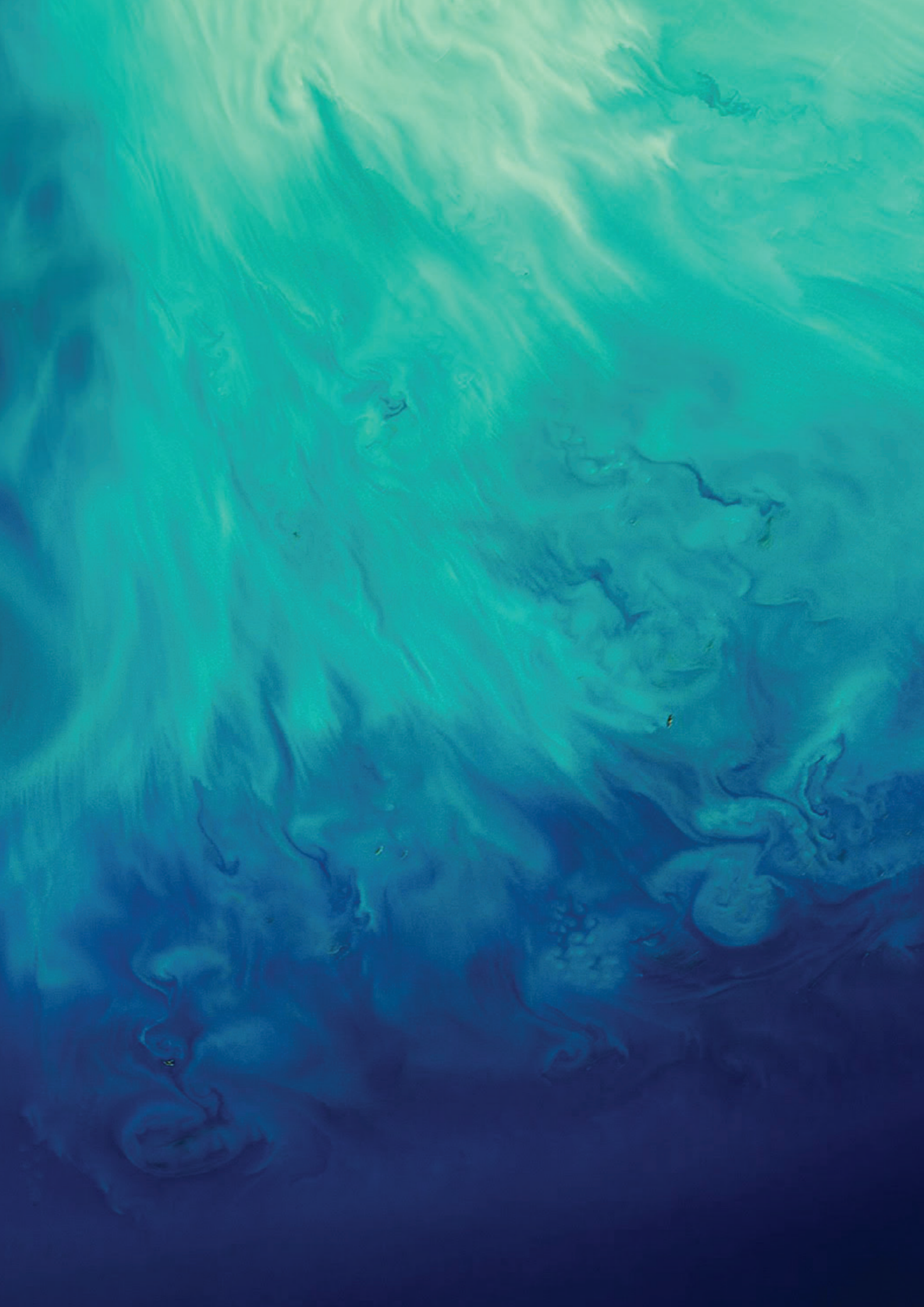




2025 ANNUAL REPORT





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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



AKIRA IRIE
Director



MITSUHIRO TAKESHITA
Director Appointed
June 2025



TOSHIYUKI SUZUKI
Director, Appointed
September 2025



RHEA CHAND
Director



FATIAKI GIBSON
Director, Resigned
March 2025



CHITOSHI FUKUDA
Director, Resigned
August 2025



TSUTOMU FUJITA
Director, Resigned
June 2025

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM



FATIAKI GIBSON
Chief Executive Officer
Appointed April 2025



MITSUHIRO TAKESHITA
Deputy Chief Executive
Officer



BOBBY NAIMAWI
Chief Operating
Officer



SEMISI TAWAKE
Chief Financial
Officer



ANNABEL DUCIA
General Manager
Customer Services



JITENDRA V KUMAR
General Manager
Network



RANDHIR CHARAN
General Manager
Human Resources



NAOMI BALECA
General Manager
System Planning &
Control



JITEN SINGH
General Manager
Information
Technology



KRISHNEEL PRASAD
General Manager
Special Projects



EPELI MALO
General Manager
Generation

2025 AT A GLANCE

Profit after Tax
\$22M

From Profit after Tax \$7.17M in 2024



Electricity Sales
\$430.66M

From \$421.22M in 2024



Dividends Declared
and Paid
\$Nil

From NIL in 2024



Total Loans
\$286.54M

From \$225.06M in 2024



Fuel Costs
\$206.91M

From \$211.07M in 2024



Number of Employees
967

From 937 in 2024



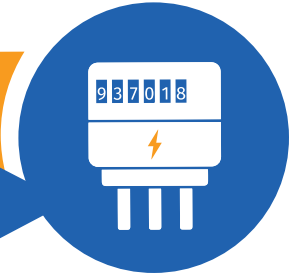
Shareholder Value
\$913.98M

From \$895.62M in 2024



Total Electricity Produced
1,248,104MWh

From 1,218,906MWh in 2024



Total Assets
\$1.69B

From \$1.58B in 2024



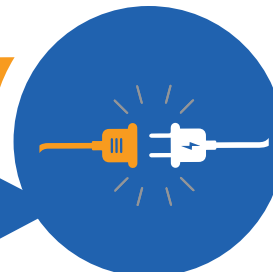
Power Line Route
11,983km

From 11,871km in 2024



Total New Connections
**5,254 new
Connections**

From 4,963 in 2024



Total Customers
227,607

From 223,539 in 2024



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Strong corporate governance remains central to Energy Fiji Limited (EFL) and is integral to the Company's ability to deliver reliable, affordable, and sustainable electricity services. In 2025, EFL continued to strengthen its governance practices to support effective oversight, sound decision-making, ethical conduct, and long-term value creation.

The governance framework reflects evolving regulatory requirements, stakeholder expectations, and best practice principles applicable to Pacific and neighbouring Australia and New Zealand state-owned energy utilities. It provides a structured approach to accountability, risk management, performance monitoring, and strategic execution.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of EFL is ultimately accountable to shareholders for the performance of the Company. It provides strategic oversight, sets organisational priorities, and ensures compliance with applicable legislation and corporate governance standards.

As at 2025, the Board comprised seven (7) members with diverse skills and experience relevant to EFL's operations:

Director	Designation	No. of Board Meetings Attended (excluding Special Board meetings)
Rokoseru Nabalarua	Board Chairman	6
Gardiner Whiteside	Director	6
Rhea Chand	Director	6
Akira Irie	Director	6
Toshiyuki Suzuki	Director, Appointed September 2025	2
Mitsuhiro Takeshita	Director, Appointed June 2025	3
Tsutomu Fujita	Director, Resigned June 2025	3
Chitoshi Fukuda	Director, Resigned August 2025	4
Fatiaki Gibson	Director, Resigned March 2025	1

During the year, the Board held six (6) meetings, addressing strategic, operational, financial, and governance matters.

BOARD COMMITTEES AND OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board is supported by standing sub-committees that enable focused oversight of key risk and governance areas while ensuring that ultimate accountability remains with the full Board. Each committee operates under an approved charter

outlining its mandate, authority, and reporting requirements.

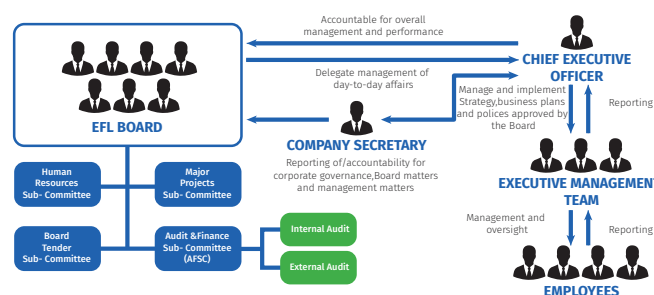
The committees in place during 2025 were:

- Audit & Finance Sub-Committee (AFSC)
- Human Resources Sub-Committee (HRSC)
- Board Tender Sub-Committee (BTC)
- Major Projects Sub-Committee (MPSC)

Throughout the year, these committees assisted the Board by providing detailed review, challenge, and recommendations on matters within their respective mandates. Committee outcomes and recommendations were reported to the Board to support informed decision-making.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AND DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

EFL maintains a clearly defined governance structure that delineates the roles and responsibilities of the Board, Board Committees, Management, and employees. The Board retains responsibility for strategic direction, policy approval, performance oversight, and governance assurance.



Operational authority is delegated to the Executive Management Group, led by the Chief Executive Officer, within an approved Delegation of Authority framework. This framework ensures decisions are made at the appropriate level while maintaining effective controls, accountability, and escalation mechanisms.

The Company Secretary supports the Board and Management by ensuring adherence to statutory obligations, governance processes, and Board protocols.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

During 2025, EFL continued to embed an enterprise-wide risk management approach designed to proactively identify, assess, and manage risks that could impact the achievement of strategic and operational objectives.

Key risk categories monitored include:

- Strategic and sustainability risks
- Operational and asset-related risks
- Financial and treasury risks
- Regulatory and compliance risks
- Cybersecurity and technology risks

Internal controls are embedded across business processes to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting, protection of assets, compliance with applicable laws and policies,

and operational effectiveness. Management is responsible for the design and implementation of controls, with oversight provided by the Board.

ETHICAL CONDUCT, COMPLIANCE, AND CULTURE

EFL is committed to fostering a culture of integrity, accountability, and ethical behaviour. The Company's Code of Conduct and supporting policies set clear expectations for Directors, Management, and employees regarding ethical standards, conflict of interest management, and compliance obligations.

In 2025, emphasis continued on reinforcing ethical awareness through communication, leadership example, and compliance monitoring. Any reported breaches of policy or misconduct were addressed promptly in accordance with established procedures, reinforcing a strong ethical culture and risk awareness across the organisation.

ASSURANCE FUNCTIONS AND INDEPENDENT OVERSIGHT

EFL adopts a multi-layered assurance model to support effective governance and accountability.

The Internal Audit function operates independently and provides objective assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of governance processes, risk management practices, and internal controls. Internal Audit reports functionally to the Audit & Finance Sub-Committee and administratively to the Chief Executive Officer.

External Audit provides independent assurance on the Company's financial statements and compliance with applicable accounting standards and regulatory requirements, reporting its findings directly to the Board.

GOVERNANCE MATURITY AND CONTINUOUS ENHANCEMENT

In 2025, the Board and Management continued to

focus on strengthening governance maturity by reviewing policies, refining oversight mechanisms, and enhancing risk and control practices. Governance effectiveness is periodically assessed to ensure alignment with emerging risks, sector developments, and stakeholder expectations.

This ongoing commitment to governance enhancement supports EFL's objective of maintaining resilience, transparency, and accountability while navigating the challenges of a dynamic and evolving energy sector.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The effective management of risk remains fundamental to EFL's ability to achieve its strategic and operational objectives, particularly in an environment characterized by ongoing economic volatility, regulatory evolution, technological change, and heightened stakeholder expectations. EFL acknowledges that risk is inherent in all business activities and seeks to maintain an appropriate balance between managing risk and pursuing opportunities that support sustainable growth and value creation.

EFL maintains a comprehensive and embedded risk management framework, aligned with leading governance practices, which is designed to identify, assess, manage, and monitor risks on an ongoing basis.

Risk management is embedded into strategic planning and day-to-day operations, with clear accountability across the business and active oversight by the Board. Key risks are identified, assessed, and prioritized based on their potential impact on financial performance and long-term value creation. Mitigation actions are implemented and monitored to ensure risks remain within approved tolerance levels.



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



Mua Solar Farm in Taveuni.



The Honourable Prime Minister, Sitiveni Ligamamada Rabuka commissioned the Mua Solar Power plant in Taveuni.



Chairman's Report

ROKOSERU NABALARUA - EFL CHAIRMAN

"The transformation of Fiji's electricity system represents one of the most important national infrastructure transitions in our country's history. The decisions we make today will determine the resilience, affordability and sustainability of Fiji's energy system for generations to come."

Energy Fiji Limited (EFL) occupies a central role in Fiji's economic and social development. Reliable electricity is the foundation upon which modern economies are built. It powers industries, enables businesses to grow, supports communities, and improves the quality of life of every Fijian household.

As Fiji continues to grow, the demand for electricity continues to increase. At the same time, the global energy sector is undergoing profound transformation as countries transition toward cleaner and more sustainable energy systems.

For Fiji, this transformation is both an opportunity and a necessity.

While Fiji has historically benefited from substantial hydropower resources, fossil fuels continue to play an important role in electricity generation during periods of hydro variability. This reliance exposes the country to international fuel price volatility and supply chain disruptions.

Energy Fiji Limited therefore remains firmly committed to leading Fiji's transition toward a resilient, affordable and sustainable electricity system.

The Board has adopted a clear strategic direction for the period 2025-2035, focused on expanding renewable energy generation, strengthening national grid infrastructure, and ensuring the long-term financial sustainability of the electricity sector.

STRATEGIC RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGETS

- 60% Renewable Electricity Generation by 2029
- 90% Renewable Electricity Generation by 2035

These targets will position Fiji among global leaders in renewable energy adoption among small island developing states.

2025 YEAR IN REVIEW

Energy Fiji Limited delivered steady operational performance in 2025 despite global economic uncertainty and ongoing pressures in energy markets. Electricity demand increased by approximately 2 percent, reflecting continued growth in economic activity across Fiji's commercial, industrial and residential sectors.

The Company recorded profit of \$22 million, supported by improved operational efficiencies and stable electricity sales.

EFL continues to maintain a strong financial position. Key Financial Highlights

- Profit: \$22 million

- Debt to Equity Ratio: 31% Debt / 69% Equity
- Asset to Liability Ratio: 2.2 : 1
- Gearing Ratio: 23.87%

Importantly, EFL continues to secure financing without Government guarantees, reflecting strong lender confidence in the Company's governance, financial management and long-term strategy.

These results provide a stable platform from which the Company can proceed with the next phase of infrastructure investment required to support Fiji's renewable energy transition.

STRATEGIC ENERGY TRANSITION

Energy Fiji Limited's strategy is aligned with the Government of Fiji's National Energy Policy and the country's commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050.

Transitioning toward renewable energy will strengthen Fiji's energy security, reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels, and support long-term electricity tariff stability.

It will also create opportunities for new investment, innovation and employment across the energy sector.

This transformation therefore represents not only an environmental commitment but also a strategic economic opportunity for Fiji.

THE CRITICAL IMPLEMENTATION PHASE (NEXT 4-8 YEARS)

"The next four to eight years will represent the most critical implementation phase in Energy Fiji Limited's history. Ensuring that EFL's organisational structure, resources and technical capability are strategically aligned will be essential to achieving our renewable energy targets."

While Fiji's energy transition strategy is clearly defined, the coming four to eight years will represent the most critical implementation phase in the history of Energy Fiji Limited.

During this period, EFL will move from strategic planning toward large-scale implementation of renewable generation and transmission infrastructure projects.

Delivering this transformation will require more than financial investment. It will require strong institutional capability.

The Board recognises that achieving the renewable energy targets of 60 percent by 2029 and 90 percent by 2035 will require Energy Fiji Limited to ensure that its organisational structure, workforce capability, technical expertise and governance frameworks are strategically aligned with the demands of large-scale infrastructure implementation.

Key areas of institutional focus include:

- Major infrastructure project development and delivery
- Renewable energy integration and grid planning
- Infrastructure financing and capital structuring
- Procurement governance and risk management
- Public-private partnership management
- Workforce development and technical capability

Ensuring that EFL's **structure and resources are strategically positioned to support** execution will be essential to delivering the country's renewable energy transition in a realistic and sustainable manner.

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE AND GRID RELIABILITY

As Fiji's national electricity utility, EFL's primary responsibility remains the reliable and safe delivery of electricity across the country.

The national electricity grid is already operating close to capacity in several areas. Under **N-1 operating scenarios**, where a single system failure occurs, the risk of supply disruptions increases significantly.

Strengthening grid infrastructure is therefore essential not only to support renewable energy integration but also to maintain reliability and support economic growth.

EFL continues to invest in improving operational systems, asset management practices and network resilience.

Key initiatives include:

- Strengthening major transmission corridors across Viti Levu
- Expanding sub-transmission networks to support new generation
- Modernising grid monitoring and management systems
- Enhancing maintenance and asset management practices

These improvements will ensure that Fiji's electricity system remains reliable and resilient as demand continues to grow.

INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND POWER DEVELOPMENT PLAN

EFL's **Power Development Plan (PDP)** provides the roadmap for expanding generation capacity and strengthening the national electricity network.

The PDP indicates that approximately FJ\$5 billion in capital investment will be required over the coming decade.

Renewable Generation Investment

Approximately FJ\$2.97 billion will be invested in renewable energy projects including:

- Qaliwana Hydro power Project
- Upper Wailoa Diversion
- Lower Ba Cascade Hydropower Projects (Vatutokotoko, Senibobo and Toge)

Hydropower will continue to serve as the backbone of Fiji's renewable energy system.

Solar Generation Expansion

Approximately **165 MW of solar photovoltaic capacity** supported by battery energy storage will be developed through a combination of EFL investment and Independent Power Producer participation.

Transmission Infrastructure

Approximately **FJ\$731 million will be invested in transmission infrastructure**, including new 132kV transmission systems across Viti Levu.

These upgrades will strengthen grid resilience and support renewable energy integration.

FINANCING THE ENERGY TRANSITION

To support these investments, the EFL Board approved a **Blended Financing Strategy** in 2025.

This strategy will mobilise approximately **FJ\$2 billion between 2025 and 2029** through a combination of:

- Development finance institutions
- Commercial bank lending
- Climate finance grants
- Export credit agencies
- Public-private partnerships

This financing approach allows EFL to diversify funding sources while maintaining electricity affordability.



EFL Chairman, Mr. Rokoseru Nabalarua with his Excellency, the Ambassador of Finland, Neil Underhill & the Management Team at the EFL Head Office in Suva.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2026–2030

Energy Fiji Limited will focus on five strategic priorities over the next five years.

- 1. Deliver Major Renewable Energy Projects**
Accelerate hydropower and solar project development.
- 2. Strengthen National Grid Infrastructure**
Expand transmission and distribution networks to support renewable integration.
- 3. Mobilise Sustainable Financing**
Secure long-term financing from development partners and climate funds.
- 4. Strengthen Institutional Capability**
Ensure EFL's organisational structure and workforce capability support large-scale infrastructure delivery.
- 5. Maintain Financial Sustainability**
Ensure tariff structures support long-term infrastructure investment.

PEOPLE, CAPABILITY AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTH

The success of Fiji's energy transition ultimately depends on the strength of the people within Energy Fiji Limited.

Delivering a large-scale infrastructure program requires highly skilled technical teams, strong leadership and effective organisational systems. EFL continues to invest in:

- Workforce training and technical development
- Strategic workforce planning
- Leadership development
- Knowledge transfer from international partners
- Strengthening governance and compliance systems

Building strong institutional capability will ensure the Company is equipped to deliver the next phase of infrastructure development.

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS

EFL continues to work with international development partners to support renewable energy investment and infrastructure development.

Key partners include the **Asian Development Bank and the World Bank**, which provide technical advisory support and assist with renewable energy project development and planning.

Energy Fiji Limited has also engaged with the European Union and the European Investment Bank regarding potential collaboration to support renewable energy infrastructure and grid resilience initiatives aligned with climate-focused financing frameworks.

In addition, EFL benefits from technical collaboration with **Chugoku Electric Power Company** and financing partnerships involving the **Japan Bank for International Cooperation**, which support technical knowledge transfer and infrastructure development.

These partnerships together with others strengthen EFL's ability to mobilise international financing and technical expertise for Fiji's energy transition.

RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITION TIMELINE

2025 – 2027

- Solar generation projects initiated
- Transmission network upgrades begin
- Renewable energy financing structures established

2028 – 2029

- Renewable generation capacity expands significantly
- Renewable electricity reaches 60%

2030 – 2035

- Major hydropower projects completed
- Renewable electricity reaches 90%

CHAIRMAN'S KEY MESSAGES TO GOVERNMENT, INVESTORS AND THE PUBLIC

The transformation of Fiji's electricity sector represents a national priority that requires close alignment between government policy, regulatory frameworks, financing strategies, and institutional capability. Delivering a modern and sustainable energy system will require coordinated efforts between Government, Energy Fiji Limited (EFL), development partners, investors, and the wider community.

As Fiji moves toward an ambitious renewable energy future, it is important that strategic decisions taken today are grounded in long-term national interests. The following key messages are intended to highlight the critical considerations that will support Fiji's successful energy transition.

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY

Reducing Fiji's dependence on imported fossil fuels is fundamental to strengthening national energy security. At present, global fuel price volatility and international supply chain disruptions expose small island economies to significant economic risks especially due to geopolitical tensions that are becoming unavoidable. The transition toward domestic renewable energy resources, particularly hydropower and solar energy, will reduce this vulnerability while providing a more stable and predictable energy supply.

By investing in renewable generation and strengthening the national electricity grid, Fiji will significantly reduce exposure to external energy shocks. This will help protect the national economy from fluctuations in global fuel markets while ensuring that electricity supply remains reliable during periods of global uncertainty. In the long term, strengthening energy security will enhance national resilience and support sustainable economic development.

SUPPORTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Reliable electricity infrastructure is a cornerstone of modern economic development. As Fiji continues to grow, the demand for electricity will increase across all sectors of the economy, including tourism, manufacturing, agriculture, and services.

A reliable and resilient electricity system enables businesses to operate efficiently, encourages new investment, and supports the development of new industries. Expanding electricity infrastructure also contributes directly to improvements in living standards by supporting schools, hospitals, public services, and community development.

Strategic investment in generation capacity, transmission networks, and distribution systems will therefore play a critical role in enabling Fiji's long-term economic growth. Strengthening the electricity system will also position Fiji as an attractive destination for both domestic and international investment.



EFL CEO and Management with the representatives from the Millenium Challenge Corporation, USA after meeting at the EFL Head Office in Suva.



EFL CEO and Management with the representatives from DFAT & a delegation of business from India after meeting at the EFL Head Office in Suva.

ATTRACTING INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCING

The scale of infrastructure investment required to transform Fiji's electricity system is substantial. Mobilising international financing will therefore remain a critical component of the country's energy transition strategy.

Development finance institutions, climate finance mechanisms, and international investors are increasingly prioritising investments in renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure. Fiji is well positioned to benefit from these global financing trends, provided that projects are well structured and supported by strong governance frameworks.

Energy Fiji Limited continues to work with international partners and financial institutions to develop financing structures that support large-scale renewable energy investment. Ensuring a stable policy and regulatory environment will be essential to maintaining investor confidence and attracting long-term capital into Fiji's electricity sector.

ENSURING INSTITUTIONAL READINESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

While Fiji's renewable energy strategy is well defined, the coming four to eight years will represent the most important implementation period in the history of Energy Fiji Limited.

During this period, EFL will move from strategic planning to the delivery of major renewable energy projects and significant upgrades to the national electricity grid. These investments will require strong project management capability, disciplined financial oversight, and highly specialised technical expertise.

Ensuring that EFL's organisational structure, workforce capability, governance systems, and financial resources are strategically aligned with the scale and complexity of this infrastructure program will therefore be critical. Strengthening institutional readiness will help ensure that projects are delivered efficiently, transparently, and in a manner that achieves national energy objectives.

PROTECTING ELECTRICITY AFFORDABILITY FOR CONSUMERS

While significant infrastructure investment is required to modernise Fiji's electricity system, it is equally important that electricity remains affordable for households and businesses.

Balancing the need for investment with the protection of consumer interests will require careful coordination between energy policy, regulatory frameworks, financing strategies, and tariff structures. Energy Fiji Limited remains committed to working closely with Government and the regulator to ensure that electricity pricing supports long-term infrastructure development while protecting vulnerable consumers.

Through prudent financial management, innovative financing structures, and the gradual expansion of renewable energy generation, Fiji can achieve a sustainable balance between affordability, reliability, and long-term energy security.

FUTURE RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION PROJECTS - TO UPDATE

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, and conduct additional investigations for the hydro-electric scheme. 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. EFL also commissioned a separate study looking at options to optimize the energy storage and production capacity of the entire hydro-electric scheme cascade, including Qaliwana, Nadarivatu and Vatutokotoko hydro-electric schemes.
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. With the support of the Fijian Government, EFL partnered with key stakeholders including the iTaukei Land Trust Board and Commissioner Western's Office to form a task-force and carried out a round of consultations with key stakeholders likely to be directly affected by the project development, within the project area. EFL also commenced its process to procure the services of an Owner's Engineer to progress the design of the project for next phase of development.
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 had progressed with the feasibility study consultants mobilizing and assessing the options for the development of the hydro-power scheme. Following exhaustive consultations with stakeholders and landowning units, feasibility study on the work was paused in Phase 1 due to site access constraints. The Fijian

Government also received an interest from private sector developer to explore the development of this project under public-private partnership development model, and EFL has been engaging with the private sector development partner in 2025 to progress discussions on potential development of this project under public-private partnership development model.

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 erection and installation undertaken in 2024 and 2025. Erection of monopole structures and lattice tower structures is nearing completion, and conductor stringing for nearly 98% of the 132kV transmission line route has been completed. Due to adverse weather, concrete availability in the local market and site accessibility constraints (largely because of low river crossings), progress in 2025 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 2026. 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 be developed 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.



EFL CEO and Deputy CEO with the representatives from the World Bank Group after meeting at the EFL Head Office.

- 6. 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 publication of tender for design, development, operation and maintenance of these solar PV power plants under Public-Private Partnership model, the bidding process was closed in April 2025, and EFL completed the evaluation of the bids received and has concluded the bidding process as per the conditions of bidding for the project.
- 7. 132kV Transmission Network Development on Viti Levu** – to meet growing energy demand and transition to a power generation mix dominated by renewable energy sources, EFL has engaged with the multi-lateral development partners led by 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 has helped EFL prepare a roadmap identifying the investments required in the transmission network to meet EFL’s long-term target to produce at least 90% of EFL’s energy from renewable sources by 2035.



- 8. Vanua Levu Renewable Energy Roadmap** – the World Bank has supported EFL in identifying at a strategic level the likely generation sources and transmission system that can be developed to meet the meet EFL’s long-term target to produce at least 90% of EFL’s energy from renewable sources by 2035 on the island of Vanua Levu. Further work will now continue in 2026 with looking at possible interconnection between Vanua Levu and Taveuni islands.
- 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, and EFL executed the Grant Arrangement with KOICA in KOICA for this work, and has progressed to jointly finalizing the specifications for the battery energy storage system and initiating procurement. 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. 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 2025. Additional land had 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 in 2024. The major plant for the Kinoya 20MW power station project was received on site, installed under the supervision of equipment manufacturer’s engineers and work progressed significantly towards pre-commissioning and testing of the Plant by end of 2025. At the Vuda 30MW power station and step-up substation site, the factory acceptance testing for the major plant was successfully completed, and it was safely delivered to site. Site preparation and installation works in Vuda is progressing, with both projects expected to reach practical completion in 2026, and adding significant firm power generation capacity on Viti Levu.
- 11. Seaqaqa Solar Power Station with Battery Energy Storage System Project** – EFL completed the acquisition of a parcel of land in Seaqaqa, Vanua Levu as part of its plan to develop a solar power station with battery energy storage system project in Vanua Levu. Following acquisition of the land, EFL has commenced with the project preparation work, by appointing a registered EIA consultant to undertake an Environment Impact Assessment study, and an Owner’s Engineer, to complete the basic design of the project, and prepare tender designs and documentation.
- 12.** EFL continues to further investigate potential hydro-electric schemes with the support of its strategic partner and shareholder Chugoku Electric Power Co. These investigations include the early assessments at Wailoa downstream project site, at Waibutasavu in Monasavu, and in Vanua Levu. EFL will continue to progress exploration work to ensure sufficient feasible projects are identified for future development.
- 13.** EFL continues to engage with proponents intending to becoming independent power producers by developing and operating power generation projects and selling to the EFL under a commercial arrangement.
- 14.** The year 2025 marked a significant period of progress and engagement for Energy Fiji Limited

(EFL) in the area of land acquisition, leasing, and stakeholder consultations. Throughout the year, EFL successfully facilitated and participated in numerous land acquisition schemes, feasibility studies, and consultations across Crown, Freehold, and iTaukei land tenures. These activities were fundamental in supporting EFL's strategic objectives, infrastructure development, and expansion initiatives, while ensuring compliance with regulatory frameworks and respect for landowners' rights and interests.

15. During the reporting period, EFL attended and facilitated consultations and negotiations for several key schemes. These included land acquisitions and leasing arrangements for the Wailoaloa Substation Lot on Crown Lease Land, the CAAF 33kV and Switch Gear Lease on Freehold Land, and multiple projects on iTaukei land such as the Vuda Additional Lot, Lower Ba Lease Application and Feasibility Lease, Qaliwana Feasibility Lease Study, Tavua Solar Lease Amalgamation, proposed Korovou & Wailekutu Substation and Virara Koronubu 132kV Transmission Line. Additional engagements were undertaken for the Koronubu Additional Land, Ba Solar Land, Enamanu and Solowaru Substation Site, Volivoli Substation Site at Rakiraki, and several proposed solar sites located at Yaqara, Waisai, Momi, Vakabuli, and Nawai. Collectively, these initiatives demonstrated EFL's proactive approach to securing strategically important land assets essential for national power generation, transmission, and distribution objectives.
16. The year also provided valuable lessons and key observations across the three land tenures. For Crown land, it became increasingly evident that thorough research and accurate market valuation are essential prior to entering negotiations. Ensuring proper checks on land administration, outstanding lease rentals, and associated costs proved critical in avoiding delays and disputes. Furthermore, a sound understanding of approval

processes involving the Director of Lands and the Department of Town and Country Planning (DTC&P) was identified as vital in facilitating timely subdivisions and issuance of new titles.

17. In the context of Freehold land, the importance of verifying ownership, administrative details, and prevailing market rates was reinforced, alongside the need for officers to possess strong procedural knowledge of regulatory approvals.
18. For iTaukei land, careful confirmation of land boundaries and Landowning Units (LOUs), sensitivity to landowner concerns, and balanced negotiation of terms beneficial to both landowners and EFL were recognized as key factors for successful engagement. It was also noted that certain development requests fall under government responsibility and should be appropriately referred, rather than being absorbed by EFL.
19. Reactions and general sentiments of landowners revealed a consistent expectation for maximum compensation and benefits. While EFL maintains a prudent approach by negotiating towards fair-market mechanism driven payments, landowners frequently present requests for enhanced conditions. In some instances, landowners expressed the view that consultations were insufficient, highlighting the need for continued and improved stakeholder engagement. Nonetheless, the level of interest and willingness of landowners to engage with EFL remained high, as landowners actively participated in consultations and negotiations to secure favorable outcomes for the use of their land.
20. EFL's position on land matters remained guided by the principles of financial prudence, regulatory compliance, and sustainability. Negotiations were conducted in the best interest of the organization, with careful attention to conditional approvals to ensure that commitments made to landowners did not compromise EFL's operational or financial



Engineers from Toshiba, Japan conducted training on 132kV Line Surge Arrester installation at Navutu Depot.

integrity. However, certain challenges impacted EFL's ability to acquire, lease, or rent land, including high land price expectations, negotiated terms beyond EFL's capacity, and specific requests that could not be accommodated. These factors occasionally resulted in prolonged negotiations and project delays.

21. Key challenges encountered across Freehold, Crown, and iTaukei land tenures included pricing disputes, complex conditions imposed by landowners, delays in survey works, and administrative complications related to Crown leases. Additional difficulties arose from EFL's reluctance to initiate legal proceedings or issue formal notices to secure access for essential maintenance and safety operations, particularly in cases where landowners obstructed critical infrastructure works. Differences in perspectives between EFL and LOUs, such as those observed at Nadarivatu Switchyards and Vuda NCC projects, further underscored the importance of constructive dialogue and stakeholder alignment.
22. Stakeholder engagement remained a cornerstone of EFL's land management strategy. The iTaukei Land Trust Board (TLTB) consistently advocated for landowner interests, emphasizing optimal land use, fair lease valuations, and special conditions favorable to landowners. The Ministry of Lands provided regulatory oversight, particularly in the approval of consent to transfer, subdivision processes, and scheme plans. Freehold landowners generally dictated the value of their properties, influencing negotiation dynamics. Stakeholders observed that EFL adhered to structured tender processes for survey and conveyancing works, although the duration of approval processes and the complexity of negotiations were noted as areas requiring continuous improvement.
23. Significant government initiatives in 2025 included the establishment of a taskforce led by the Divisional Commissioner Western, with coordination by the Provincial Administrator Ba. Regular meetings and updates involving TLTB, Fiji Police Force, District Offices, and EFL facilitated effective coordination on land and development matters. Furthermore, the first round of consultations for the Lower Ba Hydropower Scheme marked a pivotal step in stakeholder engagement. These consultations introduced the project to affected landowning units, addressed concerns regarding participation, benefits, and livelihood impacts, and outlined potential benefit-sharing mechanisms. In preparation for 2026, joint site inspections and landowner awareness sessions were initiated, with plans for a second consultation phase upon completion of these activities.
24. In response to evolving operational needs, EFL accommodated various land requirements from other Strategic Business Areas (SBAs). These included network expansion projects, improved access to transmission towers, substation upgrades, and major infrastructure developments at Maro and Waqadra. The Land Affairs Unit and Wayleave Team provided essential support in addressing land-related challenges such as breaches of approval procedures, expansion

requirements, encroachment issues, and illegal occupations affecting project sites. Proactive intervention in these matters was crucial in mitigating project risks and ensuring continuity of operations.

