to increase once we fully draw down the $95M loan approved under the syndicate banking facility to fund the new 132kV transmission Network from Virara to Koronubu, Ba and establishing additional 50MW thermal power plants for Viti Levu at an estimated cost of around $220M.

In August 2020, EFL moved away from a single banking arrangement, which it had adopted as its funding arrangement for many years and implemented one of the largest Syndicate Banking Facility in Fiji with a credit appetite of around $335M , the largest ever syndicate credit facility signed by EFL. The Syndicate Banking Facility that was signed with ANZ, BSP and WBC Banks ensured the funding of EFL's nominated CAPEX projects. Establishing the Syndicate Banking Facility is strategic for EFL in the medium & long term so that it has a wider pool of lenders that can fund its development plan in the medium and long term and that EFL is not dependent on only a single lender. This approach provides diversity and prudent risk management for EFL from a credit, pricing and funding point of view. This facility has been stress tested using EFL's balance sheet and complies with all the four banks' financial covenants.

The main objectives of moving to the Syndicate Banking Facility are:

- From a Good Corporate Governance and Risk Management point of view as this allows EFL to deal directly on same terms and conditions with the three banks for its funding requirements rather than dealing or relying on just one bank. In this way, EFL is diversifying its credit risks;

- That the EFL Balance Sheet is stress tested to ensure Optimum Credit Facility is achieved to enhance the growth of shareholders' values;
- To achieve optimum level of credit facility to finance EFL's long term capital expenditure plan since EFL is a highly capital intensive industry. Under a single Banking arrangement it will be difficult for one bank to meet the entire credit appetite of EFL;
- To promote better Cash flow management and Supply Chain financing for EFL;
- Built strong and strategic relationships with the four bankers.

In 2024, the EFL Board reviewed the Facility C under Syndicate Banking Facility and increased the current limit of this facility by $35M to cater for the advance payment and procurement of equipments for the two generation projects that has commenced in 2024.

This financing arrangement provides Energy Fiji Limited with a resilient capital structure and funding for future development of power generation and transmission infrastructures. The financing has an innovative green initiative pricing model, rewarding Energy Fiji as it promotes energy generated from wind, solar, hydro and any other forms of renewable energy. This is another great achievement for EFL.

The available headroom from the new syndicate banking to cater for any future EFL capex funding as at 31st December 2024 is around $295.38M as tabulated below;

Total Approved Facility	Total Approved Facility $M	Total Draw Down $M	Available Headroom $M
Facility A	$120	$120	NIL
Facility B	$260	$123	$137
Facility C	$120	NIL	$120
Letter of Credit/ Working Capital	$50	$12	$38
Total Facility	$550	$255	$295

Since EFL is a highly capital intensive industry and its operation is critical to Fiji being an enabler to the growth of the national economy, in this context, it must always be supported with a robust and diversified lending portfolio to ensure funding accessibility and availability. The appetite of the syndicate banking facility can support EFL develop projects to the tune of around F$550M.

Facility A is fully drawdown. The appetite of the syndicate banking facility can support EFL develop projects to the tune of around F$550M.The available headroom from the syndicate banking to cater for any future EFL capex funding as at December 2024 is around $257.13, available from facility B and Facility C only. This headroom will also cater for the funding of the Virara to Koronubu 132kV Transmission Network Development, development of the 20MW thermal power plant at Kinoya and 30MW thermal power plant at Vuda and other critical EFL Project planned for 2024.

Facility D is to cater for EFL's working capital and is maintained by ANZ Bank only to accommodate any Letter of Credit as well as it serves as a standby bank overdraft facility. $38.24M is available under this facility.

EFL will maintain the position that borrowings will be our last resort as one of our short and medium term goals is to reduce the debt level of EFL and provide funding capacity/headroom for EFL to borrow and fund its next bigger renewable energy project as per its Long Term 10-year Power Development Plan. The Syndicate Banking Facility can also be partially used to assist EFL with the funding plan of projects considered as an upside to its business. The syndicate banking facility loans are secured via debenture mortgage over the assets of EFL.

Throughout 2024, we maintained an average cost of borrowing of around 2.69% per annum compared to 3.22% in 2022.

The capital expenditure for the planned 5 years (2025 – 2029) are $298.7M, $302.9M, $214.7M, $126.9M and $108.7M for 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029 respectively, aggregating to $1.1B over the 5 years.

- Most of the routine capex will be funded from EFL's internal cash flows.
- Large scale cash generating projects will be partially funded from EFL's Syndicate Banking Facility as well as any new line of credit from other commercial banks should the SBF limit is exhausted. Option for JV and Co-Financing can also be explored.
- EFL will need to do a ranking/reprioritisation exercise of all potential renewable energy projects and commence development with the project that is cost effective and has least cost NPV.
- Any new renewable energy development undertaken by EFL must comply with the Electricity Act, requirements of the Generation License and the Tariff regime.
- To ensure the timely implementation of EFL's 10-year Power Development Plan (PDP) which requires a total investment in excess of $4 billion in both the generation and the transmission and distribution sectors of the industry. Out of this $4 billion, EFL has allocated around $1billion in capex as part of its next 5-year business plan.
- Increase the existing Syndicate Banking credit limit but ensure the lenders' debt covenants are not breached.
- Refinance the Syndicate Banking Facility and look at other concessionary loans available to finance EFL's major projects; and
- Generate internal cash flows via proposed tariff

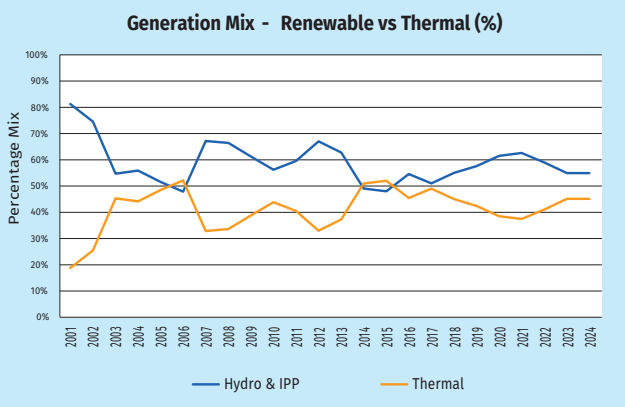
increase via tariff regulatory framework for EFL that came into force in October 2019.

EFL requires an appropriate tariff increase to enable EFL to:

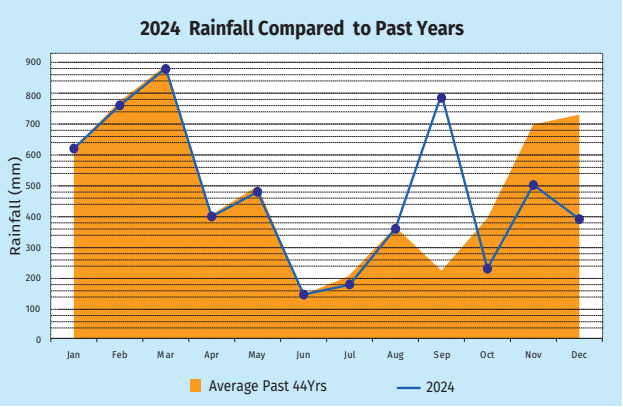
- Successfully implement its CAPEX & OPEX Plan over the next 3-4 years which includes the transition to Renewables to ensure reliability and security of power supply and reduce CO2 emissions;
- Fund its planned renewable energy projects and the development of these renewable energy projects will be deferred and EFL will continue to rely on expensive thermal fuel;
- Remain financially stable to ensure reliable delivery of electricity to drive national development & growth;
- Offer affordable feed in tariffs for IPPs and encourage their assistance in the transition to renewable energy;
- Improve the reliability and security of power supply including the resources to continue to minimize unplanned outages; and
- Meet its debt covenants signed with the lenders.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY

Amongst the Pacific Island countries, Fiji is blessed with natural resources that give us access to renewable energy potential. We have a mountainous terrain, and powerful rivers that flow from the highlands to the sea suitable for the development of Hydro Electric Power.



EFL, in its portfolio of power generation facilities, has a number of Hydro Power plants ranging from 0.7MW to 80MW installed capacity.



These Hydro Power Plants have been developed over the last forty five years and they play a crucial role in the successful generation of clean and environment friendly energy on a daily basis. Not only do they replace expensive diesel generation but contribute to a reduction in our carbon footprint annually. Finally, they also contribute to one of the lowest electricity tariff in the South Pacific which makes Fiji a competitive investment destination.

In 2024, EFL's production of electricity from hydro-power was 56.86%, 0.06% from wind power, 0.01% from solar power and 5.77% from Independent Power Producers (IPPs), namely Tropik Wood Industries Limited, Fiji Sugar Corporation, Nabou Green Energy Limited who burn biomass for power generation and are considered renewable.

In total, EFL's renewable power stations produced 631.362 million units of electricity (56.93%), thermal power stations produced 413.502 million units (37.29%) and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) produced 64.010 million units (5.77%) of electricity.

HYDRO POWER GENERATION

• Wailoa Power Station

Typically, we expect on average around 400 million units of electricity generation annually from the Wailoa Hydro Power Station as part of the Monasavu Hydro Scheme. In 2024, the station produced the highest annual production of 504.873 million units of electricity, which surpass the previous highest annual production of 466.76 million units for the year 2012. In comparison, 2023 production was 409.723 million units and 461.66 million units in 2022.

Good production during the first seven month of 2024 due to good inflow (rain). Wailoa G4 was out for Generator Stator Rewinding works from mid-August for 13 weeks, which coincide with Monasavu receiving low inflow (rainfall). November and December the production at Wailoa picks up again with G4 back online and good rain.

• Nadarivatu Hydro-power Station

Commissioned in 2012, the annual long-term average output of Nadarivatu Hydro Scheme is 100 million units of electricity. The 2024 production was 96.595 million units compared to 2023 production, which was 99.645 million units. Annual production exceeding the long-term average of 100M units per annum were in the following years:

- 2018 - 108.74 million units
- 2022 - 114.33 million units

• Wainikasou Hydro-power Station

The annual long-term average output from Wainikasou Hydro Station is 22 million units of electricity. Actual average, after the (Wainisavulevu) weir-raising project in 2014, stands at 20.389 million units of electricity per annum.

In 2024, the station production was 23.991 million units of electricity compared to 25.601 million units in 2023, which was the highest annual production, 18.98 million units in 2022 and 19.25 million units in 2021.

• Nagado Hydro-power Station

The annual long-term average output for Nagado Hydro Power Station is 12 million units. The station has not been in operation since July 2016. It generated no power in 2021 due to replacement work on Polyjet

valves and SCADA system. The SCADA system and Polyjet valves were recommissioned in September 2021. However, due to low water pressure in the pipeline from the Vaturu dam to the Nagado Power Station, the plant could not operate successfully. WAF consumption has increased over the years, which resulted in drop in penstock pressure. With assistance from EFL Shareholder, Sevens Pacific Pte Limited, we are still working with WAF to resolve outstanding issues, such as upgrading the penstock, which will take some time to resolve.

• Taveuni Hydro-power Station

Since the Somosomo Hydro power station in Taveuni was commissioned at the end of 2017. In 2024, the station produced 3.445 million units of electricity. An annual increase of 8% hydro production has been noticed.

For 2024, 90.8% of the total production of electricity (3.793 million units of electricity) at Taveuni was from hydropower generation, 5.7% was from diesel generation and 3.5% from solar generation. The increase in diesel production is due to mainly due to Somosomo hydro reaching its maximum output during high demand periods.

The demand for electricity increased in 2024, with the Hydro Plant generating 3.445 million units (90.8% of total production) compared to 3.23 million units (94.1%) in 2023, 3.07 million units (97.6%) in 2022 and 2.54 million units (99.7%) in 2021.

MUA SOLAR FARM - Taveuni

A 1MW Grid-Connected Solar PV Power Station with BESS was constructed and commissioned at MUA Research Station, Taveuni Island. The project started production March 2024, and was officially opened by the Prime Minister of Fiji on 19 January 2025. Clay Engineering Pte Limited, trading as Clay Energy, designed, built and commissioned the Mua solar farm.

In 2024, Mua solar farm contributed to 3.5% (0.131 million units) of the total Taveuni energy production.

Being the first solar farm with BESS for the organization the biggest challenge is the integration of three power generation source - Hydro, Diesel and Solar.

BUTONI WIND FARM

The Butoni wind farm generated 718 thousand units of electricity in 2024 saving around $320k in fuel cost compared to 62 thousand units of electricity in 2023 saving around $28k in fuel costs for EFL. The nil monthly generation continued from 2022 until later in December 2023 when few wind turbines were put back into operation with the assistance from Vergnet. Parts to restore damaged wind turbines are still arriving of which the restoration works with Vergnet is still in progress.

Since its opening in June of 2007, the Butoni wind farm has harnessed the power of the wind to generate a total 57.043 million units of energy, sparing us from burning 12,545 tonnes of diesel fuel, equal to 38,743 tonnes of harmful carbon emissions.

THERMAL GENERATION

Our thermal power stations continue to play a critical role as part of our energy mix, generating 37.29% of our energy requirements in 2024. Our thermal power stations generated 413.502 million units in 2024 as compared to 505.54 million units in 2023. The decrease in thermal generation was due mainly to higher hydro production, especially at Wailoa power station due to better inflow (rain) at the catchment.

RELIABLE POWER: A COMFORT TO FAMILIES AND A CORNERSTONE FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Fijian economy is continuously progressing and EFL is keeping abreast with the evolution towards a digitalized economy and a Smart Grid. EFL continued its investment to reinforce the power system to enhance reliability and security of Fiji's power supply, in line with international benchmarks for power utilities of similar size and orientation.

EFL also continuously investigated faults on its power network as identified, and made recommendations for improvement. Immediate actions were taken by the relevant taskforce within EFL to rectify these issues and improve general power supply reliability.

Allowing aging assets to operate without timely upgrading and repair creates unacceptable high costs over the long term, especially given that some of our power distribution systems have been in service for more than 50 years especially in the Suva city and nearby suburbs.

EFL is pro-actively carrying out upgrade and repair works across the national grid to ensure our assets are fully capable of servicing energy demands and are protected against catastrophic failures. We are carrying out live-line maintenance of power lines at all voltage levels, managing growing vegetation, and deploying appropriate technology to detect and repair defects and restore power in extreme circumstances.

EFL also spearheads the replacement of assets, where necessary, in order to ensure that our grid has the capacity to consistently meet the nation's energy needs. During 2024, EFL achieved a System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) of 3.08 times, compared to 3.89 in 2023.

Furthermore, we achieved a System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) for controllable power outages of 218 minutes, compared to 215 minutes in 2023. This means on average, each customer faced an interruption to power supply 215 minutes (3.58 hours) in the year 2024 which improved slightly compared to 2023.

A PROGRESSIVE ELECTRICITY GRID

One of the major goals EFL strives to improve on each year is increased access to electricity in association with the Ministry of Works & Ministry of Finance. Electricity is needed to boost the economy as a major backbone in the Commercial & Industrial Sectors as well as enhancing livelihoods and lifestyles in the rural communities in Fiji.

A total sum of $34.515 Million was authorized for the rural, commercial/industrial, gird extension and system reinforcement projects and contract works as at 31st December 2024. Included in this was $8.66M worth of Rural Extension Projects enabling access to 842 customers in rural villages and settlements.

Recording of EFL Infrastructure continued in 2024 and allowed its GIS Team to capture 98.99% of Network Assets.

As EFL embarks on its journey towards renewable energy transition, the review of the Grid Operating Code commenced in 2024 to ensure that the integrity of the Power Grid is maintained with introduction of new renewable energy sources via independent power producers. The team also assisted in network augmentation designs for proposed new solar installation sites in the Western Region.

POWER SYSTEM STUDIES & PROTECTION

In order to operate a Power System effectively, it is of utmost importance that any National Power Grid's Protection System is working at its optimal best to ensure faulty equipment and circuits are isolated effectively to minimize asset damage while at the same time trying to minimize customer outages at all times.

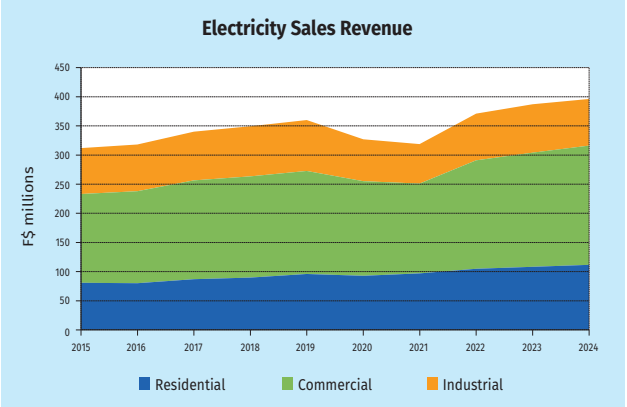
The Protection Team continued in its support activities towards the operational teams in 2024 which included assisting the Generation & Network Substation teams in programming protection schemes for new generator installations at Power Stations as part of the continuing Contingency Plan, as well as major asset replacement at major 132 & 33kV Substations:

2024 also enabled the team to carry out condition monitoring and analysis of 982 protection relays installed in all EFL substations and power stations which operated at voltage levels above 6.6kV.

The Protection Review Exercise was also carried out also for the entire VLIS grid in order to minimize national outages and avoid nuisance tripping of unaffected portions.