2025 was a year of extensive engagement, learning, and strategic advancement for EFL's land affairs function. While notable challenges were encountered, significant progress was achieved through collaborative stakeholder relationships, strengthened procedural understanding, and continuous refinement of negotiation strategies. Moving into 2026, EFL remains committed to enhancing its land acquisition and leasing processes, fostering transparent stakeholder partnerships, and supporting sustainable infrastructure development for the benefit of Fiji's communities and economy.

LOOKING AHEAD

"With strong partnerships, disciplined execution and sustained investment, Energy Fiji Limited is well positioned to deliver a modern, resilient and sustainable electricity system that will power Fiji's future development."

The coming decade will define the future of Fiji's electricity system.

Energy Fiji Limited will play a central role in delivering this transformation.

With strong governance, strategic partnerships and continued support from Government and development partners, EFL is well positioned to deliver a resilient and sustainable electricity system for Fiji.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

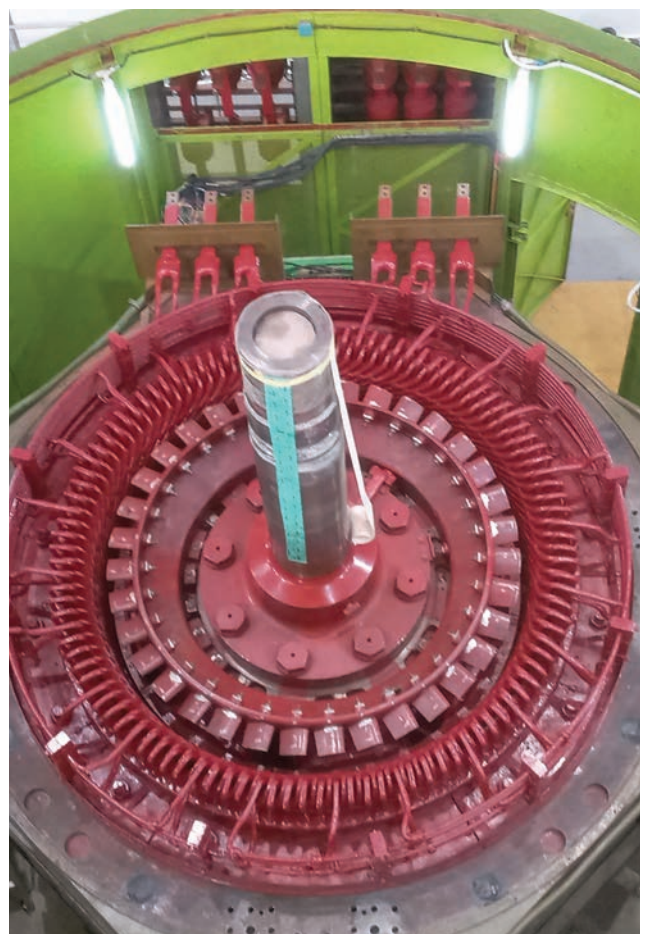
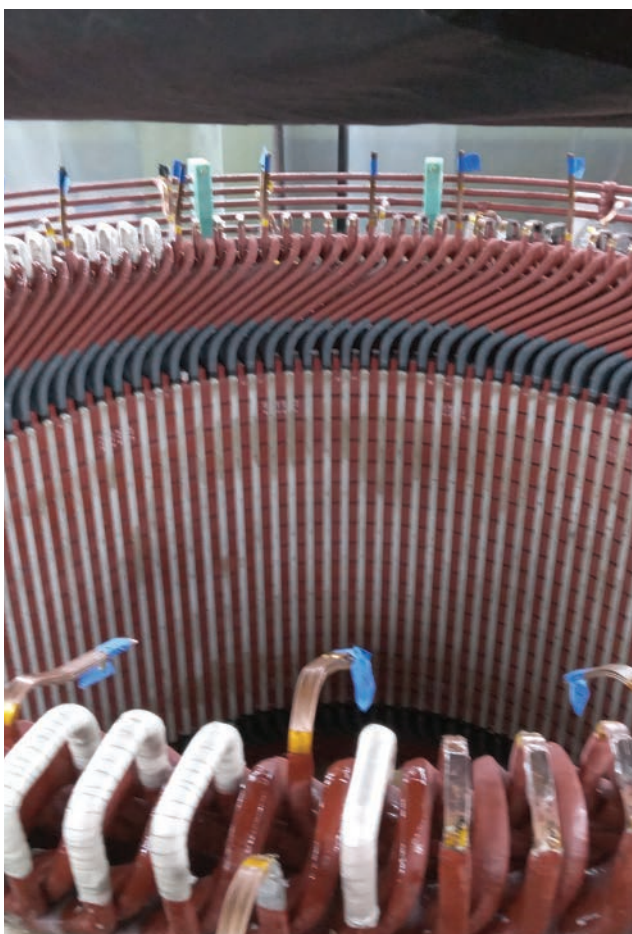
I extend my sincere appreciation to my fellow Board Members for their continued guidance, stewardship, and commitment to the strategic direction and governance of Energy Fiji Limited.

I also wish to acknowledge the continued support of the Government of the Republic of Fiji. In particular, I express my gratitude to the Honourable Prime Minister, Sitiveni Ligamamada Rabuka, and to the Honourable Esrom Immanuel, Minister for Finance, Commerce and Business Development for their leadership and strategic alignment support. I further acknowledge the Honourable Ro Filipe Tuisawau, Minister for Public Works, Meteorological Services and Transport for policy support. I also would like to express my appreciation to the Honourable Biman Prasad, the former Deputy Prime Minister for his advice during his tenure.

My appreciation is also extended to our valued development partners, regulatory authorities, financial institutions, and stakeholders whose collaboration and continued confidence support the advancement of Energy Fiji Limited's mandate.

Finally, I commend the management team, employees, and service providers of Energy Fiji Limited whose professionalism, dedication, and hard work ensure the reliable delivery of electricity services to the people of Fiji.

Together, we remain committed to powering Fiji's sustainable and resilient future.



EFL completed the Stator Coil and Bearing replacement works for Wailoa G3. EFL has spent around \$185M as at end of 2025 on the Half-Life refurbishment program.



Chief Executive Officer's Report

FATIAKI GIBSON - CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

"Energy Fiji Limited is at a defining moment in Fiji's energy journey. Our responsibility extends beyond delivering reliable electricity today - we are building the energy system that will power Fiji's economy sustainably for generations to come."

INTRODUCTION

Energy Fiji Limited (EFL) continues to play a central role in Fiji's economic development and national infrastructure. As the country's integrated electricity utility, EFL is responsible for ensuring that homes, businesses, public institutions, and industries across Fiji have access to reliable, affordable, and increasingly sustainable electricity.

The year 2025 marked another important milestone in EFL's journey as the company continues to position itself for the future of energy. While maintaining the core responsibility of ensuring energy security, EFL is simultaneously leading Fiji's transition toward a low-carbon energy system. The company remains committed to delivering **clean and affordable electricity solutions with a target of achieving approximately 90% renewable electricity generation by 2035**, in alignment with Fiji's National Energy Policy and international climate commitments.

Operating in a small island economy presents unique challenges. Fiji remains exposed to global fuel price volatility, climate variability affecting hydropower resources, and the financial constraints associated with funding large infrastructure projects. Despite these structural challenges, EFL demonstrated resilience throughout 2025 by maintaining reliable power supply, strengthening financial performance, and advancing strategic investments that will support Fiji's long-term energy transition.

The company concluded FY2025 with a **net profit after tax of \$22 million**, representing a significant improvement compared to the **\$7.17 million profit recorded in 2024**. This outcome reflects strong operational management, disciplined financial stewardship, and the continued growth of electricity demand within the Fijian economy.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT AND GLOBAL ENERGY MARKET CONDITIONS

The global energy sector experienced continued volatility throughout 2025. Geopolitical tensions, particularly the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, contributed to uncertainty in global energy markets and disruptions in supply chains. These developments placed upward pressure on international fuel prices and increased uncertainty in forecasting the cost of imported fuels.

For Fiji, which relies on imported petroleum fuels to

support electricity generation during periods of low hydropower availability, global oil price fluctuations represent a significant risk to electricity costs and financial stability.

In response, EFL continued to strengthen its proactive risk management framework. The company operates a structured fuel and foreign exchange hedging program, overseen by a dedicated Risk Management Committee that meets regularly to monitor market developments and guide hedging strategies.

This disciplined approach enabled the company to manage fuel price risk effectively. In 2025, **actual fuel costs were \$206.91 million compared with the budgeted cost of \$224.91 million**, demonstrating the effectiveness of EFL's hedging strategy despite challenging global market conditions.

Beyond global market volatility, EFL also continues to operate within an environment increasingly influenced by climate change. Variability in rainfall patterns directly impacts hydropower generation, while extreme weather events such as cyclones pose risks to electricity infrastructure. These realities reinforce the need for a diversified generation portfolio and resilient energy infrastructure.

ELECTRICITY DEMAND GROWTH AND SYSTEM OPERATIONS

Electricity demand in Fiji continued to grow in 2025, reflecting economic recovery, increased tourism activity, expanding commercial operations, and growing residential energy consumption.

The weighted average growth in electricity demand during 2025 was approximately **2%** compared with the previous year, following a significant **9% growth recorded in 2024**.

Although growth moderated slightly compared with the previous year, the long-term outlook remains strong. Electricity demand in Fiji is projected to grow by approximately **5%** annually, which will require continued investment in generation capacity, transmission infrastructure, and grid modernization.

EFL's generation portfolio remains diversified across renewable and thermal sources to ensure security of supply. In 2025, the national generation mix consisted of:

- **49.33% Hydropower**
- **43.83% Thermal generation**
- **6.84% wind generation and Independent Power Producers**

Hydropower remains the backbone of Fiji's electricity system. The **Monasavu Hydropower Scheme generated 496 million units of electricity during the**

year, significantly above its long-term annual average of approximately 400 million units and representing the second-highest production level in the facility's history.

Similarly, the **Nadarivatu Hydropower Station produced 107 million units, exceeding its long-term average of approximately 100 million units.**

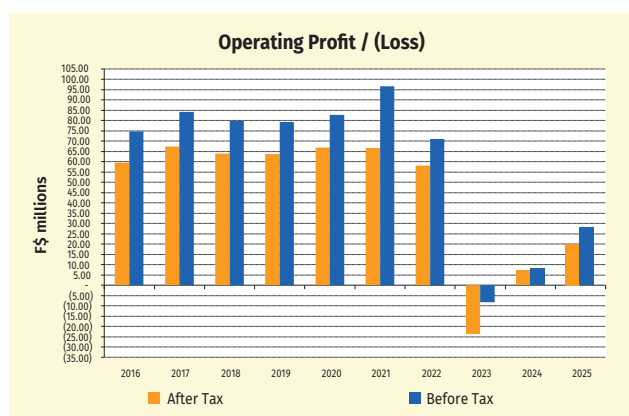
However, system operations were affected by planned maintenance activities. One of the major generation units at the Wailoa power station underwent generator stator rewinding works and was offline for approximately 13 weeks. During this period, replacement generation had to be supplied by thermal power plants, resulting in higher operating costs. Despite these operational challenges, EFL successfully ensured uninterrupted electricity supply to households, businesses, hospitals, water pumping facilities, and other critical services across the country.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND OPERATIONAL RESILIENCE

Energy utilities operate in a highly capital-intensive environment where long-term financial sustainability is critical to ensuring reliable electricity supply.

EFL's financial performance in 2025 reflects the resilience of the company's business model and the effectiveness of its operational strategies.

The company recorded a **net profit after tax of \$22 million**, more than doubling the profit achieved in the previous year.



Several key factors contributed to this improved performance:

- Strong hydropower generation output.
- Increased electricity sales due to growing demand.
- Effective fuel price risk management.
- Realized foreign exchange gains through strategic banking negotiations.

EFL also realized approximately \$1.5 million in foreign exchange gains, achieved through proactive negotiations with multiple commercial banks including ANZ, Westpac, BSP, HFC, and Bred Bank.

Although the company experienced several months of financial losses during the year due to high fuel costs and maintenance outages, strong liquidity management ensured that EFL remained financially stable and fully compliant with all loan covenants.

“Despite global fuel price volatility and the operational challenges faced during the year, EFL

remained focused on its core mandate — ensuring that electricity supply across Fiji remained reliable, secure, and affordable for all Fijians.”

CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Maintaining and expanding electricity infrastructure requires continuous capital investment.

In 2025, EFL invested approximately **\$162 million in capital expenditure**, focused on improving generation capacity, strengthening the transmission network, and connecting new customers to the national electricity grid.



Major projects undertaken during the year included:

- Development of a 20 MW thermal power plant at Kinoya.
- Development of a 30 MW thermal power plant at Vuda.
- Construction of a new 132 kV transmission network from Virara to Koronubu in Ba.

The new 132 kV transmission network represents one of the most significant infrastructure investments undertaken by EFL in recent years. The project will strengthen the national grid and facilitate future renewable energy development.



The project includes:

- Construction of a 30-kilometre 132 kV transmission line.
- Development of a new 132 kV switching station at Virara.
- Construction of a 132 kV / 33 kV substation at Koronubu.
- Integration with the Rarawai and Tavua substations

Once completed, this infrastructure will enable the efficient evacuation of power from existing hydropower stations as well as future renewable energy projects. This investment is anticipated for completion in 2026.

FINANCING STRATEGY AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Recognizing the scale of infrastructure investment required for Fiji's energy future, EFL implemented a **syndicated banking facility valued at approximately \$550 million**, the largest such facility established by a Fijian utility.

This facility includes participation from ANZ, BSP, Westpac, and HFC Bank and provides EFL with diversified access to financing while reducing reliance on a single lender.

The financing structure also incorporates innovative green financing incentives that reward EFL for increasing renewable energy generation.

As of 2025, the facility provides approximately \$224 million in available funding capacity to support future infrastructure investments.

RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITION STRATEGY

The transition to renewable energy represents the most significant transformation in EFL's history.

To achieve Fiji's national renewable energy targets, EFL has developed a comprehensive long-term investment program requiring approximately **\$2 billion** in capital investment between 2025 and 2029.

This investment program focuses on three major development pillars.

Hydropower Expansion

Two major hydropower developments have been identified:

- Qaliwana Hydropower Project
- Vatutokotoko Hydropower Project

These projects will significantly increase renewable generation capacity while providing stable baseload electricity.



Solar Energy Development

EFL plans to develop approximately **165 MW of grid-scale solar photovoltaic capacity**, supported by battery energy storage systems.

Solar energy offers significant potential in Fiji due to the country's high solar irradiation levels and complements hydropower generation patterns.

Grid Infrastructure Modernization

Major investment will be invested in transmission

infrastructure upgrades to enable integration of renewable energy and strengthen grid resilience.

Blended Financing Strategy

To fund these investments while maintaining financial sustainability, EFL has **adopted a Blended Financing Strategy**.

This strategy integrates multiple funding sources, including:

- concessional development finance
- climate grants
- commercial bank lending
- export credit financing
- private sector investment

Independent Power Producers will play an important role in delivering solar and renewable projects through public-private partnership structures.

This financing framework ensures that Fiji can accelerate renewable energy investment while maintaining affordable electricity tariffs for consumers.

Strategic Review for Renewable Transition

In parallel with these investments, EFL has commissioned a comprehensive strategic review to evaluate the organizational, financial, and regulatory changes required to achieve the 2035 renewable energy target.

The review will address:

- renewable energy planning and grid integration
- financial and tariff reforms
- digital and smart grid technologies
- workforce development and organizational restructuring
- infrastructure modernization and resilience

The outcome will be a comprehensive roadmap guiding EFL's transformation over the coming decade.

"The transition to renewable energy is not simply an environmental objective — it is an economic necessity for Fiji. By investing in hydropower, solar generation, and modern grid infrastructure, EFL is strengthening national energy security while reducing exposure to volatile global fuel markets."

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK FOR 2026 AND BEYOND

Looking ahead, EFL will focus on several key priorities.

Expanding Renewable Generation

Major renewable projects will progressively reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels and stabilize electricity costs.

Strengthening Grid Infrastructure

Transmission and distribution investments will improve system reliability and support economic growth.

Enhancing Operational Efficiency

Digital technologies, automation, and advanced system monitoring will improve grid management.

Maintaining Financial Sustainability

Disciplined capital management and diversified financing will ensure EFL remains financially resilient.

Supporting National Development

Reliable electricity remains essential for Fiji's economic growth, industrial development, and social progress.

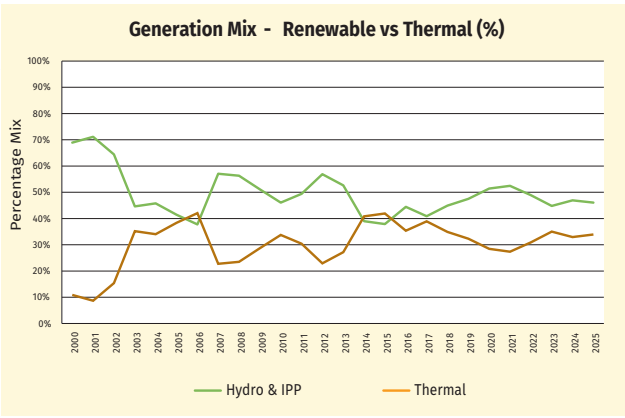
Energy Fiji Limited stands at a defining moment in its evolution.

The global energy transition presents both challenges and opportunities. Through strategic investment, disciplined financial management, and strong partnerships with government and development institutions, EFL is positioning itself to deliver a resilient and sustainable electricity system for Fiji.

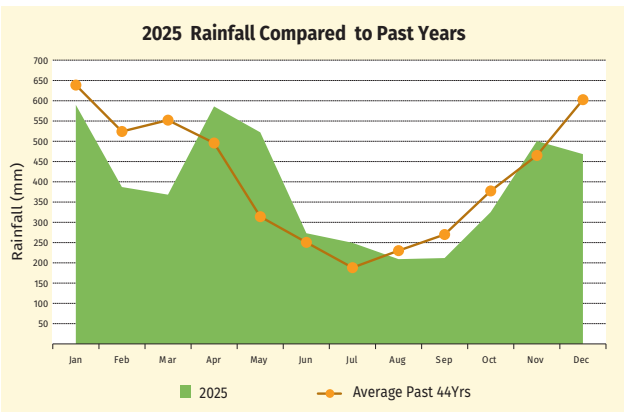
Our commitment remains clear: to ensure reliable electricity for all Fijians while leading the nation toward a cleaner and more sustainable energy future.

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 few 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 environmentally friendly energy daily. 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 tariffs in the South Pacific which makes Fiji a competitive investment destination.

In 2025, EFL's production of electricity from hydropower was 49.392%, 0.057% from wind power, 0.029% from solar power and 6.79% from Independent Power Producers (IPPs), namely Tropik Wood Industries Limited, Fiji Sugar Corporation, Nabou Green Energy

Limited who burn biomass for power generation and few solar customers are considered renewable.

In total, EFL's renewable power stations produced 616.577 million units of electricity (49.39%), thermal power stations produced 546.793 million units (43.80%) and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) produced 84.774 million units (6.79%) 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 2025, the station produced the highest annual production of 496.786 million units of electricity, which fall short of the highest annual production of 504.873 million units last year 2024. Good production during the first five months of 2025 due to good inflow (rain). Wailoa G3 was out for Generator Stator Rewinding works from June for 16 weeks, which coincide with Monasavu receiving low inflow (rainfall).

Did not have the expected rain towards end of 2025 which resulted in the lowest Monasavu dam level come end of the year.

• Nadarivatu Hydro-power Station

Commissioned in 2012, the annual long-term average output of Nadarivatu Hydro Scheme is 100 million units of electricity. The 2025 production was 107.396 million units compared to 96.595 million units in 2024 and 99.645 million units in 2023. Annual production exceeding the long-term average of 100M units per annum in the following years:

- 2018 - 108.74 million units
- 2022 - 114.33 million units
- 2025 - 107.40 million units

• Wainikasou Hydro 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. Last year, 2025, Wainikasou production was low with Generation only for three months to a total of 5.675 million units. Production was affected by technical issues where the generator turbines were sent to Australia to repair with the assistance of Voith Engineers. 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.

• 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.

WAF is working in connecting to the existing penstock from Vaturu dam an extension of the water treatment plant, which will increase the flowrate of the penstock so further reducing the penstock pressure.

• Taveuni Electricity Production

Somosomo Hydro power station in Taveuni was commissioned at the end of 2017, together with a backup diesel power station. By March 2024 a 1MW Solar farm at Mua Research Station started supplying into the Taveuni grid.

In 2025, Taveuni electric production achieved production of 4.395 million units of electricity compared to 3.790 million units of electricity in 2024. 3.848 million units of electricity (87.56%) from hydropower, 0.364 million units of electricity (8.29%) from solar and 0.188 million units of electricity (4.15%) from thermal.

An annual increase in electricity production of 16% is noticed at Taveuni for 2025.

• Taveuni Hydro-power Station

In 2025, the station produced 3.848 million units of electricity. An annual increase of 11% hydro production has been noticed. Yet the hydro production percentage decreases from 91% (2024) to 88% (2025). This indicates that hydro capacity is reaching maximum output during high demand periods.

The demand for electricity increased in 2025, with Hydro Somosomo hydro generating 3.848 million units compared to 2024 with 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.

Mua solar farm contributed 8.3% (0.364 million units) in 2025 compared to 3.5% (0.131 million units) in 2024 of the total Taveuni energy production.

BUTONI WIND FARM

The Butoni wind farm generated 759 thousand units of electricity in 2025 saving around \$319k in fuel cost compared to 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.

Restoring of damaged wind turbines from previous cyclones in on going with Vergnet in progress, as parts are still arriving.

Since its opening in June of 2007, the Butoni wind farm has harnessed the power of the wind to generate a total 57,802 million units of energy, sparing us from burning 12,716 Tons of Diesel fuel, equal to 40,044 Tons of harmful Carbon Dioxide emissions.

THERMAL GENERATION

Our thermal power stations continue to play a critical role as part of our energy mix, generating 43.81% of

our energy requirements in 2025. Our thermal power stations generated 546.793 million units in 2025 as compared to 413.502 million units in 2024 and 505.54 million units in 2023.

The increase in thermal generation was due mainly to lower hydro production, especially due to low inflow various hydropower stations and together with increase in demand.



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, while striving to meeting 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 2025, EFL achieved a System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) of 2.85 times, compared to 3.08 in 2024.

Furthermore, we achieved a System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) for controllable power outages of 213 minutes, compared to 218 minutes in 2024. This means on average, each customer faced an interruption to power supply 213 minutes (3.55 hours) in the year 2025 which improved slightly compared to 2024.

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 \$46.775 Million was authorized for the rural, commercial/industrial, grid extension and system reinforcement projects and contract works as at 31st December 2025. Included in this was \$2.22M worth of Rural Extension Projects enabling access to 842 customers in rural villages and settlements.

Recording of EFL Infrastructure continued in 2025 and allowed its GIS Team to capture 99.06% of Network Assets.

As EFL embarks on its journey towards renewable energy transition, the review of the Grid Operating Code commenced in 2024 and continued internally in 2025 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 damage EFL infrastructure while at the same time trying to minimize customer outages at all times.



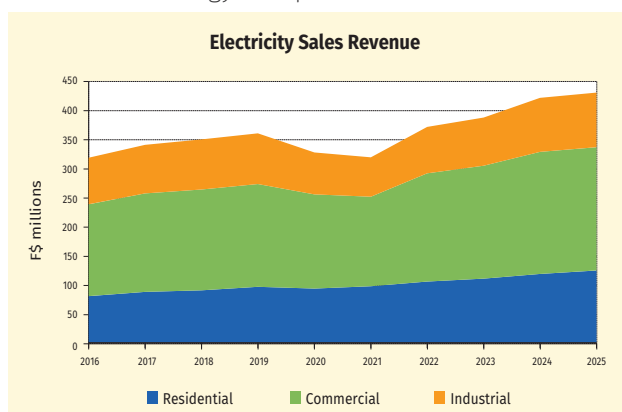
The Protection Team continued in its support activities towards the operational teams in 2025 which included assisting the Generation & Network Substation teams in programming protection schemes for new generator installations at Power Stations as part of the continuing Contingency Plan, as well as major Asset Replacement at major 132 & 33kV Substations.

2025 also enabled the team to carry out condition monitoring and analysis of 985 protection relays installed in all EFL substations and power stations which operated at voltage levels equal to and above 6.6kV. The System Data Manuals for all EFL's existing five (5) grids was also developed, reviewed and finalized in 2025.

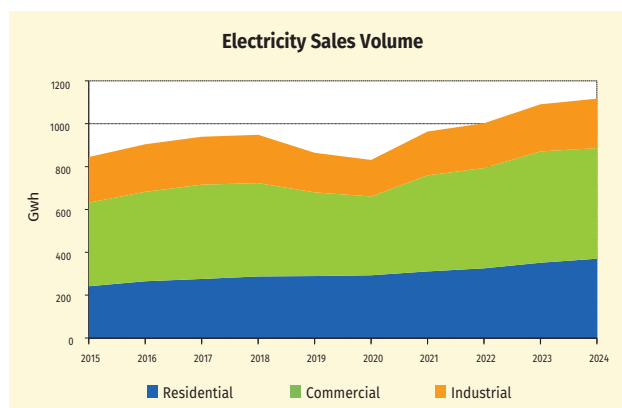
Review of EFL's 10 year Power Development Plan (2026-2035) had been tendered out and should be complete in 2026.

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 2025, our total number of customers increased from 223,539 (2024) to 227,607 (2025) an increase of 1%. This record-breaking customer base is made up of 58,459 prepay customers and 169,148 post-pay customers, compared to 57,146 prepay and 166,393 post-pay customers in 2025.



A further breakdown of these customers reveals the following stats:

- At the end of 2025, we had 109 large-scale industrial customers,
- At the end of 2025, we had 22,578 commercial customers,
- At the end of 2025, we had 204,920 domestic customers (including private residences, places of worship, other institutions and streetlights).

While comparing 2025 with 2024, the customer base has increased. This increase has also justified by the increase in national demand for energy; 2025 saw an 2.28% increase in demand, expanding from 1,089 million units in 2024 to 1,114 million units in 2025

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 2025, 1,028 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 increase of 244 subsidized customers in 2025, bringing the total number of Fijian households with access to affordable electricity to 59,164.

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 several ambitious metering equipment testing and verification projects. One of this initiative is targeted at Fiji's larger commercial and industrial consumers whereby 100 customers metering system is tested and verified for correct operation, 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 Advance Metering Infrastructure (AMI) project is being rolled out which will enable EFL to read, disconnecting and reconnecting customers meters remotely. This project shall see 50,000 meters being put on the AMI platform over the next 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.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT

In an era defined by rapid technological advancement and the expansion of the digital economy, demand for reliable electricity supply across residential and commercial premises has continued to grow. Alongside this growth, customer expectations have evolved, with consumers increasingly seeking timely service delivery, personalised engagement, and convenient access to services across multiple digital channels.

To respond to these changing expectations, Energy Fiji Limited (EFL) continues to strengthen its customer engagement through a comprehensive Digital Transformation programme. This strategic initiative is designed to enhance operational efficiency, improve service responsiveness, and provide customers with seamless, value-driven interactions whenever and wherever they engage with EFL. Digital transformation has also enabled EFL to adopt innovative technologies, explore new service delivery models, and expand communication channels, ensuring greater accessibility and convenience for customers across Fiji.



As part of these efforts, EFL has enhanced its online self-service capabilities, including the introduction of a **Quick Bill Check** feature on its official website. By entering their account number, customers can instantly view their outstanding balance and due date. This feature has become the most frequently accessed page on the EFL website, averaging approximately **30,000 visits per month in 2025**, and has contributed to a significant reduction in bill

balance-related enquiries to the Customer Contact Centre.

EFL has also advanced its transition toward **paperless operations**, improving internal workflows and service transparency. During 2025, EFL engaged a specialised vendor to implement **handheld digital tools for fieldworkers and meter readers**. These tools enable real-time updates of customer applications, complaints, inspections, and permits, ensuring accurate data capture and immediate system updates. This initiative enhances service consistency and allows Customer Service Representatives (CSRs) to efficiently access customer information when responding to enquiries or feedback.

To further improve billing convenience, EFL expanded the use of **electronic billing and automated notifications**. Customers with registered email addresses receive bill reminders and service notifications automatically. **The Bill Care Card**, embedded with a barcode containing customer account details, allows for quick and secure payments at EFL cashier locations and authorised third-party payment outlets, removing the need for printed statements. As at December 2025, **77% of post-paid customers** had adopted e-billing, reflecting strong customer acceptance of digital billing options.

EFL also strengthened its multi-channel communication strategy through the use of SMS notification platforms, providing customers with timely updates on planned and unplanned power outages, bill reminders, meter access notices, and other essential service information. Engagement through social media continued to grow in 2025, with customers using EFL's official Facebook page as an additional channel for enquiries and service updates. Public safety and risk awareness messages are displayed on cashier price-checker screens at all Carpenters retail outlets, reinforcing EFL's commitment to community safety.

In late 2025, EFL expanded its payment ecosystem through the engagement of **Post Fiji Limited (PTE)** as a corporate biller, providing customers with an additional, convenient channel for electricity bill payments nationwide.

Customers may contact EFL or access services through the following channels:

- **24/7 Helpline:** 132333 | Mobile: 5333 | Emergencies: 913
- **Bill copy access:** Noqu EFL Mobile App
- **Bill balance and due date:** Dial *1333# (18 cents per text)
- **Online chat:** www.evl.com.fj

These digital initiatives underscore EFL's continued commitment to enhancing customer experience, improving service reliability, and leveraging technology to deliver accessible, efficient, and customer-centric energy services for the people of Fiji.

CUSTOMER CARE CENTRES

Customer Access, Service Delivery and Performance

Understanding customer needs and consistently delivering reliable, accessible services remain central to EFL's operational and commercial success. In 2025, EFL continued to strengthen customer access points and payment convenience while improving service efficiency across all divisions.

EFL currently operates **nine Customer Care Centres nationwide**, providing face-to-face support across Fiji. To enhance payment accessibility, **EFTPOS services are available at all remote stations**, enabling customers to settle electricity bills conveniently. Customers also have access to multiple payment options, including cash, cheque, and EFTPOS through **Carpenters Max Val-u agents**, as well as digital and third-party channels such as **MPaisa, My Wallet (DigiCash)**, authorised bank transfers, and other approved agents.

These diversified payment channels have improved customer convenience and reduced reliance on single payment methods.

In collaboration with the **Water Authority of Fiji**, EFL continues to co-share **three Customer Service Offices**, providing customers with a more integrated service experience. This partnership supports operational efficiency for both organisations and delivers added convenience to customers through a shared service model. EFL plans to expand this initiative in the coming years, progressing toward a **one-stop utility bill payment and service solution**.

Digitalisation of Customer Services remained a key focus area in 2025, delivering measurable benefits to customers and electrical contractors. Contractors are now able to submit permit applications for new connections, broken service mains, meter upgrades, and related services electronically, eliminating the need for in-person visits to Customer Care Centres. Similarly, customers can submit new connection applications through digital channels, improving turnaround times and reducing processing delays.

Despite continued growth in online service adoption and internal process efficiencies, EFL recorded **162,553 customer visits** across Customer Care Centres in the Central, Western, and Northern Divisions in 2025. This represents a 3.5% increase compared to the previous year, primarily driven by growth in the overall customer base. The data reflects sustained customer engagement while demonstrating EFL's ability to support higher service volumes without compromising service quality.

In addition, 2025 marked the **seventh consecutive year** in which EFL successfully processed and distributed dividends to **5% non-voting shareholders** who are qualified domestic account holders, following approval from EFL's voting shareholders. This ongoing initiative continues to reinforce EFL's commitment to inclusive participation and shared value creation for its customers.

Through expanded access channels, continued digital transformation, and strong service performance, EFL remains focused on delivering reliable, customer-centric services while supporting sustainable growth across Fiji's electricity sector.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

Customer Satisfaction and Voice of the Customer

Listening to our customers and understanding their experience remains a core priority for **Energy Fiji Limited (EFL)**. To measure customer perceptions and identify opportunities for service improvement, EFL conducts an **annual Customer Satisfaction Survey**, which serves as a key feedback mechanism guiding continuous enhancement of our customer service standards.

The survey captures customer views on service reliability, responsiveness, accessibility, and overall experience. Feedback received is carefully analysed and used to inform operational improvements, process refinements, and service delivery initiatives across the organisation.



To maximise participation and ensure broad representation, survey forms are distributed as inserts with customer bills issued in October and are also made available at all Customer Care Centres and through EFL's online platforms. In addition, EFL undertook targeted outreach visits to rural villages and settlements during 2025 to raise awareness of the survey and to engage directly with customers who may have limited access to digital or urban service channels. This approach supports EFL's commitment to inclusivity and equitable access to customer engagement opportunities.

Recognising the growing preference for digital interaction, EFL further expanded survey accessibility in 2025 by introducing **two additional response channels**: the Noqu EFL Mobile App and SMS. These options have improved convenience and encouraged greater customer participation, particularly among mobile users.

As a gesture of appreciation for customer feedback, respondents who completed the survey by answering six questions were entered into a prize draw. Prizes included a **first prize of \$1,000, second prize of \$500, and third prize of \$250**, with additional consolation prizes such as EFL-branded T-shirts, caps and umbrella. Winners were randomly selected through an approved online draw platform, ensuring transparency and fairness.

In 2025, EFL achieved strong customer satisfaction outcomes, recording **95.78% satisfaction among residential customers and 95.68% among commercial and industrial customers**, meeting and exceeding internal performance targets. These results reflect the effectiveness of EFL's customer-focused strategies and reinforce the organisation's ongoing commitment to delivering reliable, responsive, and customer-centric electricity services across Fiji.

CONTACT CENTRE PERFORMANCE AND CUSTOMER SUPPORT

The year 2025 was both dynamic and operationally challenging for **Energy Fiji Limited (EFL)**, marked by adverse weather events and an active cyclone season that resulted in an increase in unplanned power outages across the country. During these periods, timely and reliable customer communication remained critical.