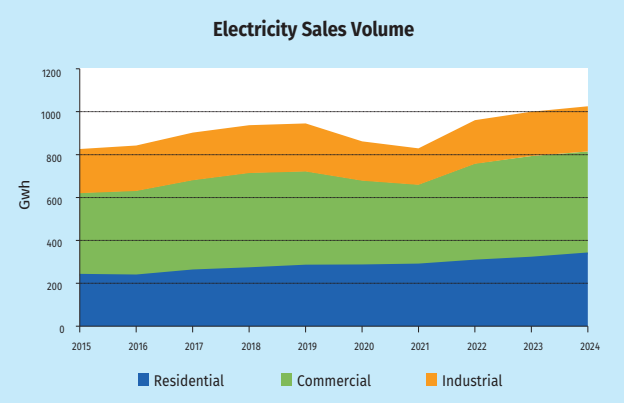
ENERGISING A RECORD NUMBER OF FIJIANS

As Fiji had experienced an unprecedented economic growth in the last decade, more Fijians are expected to enjoy a higher standard of living and a thriving business environment and as a result our nation's demand for energy is expected to boom.



As a result of forward planning and prudent management, EFL stands ready to meet these growing needs. In 2024, our total number of customers increased from 219,853 (2023) to 223,539 (2024) an increase of 1.68%.

This record-breaking customer base is made up of 57,146 prepay customers and 166,393 post-pay customers, compared to 55,032 prepay and 164,821 post-pay customers in 2023.



A further breakdown of these customers reveals the following stats:

- At the end of 2024, we had 108 large-scale industrial customers,
- At the end of 2024, we had 21,647 commercial customers,
- At the end of 2024, we had 201,784 domestic customers (including private residences, places of worship, other institutions and streetlights).

While comparing 2024 with 2023, the customer base has increased. This increase has also justified by the increase in national demand for energy; 2024 saw an 8.86% increase in demand, expanding from 1,000.4 million units in 2023 to 1,089 million units in 2024.

FIJI GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY TO LOW-INCOME FIJIAN FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS

The Fijian Government provides financial assistance to low-income families by subsidizing the first 100 units of electricity consumed monthly. Families with a combined household income of $30,000 or less per annum qualify for this support.

The standard domestic electricity tariff is 34.01 cents per unit VEP. For the first 100 units consumed by eligible families, the government covers 48.05% of the cost, while customers pay the remaining 51.95%.

Additionally, the government offers financial assistance to primary and secondary schools by

subsidizing the first 200 units of electricity consumed each month. The applicable tariff for schools is 34.01 cents per unit VEP. For the first 200 units, the government contributes 37.78%, and the schools pay 62.22%. In 2024, 1,039 schools benefited from this subsidy.

A newly-restructured subsidy scheme, introduced in August 2017, has been widely publicized to eligible families, including during EFL's free share offering. As a result, there was a decrease of 2,158 subsidized customers in 2024, bringing the total number of Fijian households with access to affordable electricity to 58,920.

DEMAND-SIDE MANAGEMENT

To ensure that our customers are billed fairly and correctly, it is critical that EFL's electricity meters are functioning accurately; that's why we're undergoing an ambitious metering equipment testing and verification project. This initiative is targeted at Fiji's larger commercial and industrial consumers and is carried out in batches of 100 customers each year.

We also carry out scanning of meters and metering equipment installed at customers' premises and pro-actively recommend corrective measures and carry out upgrading works where necessary. In addition, to help customers become more responsible and efficient in their use of energy, technical advice and billing data are made available.

EFL periodically checks customers' installations to ensure that the installations' loads comply with the power factor requirements as stipulated in the Electricity Act. A Penalty is imposed on those customers who uses excessive reactive energy.

Ensuring the accuracy and reliability of electricity meters is a key priority for EFL. In accordance with subsection 1 of section 15 of the National and Trade Measurement Act of 1989, EFL conducts an annual certification process for the meter models in use. As part of this process, random samples of each meter model are removed from the field and tested under the supervision of representatives from the Department of National Trade Measurements and Standards. Meter models that meet the required accuracy standards remain in service, while those that fail are systematically phased out.

To keep par with technology, an Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) pilot project has been implemented, enabling remote meter reading for billing purposes, disconnecting and reconnecting customers remotely. In 2023, 2,500 AMR meters were deployed in the Central and Western divisions. Following the success of this pilot, the Board has approved the deployment of an additional 50,000 meters in 2024, which will deployed over 5 years.

CONSUMER SECURITY DEPOSIT

Based on changes in our customers' consumption patterns, a review of their consumer security deposits are carried out periodically to ensure that sufficient deposits are held as security by EFL. Customers currently have the option to either pay their consumer security deposit in cash or provide a bank guarantee to EFL. The interest on consumer security deposits has been paid in accordance with Section 20 (3) of the Electricity Act 2017 and this commenced from Quarter 4, 2019. The interest on consumer security deposits is paid every quarter and is credited directly against the customer's electricity bill.

CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT IN A DIGITAL ECONOMY

In today's era of technological advancement and the digital economy, the demand for electricity at homes and commercial premises has surged significantly.

Consumers now have higher expectations for the delivery timelines of Energy Fiji Limited (EFL) services, seeking personalized interactions that provide value whenever and wherever they contact Energy Fiji Limited.

To meet these evolving customer expectations, EFL is enhancing its customer engagement through Digital Transformation. This initiative not only boosts productivity but also exposes EFL to innovative ideas, technologies, new business models, and creates new channels for market and communication convenience. For EFL's valued customers, these advancements mean greater access to services at any time, from the comfort of their homes, offices, or any location.

As part of its Digital Transformation efforts, EFL has introduced a quick bill check feature on its official website. By simply entering their account number, customers can instantly access their bill balance and due date. This feature has become the most visited page on the EFL website, averaging 22,000 clicks per month in 2024, and has significantly reduced the need for customers to call the helpdesk for bill balance inquiries.

EFL is also embracing paperless processes by improving its internal operations and exploring the use of handheld tools for fieldworkers. These tools enable automatic updates to customer apps, complaints, and permits, ensuring transparency and accessibility for any Customer Services Representative (CSR) handling customer feedback.

Additionally, EFL has introduced bill reminders and notifications via email. Customers with registered email addresses will automatically receive these reminders. The Bill Care Card, featuring account details through a barcode, can be scanned for payments at EFL cashiers and third-party cashiers, eliminating the need for hard copy statements. The convenient wallet-sized Bill Card simplifies the payment process, with 72% of post-pay customers using e-bill as of December 2024.

To further enhance customer communication, EFL leverages SMS texting platforms to provide quick and efficient updates on planned and unplanned power outages, bill reminders, no meter access reminders, and other important notices. EFL has also launched a Facebook page, allowing customers to communicate directly with the company. Safety and risk messages are displayed on Cashiers Price Checker display screens at all Carpenters outlets.

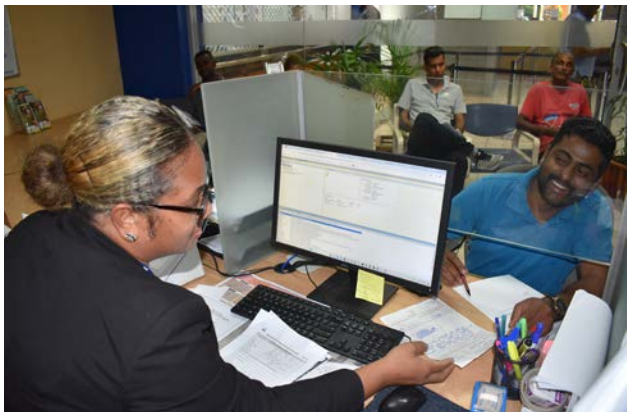
For additional inquiries and complaints, customers can reach EFL through the following channels:

- Helpline 24/7: 132333 | Mob: 5333 | Emergencies: 913
- Get bill copy: Noqu EFL App
- Get bill balance and due date: dial *1333# at 18cents per text
- Chat with us on [www.efl.com.fj] (https://www.efl.com.fj)

These digital initiatives reflect EFL's commitment to enhancing customer experience and embracing innovative solutions to meet the needs of its customers.

CUSTOMER CARE CENTRES

Understanding and meeting customer needs are fundamental to the success of any business. This knowledge empowers us to enhance customer satisfaction and retention. Currently, EFL operates nine Customer Care Centres across Fiji.



To facilitate bill payments, EFL offers EFTPOS services at all remote stations, allowing customers to pay their electricity bills with ease. Additionally, customers can make payments via cash, cheque, or EFTPOS through Carpenters Max Val-u agents, as well as through online channels and other authorized agents like MPaisa, My Wallet (Digi Cash) and through any bank transfers. EFL has partnered with the Water Authority of Fiji to co-share three Customer Services Offices, enhancing customer experiences for both organizations. This strategy aims to expand further in the coming years, creating a one-stop bill payment solution.

The digitalization of our Customer Services office provides significant benefits for all EFL customers and Electrical Contractors. Contractors can now lodge permits for new applications, broken service mains, meter upgrades, and more, directly from their offices via email, eliminating the need for in-person visits to EFL centres.

In 2024, a total of 157,103 customer visits were recorded at our Customer Care Centers in the Central, Western, and Northern divisions. This represents a 3.6% increase from the previous year, largely attributed to the increased of customer base even though the increase use of online channels and improvements in internal processes are evident.

Moreover, 2024 marks the sixth consecutive year that EFL has successfully processed 5% non-voting shareholders to qualified domestic account holders, distributing dividends to these customers following approval from EFL's voting Shareholders.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

To assess current customer satisfaction with EFL's services, EFL conducts an annual customer satisfaction survey. These surveys are vital for gaining insights into how customers rate our services, and their feedback is crucial for EFL to enhance and elevate our customer service standards.

Survey forms are typically included in the October bills as inserts and are also available at all Customer Care Centres and through our online platform. Additionally, EFL has conducted outreach visits to rural villages and settlements to raise awareness and gather survey responses directly from customers.

To facilitate broader participation, EFL has introduced two additional channels for survey completion: the Noqu EFL App and SMS. As a token of our appreciation for customer participation, respondents who answer six survey questions are entered into a draw to win cash prizes. The first prize is $1,000, the second prize is $500, and the third prize is $250. Consolation prizes, including EFL T-shirts and Caps, are also awarded. Winners are randomly selected using an approved drawing website.

In 2024, EFL achieved its target customer satisfaction ratings of 95.78% for residential customers and 95.68% for commercial and industrial customers.

CONTACT CENTRE

2024 was a dynamic and challenging year for the EFL Contact Centre. Throughout the years, we have faced adverse weather conditions and active cyclone seasons, resulting in unplanned power outages.

Despite these challenges, EFL's Contact Centre in Suva and Vuda remained operational 24/7, providing Fijians with reliable assistance for their electricity needs. Customers could easily reach us by dialing '132-333' or using the EFL short code '5333'.

Over the course of the year, our Contact Centre efficiently managed information flows from hundreds of thousands of customers, addressing a wide range of topics such as free EFL shares, Government Rural Electrification Schemes, the revised 2017 electricity subsidy, consumer security deposit reviews, disconnection and reconnection of electricity accounts, prepay customer issues, e-billing facilities, new connections, the 'Noqu EFL' portal, and planned and unplanned power outages. In total, we received 343,839 calls, averaging 28,653 calls per month.

EFL has introduced two new features in the Contact Centre to enhance customer experience. In the event of a major unplanned power outage, an announcement is activated on the main incoming lines '132333' and '5333'. Additionally, a call-back message facility has been implemented for customers who cannot wait in the queue. Customers can leave their name and contact details, and a CSR will return their call. There is an online chat facility available that customers also use.

EFL measures its customer service success based on timeliness, with a benchmark of answering 80% of total calls within 20 seconds. Despite the high call volume in 2024, our Grade of Service (GoS) was 90.5%, with 96.07% of calls answered within the 20-second mark and only 4.0% of calls being abandoned.

BILL PAYMENT FLEXIBILITY THROUGH PREPAY

Fijians living in our most rural communities often don't have access to the same payment methods that too many of us take for granted in the cities and towns; for them, the ability to post-pay their monthly bills may be difficult or impossible. Meanwhile, these customers still deserve the same access to electricity that is enjoyed by the rest of the country. That's why EFL is constantly seeking financially innovative solutions that ensure all Fijians are able to keep the lights on. Our prepay system is one such solution, granting rural customers the freedom to pay for their electricity when it is needed simply by visiting their local vendor to pay for tokens and then inserting the tokens in their EFL installed prepay meters, or, alternatively, paying using their mobile phones. We are proud to serve 57,146 rural customers on prepay meters in 2024 and increase of 2114 customers compared to 2023.This increase in number came about because of the rural electrification schemes where our rural customers are connected to the grid. Customers purchase digital electricity tokens from the comfort of their homes, simply by using either Vodafone M-Paisa or Digicel mobile wallet platforms and sending an SMS text to receive a token. To accompany this digital evolution and ensure a smooth transition, EFL engaged prepay customers in an educational campaign that guided them through the new process.

A CLOSER CUSTOMER CONNECTION

At EFL, we are dedicated to keeping our customers informed about the latest advancements in the energy sector. While we have implemented Digital Transformation initiatives, we remain committed to supporting customers who may not be tech-savvy or lack access to online or phone services.

Our efforts to raise awareness about energy safety and savings include a nationwide series of presentations conducted in schools and communities. To maximize the reach of our safety messages, we print them on electricity bills and bill inserts. We also use SMS texting to remind customers of overdue bills that need to be paid. Additionally, EFL's Facebook page and website actively inform customers of any planned and unplanned power outages.

With over 50% of daily queries related to bill balances and due dates, EFL offers the "Noqu EFL App," available for free download on the Google Play Store. We continue to promote a paperless e-billing system, enabling customers to receive their monthly bill statements via email. All digital account management and oversight are centralized on the "Noqu EFL" portal, providing customers with the ability to monitor their electricity usage online and compare month-to-month rates, enhancing convenience and fostering energy literacy.

Our user-friendly "913" emergency hotline is available for Fijians to call in case of hazardous power-related emergencies. In 2024, we received a total of 31,359 calls, of which 9,881 were genuine emergencies promptly addressed by our National Control Centre in Vuda.

To ensure easy access to our services, EFL introduced the mobile short code "5333." This easy-to-remember four-digit number allows customers to lodge complaints and inquiries, manage their billing, and report power outages. The service operates 24/7 and is available through Vodafone, Digicel, and Ink at standard mobile-to-mobile rates, with EFL exploring partnerships with other telecommunication networks.

Despite our digitalization initiatives, EFL continues to

visit customers in villages and settlements, keeping them informed about new developments that they can utilize from the comfort of their homes.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The key business challenges of 2023 persisted into 2024, impacting the financial performance of the organization. Rising fuel costs and below-average rainfall for much of the year necessitated a thorough review of both existing and planned solutions. The objective was to enhance cost-effectiveness and operational efficiency while maintaining high service delivery standards.

To support these goals, the Network SBA's communications team initiated the Telephone Systems PABX upgrade project. This project leverages the existing IT platform to virtualize the PABX system and consolidate the organization's telephone communications infrastructure. IT played a pivotal role in provisioning the platform and supporting the deployment of PABX servers. The upgrade is scheduled for completion in Q2 2025 and is expected to enhance both internal and external communications, ultimately improving customer engagement and service delivery.

The Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS) project was also reassessed in 2024 following consultation with the EFL Board. A fresh procurement process was undertaken, leading to the selection of a vendor through a competitive tender. The implementation, scheduled for 2025, is expected to optimize asset management by reducing unplanned downtime, extending asset lifespan, and improving operational efficiency. By enabling predictive maintenance and leveraging data-driven decision-making, the CMMS will help lower costs and enhance reliability.

Another key initiative in 2024 was the upgrade of the Financial Management Information System (FMIS), which is on track for a 2025 go-live. This upgrade aims to modernize financial processes, enhance reporting accuracy, and improve system integration across business functions.

Recognizing the ever-present threat of cybersecurity risks, EFL engaged an external partner to conduct a comprehensive Cybersecurity Audit. This initiative aims to strengthen IT security strategies, safeguard business applications, and ensure data integrity, availability, and confidentiality. By proactively addressing cybersecurity risks, EFL reinforces its commitment to protecting critical systems and maintaining operational resilience.

REGULATORY UNIT FUNCTIONS

EFL continued to carry out its Regulatory functions as agents of the Regulator – the Fijian Competition & Consumer Commission (FCCC).

EFL's Regulatory Department is made up of over 80 team members who are tasked with enforcing compliance of the Electricity Act & Subsidiary Regulations. These include but not limited to:

- Licensing & renewal of electrical wireman & electrical contractors
- Electrical Incident/Accident Investigations
- Testing of Electricity Meters to be used on the EFL grid
- Inspection and connection of new installations to the EFL grid, as well as inspection of off-grid installations as and when required.

The Achievements of the Regulatory Unit for the year 2024 were as follows:

i) New Connections

There were a total of 4,963 new customer installations which were successfully inspected and connected to the EFL grid in 2024. This total consisted of 3,907 domestic connections and 1,056 commercial & Industrial connections.

ii) Meter Testing

13,791 electricity meters were tested in 2024 on EFL's two (2) Meter Test Stations in Kinoya, Suva & Navutu, and Lautoka. This surpassed the target of 10,000 and of these, 13,349 were single phase meters and 442 were three (3) phase meters.

iii) Public Safety Campaigns

More awareness and public releases were made during 2024 – educating the general public on the importance of using licensed electrical contractors. These campaigns were also carried out during rural electrification schemes in different villages and settlements nationwide when connecting new customers to the EFL grid.