Despite these challenges, EFL's Contact Centres in **Suva and Vuda** maintained uninterrupted **24/7 operations** throughout the year, ensuring customers had continuous access to support for their electricity needs. Customers were able to reach EFL through the dedicated contact numbers **132-333, short code 5333, and 913** for emergency-related calls, reinforcing EFL's commitment to service availability during both normal operations and crisis situations.

Throughout 2025, the Contact Centre managed high volumes of customer interactions, providing information and support across a broad range of service areas. These included enquiries relating to free EFL shares, Government Rural Electrification Schemes, the revised 2017 electricity subsidy, security deposit reviews, disconnections and reconnections, prepaid services, e-billing, new connections, the Noqu EFL digital platform, and updates on planned and unplanned power outages.

In total, the Contact Centre handled **249,320 calls**, averaging **20,777 calls per month**, demonstrating both the scale of customer engagement and the central role of the Contact Centre in EFL's service delivery framework.

To further enhance customer experience and responsiveness, EFL introduced **new service features** within the Contact Centre during 2025. For major unplanned outages, recorded announcements are automatically activated on the main incoming lines (**132-333 and 5333**), providing customers with immediate outage information and reducing call congestion. In addition, a **call-back facility** was implemented for customers unable to wait in queue, allowing them to leave their contact details and receive a return call from a Customer Service Representative (CSR). Customers also continued to utilise EFL's online chat facility, offering an alternative digital engagement channel.

Customer service performance is measured against clearly defined timeliness benchmarks, with a target of answering **80% of calls within 20 seconds**. Despite elevated call volumes in 2025, the Contact Centre exceeded this benchmark, achieving a **Grade of Service (GoS) of 90.2%, with 96.07% of calls answered within 20 seconds**. The call abandonment rate remained low at 6.9%, reflecting effective queue management and service capacity during peak demand periods.



The emergency response line (**913**) also played a critical role in supporting network reliability and public safety. In 2025, EFL received **11,581 emergency calls**, enabling rapid coordination between the

Contact Centre and field response teams to ensure timely restoration efforts and effective incident management.

Overall, the strong performance of EFL's Contact Centre in 2025 highlights the organisation's focus on customer accessibility, service reliability, and operational resilience, particularly during periods of heightened system stress. Through continued investment in people, systems, and digital enhancements, EFL remains committed to delivering responsive, customer-centred support to communities across Fiji.



BILL PAYMENT FLEXIBILITY THROUGH PREPAY

Ensuring equitable access to electricity for all Fijians, regardless of location, remains a key priority for Energy Fiji Limited (EFL). Customers living in remote and rural communities often face limitations in accessing conventional post-pay billing and payment methods that are readily available in urban centres. For many, regular monthly bill payments can be challenging due to distance, connectivity, or limited financial infrastructure. Despite these constraints, rural customers deserve the same reliable access to electricity as the rest of the country.

To address these challenges, EFL continues to pursue financially inclusive and customer-focused solutions. The prepay metering system remains a cornerstone of this approach, enabling rural customers to manage electricity usage and payments in a flexible, affordable, and convenient manner.

In 2025, EFL's prepay customers were provided with two accessible options for purchasing electricity tokens. Customers may purchase digital electricity tokens remotely using mobile wallet platforms such as Vodafone M-Paisa and Digicel MyCash, with tokens delivered instantly via SMS. This digital option allows customers to top up electricity credit from the comfort of their homes, reducing the need for travel and associated costs.

To support this digital transition, EFL implemented a targeted customer education and awareness campaign, guiding prepay customers through the new purchasing process and ensuring confidence in the use of mobile-based payment solutions. For customers who prefer in-person transactions, prepay tokens remain available through authorised local vendors, where customers can purchase tokens and manually input them into EFL-installed prepay meters. Customers also retain the option to complete payments directly via their mobile phones, providing flexibility based on individual circumstances.

As at the end of 2025, EFL proudly served 57,146 rural customers through prepay metering, representing an increase of 1,403 customers compared to 2024. This growth was largely driven by the continued rollout of Government-funded Rural Electrification Schemes, which support eligible rural households to connect to the national electricity grid.

Through the expansion of prepay services and continued collaboration with Government programmes, EFL is strengthening energy inclusion, empowering rural customers to better manage their electricity usage, and ensuring that communities across Fiji can access safe, reliable, and affordable electricity.

STRENGTHENING CUSTOMER CONNECTION AND ACCESSIBILITY

At Energy Fiji Limited (EFL), building strong and inclusive connections with our customers remains a priority. While digital transformation continues to enhance service efficiency and convenience, EFL remains equally committed to supporting customers who may have limited access to technology or who prefer traditional, in-person engagement. Our approach ensures that no customer is left behind as service delivery evolves.

EFL actively promotes energy safety, efficiency, and cost awareness through nationwide outreach programmes, including presentations delivered in schools, villages, and community settings. To further extend the reach of these messages, safety and energy-saving information is regularly printed on electricity bills and bill inserts. SMS reminders are also used to notify customers of overdue bills, supporting timely payments and improved account management.

Digital platforms continue to play a key role in keeping customers informed. EFL's official website and Facebook page provide daily updates on planned and unplanned power outages, meter reading schedules, and service advisories, ensuring customers receive timely and accurate information.

With more than 50% of daily customer enquiries relating to bill balances and due dates, EFL continues to promote the Noqu EFL Mobile App, available for free download on the Google Play Store. The app supports paperless e-billing and provides customers with convenient access to their accounts. Through the Noqu EFL digital portal, customers can view billing history, monitor electricity usage, compare month-to-month consumption, and better manage household energy costs—supporting greater transparency and energy literacy.



Public safety remains a critical focus area. EFL's dedicated 913 emergency hotline provides customers with immediate access to assistance in the event of hazardous electricity-related incidents. In 2025, EFL received 35,090 calls through this channel, of which 11,581 were confirmed emergencies and were promptly coordinated and addressed by the National Control Centre in Vuda.

To further improve accessibility, EFL introduced the easy-to-remember four-digit mobile short code "5333", enabling customers to lodge enquiries and complaints, manage billing matters, and report power outages. The service operates 24/7 and is accessible through Vodafone Fiji, Digicel Fiji, and Inkk Mobile at standard mobile-to-mobile rates. EFL continues to explore partnerships with additional telecommunications providers to further expand reach and affordability.

Despite ongoing digitalisation, EFL continues to maintain a strong physical presence within villages and settlements, engaging directly with customers to raise awareness of new services and tools that can be accessed from the comfort of their homes. This balanced approach reinforces EFL's commitment to customer inclusivity, clear communication, and accessible service delivery across all communities.

Through multiple communication channels, targeted outreach, and continued investment in digital and traditional engagement, EFL remains focused on delivering customer-centred, reliable, and responsive electricity services for the people of Fiji.

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 79 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 2025 were as follows:

i) New Connections

There was a total of 5,254 new customer installations which were successfully inspected and connected to the EFL grid in 2025. This total consisted of 3,992 domestic connections and 1,262 commercial & Industrial connections.

ii) Meter Testing

12,562 electricity meters were tested in 2025 on EFL's two (2) Meter Test Stations in Kinoya, Suva & Navutu, and Lautoka. This surpassed the target of 11,000 and of these, 11,781 were single phase meters and 781 were three (3) phase meters.

iii) Public Safety Campaigns

More awareness and public releases were made during 2025 – 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 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 2025. 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 2025. 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 sixty-six (66) generator installations were inspected and connected to the EFL grid. Of these, thirty-six (36) were standby/backup generators, and the remaining thirty (30) consisted of twenty-seven (27) grid-connected solar installations and three (3) 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 2025, a total of 293 installations were successfully connected to the EFL grid through the house wiring projects administered by both EFL and the Department of Energy.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Information Technology division continued to strengthen Energy Fiji Limited's operational resilience while advancing a disciplined digital transformation agenda throughout 2024 and 2025. Despite the rising fuel costs and weather variability impacting generation dynamics, IT sustained service reliability above 99.95% uptime, exceeding internal targets and ensuring business continuity across generation, network, and corporate systems.

Core technology modernisation progressed decisively. The migration to Microsoft 365 was initiated, including mailboxes, SharePoint, OneDrive, Teams, and the corporate intranet. The programme was delivered fully in house, building internal capability, avoiding significant external consultancy costs, and embedding stronger security and governance controls across the user environment. This transition has established a scalable, secure collaboration platform aligned to EFL's long term digital roadmap.

The Financial Management Information System upgrade achieved a major milestone with the successful go live of the new Financial Platform in April 2025. This followed structured user training, rigorous user acceptance testing, and the implementation of automated workflows to strengthen financial controls and reporting discipline. Phase Two enhancements are now progressing to further enhance the financial visibility and operational integration.

The Computerised Maintenance Management System (CMMS) programme advanced following the award and implementation of the platform. Foundational work included enterprise-wide data collection across Generation and Network teams, establishment of segregated production environments, and the progressive adoption of preventive maintenance within SBAs. These steps positively position EFL to transition to a more data driven, asset centric reliability model in 2026.

Cybersecurity remained a strategic priority. A comprehensive Threat and Risk Assessment was completed, followed by the implementation of remediation measures and strengthened security controls across systems. This is complemented by a more organised program focused on cybersecurity awareness to improve the users cyber literacy. The focus has been clear: security is not a toolset, it is a discipline embedded across people, process, and technology.

Collectively, these initiatives reinforce IT's role as a

business enabler, supporting operational excellence, financial stewardship, and long-term digital readiness as EFL moves into 2026.

UPGRADING AND EXPANDING OUR TRANSMISSION NETWORK

Replacement works for 132kV disconnectors/isolators/earth switches in EFL's power system was completed in 2025, together with the replacement of the main and reserve bus CVT's.

Rust refurbishment work on the lattice steel towers along the 132kV transmission line continued in 2025 with the completion of work on twenty-two towers. Tenders were awarded in 2025 for the next batch of thirty-seven towers along the 132kV Wailoa – Vuda line. 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 \$40M.

Tender was awarded for the replacement of a defective 132kV circuit breaker at Wailoa substation for the 33kV/132kV step up transformer which supplies power from the Wainikasou power station. Design Review of the circuit breaker was completed in 2025, with Factory Acceptance Testing scheduled to be carried out in 2026, with delivery and installation in 2027.

Work commenced in 2025 on phase 1 of the program to install Line Surge Arrestors (LSA) on the 132kV transmission line. As at the end of 2025 the installation of LSA's was completed on a total of thirteen towers. The installation of LSA's on the balance of 8 towers from phase 1 of this project will be installed in 2026. This project is expected to cost around \$0.5M and is expected to improve reliability of the 132kV transmission lines.



EFL Team installing Auto Boosters at Veisari to improve efficiency of power supply to its customers.

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.

The replacement of the 33kV/11kV transformer at Tavua substation was completed in 2025 and will provide much needed security of supply to the Tavua area.

Work also continued on the upgrading of transformers at Waqadra substation with delivery completed in 2025. The entire project is targeted for completion in 2026 at a cost of \$7.88M and will result in an improvement in the reliability of power supply in the Nadi area.

Work continued on the project to upgrade Maro substation to standard, together with the replacement of the failed 33kV/11kV transformer. Delivery of the transformer was completed in 2025, with commissioning targeted in 2027. Design Review for the 33kV and 11kV switchgear was completed in 2025. Factory acceptance testing of the switchgear is scheduled to be completed in 2026, with delivery and commissioning in 2027. The entire project is expected to cost \$8.1M and will result in an improvement in reliability of power supply to the Maro area.

Work continued on the project to upgrade the 33kV switchgear at Rarawai substation with the completion of Factory Acceptance testing and delivery of the switchgear in 2025. Civil works are in progress on the construction of the Control building which is targeted for completion in 2026. At this stage the project is scheduled for completion in 2027. 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 2028, after the completion of work to widen two bridges along the route. 33kV equipment to accommodate the upgrade at the Wailekutu zone substation have been delivered. Design Review for the 33kV switchboard at Hibiscus Park zone substation was completed in 2025. Factory Acceptance Testing for the switchboard is scheduled to be carried out in 2026, with delivery and installation in 2027. The completion of this 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 2028 at a cost of \$10M.

Work also commenced on the installation of two x 33kV underground circuits between Cunningham Road substation and Kinoya substation to replace two decommissioned circuits. This project is scheduled to be completed in 2027 at a cost of \$13.3M and will restore the security of supply to the Central region.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Our people continue to play a critical role in supporting EFL's performance and long-term growth amid a changing business landscape. Guided by the Strategic Human Resource Management Plan 2025–2026, the Human Resources Division continues to align people practices with organisational priorities to support sustainable performance and long-term value creation.

With a workforce of **Nine Hundred and Sixty-Seven** (967) employees, EFL benefits from a diverse and inclusive talent base, contributing a broad range of skills, experience and cultural perspectives. The Human Resources Division also reviewed and strengthened its Strategic Human Resources Development Plan 2025–2026 to enhance employee engagement, capability development and workforce resilience.

The ongoing commitment and professionalism of employees underpin EFL's high-performance culture, with the organisation remaining committed to recognising and rewarding excellence.

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. Ms. Elenoa Bua Navoce – Manager Human Resources
2. Mr. Aminisitai Malocelebe Seruwalu – Manager Employee Relations
3. Mr. Rusiate Jale Faivakibau- Manager Solar Developments
4. Mr. Aisea Liwaiono – Manager Health & Safety, Western
5. Mr. Benedito Inoke – Manager Thermal Generation

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

Strengthening Our People and Practices

This section highlights the key Human Resources initiatives undertaken during the year to enhance workforce capability, strengthen people practices and support the organisation's strategic and operational objectives.

1. Fiji Human Resources Institute (FHRI) Awards 2025

In 2025, Energy Fiji Limited (EFL) continued to demonstrate excellence in human resource practices, with the HR team receiving national recognition at the 2025 Fiji Human Resources Institute (FHRI) Awards Night, held on 13 December 2025 at the Grand Pacific Hotel. EFL achieved recognition in two award categories, reflecting the collective effort,

professionalism and commitment of the Human Resources team and its stakeholders:

FHRI Awards Achieved:

- **Runner Up – HR Talent Development 2025**
Submission prepared by Ravneel Karan Nair in collaboration with the Training Team.
- **Gold Award – HR Environment & Sustainability in Practice 2025**
Submission prepared by Samuela, with assistance from Vinshchal and Sonal.



These achievements highlight the Human Resources team's strong focus on talent development, sustainable HR practices and continuous improvement. The successful submissions were made possible through close collaboration between the HR team, Manager Training, the Training Team and the wider organisation, whose ongoing efforts support these initiatives.

EFL takes pride in these accomplishments and remains committed to strengthening HR capability, innovation, and sustainability. The 2025 FHRI Awards serve as motivation for the team to build on this success and strive for even greater outcomes in future awards.

2. EFL's Salary Structure

The Human Resources team initiated a salary alignment exercise as part of its ongoing commitment to strengthening remuneration governance and ensuring internal equity and market competitiveness across Energy Fiji Limited (EFL).

The initiative was developed following a comprehensive benchmarking exercise, which identified the need for a structured and consistent salary framework aligned to roles, experience, and market standards. Based on the outcomes of this exercise, HR designed a formal salary structure to provide clarity, transparency, and consistency in remuneration practices across the organisation.

As part of the alignment process, employees were assessed based on their tenure in their current role, with salary placement determined in accordance with the approved structure. For example, employees who had completed three years or more in their current role were aligned to the relevant salary step reflective of their experience and service.

The salary alignment exercise commenced in October 2025, with detailed assessments conducted across the organisation. The aligned salaries were implemented and became effective from 1 January 2026.

This initiative represents a significant step towards strengthening remuneration governance, supporting employee retention, and reinforcing EFL's commitment to fair and equitable pay practices. The structured approach provides a sustainable framework to guide future remuneration decisions and supports organisational stability and workforce planning.

Monthly Workplace Clean-Up Initiative

As part of its ongoing efforts to promote a positive and well-maintained work environment, the Human Resources Division introduced a monthly workplace clean-up initiative, conducted on the last Friday of each month for 30 minutes across all EFL locations. The initiative aimed to encourage a clean desk culture and maintain a safe, organised and healthy workplace.

The initiative was successfully implemented throughout 2025, with strong participation across teams. Managers, Supervisors and Team Leaders monitored the exercise within their respective areas, while HR personnel conducted office walk-throughs to ensure consistency and reinforce accountability across the organisation.

3. Wednesday Wellness Program

Reflecting EFL's care for employee wellbeing, the Wednesday Wellness initiative was introduced to support work-life balance and healthier lifestyle practices. The initiative allows employees to dedicate time every Wednesday from 4:00 PM onwards to participate in wellness activities of their choice, supporting both physical and mental wellbeing.

The initiative reflects EFL's recognition that employee wellbeing is fundamental to sustained performance and engagement. By providing structured time for wellness, EFL continues to foster a supportive and caring workplace culture that values the holistic wellbeing of its workforce.

4. Annual Leave Management and Accumulation Controls

To effectively manage outstanding annual leave balances, EFL introduced maximum allowable thresholds for accumulated annual leave, applicable at any point within a calendar year. These thresholds are designed to encourage responsible leave utilisation, reduce excessive accumulation and support organisational sustainability.

Under this framework, the maximum annual leave that may be accumulated at any one time is:

- 20 working days for Executive Management Group (EMG) members and Managers
- 15 working days for all other staff

Any annual leave balance exceeding the approved thresholds as at 31 December is required to be taken or cleared by 30 June of the following year. Failure to do so will result in the excess leave lapsing, in accordance with the organisation's "use-it-or-lose-it" principle, which aims to minimize excessive leave accumulation.

Employees who resign are required to utilise all outstanding annual leave prior to their final date of employment, subject to operational requirements. Where payment in lieu of annual leave is approved, such payment will be limited to the maximum

allowable accumulation applicable to the employee's category. Any annual leave balances exceeding the approved thresholds will not be eligible for payment.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

The **Employee Relations (ER) Core Function** at Energy Fiji Limited (EFL) falls under the broader Human Resources (HR) division, led by the General Manager Human Resources (GMHR). It focuses on managing industrial relations, union engagements, employee welfare, compliance with Fiji's Employment Relations Act, grievance handling, collective bargaining, workplace harmony, talent retention, and fostering a positive, productive work environment. This aligns with EFL's commitment to a rewarding workplace, ethical conduct, training/development, and maintaining stable relations with unions representing a significant portion of our workforce.

ER supports EFL's operational reliability in the energy sector by minimizing disruptions, promoting employee engagement, and ensuring alignment with national Labor laws and corporate goals - workforce readiness for renewable energy transitions.

Employee Relations Highlights:

- Successful conclusion of negotiations on the 2025 Log of Claims with the Fiji Electricity Workers Association (FEWA), representing tradespersons, staff, and senior staff. This resulted in a 5% increase in base salary and allowances, additional employer Fiji National Provident Fund (FNPF) contributions based on years of service, flexible use of unused sick leave accrued over the previous two years, Loyalty Payment for Long Serving employees and improved Insurance Cover for Tradesperson category. These improvements enhanced employee benefits and morale following constructive, good-faith discussions throughout 2025.

These accolades highlight EFL's efforts in sustainable workplace practices, talent investment, and organizational culture strengthening.

- Continued emphasis on harmonious union relations with no major reported disruptions in 2025 despite occasional disputes resolved via mediation or statutory processes.
- Broader ER context includes workforce growth and investments in development programs.
- Continued HR Engagement programs such as Baby showers 30 baby showers and 4 hospitalization visits in 2025.
- CEO and EMG Talanoa sessions throughout all locations in Fiji including Western, Northern and Central.

The Human Resources Division recorded a total of 31 Baby Shower events and 4 Hospitalisation visits across all divisions in 2025. These ER milestones demonstrate EFL's focus on employee-centric policies, union partnership, and recognition for HR excellence amid the energy sector's demands.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Safe Production & Zero Injuries.

Our commitment to creating a safe and healthy work environment remains central to EFL's operational excellence. While this journey has presented significant challenges, it has also strengthened our resolve to protect our Vuvale at all times.

The year 2024 was a defining and sobering moment for EFL following the tragic loss of an Apprentice during operational activities. That incident deeply impacted the organisation and reinforced the reality that safety must never be assumed, especially for our young and developing workforce. The loss compelled us to critically reassess our systems, supervision, and operational controls—particularly in relation to high-risk activities involving Apprentices and young workers.



In response, 2025 became a year of focused recovery and structured improvement.

Through strengthened field engagement, leadership accountability, and targeted risk interventions, EFL successfully achieved its 2025 LTIF and LTID performance targets. This outcome represents not only statistical improvement but a cultural rebound—demonstrating that corrective actions, when implemented with discipline and care, can restore stability and trust in our safety systems.

A total of one thousand two hundred (1,200) safety visits were conducted across EFL worksites by the Health & Safety Team, reinforcing visible leadership, proactive hazard identification, and compliance monitoring. These visits were not mere inspections, but engagement opportunities, driving behavioural change and strengthening frontline safety ownership.

Focused Protection for Apprentices & Young Workers

Recognising that Apprentices and young workers are statistically more vulnerable to operational risks, EFL implemented targeted controls, including:

- Enhanced supervision protocols for Apprentices in high-risk tasks
- Clearer role boundaries between observation and hands-on execution
- Strengthened Job Safety Analysis (JSA) review processes
- Additional toolbox sessions focused on situational awareness
- Mentorship alignment between senior technicians and trainees
- Refresher training on critical risk activities (lifting, confined space, working at heights)

Safety is not merely about rules—it is about maturity, judgement, and experience. Our renewed approach ensures that Apprentices develop competence progressively within a controlled environment.

STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE & COLLABORATION

The Health, Safety and Well-Being Strategic Plan 2023-2025 continues to serve as our internal roadmap, guiding a holistic and integrated approach across the organisation. Execution of this strategy is strengthened through close collaboration with:

- Health & Safety Committees
- Safety Teams
- Operational leaders across Generation, Network, and Customer Services

The combined effort reinforces shared accountability, timely risk escalation, and structured follow-through on corrective actions.

Looking Forward

While achieving LTIF and LTID targets in 2025 marks a significant milestone, EFL recognises that safety performance must be measured not only by absence of injury, but by the strength of prevention systems.

Our continued priorities include:

- Deepening psychological safety and reporting culture
- Further digitalisation of safety processes
- Strengthening contractor oversight
- Embedding Just Culture principles in disciplinary decision-making
- Expanding focused interventions for young and inexperienced workers

The journey toward Zero Harm is continuous. The lessons of 2024 strengthened our vigilance; the results of 2025 demonstrate our capacity to learn, adapt, and lead safely.

LEARNING & DEVELOPMENT

Training Plan 2025 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 conducting 292 training programs 5,156 participants for the various course across EFL. In continuing to embrace the digital platform, Moodle platform was further enhanced with improved usage rate.



Grants Scheme - Leading Fiji Since its inception over six (6) 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 2025. This achievement highlights a very systematic and robust commitment to advancing sustainability and enabling employees to attain personal and organizational goals.

Overseas Training (20) Continued collaboration with JICA and the China Embassy through specialised training programmes covering the promotion of hydropower development, renewable energy in grid systems (with a focus on photovoltaic technologies), management of power utilities, renewable energy, and seminars on AI, disaster risk management, project management, and energy security in China. These engagements enhanced the team's knowledge and skills, with a total of 48 participants from all regions benefiting from the programmes.

Apprenticeship EFL's Apprenticeship Training program is aimed at developing talent internally involving 130 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 DEPARTMENT

In 2025, the Supply Chain Department continued to support Energy Fiji Limited's core mandate of delivering safe, reliable, and affordable electricity across Fiji. The Department played a critical role in maintaining continuity of operations by ensuring the timely procurement and availability of materials, equipment, fuel-related inputs, and services essential to generation, transmission, and distribution activities.

Amid ongoing global supply chain disruptions, freight constraints, and inflationary pressures, the Department remained focused on strengthening procurement governance, managing supply risks, and improving operational efficiency.

Key Focus Areas and Performance

Throughout the year, the Supply Chain Department prioritized effective procurement planning, supplier management, and inventory control to support both operational and capital requirements. Key outcomes included:

- Continued availability of critical materials and spares, supporting uninterrupted power supply.
- Improved coordination with operational and project teams to align procurement activities with maintenance and capital works programmes.
- Strengthened contract management practices to ensure supplier compliance, service quality, and value for money
- Ongoing adherence to EFL's procurement policies, internal controls, and governance frameworks

Procurement and Supplier Management

Procurement activities were conducted in line with EFL's approved policies and procedures, with an emphasis on transparency, competitiveness, and accountability. The Department worked closely with suppliers to manage lead times, mitigate cost pressures, and ensure continuity of supply, while also supporting local suppliers where applicable and practical.

Inventory and Logistics

Effective inventory management remained a priority, particularly for critical and high-value items such as transformers, switch gears, high voltage underground cables etc. The Department continued to enhance demand forecasting and stock monitoring to reduce the risk of shortages while optimizing inventory holding levels. Logistics planning and coordination were strengthened to minimize delays and support operational readiness.

Challenges and Risk Management

Key challenges during the year included extended supplier lead times, global price volatility, and shipping constraints. These risks were managed through early procurement planning, supplier engagement via preferred supplier arrangement, and close collaboration with internal stakeholders to anticipate and prioritize requirements.

Tender and Contracts

Energy Fiji Limited (EFL) maintained strong procurement governance to ensure transparency, accountability, and value for money across all tendering and contracting activities.

Competitive tendering remained the primary procurement method for major capital and operational expenditures. All contract awards were subject to structured technical and commercial

evaluations, supported by internal controls and compliance reviews.

Key contracts awarded during the year supported:

- Generation assets maintenance and upgrade works
- Transmission and distribution network expansion
- Renewable energy integration initiatives
- IT and operational systems enhancements

Procurement activities aligned with EFL's strategic priorities, particularly grid reliability, renewable energy transition, and long-term infrastructure resilience.

Contract management processes were strengthened through enhanced milestone tracking, supplier performance monitoring, and risk management controls. The Company also continued to promote participation by reputable and qualified local suppliers, contributing to domestic economic development while maintaining quality and safety standards.

Overall, procurement and contract activities in 2025 were executed within approved governance frameworks and supported the delivery of EFL's operational and strategic objectives.

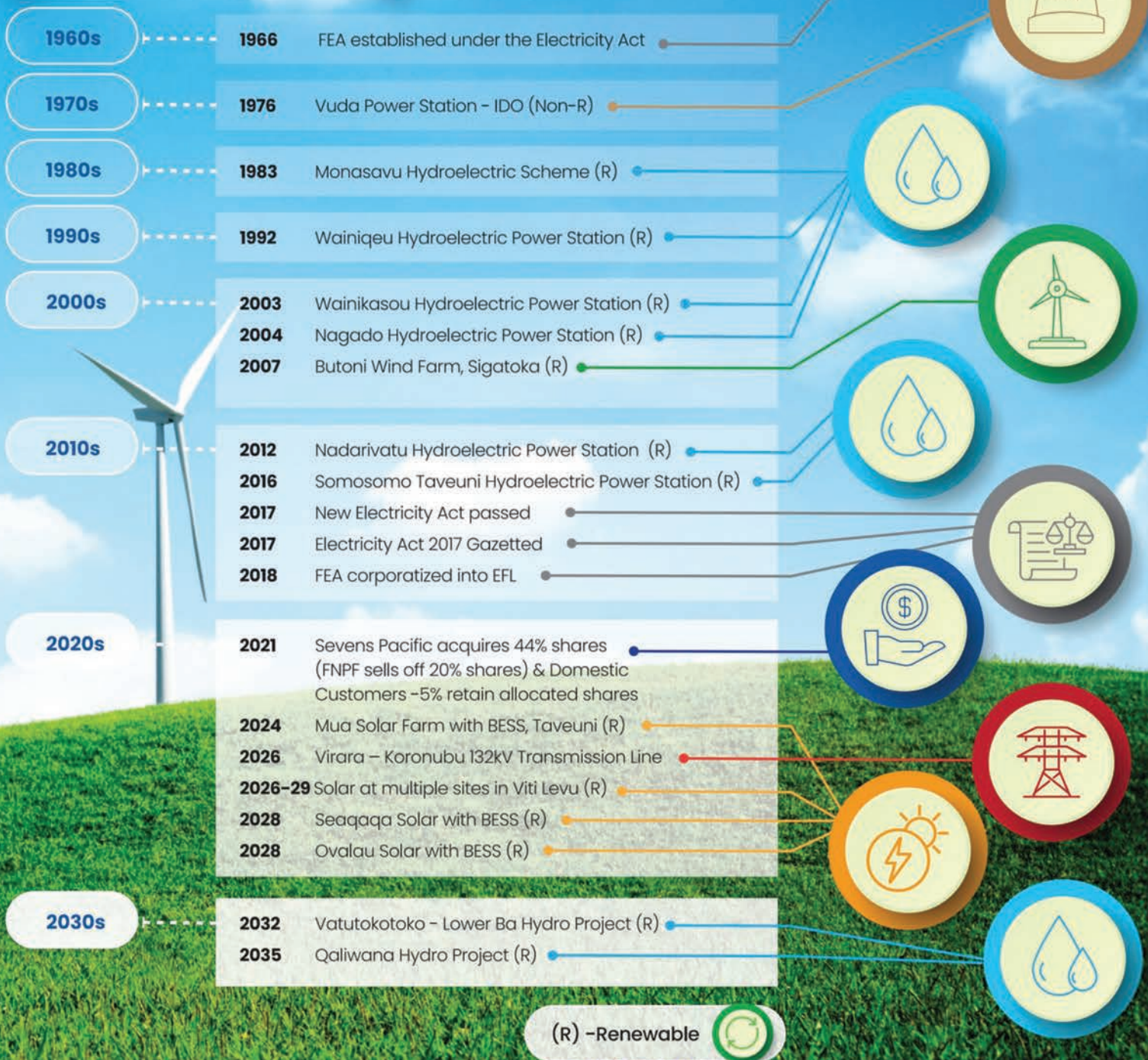
Outlook

In 2026, the Supply Chain Department will review the Supply Chain and Financial policy to eliminate bottle necks, strengthen controls, ensure good governance. The Department will continue to focus on improving procurement efficiency, strengthening supplier performance management, enhancing data and systems capability, and supporting EFL's sustainability and resilience objectives. The Department remains committed to supporting Energy Fiji Limited's strategic goals and long-term operational reliability.



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

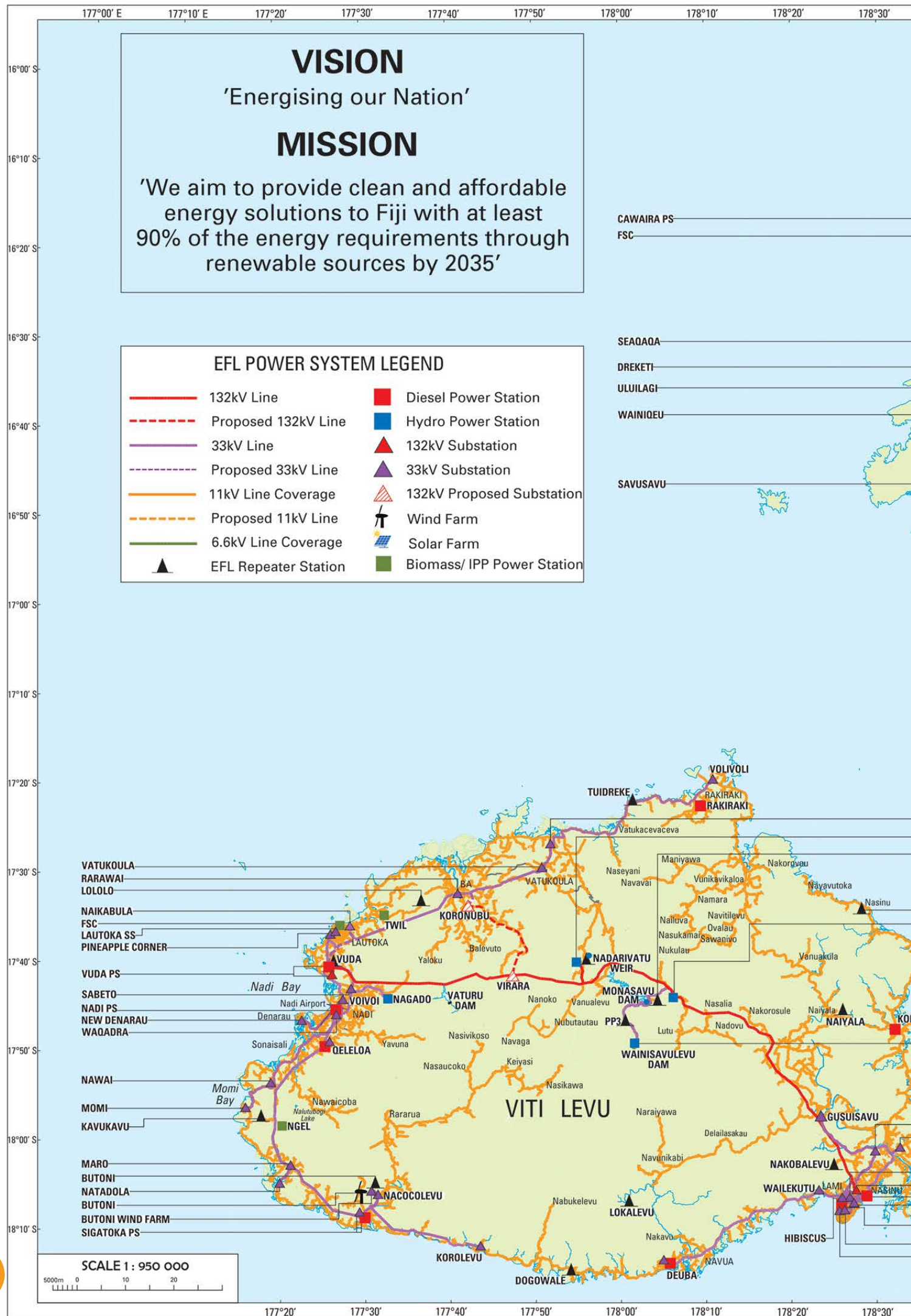
EFL's Roadmap & Transition to Renewable Energy