Illegal wiring and shoddy workmanship through the use of unlicensed and unskilled electricians are still prevalent in a lot of areas particularly in informal communities, which cause unfortunate mishaps such as electrocution as well as electric shock cases. Risk and Safety videos are also being displayed on all Carpenters Supermarket's Cashier display screen as part of awareness to the public.

iv) Continuing assessments for electrical wireman & electrical contractor license renewals

Annual written assessments for renewal of electrical contractor's licenses and electrical wireman's licenses continued in 2024. This ensured all electrical wireman and electrical contractor representatives were up to par with current standards and international best practice for electrical wiring to ensure all wiring is carried out safely and in compliance with relevant standards.

The unit successfully conducted the Electrical Wireman's License Examination on two occasions, first in May and the second in November 2024. This provided experienced, unlicensed electricians with an opportunity to obtain a Wireman's License through strict compliance to the Electricity Regulations.

v) Generator Installation Inspections

This year a total of one hundred and eight (108) generator installations were inspected and connected to the EFL grid. Of these, Fifty-Eight (58) were standby/backup generators, and the remaining fifty (50) consisted of forty four (44) grid-connected solar installations and six (6) off-grid solar installations. Since 2022, the inspections of off-grid and outer island generator installations are gradually being carried out by the Fijian Competition & Consumer Commission (FCCC) as their technical arm has been reinforced. This allows our Inspectors to concentrate more on our own grid connected installations.

vi) House Wiring Project Management

Since 2022, EFL has been responsible for managing the house wiring projects associated with Rural Electrification Schemes, which are funded by the Government. The house wiring project team comprises of skilled Project Technicians in the three main regions. This function had been previously carried out by the Department of Energy, however, in 2022 the house wiring of New Power Line Construction Projects was offloaded by the Department. In the year 2024, a total of 1,141 installations were successfully connected to the EFL grid through the house wiring projects administered by both EFL and the Department of Energy.

UPGRADING AND EXPANDING OUR TRANSMISSION NETWORK

The installation of 132kV circuit breakers and voltage transformers for the two 132kV/33kV transformers at Cunningham Road zone substation and the two 132kV/33kV transformers at Vuda Zone substation was successfully completed in 2024. The completion of this project will result in an improvement in the protection of the 132kV/33kV power transformers at the Vuda and Cunningham Road zone substations, and enhancing the security of the Viti Levu Integrated Power System (VLIS).

Work on the new 132kV mimic panel at Wailoa zone substation which commenced in 2022 was finally completed 2024. This project will ease 132kV operations at Wailoa. Work was also completed on the new mimic panel Vuda substation. These mimic panel upgrades will result in improved operator safety.

Replacement works for 132kV disconnectors/isolators/earth switches in EFL's power system has been delayed due to global supply chain disruptions as well as absence of n-1 generation contingency. At this stage this project is expected to be completed by mid-2025 and is subject to availability of regional generation capacity as this work requires a total outage of Wailoa substation.

Rust refurbishment work on the lattice steel towers along the 132kV transmission line continued in 2024 with the completion of work on six towers, and work in progress on twenty-two towers in the Nadrau area. Work also continued on the assessment of the condition of the towers which are yet to undergo rust refurbishment in order to develop tender packages for the rust refurbishment work and the associated access road works. The entire rust refurbishment project is expected to be completed by 2030, subject to excellent weather conditions at the various worksites, at a cost of around $50M. Tenders were called for the replacement of a failed 132kV circuit breaker at Wailoa substation for the 33kV/132kV step up transformer which supplies power from the Wainikasou power station. The tender is expected to be awarded in 2025, with delivery and installation by early 2026.

ZONE SUB-STATION UPGRADING

Work continued on the nationwide upgrades to EFL's network infrastructure, increasing the capacity of substations and laying the groundwork to meet Fiji's growing demand for energy. Progress was, however, affected by the limitations imposed as a result of shortage of skilled and experienced personnel.

Preparatory works were carried out for the upgrading of 33kV/11kV transformer at the Tavua zone substation with the completion of design review and Factory Acceptance Testing in 2024. The new transformer is expected to be commissioned by mid-2025. This project is being implemented at a cost $3.43M and will result in improvement of the security and reliability of power supply in the Tavua area.

Preparatory work also continued for the upgrading of the 33kV/11kV transformers at Waqadra substation with the completion of design review. Factory acceptance testing for the transformers is scheduled to be carried out early in 2025. One of the transformers is scheduled to be commissioned in 2025, while the second transformer is scheduled for commissioning in 2026. This project is being implemented at a cost of $7.88M and will result in the improvement of the security and reliability of power supply in the Nadi area.

Work continued on the replacement of failed 33kV/11kV transformer at Maro zone substation with the completion of design review in 2024. Work also progressed on the supply and installation of 33kV and 11kV switchgear for Maro zone substation.

The transformer is expected to be delivered to site in 2025, with the switchgear installation to be completed in 2026. The entire project is targeted for completion by 2026, at a cost of $8.1M and will result in an improvement in the reliability of power supply in the surrounding area.

Work continued on the project to upgrade of the 33kV switchgear at Rarawai substation with the completion of design review for the new switchgear panel in 2024. At this stage this project is targeted for completion by 2026. This project will cost $5.65M and will improve the reliability of power supply in the Ba area as well as improving the security of power supply in the area by providing connectivity for an additional 33kV circuit from the new Koronubu zone substation.

TRANSMISSION CIRCUITS

Work commenced on the project to replace the existing aged 33kV underground circuit and the installation of an additional 33kV circuit from Hibiscus Park zone substation to Wailekutu zone substation. Underground cable installation work commenced in 2024 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2025. 33kV equipment to accommodate the upgrade at the Wailekutu zone substation have been ordered and are expected to be delivered by the end of 2025. Tender for the supply of 33kV equipment to accommodate the upgrade at Hibiscus Park zone substation has been called and the equipment is expected to be delivered by the end of 2025. The project will improve the security and reliability of power supply to our customers along the Queens road from Lami to Serua. It is targeted for completion by the end of 2026 at a cost of $10M.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Our People Asset Base.

Our human resources have played an increasingly important role in driving a sustainable growth and competitive advantage in a challenging business climate in 2024. Our focus in the strategic human resource management plan 2024 - 2025 provided a powerful framework that aligned human resources practices with organizational goals, enabling us to unleash our workforce's full potential and achieve better business outcomes. EFL's Nine Hundred and Thirty-Seven (937) employees has been its biggest asset base with each employee coming from a very diverse background and different cultures in complimenting the organization with a rich talent pool. Human Resources Division reviewed and strengthened its Strategic Human Resources Development Plan 2024 - 2025 for a greater engagement of its employees.

The unwavering commitment by our employees has ensured that the Human Resources Division continues to motivate and inspire the employees to deliver par excellence performance and in return for such an excellent performance, the organization continued to recognize its employees.

Succession Plan.

EFL commenced its Succession Plan following a comprehensive Training Needs Analysis conducted in the previous year. This analysis focused on the development of Managers, Engineers, and Team Leaders. EFL has since designed a detailed plan aimed at nurturing and developing internal talent, with a focus on both soft and technical skills. The organization prioritizes internal promotions, wherever possible, to recognize and reward the growth and dedication of its employees.

The unwavering commitment of EFL's employees to deliver excellence in performance has resulted in several individuals being promoted to Executive and Management roles within EFL. These employees have demonstrated exceptional skills, dedication, and leadership, leading to their well-deserved promotions:

1. **Mr. Epeli Malo** - General Manager Generation
2. **Ms. Naomi Baleca** - General Manager System Planning & Control & Chief Inspector
3. **Mr. Vinaal Vineet Prakash** - Manager Transmission
4. **Mr. Jiten Lal** - Manager Regulatory
5. **Ms. Sharon Zoreen Ali** - Manager Sales & Revenue Services
6. **Mr. Shavneel Sachin Deo** - Manager Civil
7. **Mr. Mohammed Zainal Alim** - Manager Network Design & Planning

EFL grew its own talent pool over the last decade, thus has seen the above personnel's taking up the roles.

13th Fiji Human Resources Institute ("FHRI") Awards - A Historic Triumph for EFL

The 13th Fiji Human Resource Institute (FHRI) Awards marked a historic achievement for EFL. We are proud to showcase our unwavering support for the FHRI and the advancement of human resource practices in Fiji. During this prestigious event, our HRSBA Team had the honor of representing EFL, proudly embodying our values and cultural pride by wearing custom-designed attire inspired by Fijian tapa.

On Saturday, September 28, 2024, EFL made history by bringing home 10 medals - 3 Gold, 3 Silver, and 4 Bronze. This achievement serves as a shining testament to the dedication, excellence, and innovation of our Vuvale. It reflects our belief that hard work and commitment can lead to extraordinary results.

13th FHRI Awards 2024

i. Individual Award Categories:

- **Human Resources Visionary Leader** - Chief Executive Officer, EFL Mr. Hasmukh Patel - SILVER AWARD
- **Human Resources Practicing Leader** - Shivneet Shaneel Raj - SILVER AWARD
- **Human Resources Practicing Leader** - Ravneel Karan Nair - BRONZE AWARD
- **Human Resources Emerging Leader** - Divkesh Rajneel Sharma - BRONZE AWARD

ii. Organizational Award Categories:

- **Human Resources Talent Development** - BRONZE AWARD
- **Human Resources Well-Being & Engagement** - BRONZE AWARD
- **Human Resources Environment and Sustainability in Practice** - SILVER AWARD
- **Diversity, Equality, Equity and Inclusion** - GOLD AWARD
- **Human Resources Health and Safety at Work** - GOLD AWARD
- **Human Resources Innovation in Practice** - GOLD AWARD

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Employment & Industrial Relations Plan 2024 - 2025 acts as our guide in executing various employee related programs with the sole objective of a sustainable and harmonious employee centric organization. Each year has been executed with its own set of innovative programs.

Celebrating the Hibiscus Festival: A New Initiative by the HRSBA

This year, the HRSBA introduced a new initiative to organize and celebrate the rich history of the Hibiscus Festival, emphasizing multiculturalism and reflecting the diverse range of hibiscus plants. The celebration highlighted the vibrant diversity within the organization, with EFL Vuvale actively engaging in content creation, teamwork, and innovation, showcasing their talent and knowledge.

A significant highlight of the festival was the Kalavata worn by the EFL Head Office Staff, a tribute to traditions that date back to 1956. This cultural homage brought the past into the present, emphasizing the importance of honoring heritage.

Our Values Training Module II was in the research and development phase for over good one (1) year. The HRSBA Team brought a new dimension to the Training Package that gave a renewed and fresh look to a management training for our employees.

Our Culture Training was in the research and development phase for over good two (2) years. The HRSBA Team brought a new dimension to the Training Package that give a renewed and fresh look to a management training for our employees and including conducting Culture Survey. Four Hundred and Sixty-four employees were provided a one (1) day training out of the Nine Hundred and Forty-One employees within the four (4) months, which is a 49.32% coverage.

Celebrating Our Cultural Festivals saw a new initiative taken by the EFL Management whereby the organization contributes $7.00 per employee for three (3) major festivals i.e. Eid, Diwali and Christmas. These funds are then deposited into the three (3) regions Social Club managed by a Team of Committee Members. The organization took the initiative as part of its greater responsibility towards building a resilient and harmonious community through its employees in ensuring a multicultural and multifaith learning from each of the significant festivals. Celebration of this magnitude also gives an opportunity for our employees to create a better collaboration amongst its Teams.

Hospitalization Visits and Baby Shower program has been associated with EFL for good 12 years now. The respective SBA and Human Resources Team visited a total of five (5) of our Vuvale who were admitted in the Hospital with $50 worth of fruit basket. Our EFL Vuvale welcomed thirty (30) new members (babies) to the family. Both the SBA and the Human Resources Team makes a personnel visit to the homes with a $100 worth baby hamper pack. In both the program, EFL, contributes the respective amount.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Safe Production & Zero Injuries. Our commitment to creating a safe and a healthy work environment has not only been a very challenging journey but an opportunity to ensure that our Vuvale is safe at all times. One Thousand two hundred (1200) safety visits to various EFL worksites by the Health & Team is an indication that the role of Health & Safety Team only adds value in carrying out the responsibilities.

The Health, Safety and Well-Being Strategic Plan 2023 - 2025 acts as our internal guide in executing

a holistic plan across the organization in very close collaboration with our Ten (10) Health & Safety Committees and Thirty-Five (35) Safety Teams.

LEARNING & DEVELOPMENT

Training Plan 2024 was strategically implemented for capacity building across the organization. The Training Team was actively engaged in the field with the learning and development phase of each skill set resulting in spending 104,780 hours of Training. In continuing to embrace the digital platform, Moodle platform was further enhanced with improved usage rate.

Grants Scheme - Leading Fiji Since its inception over five (5) decades ago, Energy Fiji Limited's Training Department, operating under 'Method A,' Scheme has consistently secured 100% grants claim for the sixth consecutive year in 2024. This achievement highlights a very systematic and robust commitment to advancing sustainability and enabling employees to attain personal and organizational goals.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) continued to collaborate via specialized trainings in Promotion of Hydropower Development, Renewable Energy in Grid (mainly on Photovoltaic), Management of Power Utilities, Renewable Energy and Diesel Power operation in small Islands, and Power Distribution Grid. This engagement enhanced the Team's knowledge and skills.

Empowering Women EFL committed to supporting women in the Energy Sector, therefore, one (1) female participant attended one (1) workshop in the year with the United States Energy Association (USEA) Female Leaders in Energy (FLIE) Workshops in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Innovation 92% of our workforce is now part of the sixty-four (64) Innovation Teams. In the last four (4) years, Innovation has been part of the organizational culture. The transition of Teams to the Research and Development stage marks a very significant step in turning innovative ideas into practical solutions.

Apprenticeship EFL's Apprenticeship Training program is aimed at developing talent internally involving 113

Apprentices. The program features key components such as the Apprentices Development Program (ADP), Apprentices Mentorship Program (AMP), and Apprentices Alumni Program (AAP). The Training Department enhances the learning experience with Trainee Line Mechanic (TLM) program embedded in the Apprenticeship Program internally and this training provides practical knowledge to Apprentices before pursuing the on-going academic qualification. Under the ADP, we continue on an annual basis the Apprentices Sports Day and Awards Night program. This ensures in each of the three (3) regions, the Apprentices have a Social Club independently operated by the Apprentices in holding Office bearer positions, leading to leadership cultivation, managing finance of their own Social Club, leading to growing up to learn financial management principles, foster good camaraderie, recognizing achievements and reinforcing EFL's commitment to cultivating a skilled and cohesive workforce.

SUPPLY CHAIN FUNCTIONS

Supply Chain Unit

In 2024, supply chain issues were primarily caused by a combination of factors including: geopolitical conflicts, extreme weather events, labor shortages, rising inflation, port congestion, cyber security threats, and ongoing disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic; with major concerns stemming from the increasing frequency and severity of climate change-related disasters impacting global logistics across the supply chain.

The Supply Chain Unit is the doorway through which purchases of any goods and services are carried out including the management of Inventory within EFL.

2024 saw the Supply Chain Unit continue its ongoing focus in optimizing performance in critical operational areas, including the Procurement of Goods and Services (including tenders and contract management), and Inventory Management.

This was achieved by specifically implementing action plans for the following key strategic objectives designated to provide improved output to EFL's internal and external customers:

- FASTER: Increase speed of delivery of goods and services.
- BETTER: Improve quality of goods and services.
- MORE AFFORDABLE: Reduce costs of providing goods and services.

Supply Chain Unit 2024 Performance Outcomes

Given the corporate and aligned divisional objectives, the following primary outcomes were achieved in 2024:

i) Procurement of Goods & Services:

- The Supply Chain Unit played a critical role in driving the tendering and procurement processes, preparing and negotiating contracts, and other major projects that helped EFL meet its key performance indicators for core strategic business areas.
- In terms of stock utilization, the average stock turns as percentage for December month was 7.0% against the target of >=8.
- The initial aim to achieve $1.5M in financial savings through procurement and tender negotiations. As at 31st December 2024, EFL has saved around $23.7M via tender negotiations. This shows the effectiveness of negotiations skills within EFL team.

ii) Sound Inventory Management, Vigilance and Best Practices:

- The Unit implemented sound inventory management and adhered to industry best practices, achieving a normal operating inventory stock holding level of $8.55M against a target of $15M.
- Average stock turn target (improvement of stock utilization rates) of greater than or equal to 7% was achieved, with 7.0% average stock turn achieved in 2024. This indicates that EFL's stock items were managed and turned over efficiently throughout the year, contributing to savings in EFL's working capital.
- Preferred Supplier tenders were continued to be called for all inventory items to assist the supply chain unit to procure inventory in a timely manner. This assists in time saving taking quotations from suppliers as per EFL Policy and procedures and to provide efficient services to its internal and external customers to achieve set targets.
- Refresher training was provided to the user departments in 2024 to existing and new recruits on Inventory Management, Tender and Contracts Procedure and Policy to bring about better understanding controls and best practices to safeguard EFL, its employees and eliminate any fraudulent activity.

iii) The ongoing impact on EFL Supply Chain in 2024:

- Port congestion is a global issue causing a number of factors including trade and supply chain disruptions. Some of the causes include Increased Trade, Labor Shortages, Supply Chain issues, Red Sea Crisis, Environmental regulations and Technological disruptions.
- Geopolitical conflicts such as trade wars and sanctions between nations continue to disrupt supply chains particularly in key industries like technology and energy sector.
- Climate Change impact and labor issues also contributed towards supply chain situation. Extreme weather events like floods, drought, and hurricanes caused production delays and disruptions to transportation routes. Labor shortages and potential strikes in various regions impacted production capacity and delivery times.
- The Red Sea Crisis significantly disrupted the global supply chain by causing major shipping delays, increased freight costs, and rerouting of vessels due to heightened geopolitical tensions and security risks in the region, leading to longer transit times, capacity shortages and uncertainty of business relying on maritime trade routes through the Suez Canal; essentially impacting the flow of goods worldwide and causing prices increase for consumers.
- To ensure Business Continuity, shipping agents looked at other shipping routes, utilized advanced technology to monitor shipment status and make informed decisions in case of disruptions to improve supply chain visibility and proactive planning to identified potential disruptions and develop contingency plans to manage risk management strategies.