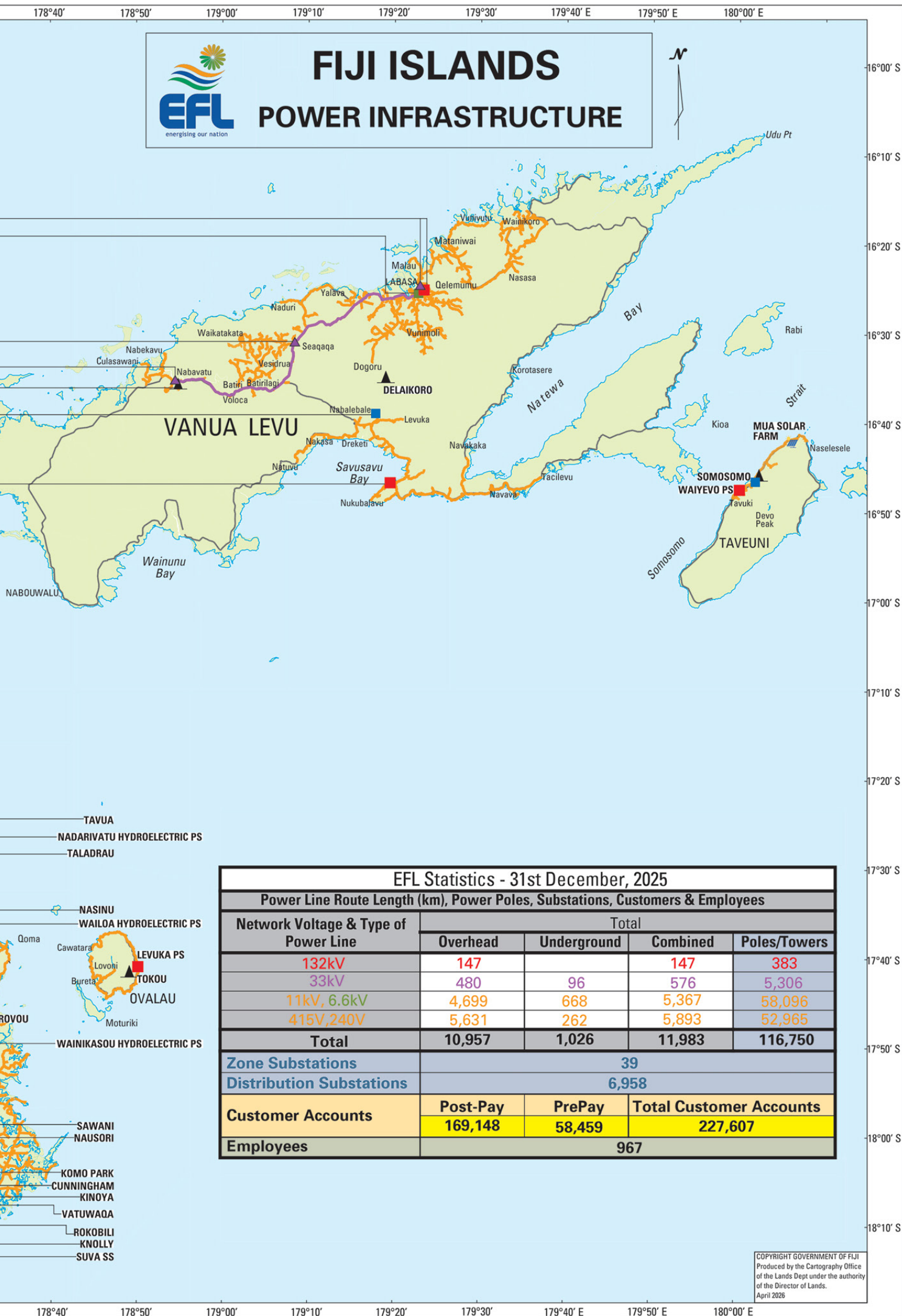


MISSION

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

	132kV Line		Diesel Power Station
	Proposed 132kV Line		Hydro Power Station
	33kV Line		132kV Substation
	Proposed 33kV Line		33kV Substation
	11kV Line Coverage		132kV Proposed Substation
	Proposed 11kV Line		Wind Farm
	6.6kV Line Coverage		Solar Farm
	EFL Repeater Station		Biomass/ IPP Power Station





FIJI ISLANDS

POWER INFRASTRUCTURE



VANUA LEVU

MUA SOLAR FARM

SOMOSOMO WAIYEVO PS

TAVEUNI

EFL Statistics - 31st December, 2025

EFL Statistics - 31st December, 2025				
Power Line 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	4,699	668	5,367	58,096
415V,240V	5,631	262	5,893	52,965
Total	10,957	1,026	11,983	116,750
Zone Substations	39			
Distribution Substations	6,958			
Customer Accounts	Post-Pay	PrePay	Total Customer Accounts	
	169,148	58,459	227,607	
Employees	967			



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT for the year ended 31 December 2025

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 2025.

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	(Chairman)
Gardiner Henry Whiteside	
Fatiaki Gibson	(Resigned March 2025)
Rhea Chand	
Chitoshi Fukuda	(Resigned August 2025)
Mitsuhiro Takeshita	(Appointed June 2025)
Toshiyuki Suzuki	(Appointed September 2025)
Akira Irie	
Tsutomu Fujita	(Resigned June 2025)

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 2025 was \$22 million (2024: \$7.17 million).

4 DIVIDEND

The Directors may declare a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2025 during the upcoming Annual General Meeting (2024: \$nil).

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) Butoni Windfarm (BWF) was commissioned in 2007. On 7 April 2020, the windfarm sustained significant damage as a result of Tropical Cyclone Harold. The Company subsequently lodged an insurance claim under its material damage/business interruption (MD/BI) insurance policy in 2024, based on a comprehensive damage assessment conducted by Vergnet.

In December 2024, the Directors approved the final settlement offer of \$15.6 million (net of deductibles) from the insurer. Formal acceptance of the offer, including endorsement of the acceptance letter and agreement to the associated terms and conditions, was completed in February 2025, as required by the insurer.

The Company received \$4.5 million in 2024, with the remaining \$11.1 million received during the current financial year. During the year, repair works were completed to restore the windfarm to its original operating condition, and a previously recognised impairment loss of \$3.08 million was reversed. 20 Wind Turbines has been repaired and commissioned while 15 Wind Turbines are still under work in progress and has not been recommissioned as at the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT for the year ended 31 December 2025

7 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR (Continued)

- b) On 29 February 2024, the Fijian Competition and Consumer Commission (FCCC) notified Energy Fiji Limited (EFL) of the outcome of a tariff review submission, approving no tariff increase, notwithstanding EFL's proposed increase of 31.7% in accordance with the approved electricity tariff methodology. Subsequently, on 31 March 2025, EFL submitted a further tariff application to the FCCC covering the period from October 2023 to June 2029. As at the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the outcome of this submission has not been determined by the FCCC. Management will continue to engage with the FCCC and monitor developments. The outcome of the tariff submission remains uncertain at the reporting date.
- c) Uptil mid of March 2025, EFL continued its contingency plan of hiring 65MW of containerised 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 demand to avoid a national or rotating blackout. EFL has purchased its generators, therefore, decommissioned and returned leased 65MW diesel generator sets to Aggreko (NZ) Limited in mid March, except for two generator sets which remained in operation at the Labasa and Vuda Power Stations.

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

As at the date of this report:

- (i) no charge on the assets of the Company has been given since the end of the financial year to secure the liabilities of any other person;
- (ii) no contingent liabilities have arisen since the end of the financial year for which the Company could become liable; and
- (iii) no contingent liabilities or other liabilities of the Company has become or are likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

As at the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances that have arisen, not otherwise dealt with in this report or the Company's financial statements, which would make adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company misleading or inappropriate.

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.

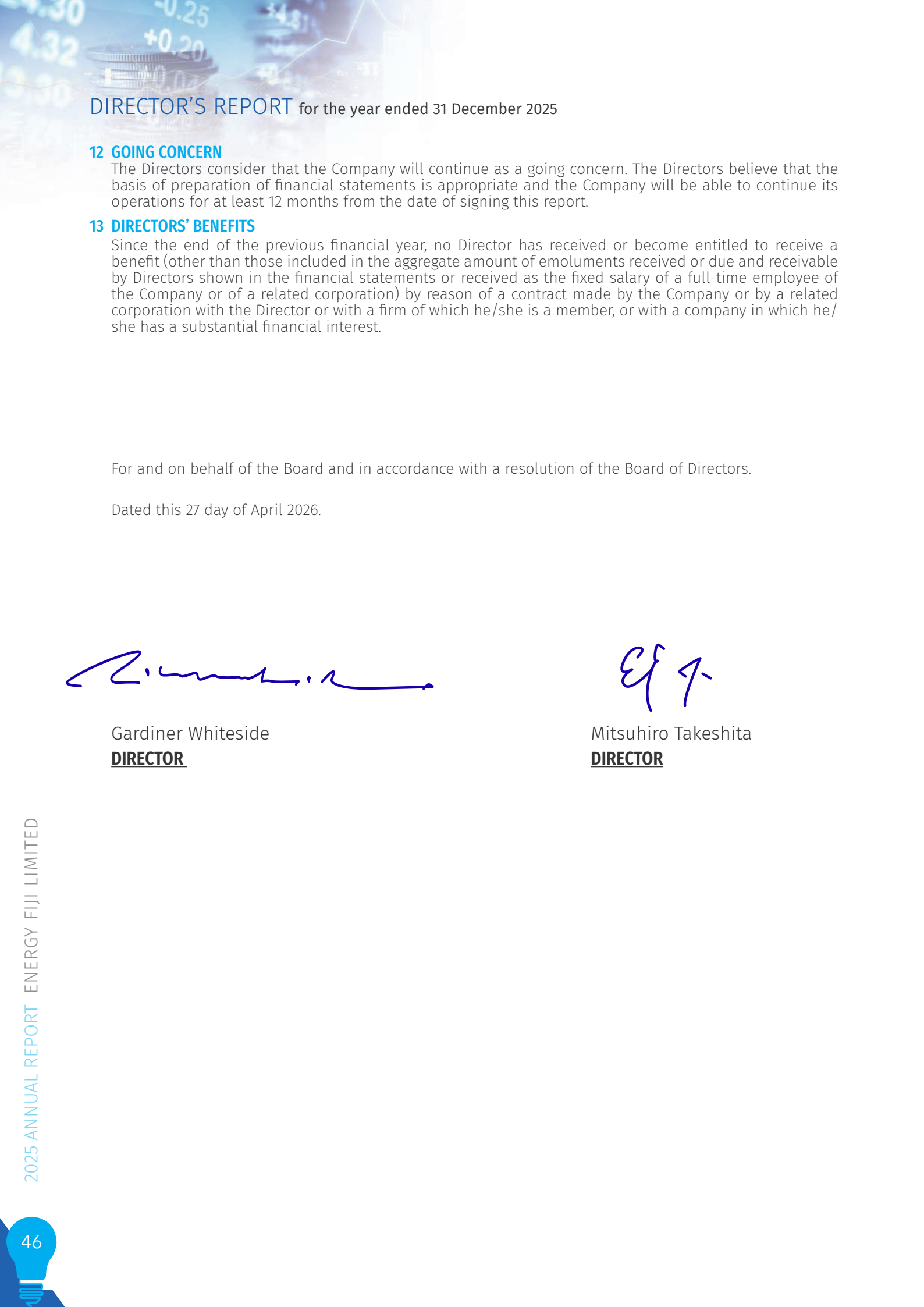
11 EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

Following the escalation of geopolitical tensions and conflict involving Iran, the United States, and its allies have led to significant disruption in global oil markets, including the closure of key supply routes through the Strait of Hormuz, as well as reported attacks on oil production and transportation infrastructure. These developments have contributed to increased volatility and upward pressure on international crude oil prices, refined product prices, and freight rates.

Furthermore, these developments are expected to progressively impact local market prices for Industrial Diesel Oil (IDO) and Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO). However, the duration of the disruption, the magnitude of price increases, and the timing of any normalization in oil and freight markets remain uncertain as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

In response to the global fuel crisis, the Government of Fiji has announced a relief package to mitigate the impact of rising fuel costs. Under this arrangement, the Government will provide partial support to the Company through subsidies on direct diesel costs, with the objective of maintaining a stable and uninterrupted power supply.

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.



DIRECTOR'S REPORT for the year ended 31 December 2025

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/she is a member, or with a company in which he/she 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 27 day of April 2026.



Gardiner Whiteside
DIRECTOR



Mitsuhiro Takeshita
DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION for the year ended 31 December 2025

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 2025:
 - i. comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and of the performance and cash flows of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025; and
 - ii. have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act and Companies Act, 2015;
- b) The Directors have received independence by auditors declaration 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 27 day of April 2026.



Gardiner Whiteside
DIRECTOR



Mitsuhiro Takeshita
DIRECTOR

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION



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Chartered Accountants
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Suva, Fiji

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS

As auditor for the audit of Energy Fiji Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2025, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- (a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Companies Act, 2015 in relation to the audit; and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Archana'.

Archana Chandra
Partner
Suva, Fiji

A stylized, handwritten-style logo of the letters 'BDO' in blue.

BDO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

27 April 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Energy Fiji Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Energy Fiji Limited (the Company), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025,
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and
- notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information as set out in notes 1 to 26 .

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountant's *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)*, as applicable to audits of financial statements of Public Interest Entities together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements of Public Interest Entities 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 recognised assets arising from the Rural Electrification Schemes within Property, Plant and Equipment, as disclosed in Note 11. The Government has not yet transferred the ownership of these assets to the Company.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

BDO, Chartered Accountants, a Fiji Partnership, is a member firm of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, and forms part of the international BDO network of independent member firms.

BDO is the brand name for the BDO network and for each of the BDO Member Firms.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT [CONT'D]

To the Shareholders of Energy Fiji Limited (Cont'd)

Other Information

The management and directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprise of the information included in Director's Report and the Annual Report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025 but does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report.

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 identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based upon 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.

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

The management and directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB and the Companies Act, 2015, and for such internal control as the management and directors determine 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, the management and directors are 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 the management and directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement 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 the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT [CONT'D]

To the Shareholders of Energy Fiji Limited (Cont'd)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgement 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 the management's and directors' 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 material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 were audited by other auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 30 April 2025.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT [CONT'D]

To the Shareholders of Energy Fiji Limited (Cont'd)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015 in all material respects, and;

- a) we have been given all information, explanations and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit; and
- b) the Company have kept financial records sufficient to enable the financial statements to be prepared and audited.

BDO

**BDO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Archana

**Archana Chandra
Partner
Suva, Fiji
27 April 2026**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Revenue - electricity sales	5	430,662	421,221
Other income, excluding cyclone related income	5	9,820	10,772
Total revenue and other income, excluding cyclone related income		440,482	431,993
Personnel costs		(37,474)	(35,865)
Fuel costs		(206,911)	(211,065)
Electricity purchases		(40,388)	(32,978)
Town and city rates		(239)	(171)
Reversal of impairment loss on windmill		3,083	-
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets		(46,007)	(45,260)
Amortisation of intangible assets		(14)	(13)
Other operating expenses		(92,230)	(101,507)
Total expenses, excluding cyclone restoration costs		(420,180)	(426,859)
Profit before finance costs, cyclone related income and costs, and income tax		20,302	5,134
Net finance cost:			
Finance cost		(6,903)	(7,746)
Finance income		3,043	4,614
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss), net		(837)	1,310
Change in allowance for expected credit loss		(40)	29
Profit before cyclone related income and costs, and income tax		15,565	3,341
Cyclone restoration costs		(36)	(6)
Cyclone/business interruption related income - insurance compensation		11,975	4,980
Profit before income tax		27,504	8,315
Income tax expense	7(a)	(5,503)	(1,146)
Profit after income tax		22,001	7,169
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Cash flow hedges		(4,456)	(817)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		17,545	6,352

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION as at 31 December 2025

SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

Share capital

Retained earnings

Hedging reserves

TOTAL EQUITY

Represented by:

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash

Financial assets at amortised cost

Trade and other receivables

Prepayments and other assets

Derivative financial assets

Inventories

TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets

Right-of-use assets

Investments

TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS

TOTAL ASSETS

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Trade and other payables

Derivative financial liability

Employee benefit liability

Interest-bearing borrowings

Deferred income

Lease liabilities

Current tax liability

TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Trade and other payables

Interest-bearing borrowings

Lease liabilities

Deferred income

Net deferred tax liabilities

TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

TOTAL LIABILITIES

NET ASSETS

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

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



Gardiner Whiteside
DIRECTOR



Mitsuhiro Takeshita
DIRECTOR

Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
24	750,000	750,000
	168,435	146,434
25	(4,456)	(817)
	913,979	895,617
8(a)	59,796	82,771
8(b)	61,506	60,737
9(a)	52,541	51,406
9(b)	10,108	9,184
3.1(a)	179	3,419
10	50,054	35,738
	234,184	243,255
11	1,421,431	1,298,385
12	179	137
18(a)	32,521	32,981
19	117	117
	1,454,248	1,331,619
	1,688,432	1,574,875
13	136,224	115,254
3.1(a)	3,554	3,022
14	15,530	13,945
15	18,060	18,060
16	2,929	3,405
18(b)	3,065	2,981
7(d)	10,246	424
	189,608	157,091
13	59,487	59,635
15	268,481	206,997
18(b)	31,944	32,098
16	137,027	130,596
7(c)	87,906	92,841
	584,845	522,167
	774,453	679,258
	913,979	895,617

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from customers	437,736	434,777
Payments to suppliers and employees	(371,643)	(401,853)
Net acquisition of derivatives	(399)	92
Interest received	1,522	1,114
Interest paid	(6,903)	(8,137)
Insurance proceeds for business interruption	11,975	4,980
Tax payments/Withholding taxes paid	(616)	-
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	71,672	30,973
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from term deposit	8,018	24,000
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(161,665)	(172,109)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(56)	-
Proceeds on grants (includes rural electrification)	8,884	5,699
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	146	273
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) investing activities	(144,673)	(142,137)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(18,057)	(17,979)
Proceeds from borrowings - local	79,541	73,539
Repayment of lease liability - principal portion only	(222)	(235)
Proceeds for refundable contribution for general extension deposit	10,255	7,303
Refunds from refundable contribution for general extension deposit	(11,867)	(5,497)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	59,650	57,131
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(13,351)	(54,033)
Effect of exchange rate movement on cash and cash equivalents	(837)	1,310
Cash and cash equivalents - at 1 January	82,771	135,494
Cash and cash equivalents - at 31 December	8(a) 68,583	82,771

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 2025

	Share capital	Hedging reserves	Retained earnings	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2024	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
Total comprehensive income				
Profit for the year	-	-	22,001	22,001
Transfer of hedge reserve to Statement of comprehensive Income	-	817	-	817
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(4,456)	-	(4,456)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(3,639)	22,001	18,362
Transactions with shareholders of the Company				
Dividend declared	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders of the Company	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	750,000	(4,456)	168,435	913,979

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 2025

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 27 April 2026.