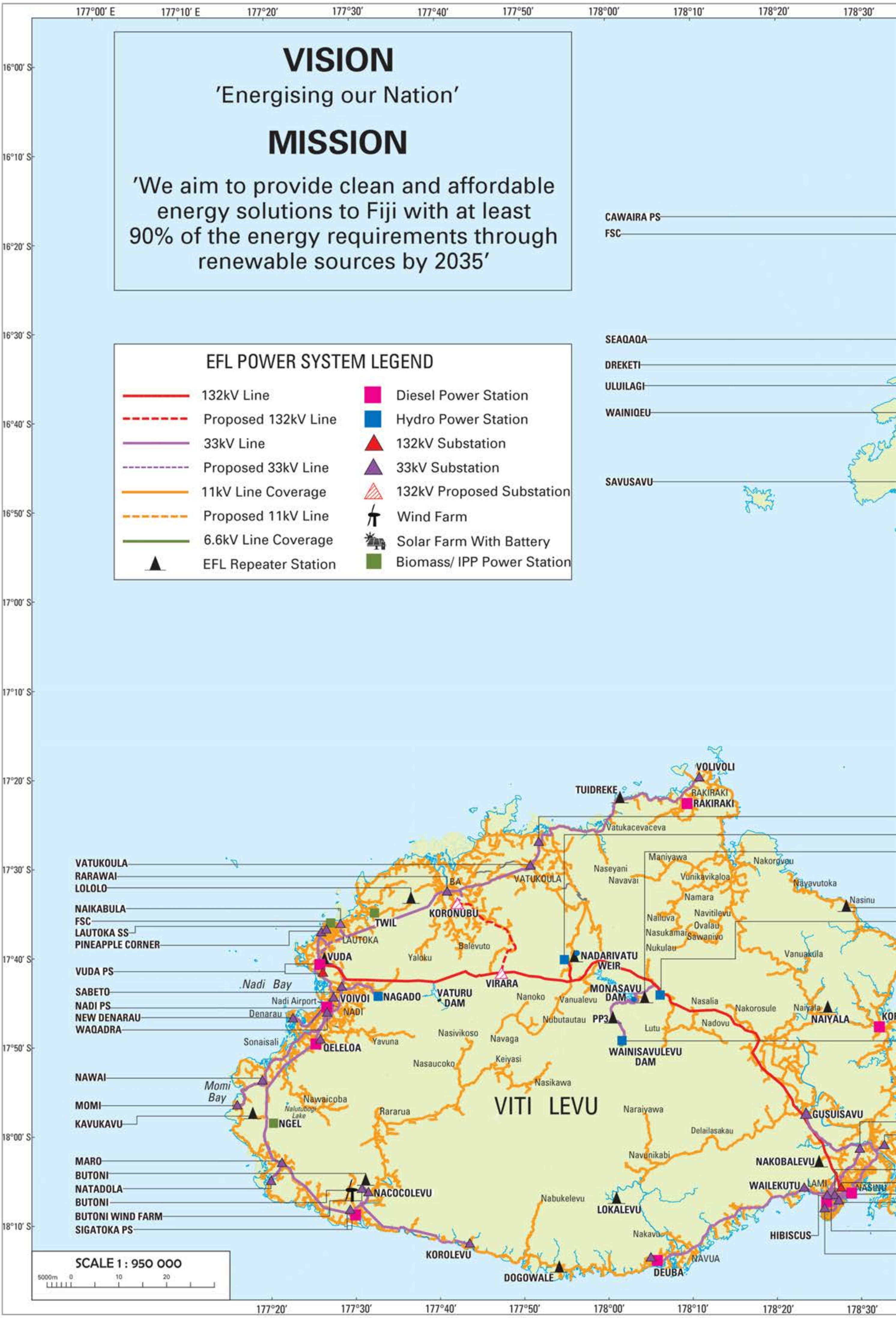
EFL hosts the Cancer Society of Fiji in a tea fundraising event as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility.

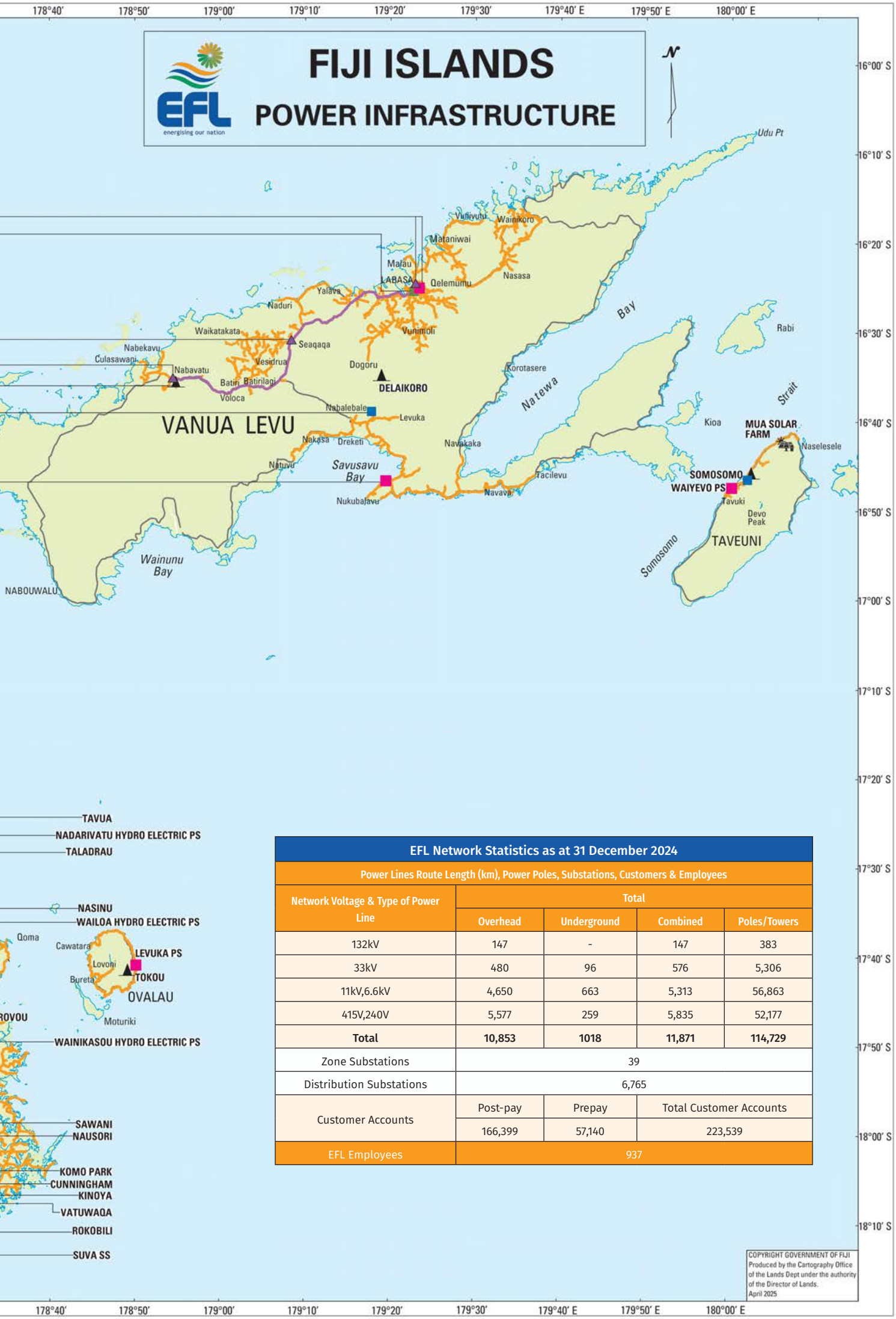
VISION

'Energising our Nation'

MISSION

'We aim to provide clean and affordable energy solutions to Fiji with at least 90% of the energy requirements through renewable sources by 2035'





EFL Network Statistics as at 31 December 2024				
Power Lines Route Length (km), Power Poles, Substations, Customers & Employees				
Network Voltage & Type of Power Line	Total			
	Overhead	Underground	Combined	Poles/Towers
132kV	147	-	147	383
33kV	480	96	576	5,306
11kV,6.6kV	4,650	663	5,313	56,863
415V,240V	5,577	259	5,835	52,177
Total	**10,853**	**1018**	**11,871**	**114,729**
Zone Substations	39			
Distribution Substations	6,765			
Customer Accounts	Post-pay	Prepay	Total Customer Accounts	
	166,399	57,140	223,539	
EFL Employees	937			


MAR

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

DIRECTOR'S REPORT for the year ended 31 December 2024 Energy Fiji Limited

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Directors of Energy Fiji Limited ("the Company or EFL") present their report together with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

1 DIRECTORS

The following were Directors of the Company at any time during the financial year end and up to the date of this report:

Rokoseru Nabalarua – (appointed as Chairman January 2024)
Daksesh Patel (Chairman) – (resigned in April 2024)
Shiri Gounder (resigned in April 2024)
Gardiner Henry Whiteside
Fatiaki Gibson (Appointed – April 2024)
Rhea Chand (Appointed – June 2024)
Chitoshi Fukuda
Koichi Tsunematsu (resigned – March 2024)
So Horikiri (resigned – March 2024)
Akira Irie (Appointed – April 2024)
Tsutomu Fujita (Appointed – April 2024)

2 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company are the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity on Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Ovalau and Taveuni as governed by the Electricity Act 2017 and Regulations.

3 TRADING RESULTS

The profit after income tax of the Company attributable to the members of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 was $7.17 million (2023: $24.8 million after tax loss).

4 DIVIDEND

The Directors declared and paid nil dividends for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: $40.7 million).

5 BAD DEBTS AND ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSS

The Directors took reasonable steps before the Company's financial statements were made out to ascertain that all known bad debts were written off and adequate allowance was made for impairment loss.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the amount written off for bad debts, or the amount of the allowance for impairment loss, inadequate to any substantial extent.

6 CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ASSETS

The Directors took reasonable steps before the Company's financial statements were made out to ascertain that the assets of the Company were shown in the accounting records at a value equal to or below the value that would be expected to be realised in the ordinary course of business.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render the values attributable to the assets in the financial statements misleading.

7 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

a) The FCCC wrote to EFL on the 29th February 2024 advising EFL of the tariff review outcome. The outcome of the review was a nil tariff increase whereas EFL had proposed an increase of 31.7% based on the approved electricity tariff methodology.

b) EFL continued its contingency plan of hiring 65MW of containerized diesel generator sets from Aggreko (NZ) Limited installed around Viti Levu to supplement the shortfall in Monasavu and Nadarivatu hydro generation and to meet the increased electricity demand to avoid a national and/or rotating blackout.

8 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the opinion of the Directors all related party transactions have been adequately recorded in the books of the Company and reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

9 OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements which would render any amounts stated in the financial statements misleading.

10 UNUSUAL TRANSACTIONS

The results of the Company's operations during the financial year have not, in the opinion of the Directors, been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT for the year ended 31 December 2024

11 EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

Butoni Windfarm (BWF) was commissioned in 2007. On the 7th of April 2020, the BWF suffered severe damages due to TC Harold. EFL lodged an insurance claim under the MD/BI insurance policy in 2024 based on Vergnet's comprehensive assessment on damages to wind farm. The Directors agreed the final offer made by the insurance entity in December 2024 BWF of $15.5M net of deductible. The insurance entity required if the Company agreed to the offer, it to make formal communication by endorsing the acceptance letters and accepting the terms & conditions to the compensation. This formal acceptance and endorsement of the letter by the Company occurred in February 2025. Although, this event does not require adjustment to the financial statements as of 31 December 2024, directors believes it is important to disclose this information.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the result of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

12 GOING CONCERN

The Directors consider that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Directors believe that the basis of preparation of financial statements is appropriate and the Company will be able to continue its operations for at least 12 months from the date of signing this report.

13 DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than those included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors shown in the financial statements or received as the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Company or of a related corporation) by reason of a contract made by the Company or by a related corporation with the Director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

For and on behalf of the Board and in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Dated this 25 day of April 2025.

Gardiner Whiteside
DIRECTOR

Chitoshi Fukuda
DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION for the year ended 31 December 2024

The declaration by Directors is required by the Companies Act, 2015.

The Directors of the Company have made a resolution that declared:

a) In the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2024:

i. comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of the performance and cash flows of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024; and

ii. have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act and Companies Act, 2015;

b) The Directors have received declarations as required by Section 395 of the Companies Act, 2015; and

c) At the date of this declaration, in the opinion of the Directors, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

For and on behalf of the Board and in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Dated this 25 day of April 2025.

Gardiner Whiteside
DIRECTOR

Chitoshi Fukuda
DIRECTOR

Independence declaration

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Auditors Independence Declaration Under Section 395 of the Companies Act 2015

To: The Directors of Energy Fiji Limited

As required under Section 395 of the Companies Act 2015, we declare that to the best of our knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the year ended 31 December 2024 and up to the date of this report there have been:

i) no contraventions of the Auditor independence requirements as set out in the Companies Act 2015 in relation to the audit; and

ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG
KPMG

Steve Nutley
Partner

Suva, Fiji
30 April 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Energy Fiji Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Energy Fiji Limited ("the company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out in notes 1 to 25.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Accounting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), the Companies Act 2015 and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Fiji and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

The Company has recorded assets generated from the Rural Electrification Schemes as part of its Property Plant and Equipment in Note 11. Government have not yet transferred the ownership of these assets to the Company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

KPMG

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company's or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion:

i) proper books of account have been kept by the company, sufficient to enable financial statements to be prepared, so far as it appears from our examination of those books; and

ii) to the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us the financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2015, in the manner so required.

KPMG
KPMG

Steve Nutley
Partner

Suva, Fiji
30 April 2024

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the Year Ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Revenue - electricity sales	5	421,221	387,021
Other income, excluding cyclone related income	5	10,772	12,539
Total revenue and other income, excluding cyclone related income		**431,993**	**399,560**
Personnel costs		(35,865)	(48,466)
Fuel costs		(211,065)	(192,966)
Electricity purchases		(32,978)	(37,075)
Town and city rates		(171)	(229)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets		(45,260)	(46,028)
Amortisation of intangible assets		(13)	(13)
Other operating expenses		(101,507)	(78,179)
Total expenses, excluding cyclone restoration costs		**(426,859)**	**(402,956)**
Profit/(Loss) before finance costs, cyclone related income and costs, and income tax		**5,134**	**(3,396)**
Net finance cost:			
Finance cost		(7,746)	(7,443)
Finance income		4,614	1,915
Unrealised foreign exchange gain (loss), net		1,310	(957)
Change in allowance for expected credit loss		29	82
Profit/(Loss) before cyclone related income and costs, and income tax		**3,341**	**(9,799)**
Cyclone restoration costs		(6)	(129)
Cyclone related income - insurance compensation		4,980	1,581
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		**8,315**	**(8,347)**
Income tax benefit/(expense)	7(a)	(1,146)	(16,458)
Profit/(Loss) after income tax		**7,169**	**(24,805)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Cash flow hedges		(817)	(3,145)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)for the year, net of tax		**6,352**	**(27,950)**

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION as at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY			
Share capital	23	750,000	750,000
Retained earnings		146,434	139,265
Hedging reserves	24	(817)	(3,145)
TOTAL EQUITY		**895,617**	**886,120**
Represented by:			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8(a)	82,771	135,494
Held to maturity financial assets	8(b)	60,737	84,584
Trade and other receivable	9(a)	51,523	43,911
Prepayment and other assets	9(b)	9,184	8,110
Derivative financial assets	3.1(a)	3,419	157
Inventories	10	35,738	41,646
Current tax asset	7(d)	-	552
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**243,372**	**314,454**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	11	1,298,385	1,170,700
Intangible assets	12	137	150
Right-of-use assets	18(a)	32,981	29,511
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**1,331,503**	**1,200,361**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,574,875**	**1,514,815**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	115,254	131,990
Derivative financial liability	3.1(a)	3,022	1,996
Employee benefit liability	14	13,945	13,484
Interest-bearing borrowings	15	18,060	18,058
Deferred income	16	3,405	3,624
Lease liabilities	18(b)	236	119
Current tax liability	7(d)	424	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**154,346**	**169,271**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	59,635	55,793
Interest-bearing borrowings	15	206,997	151,439
Lease liabilities	18(b)	34,843	31,070
Deferred income	16	130,596	128,326
Deferred tax liabilities	7(c)	92,841	92,796
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**524,912**	**459,424**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**679,258**	**628,695**
NET ASSETS		**895,617**	**886,120**

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		434,777	394,949
Payments to suppliers and employees		(401,853)	(339,894)
Net acquisition of derivatives		92	1,609
Interest received		1,114	917
Interest paid		(8,137)	(7,531)
Insurance proceeds for business interruption		4,980	1,581
Tax payments/Withholding taxes paid		-	(7,288)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		**30,973**	**44,343**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from term deposit		24,000	75,000
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(172,109)	(72,301)
Proceeds on grants (includes rural electrification)		5,699	13,546
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		273	95
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) investing activities		**(142,137)**	**16,340**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of loans		(17,979)	(77,602)
Proceeds from borrowings - local		73,539	80,419
Repayment of lease liability - principal portion only		(235)	(221)
Proceeds for refundable contribution for general extention deposit		7,303	4,853
Refunds from refundable contribution for general extention deposit		(5,497)	(6,006)
Dividends paid	25	-	(40,677)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**57,131**	**(39,234)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(54,033)**	**21,449**
Effect of exchange rate movement on cash and cash equivalents		1,310	(957)
Cash and cash equivalents - at 1 January		135,494	115,002
Cash and cash equivalents - at 31 December	8(a)	**82,771**	**135,494**

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital	Hedging reserves	Retained earnings	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2023	**750,000**	**(3,186)**	**204,747**	**951,561**
Total comprehensive income				
Loss for the year	-	-	(24,805)	(24,805)
Transfer of hedge reserve to Statement of comprehensive Income	-	3,186	-	3,186
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(3,145)	-	(3,145)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**41**	**(24,805)**	**(24,764)**
Transactions with shareholders of the Company				
Dividend declared	-	-	(40,677)	(40,677)
Total transactions with shareholders of the Company	**-**	**-**	**(40,677)**	**(40,677)**
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**750,000**	**(3,145)**	**139,265**	**886,120**
Total comprehensive income				
Profit for the year	-	-	7,169	7,169
Transfer of hedge reserve to Statement of comprehensive Income	-	3,145	-	3,145
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(817)	-	(817)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**2,328**	**7,169**	**9,497**
Transactions with shareholders of the Company				
Dividend declared	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders of the Company	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**750,000**	**(817)**	**146,434**	**895,617**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

a Corporate Information

Energy Fiji Limited (the Company) is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Fiji. The registered office and principal place of business is 2 Marlow Street, Suva, Fiji Islands.

b. Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company are the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity on Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Ovalau and Taveuni as governed by the Electricity Act 2017 and Regulations.

There were no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

c. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Electricity Act 2017 and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015.

Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors via Board Flying Minute on 25 April 2025.

d. Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency).

The Company operates in Fiji and hence, the financial statements are presented in Fijian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

e. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost except where stated otherwise. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The financial statements of the Company are prepared on a going concern basis.

f. Use of Judgements and Estimates

In the application of IFRS, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Judgements made by management in the application of IFRS that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are disclosed, where applicable, in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner, which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

The areas involving higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are critical to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

g. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading exchange or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability within at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

g. Current versus non-current classification (Continued)

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

h. Changes in Accounting Policies

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective during the year
The following amendments to existing IFRS accounting standards became effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2024:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants - Amendments to IAS 1
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16; and
- Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7.

None of these amendments had a material impact on the Company's financial statements at 31 December 2024.

New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective
New and amended standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective are being assessed by the Company to determine the impact on the financial statements. As explained above, this would include standards and amendments that would already be effective based on the new standard or amendment, but the local endorsement is still in progress or has resulted in a later effective date.

Following new and amended standards are not yet effective:

New standards and amendments	Effective date
Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	1 January 2026
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments -Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments. The Company does not consider that there are any measurement or recognition issues arising from the release of these new pronouncements that will have a material impact on the reported financial position or financial performance of the Company.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are stated to assist in a general understanding of these financial statements. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year except as stated otherwise.

a. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the repayment amount is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance date.

b. Borrowing costs

The borrowing costs that are directly attributable to major capital expenditures and projects under construction are capitalised as part of the cost of these assets. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

The government guarantee fees on loans drawdown specifically for capital projects are also capitalised as part of the cost of the assets. Other guarantee fees paid are expensed. Capitalised borrowing costs are amortised over the useful life of the assets.

c. Refundable and non-refundable capital contributions

A 100% refundable capital contribution represents the cost of the extension, received from the developer or a prospective consumer. The cost of the extension is the estimated cost incurred from the Company's earest mains supply point capable of providing the assessed load required. The developer or a prospective

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c. Refundable and non-refundable capital contributions (Continued)

consumer applying for a general extension provides a 100% refundable capital contribution in relation to the cost of the extension which is credited to trade and other payables and is refunded to the customer over a period of 5, 6 or 8 years. This is in accordance with the determination by the Fijian Competition and Consumer Commission (FCCC).

Non-refundable capital contributions are grants receipted to acquire or construct property, plant and equipments. Accounting for grants refer to note 2(f).

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash in banks, short term deposits held with banks with an original maturity term of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings under current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

e. Comparative figures

Where necessary, amounts relating to prior years have been reclassified to facilitate comparison and achieve consistency in disclosure with current year amounts.

f. Deferred income

Grants related to assets are initially recognised as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. Grants related to acquisition of assets are recognised in profit or loss as other operating income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses are recognised.

g. Employee benefits

i. Annual leave

Provision for annual leave represents the amount, which the Company has a present obligation to pay for employees' services provided up to the balance date. The provision has been calculated based on the current wage and salary rate.

ii. Performance pay

The Company maintains a Performance Management System, which is used to remunerate employees based on the achievement of certain Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). These KPIs are established based on predetermined objectives of the Company. The liability is measured at the wage or salary rates prevailing during the year.

iii. Loyalty benefit

Provision for loyalty benefit represents the amount which the Company has a present obligation to pay for employees' services provided up to the balance date. The provision has been calculated based on the current wage and salary rate as follows:

- On completion of 20 years of service from the date of commencement of service will be paid 8 months salary on retirement. Should they retire or leave the company earlier than 20 years of employment then a pro-rata payment will be applicable based on the number of years served.
- If the employee has already completed 20 years service, then an additional 4 months is due to the employee on a pro-rata basis for the next 20 years, thereafter

The loyalty benefit was implemented for the first time effective from 1 January 2023, with existing service entitlements being taken into account when establishing the related liability for loyalty benefit.

iv. Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to Fiji National Provident Fund (defined contribution plan) are expensed as the related service is provided.

h. Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are translated to Fijian currency at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency receivables and payables at balance date are translated to Fijian currency at exchange rates prevailing at balance date.

All gains and losses from foreign currency differences are recognised in profit or loss for the year.

i. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the weighted average cost principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stock and bringing it to its existing condition and location.

Provisions for inventory obsolescence are raised based on a review of inventories. Inventories considered obsolete are written off in the year in which they are identified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

j. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate fair value model is used.

An assessment is made at each reporting date for non-financial assets as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of the recoverable amount. A previously recognised 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 recognised. If that is the case 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, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

k. Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and,
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and,
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

Financial assets: Business model assessment (Continued)

These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and,
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for de-recognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and,
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses
Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Modification of financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

k. Financial instruments (Continued)

iv. Derecognition of financial asset

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from assets have expired;
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows in a transaction in which either:
  (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expenses, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently recognised at amortised cost using effective interest rate. Interest expense and foreign exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

iv. Impairment of financial assets

Financial instruments:

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and,
- other debt securities and cash at bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables is always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL as it does not include a significant financing component.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the
- Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Company considers this to be Baa3 or higher per rating agency Moody's or BBB- or higher per rating agency Standards & Poor's.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

k. Financial instruments (Continued)

iv. Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs:
ECLs are a probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).
ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets:
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position:
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income or adequate customer deposits that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

l. Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the development of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Where estimated useful lives or recoverable values have diminished due to technological change, market conditions or dynamics, amortisation is accelerated.

m. Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
  - the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

m. Leased assets (Continued)

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

i. As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the long term Government bond rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as separate line items in the statement of financial position (see Note 18).

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases i.e. leases with lease terms of 12 months or less, and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

ii. As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

m. Leased assets (Continued)

ii. As a lessor (Continued)

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other operating income'.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

n. Payables

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services provided at reporting date.

o. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost which includes capitalized borrowing costs less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. Cost of leasehold land includes initial premium payment or price paid to acquire leasehold land including transactional costs. While expenditure on assets with a value of less than $300 is generally not capitalised, physical control is maintained over all items regardless of cost.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure above $300 is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Depreciation rates

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write off the cost of each asset over their estimated useful lives. The depreciation rate applicable current and prior period are as follows:

	Rates
Leasehold land	1.01%
Buildings - concrete and others	1.25%
Hydro Assets - dams	1.33% - 2.50%
Hydro Assets - tunnels	1.33% - 2.44%
Hydro Assets - plant and machinery	2.50% - 3.00%
Thermal assets	4.00% - 7.00%
Transmission	2.50%
Communication system and control	2.86%
Reticulation	4.00%
Windmill	5.00%
Solar	5.00%
Furniture and fittings	7.00% - 24.00%
Motor vehicles	20.00%
Computers	33.30%

Other fixed assets except for capital spares, are depreciated when they are brought into service.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold land is amortised over the remaining lease period.

Capital spares

Capital spares represent items held primarily for use in thermal stations in the event of a breakdown. In recognition of the increased risk of obsolescence over a protracted period, capital spares are amortised in line with the depreciation rates applicable to the related plant and machinery. Capital spares are reported as part of Company's fixed assets.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts and are included in profit or loss.

Repairs and maintenance

Repairs and maintenance is charged to profit or loss when incurred. The cost of major renovations are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

o. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

Cyclone related costs in substance are repairs and maintenance but presented in the statement of comprehensive income separately as these repairs and maintenance are not incurred in ordinary course of business but as a result of a specific triggering event i.e. a natural disaster.

p. Provisions

Provisions are recognised:

- When the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events;
- It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- the amount can be reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

q. Rounding off amounts

Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars unless specifically stated to be otherwise.

r. Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared by the Company.

s. Finance income and finance costs

The Company's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income on term deposits;
- guarantee fees paid to banks;
- interest expense on leases;
- interest expense on borrowings; and
- impairment losses (and reversals) on investments in debt securities carried at amortised cost.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

t. 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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When one is available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction. If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Company measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

t. Fair value measurement (Continued)

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

u. Revenue from sale of electricity

The Company recognises revenue from services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for services. Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration that the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for transferring services to a customer, using a five-step model for each revenue stream as prescribed in IFRS 15. The five-step model is as follows:

- Identification of the contract;
- Identification of separate performance obligations for each good or service;
- Determination of the transaction price;
- Allocation of the price to performance obligations; and
- Recognition of revenue.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer.

Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms

There is an implied contract between a customer and the Company for the distribution and sale of electricity. This represents a promise to transfer a series of distinct goods that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer. The customer obtains control of the good (electricity) when delivered and consumed by them over time.

Invoices are issued monthly and are usually payable within 14 days thus there is no significant financing component. Additionally, discount is provided to high voltage industrial and commercial customers against the approved tariff rates by Fijian Competition and Consumer Commission (FCCC).

Contract with domestic customers and some commercial customer's permit quantities of electricity consumed to be estimated based on previous months' average consumption in the event the Company could not conduct the monthly readings.

Revenue recognition

Revenue including upfront fees is recognised net of VAT and discount over time and the progress is determined based on kilowatts (units) consumed. This provides a reliable measure of the transfer of the good as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance of the electricity revenue contract.

The transaction price is determined based on regulated tariffs approved by FCCC at the time the service had been rendered and units of kilowatts consumed by the customers. The transaction price includes the non-refundable upfront fees as it not considered to be a significant material right. The transaction price is variable due to the following:

- Tiered pricing for commercial and industrial customers; and
- Estimate of unbilled electricity supplied to 'domestic and commercial' customers.

The variable consideration is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is 'highly probable' that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. In respect to the considerations from:

a) Domestic customers with combined annual income less than or equal to $30,000 are eligible for 16.34 cents per unit (VEP) subsidy for the first 100 kilowatt hours or less of electricity consumed per month. This is not a variable consideration because it is not a discount but rather part of the customers invoice amount that is paid by the Government.

b) Industrial customers, these are not constrained because it is calculated based on actual units consumed during the period, thus consideration for the period is known.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

u. Revenue from sale of electricity (Continued)

Revenue recognition (Continued)

c) For domestic and some commercial customers, management estimates the unit of electricity supplied in the customers last bill. The unbilled electricity supplied at period end is estimated based on previous periods' average consumption (expected value). EFL considers this to be best estimate of the transaction price without incurring undue cost and time and thus not make it necessary for the Company to quantify all possible outcomes using complex models and techniques. Additionally, the full transaction price is not considered constrained as the likelihood and potential magnitude of the revenue reversal is not considered to be significant.

The Company had applied the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of IFRS 15 and did not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that have an original expected duration of one year or less. Revenue recognition with respect to the Company's specific business activities are as follows:

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the financial assets. All other income is recorded in profit or loss on an accrual basis.

v. Fuel hedging

The primary objective of the programme is to mitigate volatility on earnings arising from fluctuations in the global fuel price as well as movements in foreign exchange rates, both factors which are outside the control of EFL.

The Company manages these risk exposures using various financial instruments. The Board has determined hedging limits for financial risks and these are documented in the Commodity Risk Management and Hedging Policy. Transactions entered into are to be carried out within these guidelines. Implementation of this policy is delegated to Risk Management Committee, who have flexibility to act within the bounds of the authorised policy limits. Company policy is to, not enter, issue or hold derivative financial instruments for speculative trading purposes. Compliance with the policy is monitored on an ongoing basis through regular reporting to the Board.

Derivatives held for risk management purposes include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as trading assets or liabilities. All derivatives are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position.

Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) and presented in the hedging reserve within equity. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The amount recognised in the hedging reserve is reclassified from OCI to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss, and in the same line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for cash flow hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedged cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the Company immediately reclassifies the amount in the hedged reserve from OCI to profit or loss. For terminated hedged relationships, if the hedged cash flows are still expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve is not reclassified until the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss; if the hedged cash flows are expected to affect profit or loss in multiple reporting periods, then the Company reclassifies the amount in the hedged reserve from OCI to profit or loss on a straight-line basis.

w. Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the year. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax for the current and prior years is recognised as a liability or asset to the extent that it is unpaid or refundable.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

w. Taxation (Continued)

Deferred tax (Continued)

However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the periods when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation Authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when it relates to items credited or debited directly to equity or other comprehensive income (OCI), in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity or OCI, or where it arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, in which case it is taken into account in the determination of goodwill or excess.

x. Value Added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognised net of the amount of Value Added Tax (VAT), except:

i) where the amount of VAT incurred is not recoverable from the taxation Authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
ii) for trade receivables and trade payables which are recognised inclusive of VAT.

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

The VAT component of cash flows arising from operating and investing activities which are recoverable from or payable to the taxation Authority is classified as operating cash flows.

y. Offsetting

Certain items of income and expense are offset when this is required or permitted by a standard; or when gains, losses and related expenses arise from the same transaction or event or from similar individually immaterial transactions and events. The following are being presented a net basis in the statement of comprehensive income.

- Finance income and finance cost
- Foreign exchange gains or losses
- Cyclone related income and restoration costs

3. Risk Management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest ate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

a. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as fuel prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Company's cash flows and profits. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market exposures, within tolerances.

The Company enters into derivatives to manage market risks relating to fuel prices and foreign exchange rates. Derivatives are recognised at fair value on an ongoing basis. On initial designation of the hedge, the Company formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items, including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Company assesses, both at the inception of the hedge relationship and on an ongoing basis, whether the hedging instruments are expected to be "highly effective".

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

3. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

a. Market risk (Continued)

The following table summarises the derivative financial assets and liabilities of the Company related to the Company's forward foreign exchange and fuel hedging contracts as at reporting date.

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Current assets		
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	2,788	-
Fuel hedging contracts - cash flow hedges	631	157
Total derivative financial asset	**3,419**	**157**
Current liabilities		
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	**-**	**627**
Fuel hedging contracts - cash flow hedges	**3,022**	**1,369**
Total derivative financial liability	**3,022**	**1,996**

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company procures a significant portion of its supplies from overseas and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US, AU and NZ dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

Management has set up a policy to require the Company to manage its foreign exchange risk against its functional currency, in this case the Fiji dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the Fiji dollar.

To protect against exchange rate movements, the Company uses forward exchange contracts and option contracts to purchase US dollars to hedge highly probable forecasted fuel purchases for the ensuing financial periods. The contracts are timed to mature when the fuel bills are expected to be settled. Realised gains or losses on these contracts arise due to differences between the actual spot rates on settlement, the forward rates of the derivative contracts and the cost of option premiums paid.

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Foreign exchange hedging gains recognised in fuel cost	**5,655**	**3,878**

The weighted average contract rates of hedge accounted foreign currency derivatives outstanding as at reporting date are set out below:

	Weighted Average Hedge Rate	Notional Amount US$'000
FJD/USD Forwards	0.4388	11,000
AUD/USD Options	0.6456	19,500

The following significant exchange rates have been applied as at reporting date:

	2024
FJD/USD	0.4274
FJD/AUD	0.6703

Sensitivity analysis:

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the USD and AUD against Fiji Dollars at 31 December would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected profit or loss by the amounts shown on the next page. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast transactions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

3. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

	Strengthening	Weakening
	$'000	$'000
USD	2,574	(2,574)
AUD	(4,506)	4,506

Forward exchange contracts are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently restated to their fair value at each reporting date.

(ii) Price risk

The Company does not have investments in equity securities and hence is not exposed to equity securities price risk. However, the Company is exposed to commodity price risk as it purchases fuel through a local agent from offshore. The volatility on international fuel prices and its impact on the Company's profitability is given below considering two scenarios based on price, quantity mix, demand growth and hydro availability.

	Average Fuel Price (F$/ Metric Tonne)	Consumption (Metric Tonne)	Fuel costs $'000
31 December 2024 (Actual)	1,871.44	115,368	215,905
Fuel price-Increase by 10%	2,058.59	115,368	237,495
Fuel Price-Decrease by 10%	1,684.30	115,368	194,314

Based on the above, if fuel price increase or decrease by 10%, the fuel costs to the Company would increase or decrease by $21.6 million annually. The above sensitivity calculation is based on the 2024 fuel consumption levels.

The Company's fuel price risk management strategy aims to provide EFL with protection against sudden and significant increases in fuel prices while ensuring that the Company is not competitively disadvantaged in the event of a substantial decrease in the price of fuel.

The Company's risk management policy is to hedge anticipated IDO and HFO fuel consumption subject to limits determined by the Board. This exposure is managed by using the ICE Brent crude commodity swaps, option contracts and other fuel related derivatives. These contracts are designated as hedges of price risk on specific volumes of future IDO and HFO fuel consumption. The Company considers Brent crude to be a separately identifiable and measurable component of Singapore IDO and HFO. The price of Brent crude is highly correlated with the price of Singapore IDO and HFO.

Realised gains or losses on fuel hedging contracts arises due to differences between the actual fuel prices on settlement, the forward rates of derivative contracts and the cost of option premiums paid.

	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000
Brent crude hedging (losses)/gain recognised in fuel cost	(859)	(934)

The weighted average contract rates of hedge accounted fuel derivatives outstanding as at reporting date are set out below:

	Weighted Average Hedge Strike Rate	Notional Amount Barrels
	US$/bbl	
Brent Swap	75.63	228,000
Brent Option	78.66	159,000

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Company has significant interest-bearing assets in the form of short-term cash deposits. These are at fixed interest rates hence there are no interest rate risks during the period of investment. For re-investment of short and long term cash deposits, the Company negotiates an appropriate interest rate with the banks and invests with the bank which offers the highest interest return.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

3. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

Given the fixed nature of interest rates described above, the Company has a high level of certainty over the impact on cash flows arising from interest income. Accordingly, the Company does not require simulations to be performed over the impact on net profits arising from changes in interest rates.

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk from its borrowings from Suva City Council, as it borrows funds at fixed interest rates.

In relation to the borrowings from other commercial banks, the Company to a certain extent is not exposed to interest rate risk as around 75% of the current borrowed funds are at fixed interest rates, for the agreed term. Thereafter, the interest rates are re-negotiated and new interest rates are agreed upon. The risk is managed closely within the approved policy parameters.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk from part of its borrowings from other commercial banks that are at variable interest rate, as it borrows funds at fixed interest rates. As at year end, $100.37M borrowings from other commercial banks were at variable interest rate. Further sensitivities are provided to establish the impact to the finance cost if the current variable interest rate differs by 10% (increase or decrease).

	Variable rate loan balance	Weighted average variable interest rate per annum	Interest costs
	$'000	Percentage	$'000
Interest cost based on current variable weighted average interest rate	100,374	2.83%	2,845
Variable interest rate-Increase by 10%	100,374	3.12%	3,130
Variable interest rate-Decrease by 10%	100,374	2.55%	2,561

Based on the above, if variable interest rates increase or decrease by 10%, the interest costs to the Company would increase or decrease by $0.29 million annually.

The Company did not enter into any interest swap contracts during the year.

b. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or a counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from receivables from customers, investment in debt securities, and cash and call deposits.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Company has policies in place to ensure services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The Company does not have any policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one customer or group of customers.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine the expected credit losses (ECL) of Receivables from individual customers, which comprise a large number of balances. It is based on the Company's historical observed default rates, and is adjusted by a forward-looking estimate that includes the probability of a worsening economic environment within the next year. At each reporting date, the Company reviews the observed default and forward-looking estimate.

Expected credit loss assessment for receivables as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024

Loss rates are calculated using a 'roll rate' method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write-off.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for receivables from individual customers as at 31 December 2024:

	Weighted-average loss rate	Gross carrying amount $'000	Loss allowance $'000
31 December 2023			
Current – 30 days past due	0.19%	34,035	63
31 – 60 days past due	7.04%	850	60
61 – 90 days past due	19.88%	274	55

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

3. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

b. Credit risk (Continued)

	Weighted-average loss rate	Gross carrying amount $'000	Loss allowance $'000
More than 90 days past due	27.53%	830	228
		35,989	406
Other debtors	1.45%	2,054	30
		38,043	436
31 December 2024			
Current – 30 days past due	0.21%	31,900	66
31 – 60 days past due	2.03%	2,306	47
61 – 90 days past due	23.32%	163	38
More than 90 days past due	31.29%	787	246
		35,156	397
Other debtors	0.52%	1,988	10
		37,144	407

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over the past two years. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historic data has been collected, current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables. Scalar factors are based on actual and forecast GDP growth rates or inflation rates.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables and other receivables during the year is disclosed in Note 9.

Impairment on other receivables has been measured on the 12 month expected loss basis.

Cash at bank and on hand

The Company held cash at bank of $82,770,736 at 31 December 2024 (2023: $135,494,084). The cash is held with a bank, which is rated AA- based on Standards & Poor's ratings.

Impairment on cash at bank and on hand has been measured on the 12 month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash at bank have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

Due to short maturities and low credit risk the Company did not recognise impairment allowance as at 31 December 2024 (2023: $nil) as the Company does not consider the impairment allowance to be material.

Debt investment securities

The Company held debt investment securities of $61,000,000 at 31 December 2024 (2023: $85,000,000). The debt investment securities are held with banks which are rated AA- to B- based on Standards & Poor's ratings. In relation to debt investment securities held with banks the Company monitors changes in credit risk by tracking published external credit ratings but when external credit ratings are not available or published, the Company monitors changes in credit risk by reviewing available press and regulatory information.

Impairment on debt investment securities held with banks has been measured on the 12 month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its debt investment securities held with banks have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. The Company recognised an impairment allowance of $263,024 as at 31 December 2024 (2023: $416,036) against its interest securities.

c. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash to ensure availability of funding. The Company monitors liquidity through rolling forecasts of the Company's cash flow position on a daily basis. Overall, the Company does not see liquidity risk as high given that a reasonable portion of revenues are billed and collected on an ongoing process.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

3. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

c. Liquidity risk (Continued)

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include interest payments.

31 December 2023	Less than one year	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities:	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Trade and other payables (Note 13)	(131,990)	(49,229)	(6,564)	(187,783)
Bonds payable (Note 15)	-	-	-	-
Interest-bearing borrowings	(23,032)	(162,611)	(7,400)	(193,043)
Lease liabilities	(2,083)	(7,672)	(135,485)	(145,240)
Derivative financial liability (Note 3.1(a))	(1,996)	-	-	(1,996)
Total	**(159,101)**	**(219,512)**	**(149,449)**	**(528,062)**
31 December 2024				
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables (Note 13)	(115,254)	(53,044)	(6,591)	(174,889)
Interest-bearing borrowings	(23,049)	(210,323)	(34,813)	(268,185)
Lease liabilities	(2,132)	(7,851)	(138,644)	(148,627)
Derivative financial liability (Note 3.1(a))	(3,022)	-	-	(3,022)
Total	**(143,457)**	**(271,218)**	**(180,048)**	**(594,723)**

d. Fair value estimation

The carrying value less allowance for impairment loss of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The carrying values of financial liabilities and financial assets and provisions are estimated to approximate their fair values.

31 December 2023	Less than one year	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial assets:	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Short term deposits (Note 8(b))	85,000	-	-	85,000
Trade and other receivables (Note 9)	43,911	-	-	43,911
Derivative financial asset (Note 3.1(a))	157	-	-	157
Total	**129,068**	**-**	**-**	**129,068**
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables (Note 13)	(131,990)	(49,229)	(6,564)	(187,783)
Interest-bearing borrowings	(18,058)	(147,006)	(4,433)	(169,497)
Derivative financial liability (Note 3.1(a))	(1,996)	-	-	(1,996)
Total	**(152,044)**	**(196,235)**	**(10,997)**	**(359,276)**
31 December 2024				
Financial assets:				
Short term deposits (Note 8(b))	61,000	-	-	61,000
Trade and other receivables (Note 9) (a)	51,523	-	-	51,523
Derivative financial asset (Note 3.1(a))	3,419	-	-	3,419
Total	**115,941**	**-**	**-**	**115,941**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

3. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

d. Fair value estimation (Continued)

	Less than one year	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables (Note 13)	(115,254)	(53,044)	(6,591)	(174,889)
Interest-bearing borrowings	(18,060)	(199,797)	(7,200)	(225,057)
Derivative financial liability (Note 3.1(a))	(3,022)	-	-	(3,022)
Total	**(136,336)**	**(252,841)**	**(13,791)**	**(402,968)**

The financial instruments carried at fair value by the Company are the derivative financial instruments that consist of fuel and foreign exchange. These are listed at level 2 on the fair value hierarchy. Discounted cash flow is the valuation technique used to arrive at fair value. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates and forward commodity prices (from observable rates at the end of the reporting period), discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of the counterparties.

3.2 Other risks

(i) Regulatory risk

The Company's profitability can be significantly impacted by regulatory agencies established which govern and control the electricity sector in Fiji. Specifically, fuel surcharges, regulatory fees and electricity tariffs are regulated by the Fijian Competition and Consumer Commission (FCCC).

(ii) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, and fraud. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial crisis. The Company cannot eliminate all operational risk, but through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Company is able to manage risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment procedures.

(iii) Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns and benefits for stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divide by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

The gearing ratios at 31 December 2024 and 2023 were as follows:	2024	2023
	$'000	$'000
Total borrowings (Note 15)	225,057	169,497
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8 (a))	(82,771)	(135,494)
Less: Held-to-maturity financial assets (Note 8 (b))	(60,737)	(84,584)
Net debt	81,549	(50,581)
Total capital and reserves	895,617	886,120
Total capital (total capital and reserves plus net debt)	977,166	835,539
Gearing ratio (net debt / total capital and reserves plus net debt)	8.35%	-6.05%

The increase in the gearing ratio during the year resulted from the new drawdown of loans amounting to $73.6M in 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

In application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The critical judgements and assumptions made in applying the accounting policies of the Company have been disclosed under following notes to the financial statements:

Note 2 (i) - Allowance for inventory obsolescence
Note 2 (k) - Allowance for expected credit losses
Note 2 (o) - Property, plant and equipment
Note 2 (v) - Fuel hedging - fair value measurement

5. OPERATING REVENUE

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
REVENUE ELECTRICITY SALES		
Commercial	210,394	194,318
Industrial	92,563	82,584
Domestic	112,713	104,750
Others	5,551	5,369
Total revenue electricity sales	**421,221**	**387,021**
OTHER INCOME		
Bad debts recovered	5	2
Contract sales	2,024	5,010
Amortisation of deferred income - grants	3,647	3,624
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	180	96
Lease rental - fibre optic	1,072	578
Power pole rentals	759	643
Rentals	9	11
Sales and commissions	699	328
Service and licence fees	2,317	2,197
Training revenue	60	49
Total other operating revenue	**10,772**	**12,539**
Total revenue	**431,993**	**399,560**

6. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Profit/(Loss) before income tax has been determined after charging the following expenses:		
Change in allowance for expected credit loss	(29)	(82)
Auditor's remuneration for auditing services	111	71
Professional fees for other services	1,433	1,764

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

6. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX (Continued)

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Directors fees	47	13
Lease expenses related to short term/low value operating leases	48	22
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	44,592	45,307
Amortisation of intangible assets	13	13
Personnel costs	35,865	48,466

The electricity used internally by the Company in all its locations Fiji wide has been included as cost of producing electricity and therefore is not shown separately as electricity cost and revenue. EFL used $357,227 of electricity internally in 2024 (2023: $276,833).

7. a) INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
The prima facie income tax on the pre-tax profit reconciles to the income tax expense as follows:		
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	8,315	(8,347)
Prima facie income tax payable at 25%	2,079	(2,087)
Tax effect of amounts which are not taxable in calculating taxable income:		
- Employee taxation scheme	(21)	(16)
- Amortisation of grant	(912)	(906)
- Uniform and FNPF incentive	-	(292)
- Adjustment due to change in tax rate (20% to 25%)	-	19,505
- Underprovision in prior year	-	254
Income tax expense attributable to Profit	**1,146**	**16,458**
Income tax expense comprises movements in:		
Deferred tax assets	4,549	(4,704)
Deferred tax liabilities	(4,505)	20,004
Current tax liabilities	1,102	1,157
	1,146	**16,458**

b) DEFERRED TAX ASSET

The deferred tax assets consist of the following deductible temporary differences at future tax rates:		
Tax losses	-	4,195
Allowance for impairment loss on accounts receivable and other financial assets	102	109
Unrealised exchange losses	-	239
Accruals aged more than a year	129	108
Provision for stock obsolescence	-	234
Net of lease liability and right-of-use assets	448	343
	679	5,228

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

7. a) INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Continued)

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
c) DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY		
The deferred tax liabilities consist of the following taxable temporary differences at future tax rates:		
Difference in carrying value of property, plant and equipment for accounting and income tax purpose	93,457	78,519
Adjustment due to change in tax rate (20% to 25%)	-	19,505
Unrealized exchange gain	63	-
	93,520	98,024
Net deferred tax liabilities	92,841	92,796
d) CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES		
Movement during the year were as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	552	(5,656)
Income tax paid		7,287
Tax liability for the current year	(1,102)	(1,157)
Resident interest withholding tax deducted at source	126	78
Balance at the end of the year	(424)	552

8. a) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Cash at bank and on hand - EFL operation	23,760	44,030
USD bank account off-shore	5,127	4,844
Project bank account on-shore (i)	35,450	50,054
USD fuel payment bank account	2,706	20,987
USD hedge settlement bank account	15,728	15,579
Total cash and cash equivalents	82,771	135,494

(i) The on-shore project bank account is in respect of funds committed to projects that are still in Work-in-Progress (WIP) or are yet to commence as at year end.
(ii) The total overdraft facility available but not used at year end was $37.2M.

b) HELD-TO -MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Short term deposits	61,000	85,000
Expected credit loss	(263)	(416)
Total held-to-maturity financial assets (net)	60,737	84,584

The short term deposit's amounting to $55M is held with Bank of South Pacific (BSP) and $6M is held with Home Finance Company Limited (HFC). Interest rate offered on these deposits range from 0.10% to 2.35%. The short term deposits have a maturity of twelve months or less from the date of inception.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

9. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

(a) Trade and other receivables	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Electricity debtors (i)	35,156	35,989
Other debtors	1,988	2,054
Vat Receivable	14,786	6,304
	51,930	**44,347**
Allowance for doubtful debts		
- Electricity debtors	(397)	(406)
- Other debtors	(10)	(30)
Trade and other receivables (net)	**51,523**	**43,911**

(i) Electricity debtors include receivable from Government of Fiji amounting to $3.92M (2023: $3.94M).
(ii) The terms of trade for electricity debtors are 14 days from the date of billing.
Movements in the allowance for impairment loss of electricity debtors and other debtors are as follows:

Balance as at 1 January	**436**	**518**
Impairment loss during the year	**(29)**	**(82)**
Balance as at 31 December	**407**	**436**

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is, as follows:

	Current 30 Days	30 Days	60 Days	Over 60 Days	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
2024	31,900	2,306	163	787	35,156
2023	34,035	850	274	830	35,989

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each classes of receivables mentioned above less electricity deposits. The Company generally obtains security deposits in the form of bank guarantees and cash deposits from all electricity customers which is estimated based on two months electricity consumptions. The total carrying amount of security deposits in relation to the above trade receivables carried by the Company is $52.1M (2023: $49.4M). The rest are secured through bank guarantees maintained by the Company. The inflows and outflows from the security deposit is from new customers being connected and refunds to customers for closure of accounts mostly related to tenants moving from one flat to another.

(b) Prepayment and other assets	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Prepayments	9,184	8,110

10.INVENTORIES

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Consumables - at cost	28,521	33,573
Goods in transit	8	819
Fuel	8,144	8,189
Total gross inventory	36,673	42,581
Provision for stock obsolescence	(935)	(935)
Total net inventory	**35,738**	**41,646**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Freehold land		
At cost	28,943	28,943
Leasehold land		
At cost	16,163	16,163
Accumulated depreciation	(3,369)	(3,199)
	12,794	**12,964**
Buildings and improvements		
At cost	93,497	90,035
Accumulated depreciation	(28,356)	(27,327)
	65,141	**62,708**
Dam, tunnels, water conductor		
At cost	553,056	553,056
Accumulated depreciation	(157,294)	(146,979)
	395,762	**406,077**
Plant, equipment and transmission assets		
At cost	860,116	838,352
Accumulated depreciation	(449,781)	(422,369)
	410,335	**415,983**
Furniture and fittings		
At cost	41,768	39,796
Accumulated depreciation	(32,799)	(30,731)
	8,969	**9,065**
Windmill		
At cost	34,178	34,178
Accumulated depreciation	(33,062)	(31,403)
	1,116	**2,775**
Motor vehicles		
At cost	34,438	31,938
Accumulated depreciation	(30,512)	(29,082)
	3,926	**2,856**
Solar Farm		
At cost	**3,396**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation	**(174)**	**-**
	3,222	**-**
Capital spares		
At cost	9,173	5,393
Accumulated impairment loss	-	(721)
	9,173	**4,671**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Capital works in progress		
Rural and Urban Reticulation & System Reinforcement	35,517	23,248
33kV Outdoor Circuit-Western Region & Central	2,671	2,372
33kV Cable Waqadra to Denarau Sub-station	1,614	1,614
Switchgear & 110V DC System for Wailoa Project	10,803	6,285
33/11kV Zone Substation, Naikabula, Lautoka	10,318	9,913
132kV Transmission line, Virara Project	53,215	40,051
Generator Rehabilitation Project at Wailoa	11,102	10,807
Replacement Rust Refurbishment 4x Transmission & Telecom Towers	4,078	4,046
EFL's Backbone Communication Network Upgrade	-	1,453
2x132/33kV P/Transformer Cunningham Rd Sub-station	13,067	12,887
2x132/33kV P/Transformer Vuda Sub-station	13,272	12,705
2x15/18MVA 33/11kV P/Transformers Rarawai & Sigatoka Sub-station	3,653	3,054
2 x 25MVA Transformer Upgrade & Replacement,Kinoya	3,044	3,023
Rust Refurbishment 51 Towers 132kV Wailoa-Cunningham	5,787	5,787
2x10/12MVA P/Transformer Suva & Wailekutu Sub-station	-	3,648
Establishment of a new 33/11kv zone sub-station Denarau	7,160	6,800
Water Authority Fiji Viria Project	8,266	7,995
Design Supply Install 2x10/12MVA P/Transf Suva Sub-station	2,964	2,795
Rust Refurmt Wailoa-Cunnung 132kv Transm T1-T47	6,981	5,855
Design Supply & Install 2x Transformer, Wailekutu	2,847	2,670
Supply Base Coarse Access Rd Transmission Towers No.2-61	3,904	2,430
Upgrade Access Road to 132kv Transmission Line Towers	2,575	2,394
Switchgear for Wailoa Project & Mpower - 110V Dc System	16,362	15,084
Taveuni 1MW Project KOICA Grant to EFL	-	4,384
New 30MW Vuda & 20MW Kinoya Power Project	79,265	-
50 x 1 MW Containerized Diesel Generator Set	17,684	-
Replacement 2x15/18MVA 33/11kV P/Tranfs Rarawai Su	3,120	-
Central 6.6kV to 11kV Network Migration	2,836	-
Purchase of Stator Windings Wailoa G3 & G4	2,734	-
New Radiator Kinoya CAT G1/ G2 G3 & G4	2,602	-
Others	31,563	33,358
	359,004	**224,658**
Total		
- At cost	2,033,732	1,862,512
- Accumulated depreciation	(735,347)	(691,811)
Closing net book value	**1,298,385**	**1,170,700**

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current financial year is set out as follows:

	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Buildings & improvements	Dam, tunnels and water conductor	Plant, equipment & transmission assets	Furniture & fittings	Wind mill	Motor vehicles	Solar Farm	Capital spares	Capital work in progress	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2023	28,943	13,134	63,745	416,369	435,859	9,597	4,437	3,115		2,950	164,287	1,142,436
Additions	-					1,533		1,294		3,679	68,373	**74,879**
Disposals	-							(76)				**(76)**
Transfers in/(out) from WIP	-				8,002						(8,002)	**-**
Transfers from inventory	-									(1,080)		**(1,080)**
Impairment loss	-									(721)		**(721)**
Depreciation charge	-	(170)	(1,037)	(10,292)	(27,878)	(2,065)	(1,662)	(1,477)		(157)		**(44,738)**
Balance as at 31 December 2023	28,943	12,964	62,708	406,077	415,983	9,065	2,775	2,856		4,671	224,658	1,170,700
Additions	-	-	3,462	-	-	1,972	-	2,593	3,396	5,215	156,111	**172,749**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(93)	-	-	-	**(93)**
Transfers in/(out) from WIP	-	-	-	-	21,765	-	-	-	-	-	(21,765)	**-**
Transfers from inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,087)	-	**(1,087)**
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	721	-	**721**
Depreciation charge	-	(170)	(1,029)	(10,315)	(27,413)	(2,068)	(1,659)	(1,430)	(174)	(347)	-	**(44,605)**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	28,943	12,794	65,141	395,762	410,335	8,969	1,116	3,926	3,222	9,173	359,004	1,298,385

a) Certain property, plant and equipment forming part of the Company's Power Infrastructure System are not insured for various risks including risk of losses arising from fire, cyclone, flooding, business interruption and others as the cost of insurance is significant.

b) In accordance with security arrangements in respect to secured borrowings from ANZ Bank, as discussed in Note 15 of the financial statements, property, plant and equipment have been pledged as security.

c) The Company's property, plant and equipment includes assets generated from the Rural Electrification Schemes. The Government is yet to transfer the ownership of assets with WDV of $30.9 million generated from Rural Electrification Schemes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Software license		
Gross carrying amount:		
Balance as at 1 January	7,959	7,959
Additions	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	7,959	7,959
Accumulated amortisation:		
Balance as at 1 January	(7,809)	(7,796)
Amortisation for the year	(13)	(13)
Balance as at 31 December	(7,822)	(7,809)
Net book amount	137	150

Software license are made up of the Company's Financial Management Information System, Payroll System, Billing System and other specialized Energy Monitoring Information System.

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Current		
Trade creditors	29,776	33,344
Other creditors and accruals	22,435	36,237
VAT payable	-	-
Accrued interest	101	136
Customer security deposits	52,136	49,430
General extension refundable deposits	10,806	12,843
Total current trade and other payables	115,254	131,990
Non-current		
General extension refundable deposits	59,635	55,793
Total non-current trade and other payables	59,635	55,793

The customer security deposits relates to the mandatory cash deposit which is equivalent to two months electricity consumptions in accordance with the Electricity Act 2017. This is refunded to the customer when the electricity account is permanently closed. The general extension refundable deposits are the capital contribution from prospective customers or developer for the supply of electricity from the Company's nearest grid in accordance with the General Extension Policy. The amount is refunded to the customer over a period of 5, 6 or 8 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

14. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITY

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Current		
Annual leave	1,784	1,723
Performance pay	2,486	2,967
Loyalty benefit	9,675	8,794
Total current employee benefit liability	**13,945**	**13,484**
Balance as at 1 January	13,484	3,947
Additional employee benefit liability provided during the year, net of payments	461	9,537
Carrying amount as at 31 December	**13,945**	**13,484**
Employee numbers		
Number of full-time equivalent employees as at 31 December	937	883

15. INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS

Current		
Term loans - ANZ Bank (a)	2,077	2,077
Term loans - BSP (b)	10,384	10,384
Term loan - Suva City Council (c)	60	58
Term Loans - WBC (d)	5,539	5,539
Total current interest-bearing borrowings	**18,060**	**18,058**
Non-current		
Term loans - ANZ Bank (a)	39,505	33,097
Term loans - BSP (b)	47,521	15,481
Term loan - Suva City Council (c)	4,623	4,682
Term Loans - WBC (d)	85,348	68,179
Term Loans - HFC (e)	30,000	30,000
Total non-current interest-bearing borrowings	**206,997**	**151,439**
Total interest-bearing borrowings	**225,057**	**169,497**

a. **Term loans - ANZ Bank**
The interest-bearing borrowings from ANZ Bank are at competitive rates and are repayable on monthly instalments. The term loans from ANZ Bank are secured by:
(i) First registered mortgage debenture over all assets and undertakings including capital and unpaid premiums.
(ii) International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) 2002 Master Agreement.

b. **Term loan - BSP**
The interest-bearing borrowings from BSP Bank are at competitive rates and are repayable on monthly instalments. The term loans from BSP Bank are secured by first registered mortgage debenture over all assets and undertakings including capital and unpaid premiums.

c. **Term loan - Suva City Council**
The term loan from Suva City Council (SCC) is subject to interest at fixed rate of 3% per annum and is unsecured. The loan is repayable over a period of 87 years in equal instalments of $200,000 on 25th July each year until July 2065.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

15. INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS (Continued)

d. **Term loan - WBC**
The interest-bearing borrowings from WBC Bank are at competitive rates and are repayable on monthly instalments. The term loans from WBC Bank are secured by first registered mortgage debenture over all assets and undertakings including capital and unpaid premiums.

e. **Term loan - HFC**
The interest-bearing borrowings from HFC Bank are at competitive rates and are repayable on monthly instalments. The term loans from HFC Bank are secured by first registered mortgage debenture over all assets and undertakings including capital and unpaid premiums.

f. **Capitalised borrowing costs**
The Company will be developing a new 132kV transmission network from Virara settlement to Koronubu, Ba in consideration of the Fijian Government declaring the areas between Korovou to Ba in Viti Levu as tax free zone with a certain level of investment. This will enable sufficient and consistent power supply to the northern-western region of Viti Levu. The project will be financed via the syndicate banking facility.
The amount of borrowing costs capitalised to the above project during the year ended 31 December 2024 was $509,207.

g. **Syndicate banking facility**
EFL signed the Syndicate Banking Facility Agreement with ANZ, WBC and BSP Banks for a total credit commitment of $550M, the largest ever syndicate credit facility signed by EFL. The allocation of the Syndicate Banking Facility is as follows:

Facility	Lender	Term	Current Interest Rate	FJ$M
Fixed Rate Facility	ANZ	5 years	3.15%	30
Variable Rate Facility	ANZ	5 years	3.15%	30
Variable Rate Facility	BSP	5 years	2.95%	240
Fixed Rate Facility	WBC	5 years	3.00%	60
Variable Rate Facility	WBC	5 years	2.50%	80
Fixed Rate Facility	HFC	5 years	2.95%	30
Variable Rate Facility	HFC	5 years	2.95%	30
Facility D - Overdraft, letter of credit	ANZ	5 years	Market rate	50
Total				**550**

ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited is the appointed facility agent. As at year end the available but not used funds of the facility was at FJ$257.1M.

16. DEFERRED INCOME

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
EEC Grant In Aid		
EEC Grant in Aid	12,330	12,330
Less: accumulated amortisation	(12,330)	(12,088)
Closing balance - 31 December	**-**	**242**
Government Grant For Rural Electrification		
Government Grant for Rural Electrification	115,208	111,867
Less: accumulated amortisation	(15,980)	(13,734)
Closing balance - 31 December	**99,228**	**98,133**
Government Grant For Rural Electrification House Wiring		
Government Grant For Rural Electrification House Wiring	350	350
Less: accumulated amortisation	(118)	(72)
Closing balance - 31 December	**232**	**278**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

16. DEFERRED INCOME (Continued)

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Government Grant - Somosomo Hydro		
Govt. Grant - Somosomo Hydro	14,642	14,642
Less: accumulated amortisation	(2,687)	(2,351)
Closing balance - 31 December	**11,955**	**12,291**
Government Grant - Waiyevo Taveuni		
Govt. Grant - Waiyevo Taveuni	6,296	6,296
Less: accumulated amortisation	(2,613)	(2,325)
Closing balance - 31 December	**3,683**	**3,971**
75% Non-Refundable Capital Contribution		
75% non-refundable capital contribution	12,219	10,198
Less: accumulated amortisation	(2,773)	(2,610)
Closing balance - 31 December	**9,446**	**7,588**
KOICA Grant - Taveuni Solar		
KOICA Grant - Taveuni Solar	5,845	5,510
Less: accumulated amortisation	(212)	-
Closing balance - 31 December	**5,633**	**5,510**
Private Sector Utility Grant		
Private Sector Utility Grant	155	155
Closing balance - 31 December	**155**	**155**
Momi Bay Resort (FNPF) Non-Refundable Capital Contribution		
Momi Bay Resort (FNPF) Non-Refundable Capital Contribution	3,895	3,895
Less: accumulated amortisation	(226)	(113)
Closing balance - 31 December	**3,669**	**3,782**
Total deferred income (net)	**134,001**	**131,950**
Deferred income		
Current	3,405	3,624
Non-current	130,596	128,326
Total deferred income	**134,001**	**131,950**

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of deferred income at the beginning and end of the current financial year is set out as follows:

	EEC Grant in Aid	Government Grant For Rural Electrification	Government Grant For Grid Extension/ House Wiring	Government Grant Somosomo Hydro	Government Grant Waiyevo Taveuni	75% Non Refundable Capital Contribution	KOICA Grant Taveuni Solar	Private Sector Utility Grant	Momi Bay Resort (FNPF) Non Refundable Capital Contribution	Total
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance as at 1 January 2023	**725**	**88,812**	**323**	**12,627**	**4,259**	**5,723**	**5,510**	**155**	**3,895**	**122,029**
Additions	-	11,531	-	-	-	2,014	-	-	-	13,545
Amortisation Charge	(483)	(2,210)	(45)	(336)	(288)	(149)	-	-	(113)	(3,624)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	242	98,133	278	12,291	3,971	7,588	5,510	155	3,782	131,950
Additions	-	3,342	-	-	-	2,022	335	-	-	5,699
Amortisation charge	(242)	(2,247)	(46)	(336)	(288)	(164)	(212)	-	(113)	(3,648)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	-	99,228	232	11,955	3,683	9,446	5,633	155	3,669	134,001

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

17. CONTINGENT ASSETS & LIABILITIES

a. Contingent liabilities exist with respect to the following:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Bank guarantee	35	35
Letter of credit	12,782	6,054
Tax depreciation deduction (i)	9,400	9,400
Litigation claims - others	546	813
	22,763	**16,302**

(i) The property, plant and equipment (PPE) cost based in the taxation accounting is as per the returns lodged in prior periods which was based on the estimated historical cost which was available at the time of lodgement of the 1997 income tax return. Due to the quantum of assets owned by the Company and time constraints as EFL was exempt from income tax prior to 1997, the best available indications and/or estimate of the historical cost of PPE had been utilized to prepare the 1997 tax return.

Subsequent to the lodgement of the 1997 tax return, a revised PPE fixed asset register (FAR) was prepared, and this cost base was used in the preparation of 1992 to 1996 tax returns. The fixed asset register lodged with the income tax return for the year ended 1997 had a cost base for PPE which was approximately $37.6m less than the FAR forming part of the 1996 income tax return.

Notwithstanding the above, the tax FAR lodged with 1997 tax returns have been roll-forwarded and have been used for the income tax returns for years ended 1998-2022. The Company have communicated with the Fiji Revenue Customs Services commissionor (i.e. tax commission) to allow the PPE asset base to adjusted by $37.6m to reconcile to the cost of those assets as reported in the financial statements, and thereafter allow the Company to claim tax depreciation on these assets as a tax deductions in subsequent tax returns over the remaining useful lives of these assets. If the above be approved by the Tax Commission, it would reduce EFL's income tax expense and deferred tax liability by $9.4m approximately.

b. Miscellaneous claims

Other than amounts referred in note 17(a) no provision has been recorded in the financial statements for unsecured contingent liabilities mainly in respect of sundry court actions against the Company. There are outstanding court proceedings, claims and possible claims for and against the Bank. Where relevant, expert legal advice has been obtained and, in the light of such advice, disclosures as deemed appropriate have been made. In some instances we have not disclosed the estimated financial impact of the individual items either because it is not practicable to do so or because such disclosure may prejudice the interests of the Company.

18. LEASES

As a lessee

a) Right-of-use assets

Opening balance as at 1 January	29,511	29,874
Additions	355	206
Modification	3,770	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(655)	(569)
Balance at 31 December	**32,981**	**29,511**

(b) Lease liabilities

Current	236	119
Non-current	34,843	31,070
Total lease liabilities	**35,079**	**31,189**

Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows from financing activities

	Interest-bearing borrowings $'000	Lease liability $'000	Total $'000
Balance as at 1 January 2024	169,497	31,189	200,686
Changes from financing cash flows			
Repayment of borrowings	(17,979)	(235)	(18,214)
Proceeds from borrowings	73,539	-	73,539

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

18. LEASES (Continued)

	Interest-bearing borrowings $'000	Lease liability $'000	Total $'000
Additions, net	-	355	355
Modification, net	-	3,770	3,770
Total changes from financing cash flows	**55,560**	**3,890**	**59,450**
Other changes – liability related			
Interest expense	5,298	1,896	7,194
Interest paid	(5,324)	(1,896)	(7,220)
Net movement in accrued interest	26	-	26
Total liability related other changes	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**225,057**	**35,079**	**260,136**

19. COMMITMENTS

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
a. Capital expenditure commitments		
Capital expenditure contracted for at balance date but not otherwise provided for in the financial statements.	**146,992**	**11,757**
Projects approved by the Board but not contracted for at balance date	**322,959**	**189,666**

b. Operating lease revenue commitments

Operating leases contracted for the rental of fibre optic and power poles by the Company with the lessees are receivable as follows:

Less than one year	1,832	1,221
Later than one year	1,089	1,089
Total operating lease revenue commitments	**2,921**	**2,310**

c. Other commitments

(i) Energy Fiji Limited (EFL) has a commitment with Pernix (Fiji) Limited (PFL) whereby PFL operates and maintains Kinoya and Vuda Power Stations at contractually determined rates for the Company. The power produced at these two Diesel Power Stations is directly connected with the main power grid of EFL. PFL's contract with EFL will expire on 26 May 2028.

(ii) The Company also has commitment with various other Independent Power Producers (IPPs) for purchase of energy.

20. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

Butoni Windfarm (BWF) was commissioned in 2007. On the 7th of April 2020, the BWF suffered severe damages due to TC Harold. EFL lodged an insurance claim under the MD/BI insurance policy in 2024 based on Vergnet's comprehensive assessment on damages to wind farm. The Directors agreed the final offer made by the insurance entity in December 2024 BWF of $15.5M net of deductible. The insurance entity required if the Company agreed to the offer, it to make formal communication by endorsing the acceptance letters and accepting the terms & conditions to the compensation. This formal acceptance and endorsement of the letter by the Company occurred in February 2025. Although, this event does not require adjustment to the financial statements as of 31 December 2024, directors believes it is important to disclose this information.

No other matters or circumstances arose since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the result of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

21. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

a. The FCCC wrote to EFL on the 29th February 2024 advising EFL of the tariff review outcome. The outcome of the review was a nil tariff increase whereas EFL had proposed an increase of 31.7% based on the approved electricity tariff methodology.

b. EFL continued its contingency plan of hiring 65MW of containerized diesel generator sets from Aggreko (NZ) Limited installed around Viti Levu to supplement the shortfall in Monasavu and Nadarivatu hydro generation and to meet the increased electricity demand to avoid a national and/or rotating blackout.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2024

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a. There were no significant transactions with related parties during the year ended 31 December 2024.

b. Directors

The names of persons who were directors of the Company during the year 2024 are as follows:

Rokoseru Nabalarua – (appointed as Chairman January 2024)	
Daksesh Patel (Chairman) – (resigned in April 2024)	Chitoshi Fukuda
Shiri Gounder (resigned in April 2024)	Koichi Tsunematsu (resigned – March 2024)
Gardiner Henry Whiteside	So Horikiri (resigned – March 2024)
Fatiaki Gibson (Appointed – April 2024)	Akira Irie (Appointed – April 2024)
Rhea Chand (Appointed – June 2024)	Tsutomu Fujita (Appointed – April 2024)

The directors fees paid during the year were $46,542 (2023: $12,667)

c. Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company.

During the year, the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Management Group were identified as the key management personnel.

The aggregate remuneration and compensation paid to key management personnel, for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 were:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Salary, performance pay and allowances	3,033	2,717
Superannuation	276	170
Other benefits	-	73
Total	**3,309**	**2,960**

d. During the year, the Company supplied electricity to the shareholder and shareholder related entities, directors, related entities and executives at normal commercial rates, terms and conditions.

e. Receivable/payable to related parties have been disclosed in respective notes to the financial statements.

f. Viti Renewables Pte Ltd (VRL) was formed and registered on 17th January 2018, which is a Joint Venture between EFL-51% and Sunergise-49%. The VRL did not generate any revenue in the financial year 2024. The equity investment in the joint venture is fully impaired.

23. SHARE CAPITAL

Issued and paid up capital (500,000 shares)	750,000	750,000

The $750M share capital is made up of 500,000,000 shares. Of the 500,000,000 shares, 51% (255,000,000 shares) is currently retained by Government, 44% (220,000,000 shares) held by Sevens Pacific Pte Limited and 5% (25,000,000 shares) to be issued to the Non-voting Shareholders (domestic customers of EFL). Of the 25,000,000 shares approved for the 5% non-voting shareholders, 7,717,650 shares were issued as at 31 December 2024 and the balance of 17,282,350 shares were held in trust with the Central Share Registry Pte Limited (CSRL).

Shares of the Company do not have a par value.

24. RESERVES

Hedge reserves

The hedge reserve is used to recognise the effective portion of changes in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, is expired or sold, terminated or exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the hedge reserve remains there until the forecast transaction is recognised in profit or loss.

Hedging reserves	(817)	(3,145)

25. DIVIDENDS DECLARED AND PAID

Dividends Paid	-	40,677

The Board declared nil dividend to its shareholders in 2024.

NETWORK STATISTICS 2024

TRANSMISSION & SUB-TRANSMISSION CENTRAL										
DISTRICT	132kV O/H Line (km)		33kV O/H Line (km)		33kV U/G Cable (km)		Substations		Transformer MVA	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Wailoa - Cunningham	62	62					1	1	100	100
Wailoa - Wainikasou			29	29			1	1	7.5	7.5
Cunningham - Kinoya 'A'					3	3	1	1	160	160
Cunningham - Kinoya 'B'					3	3	1	1	128	128
Cunningham - Vatuwaqa					4	4	1	1	36	36
Cunningham - Hibiscus Park 'A'					8	8	1	1	25.55	25.55
Cunningham - Hibiscus Park 'B'					8	8				
Cunningham - Rokobili					4.5	4.5				
Rokobili - Hibiscus Park					0.5	0.5				
Cunningham - Sawani			10	10	1	1	1	1	36	36
Sawani - Gusuisavu			15.87	15.87	1.058	1.058	1	1	6.25	6.25
Vatuwaqa - Knolly					4.5	4.5	1	1	30	30
Knolly - Suva					1.3	1.3	2	2	74	74
Kinoya - Vatuwaqa					4	4				
Kinoya – Nausori			12	12	2	2	1	1	30	30
Nausori – Sawani			6	6	2	2				
Hibiscus Park - Wailekutu					6	6	1	1	24	24
Hibiscus Park - Suva					3	3				
Wailekutu - Deuba			38	38			1	1	6.25	6.25
Cunningham - Komo					6	6	1	1	30	30
Komo – Hibiscus Park					3	3				
TOTAL	**62**	**62**	**110.87**	**110.87**	**64.858**	**64.858**	**15**	**15**	**694**	**694**

TRANSMISSION & SUB-TRANSMISSION WESTERN										
DISTRICT	132kV O/H Line (km)		33kV O/H Line (km)		33kV U/G Cable (km)		Substations		Transformer MVA	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Wailoa							2	2	10.5	10.5
Wailoa - Nadarivatu	23.4	23.4					1	1	56	56
Nadarivatu - Vuda	56.6	56.6					2	2	172.5	172.5
Nadarivatu SS to PS	5.2	5.2								
Vuda - Pineapple Corner A			8	8	1	1	1	1	30	30
Vuda - Naikabula			12.5	12.5	0.3	0.3	1	1	36	36
Vuda - Rarawai			32	32			1	1	36	36
Vuda - Rarawai Tee-off to Pineapple Corner			2	2	1	1				
Rarawai - Vatukoula			19	19			1	1	12.5	12.5
Vatukoula - Tavua			4	4	2	2	1	1	6.25	6.25
Tavua - Volivoli			48.7	48.7	0.05	0.05	1	1	6.25	6.25
Vuda - Sabeto			8	8						
Nagado - Sabeto			10	10			1	1	3.75	3.75
Sabeto - Qeleloa (tee-off to Waqadra)			13.5	13.5						
Vuda - Voivoi			10.4	10.4	0.23	0.23	1	1	12.5	12.5
Voivoi - Waqadra			1.89	1.89	2.17	2.17				
Vuda - Waqadra C			10.1	10.1	4.15	4.15	1	1	40	40
Vuda - Waqadra D			10.1	10.1	4.15	4.15				
Waqadra - Momi			32.6	32.6	0.1	0.1	1	1	6.25	6.25
Waqadra - Denarau					10.2	10.2	1	1	30	30
Qeleloa - Sigatoka			53.5	53.5			1	1	24	24
Qeleloa					1	1	1	1	15	15
Maro							1	1	2	2
Maro-Natadola					5	5	1	1	15	15
Sigatoka - Nococolevu			3.5	3.5						
Nococolevu-Korolevu			21	21			1	1	6.25	6.25
TOTAL	**85.2**	**85.2**	**300.78**	**300.78**	**31.35**	**31.35**	**21**	**21**	**520.75**	**520.75**

TRANSMISSION & SUB-TRANSMISSION NORTHERN								
DISTRICT	33kV O/H Line (km)		33kV U/G Cable (km)		Substations		Transformer MVA	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2023
Labasa					1	1	8.5	8.5
Labasa - Seaqaqa	33.78	33.78			1	1	2.5	2.5
Seaqaqa - Dreketi	34.33	34.33			1	1	6.25	6.25
TOTAL	**68.11**	**68.11**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**17.25**	**17.25**

NETWORK STATISTICS 2023 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION NETWORK CENTRAL												
DISTRICT	OVERHEAD LINES (km)				UNDERGROUND CABLES (km)				SUBSTATIONS		INSTALLED KVA	
	High Voltage		Low Voltage		High Voltage		Low Voltage					
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Deuba	189.118	191.043	145.207	146.286	19.570	20.281	41.309	41.889	293	305	31579	33458
Lami	85.462	85.462	75.912	75.912	46.402	46.402	4.129	4.129	203	204	55325	55525
Suva	17.781	18.230	150.543	146.628	231.524	236.474	48.494	52.010	278	293	148032	157121
Kinoya	141.700	142.070	216.728	217.430	65.988	66.028	34.048	34.048	362	371	104539	106229
Nausori	355.472	353.270	385.257	386.438	28.451	30.464	3.735	4.696	624	642	69840	71314
Korovou	393.697	398.721	328.438	333.594	2.978	2.978	0.254	0.254	429	443	8294	8294
Wailoa	37.107	37.107	18.392	18.392	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	52	52	987	987
TOTAL	**1220.337**	**1225.903**	**1320.477**	**1324.680**	**394.913**	**402.627**	**131.969**	**137.026**	**2241**	**2310**	**418596**	**432928**
Increase	5.566		4.203		7.714		5.057		69		14332	
% Increase	0%		0%		2.0%		3.83%		3%		3%	

DISTRICT	OVERHEAD LINES (km)				UNDERGROUND CABLES (km)				SUBSTATIONS		INSTALLED KVA	
	High Voltage		Low Voltage		High Voltage		Low Voltage					
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Levuka	60.284	60.309	44.679	44.679	1.180	1.180	0	0	64	65	5867	5872
Increase	0.025		0.000		0		0		1		5	
% Increase	0%		0%		0.0%		0.0%		2%		0%	

DISTRICT	OVERHEAD LINES (km)				UNDERGROUND CABLES (km)				SUBSTATIONS		INSTALLED KVA	
	High Voltage		Low Voltage		High Voltage		Low Voltage					
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Labasa	484.362	485.586	875.908	877.065	12.330	12.808	4.000	5.452	536	542	30215	31917
Seaqaqa	73.603	90.149	91.572	103.991	0.412	0.412	0.025	0.025	104	123	1561	1678
Dreketi	61.588	61.658	44.220	44.303	0.155	0.155	0.025	0.025	42	43	1251	1351
Savusavu	163.321	163.365	118.668	118.706	7.416	7.416	1.474	1.474	169	173	11004	11540
TOTAL	**782.874**	**800.758**	**1130.368**	**1144.065**	**20.313**	**20.791**	**5.524**	**6.976**	**851**	**881**	**44031**	**46486**
Increase	17.884		13.697		0.478		1.45156		30		2455	
% Increase	2%		1%		2%		26%		4%		6%	

DISTRICT	OVERHEAD LINES (km)				UNDERGROUND CABLES (km)				SUBSTATIONS		INSTALLED KVA	
	High Voltage		Low Voltage		High Voltage		Low Voltage					
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Taveuni	35.234	39.155	40.325	48.331	0.100	0.630	0.000	0.278	49	58	2514	2796
Increase	3.921		8.006		0.530		0.278		9		282	
% Increase	11%		20%		530%		0%		18%		11%	

DISTRICT	OVERHEAD LINES (km)				UNDERGROUND CABLES (km)				SUBSTATION		INSTALLED kVA	
	High Voltage		Low Voltage		High Voltage		Low Voltage					
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
Sigatoka	478.953	525.326	608.378	620.251	6.668	6.668	10.821	10.821	589	616	38601	39182
Nadi - Tavua	1574.691	1590.904	2047.732	2057.689	220.116	223.925	101.107	102.823	2450	2499	262535	277446
Rakiraki	396.823	407.192	327.354	336.852	7.240	7.240	1.000	1.000	322	336	11385	11,752
TOTAL	**2450.467**	**2523.422**	**2983.464**	**3014.792**	**234.024**	**237.833**	**112.928**	**114.644**	**3361**	**3451**	**312521**	**328380**
Increase	72.955		31.328		3.809		1.716		90		15859	
% Increase	3.0%		1.1%		1.6%		1.5%		2.7%		5.1%	

GENERATION STATISTICS FOR THE PAST TEN (10) YEARS

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Units Generated Wailoa Hydro Mwh	320,875	384,451	381,527	433,970	454,262	451,608	440,981	461,654	409,723	504,873
Units Generated Wainiqeu Hydro Mwh	834	718	448	129	877	397	45	59	1,059	1,601
Units Generated Wainikasou Hydro Mwh	19,895	21,258	20,912	21,712	18,230	23,024	19,252	18,982	25,601	23,991
Units Generated Nagado Hydro Mwh	11,357	3,296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Units Generated Nadarivatu Hydro Mwh	52,988	85,765	86,075	108,739	83,497	80,628	85,043	114,330	99,645	96,595
Units Generated Somosomo Hydro Mwh			2,227	2,159	2,526	2,516	2,541	3,071	3,230	3,445
Total Generated Hydro MWh	**405,949**	**495,488**	**491,189**	**566,709**	**559,392**	**558,173**	**547,862**	**598,096**	**539,258**	**630,506**
Units Generated in VLIS Diesels MWh	227,042	83,283	116,470	69,136	54,552	11,546	2,953	21,266	90,985	200,436
Units Generated Diesel Others MWh	47,258	49,615	50,609	54,866	51,812	50,047	50,115	52,576	57,758	63,856
Units Generated HFO Kinoya & Vuda	206,122	291,609	323,879	299,739	343,258	288,377	274,742	335,958	356,805	259,460
Total Generated Thermal MWh	**480,422**	**424,507**	**490,958**	**423,741**	**449,622**	**349,970**	**327,810**	**409,801**	**505,547**	**523,752**
Unit Generated from Butoni Wind Farm	5,674	3,632	2,083	2,558	3,419	1,136	293	93	62	718
Units Generated from Solar panel Mwh	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**131**
Total Generated Wind & Solar MWh	**5,674**	**3,632**	**2,083**	**2,558**	**3,419**	**1,136**	**293**	**93**	**62**	**849**
Total EFL Generation (MWh)	**892,045**	**923,628**	**984,230**	**993,009**	**1,012,433**	**909,278**	**875,965**	**1,007,991**	**1,044,867**	**1,155,106**
Generation - Independent Power Producers	**22,350**	**10,580**	**23,483**	**39,939**	**48,816**	**67,094**	**61,053**	**73,471**	**76,115**	**63,799**
Total Generation	**914,395**	**934,208**	**1,007,713**	**1,032,947**	**1,061,249**	**976,372**	**937,018**	**1,081,461**	**1,120,982**	**1,218,906**
Made up of										
Total VLIS Generation (MWh)	843,953	873,294	930,945	935,855	957,218	856,318	823,264	952,284	982,821	1,086,204
Total Other Generation (MWh)	48,091	50,334	53,285	57,154	55,215	52,960	52,701	55,707	62,046	68,902
Station Auxilliary usage MWh	8,106	11,281	11,873	12,139	12,574	12,575	11,498	12,330	12,319	12,179
Auxilliaries as % of Generation	0.91%	1.22%	1.21%	1.22%	1.24%	1.38%	1.31%	1.22%	1.18%	1.05%
% contribution from Hydro	44.40%	53.04%	48.74%	54.86%	52.71%	57.17%	58.47%	55.30%	48.11%	51.73%
% contribution from Thermal	52.54%	45.44%	48.72%	41.02%	42.37%	35.84%	34.98%	37.89%	45.10%	42.97%
% contribution from Wind & Solar	0.64%	0.39%	0.21%	0.26%	0.34%	0.12%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.07%
% contribution from IPPs	2.44%	1.13%	2.33%	3.87%	4.60%	6.87%	6.52%	6.79%	6.79%	5.23%
% increase / (decrease) in Hydro Generation	1.24%	22.1%	-0.9%	15.4%	-1.3%	-0.2%	-1.8%	9.2%	-9.8%	16.9%
% increase / (decrease) in Thermal VLIS Generation	7.10%	-13.5%	17.5%	-16.2%	7.8%	-24.6%	-7.4%	28.6%	25.4%	2.7%
% increase / (decrease) in Total Thermal Generation	**5.81%**	**-12%**	**16%**	**-14%**	**6%**	**-22%**	**-6%**	**25%**	**23%**	**4%**
% increase / (decrease) in Total Generation	**3.81%**	**4%**	**7%**	**1%**	**2%**	**-10%**	**-4%**	**15%**	**4%**	**11%**
Maximum Dam Level (AMSL)	**742**	**747**	**746**	**746**	**746**	**746**	**745**	**745**	**745**	**745**
Minimum Dam level (AMSL)	**734**	**739**	**734**	**734**	**730**	**730**	**730**	**730**	**730**	**730**

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Head Office 2 Marlow Street, Private Mail Bag Suva, Fiji Islands
• Tel (679) 3313 333 • Fax (679) 3311 882
www.efl.com.fj