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. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

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 for 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 2025

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 2025:

(i) Lack of Exchangeability (Amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates).

On 15 August 2023, the IASB issued Lack of Exchangeability which amended IAS 21- The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (the Amendments). The amendments introduce requirements to assess when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. The amendments require an entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it concludes that a currency is not exchangeable into another currency.

(ii) Disclosures about uncertainties in financial statements (amendments to illustrative examples on IFRS 7, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and 37).

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued IFRB 2025/06, publishing a near-final draft of illustrative examples on disclosures about uncertainties in the financial statements, illustrated using a climate-related example. These examples are intended to support the application of disclosure requirements across IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36, and IAS 37, by demonstrating how entities may clearly explain the nature, sources, and potential financial effects of material uncertainties. The illustrative examples do not introduce new accounting or disclosure requirements and are not subject to endorsement, but instead provide practical guidance on presenting transparent, entity-specific information to help users understand significant judgements, estimation uncertainty, and the interconnections between risks, assumptions, and financial statement line items, particularly in the context of emerging and complex risks such as climate-related matters.

These amendments have no effect on the measurement of any items in the financial statements of the Company.

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.

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning on or after 1 January 2026:

- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7).

The amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, clarify how entities assess contractual cash flow characteristics and business models when classifying financial assets. The amendments refine the application of the "Solely Payments of Principal and interest" (SPPI) test, particularly for instruments with contingent or non-standard features, and introduce enhanced disclosure requirements to improve transparency over classification decisions, credit risk, and changes in measurement categories. These changes are intended to promote greater consistency in practice and provide users of financial statements with clearer information about an entity's financial instruments and related risks.

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning on or after 1 January 2027:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which was issued by the IASB in April 2024 supersedes IAS 1 and will result in major consequential amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards including IAS 8 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements (renamed from Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors). Even though IFRS 18 will not have any effect on the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements, it is expected to have a significant effect on the presentation and disclosure of certain items. These changes include categorisation and sub-totals in the statement of profit or loss, aggregation/disaggregation and labelling of information, and disclosure of management-defined performance measures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

h. Changes in Accounting Policies (Continued)

The following standards are effective in Fiji for the period beginning on or after 1 January 2029:

- IFRS S1 - General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information. This standard includes the core framework for the disclosure of material information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities across a Company's value chain.
- IFRS S2 - Climate-related disclosures. This standard sets out requirements for entities to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments and will adopt as applicable.

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 nearest mains supply point capable of providing the assessed load required. The developer or a prospective 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).

d. Cash and cash equivalents

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g. Employee benefits (Continued)

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.

Allowances 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

k. Financial instruments (Continued)

i. Recognition and initial measurement (Continued)

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. 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.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

k. Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets: Business model assessment (Continued)

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

k. Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities (Continued)

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.

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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

k. Financial instruments (Continued)

Write-off (Continued)

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

m. Leased assets (Continued)

i. As a lessee (Continued)

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.

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%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

o. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Depreciation rates (Continued)

	Rates
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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

s. Finance income and finance costs (Continued)

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.

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:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

u. Revenue from sale of electricity (Continued)

Revenue recognition (Continued)

- 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.
- 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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.

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 rate 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,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

3. Risk Management (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

a. Market risk (Continued)

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”.

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.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current assets		
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	179	2,788
Fuel hedging contracts - cash flow hedges	-	631
Total derivative financial asset	179	3,419
Current liabilities		
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	166	-
Fuel hedging contracts - cash flow hedges	3,388	3,022
Total derivative financial liability	3,554	3,022

(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.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Foreign exchange hedging gains recognised in fuel cost	3,110	5,655

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	0.4382	11,000
AUD/USD Options	0.6562	17,000

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

	2025
FJD/USD	0.4314
FJD/AUD	0.6432

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 below. 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 2025

3. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

	Strengthening \$'000	Weakening \$'000
USD	2,550	(2,550)
AUD	(4,028)	4,028

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 2025 (Actual)	1,739.89	118,921	206,911
Fuel price-Increase by 10%	1,913.88	118,921	227,602
Fuel Price-Decrease by 10%	1,565.90	118,921	186,219

Based on the above, if fuel price increase or decrease by 10%, the fuel costs to the Company would increase or decrease by \$20.4 million annually. The above sensitivity calculation is based on the 2025 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.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Brent crude hedging (losses)/gain recognised in fuel cost	(5,917)	(859)

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

	Weighted Average Hedge Strike Rate US\$/bbl	Notional Amount Barrels
Brent Swap	63.84	163,000
Brent Option	67.78	183,000

(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 2025

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 60% 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, \$161.92M 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	161,918	2.83%	4,582
Variable interest rate-Increase by 10%	161,918	3.12%	5,052
Variable interest rate-Decrease by 10%	161,918	2.55%	4,129

Based on the above, if variable interest rates increase or decrease by 10%, the interest costs to the Company would increase or decrease by \$0.46 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 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025

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 and 2025:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

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
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	0.55%	1,871	10
		37,027	407
31 December 2025			
Current – 30 days past due	0.20%	32,970	65
31 – 60 days past due	6.50%	819	53
61 – 90 days past due	23.86%	171	41
More than 90 days past due	31.37%	850	267
		34,810	426
Other debtors	1.85%	1,109	21
		35,919	447

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 \$59,796,099 at 31 December 2025 (2024: \$82,770,736). The cash is held with a bank, which is rated AA- to B- 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 2025 (2024: \$nil) as the Company does not consider the impairment allowance to be material.

Debt investment securities

The Company held debt investment securities of \$61,787,346 at 31 December 2025 (2024: \$61,000,000). 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. Notwithstanding this, the Company recognised an impairment allowance of \$281,495 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: \$263,024) against its investment securities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

3. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

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.

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 2024

Financial liabilities:

	Less than one year	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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)

31 December 2025

Financial liabilities:

Trade and other payables (Note 13)	(136,224)	(46,839)	(12,648)	(195,711)
Interest-bearing borrowings	(25,980)	(277,060)	(7,000)	(310,040)
Lease liabilities	(2,101)	(5,588)	(130,614)	(138,303)
Derivative financial liability (Note 3.1(a))	(3,554)	-	-	(3,554)
Total	(167,859)	(329,487)	(150,262)	(647,608)

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 2024

Financial assets:

	Less than one year	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Short term deposits (Note 8(b))	60,737	-	-	60,737
Trade and other receivables (Note 9(a))	51,406	-	-	51,406
Derivative financial asset (Note 3.1(a))	3,419	-	-	3,419
Total	115,562	-	-	115,562

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)

31 December 2025

Financial assets:

Short term deposits (Note 8(b))	61,506	-	-	61,506
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

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
Trade and other receivables (Note 9 (a))	52,541	-	-	52,541
Derivative financial asset (Note 3.1(a))	179	-	-	179
Total	114,226	-	-	114,226
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables (Note 13)	(136,224)	(46,839)	(12,648)	(195,711)
Interest-bearing borrowings	(18,060)	(264,182)	(4,299)	(286,541)
Derivative financial liability (Note 3.1(a))	(3,554)	-	-	(3,554)
Total	(157,838)	(311,021)	(16,947)	(485,806)

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 divided 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 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Total borrowings (Note 15)	286,541	225,057
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8 (a))	(68,583)	(82,771)
Net debt	217,958	142,286
Total capital and reserves	913,979	895,617
Total capital (total capital and reserves plus net debt)	1,131,937	1,037,903
Gearing ratio (net debt / total capital and reserves plus net debt)	19.26%	13.71%

The increase in the gearing ratio during the year resulted from the new drawdowns of loans amounting to \$79.5M in 2025.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

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 (j) – Impairment of non-financial assets

Note 2 (k) – Impairment of financial instruments

Note 2 (m) – Estimating the incremental borrowing rates for discounting future lease payments

Note 2 (o) – Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment

Note 2(p) – Provisions

Note 2(v) – Fuel hedging – fair value measurement

Note 2(w) – Deferred tax liabilities/ deferred tax assets

5. OPERATING REVENUE

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
REVENUE - ELECTRICITY SALES		
Commercial	212,170	210,394
Industrial	94,356	92,563
Domestic	118,584	112,713
Others	5,552	5,551
Total revenue electricity sales	430,662	421,221
OTHER INCOME		
Bad debts recovered	1	5
Contract sales	914	2,024
Amortisation of deferred income - grants	2,929	3,647
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	146	180
Lease rental - fibre optic	1,125	1,072
Power pole rentals	759	759
Rentals	1	9
Sales and commissions	1,408	699
Service and licence fees	2,473	2,317
Training revenue	64	60
Total other operating revenue	9,820	10,772
Total revenue	440,482	431,993

6. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Profit/(loss) before income tax has been determined after charging the following expenses:		
Change in allowance for expected credit loss	40	(29)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

6. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX (Continued)

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Auditor's remuneration for auditing services	82	111
Professional fees for other services	1,397	1,433
Directors fees	68	47
Lease expenses related to short term/low value operating leases	130	48
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	46,007	45,382
Amortisation of intangible assets	14	13
Personnel costs	37,474	35,865

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 \$285,559 of electricity internally in 2025 (2024: \$357,227).

7. a) INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
The prima facie income tax on the pre-tax profit reconciles to the income tax expense as follows:		
Profit/(loss) before income tax	27,504	8,315
Prima facie income tax payable at 25%	6,876	2,079
Tax effect of amounts which are not taxable in calculating taxable income:		
- Employee taxation scheme	(94)	(21)
- Amortisation of grant	(732)	(912)
- Renewable Energy Industry incentive	(10)	-
- Overprovision of income tax in prior year	(537)	-
Income tax expense attributable to profit	5,503	1,146
Income tax expense comprises movements in:		
Deferred tax assets	(394)	4,549
Deferred tax liabilities	(4,541)	(4,505)
Current tax liabilities	10,438	1,102
	5,503	1,146

b) DEFERRED TAX ASSET

The deferred tax assets consist of the following deductible temporary differences at future tax rates:

Allowance for impairment loss on accounts receivable and other financial assets	112	102
Unrealised exchange losses	209	-
Accruals aged more than a year	151	129
Net of lease liability and right-of-use assets	601	448
	1,073	679

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

7. a) INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Continued)

c) DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

The deferred tax liabilities consist of the following taxable temporary differences at future tax rates:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Difference in carrying value of property, plant and equipment for accounting and income tax purpose	88,979	93,457
Unrealized exchange gain	-	63
	88,979	93,520
Net deferred tax liabilities	87,906	92,841

d) CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

Movement during the year were as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the year	(424)	552
Tax liability for the current year	(10,784)	(1,102)
Overprovision of income tax in prior year	346	-
Income tax paid	453	-
Resident interest withholding tax deducted at source	165	126
Balance at the end of the year	(10,246)	(424)

8. a) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash at bank and on hand - EFL operation	29,305	23,760
USD bank account off-shore	10,901	5,127
Project bank account on-shore (i)	16,141	35,450
USD fuel payment bank account	2,804	2,706
USD hedge settlement bank account	645	15,728
	59,796	82,771
USD term deposit (iii)	8,787	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	68,583	82,771

- (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 \$46.2M.
(iii) The USD term deposit has a maturity of 7 days.

b) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Short term deposits	61,787	61,000
Expected credit loss	(281)	(263)
Total held-to-maturity financial assets (net)	61,506	60,737

The short term deposit's amounting to \$43M is held with Bank of South Pacific (BSP) and \$10M is held with Bred Bank (Fiji) and \$8.8M (USD\$4M) is held with Westpac Banking Corporation (WBC). Interest rate offered on these deposits range from 1.92% to 2.30%. 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 2025

9. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
(a) Trade and other receivables		
Electricity debtors (i)	34,810	35,156
Other debtors	1,109	1,871
Vat Receivable	17,069	14,786
	52,988	51,814
Allowance for doubtful debts		
- Electricity debtors	(426)	(397)
- Other debtors	(21)	(10)
Trade and other receivables (net)	52,541	51,406

(i) Electricity debtors include receivable from Government of Fiji amounting to \$3.46M (2024: \$3.92M).

(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	407	436
Impairment loss during the year	40	(29)
Balance as at 31 December	447	407

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

	Current 30 Days \$'000	31 - 60 Days \$'000	61 - 90 Days \$'000	Over 90 Days \$'000	Total \$'000
2025	29,880	1,601	939	2,390	34,810
2024	31,133	3,074	163	786	35,156

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 \$54.6M (2024: \$52.1M). 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.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
(b) Prepayment and other assets		
Prepayments	10,108	9,184

10. INVENTORIES

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Consumables - at cost	38,660	28,521
Goods in transit	4,574	8
Fuel	7,303	8,144
Total gross inventory	50,537	36,673
Provision for stock obsolescence	(483)	(935)
Total net inventory	50,054	35,738

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Freehold land		
At cost	28,943	28,943
Leasehold land		
At cost	16,163	16,163
Accumulated depreciation	(3,539)	(3,369)
	12,624	12,794
Buildings and improvements		
At cost	93,497	93,497
Accumulated depreciation	(29,411)	(28,356)
	64,086	65,141
Dam, tunnels, water conductor		
At cost	553,056	553,056
Accumulated depreciation	(167,576)	(157,294)
	385,480	395,762
Plant, equipment and transmission assets		
At cost	881,855	860,116
Accumulated depreciation	(478,087)	(449,781)
	403,768	410,335
Furniture and fittings		
At cost	43,333	41,768
Accumulated depreciation	(34,544)	(32,799)
	8,789	8,969
Windmill		
At cost	34,178	34,178
Accumulated depreciation	(31,622)	(33,062)
	2,556	1,116
Motor vehicles		
At cost	35,809	34,438
Accumulated depreciation	(31,916)	(30,512)
	3,893	3,926
Solar Farm		
At cost	3,396	3,396
Accumulated depreciation	(392)	(174)
	3,004	3,222
Capital spares, net	11,901	9,173
	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Capital works in progress		
Rural and Urban Reticulation & System Reinforcement	54,002	35,517
33kV Outdoor Circuit-Western Region & Central	2,671	2,671
33kV Cable Waqadra to Denarau Sub-station	1,614	1,614
Switchgear & 110V DC System for Wailoa Project	14,691	10,803
33/11kV Zone Substation, Naikabula, Lautoka	10,319	10,318
Virara Project	69,712	53,215

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Generator Rehabilitation Project at Wailoa	11,147	11,102
Replacement Rust Refurbishment 4x Transmission & Telecom Towers	4,081	4,078
Transformer 8X3.5MVA 11/0.4 & 2x3.5MVA 33/0.415kVA	1,567	-
2x132/33kV P/Transformer Cunningham Rd Sub-station	13,073	13,067
2x132/33kV P/Transformer Vuda Sub-station	13,404	13,272
2x15/18MVA 33/11kV P/Transformers Rarawai & Sigatoka Sub-station	3,120	3,653
2 x 25MVA Transformer Upgrade & Replacement, Kinoya	3,049	3,044
Rust Refurbishment 51 Towers 132kV Wailoa-Cunningham	5,787	5,787
Supply-Intall 2 x 20MVA P/Transformer Waqadra-Nadi	2,139	-
Establishment of a new 33/11kv zone sub-station Denarau	7,160	7,160
Water Authority Fiji Viria Project	8,593	8,266
Design Supply Install 2x10/12MVA P/Transf Suva Sub-station	2,964	2,964
Rust Refurmt Wailoa-Cunning 132kv Transm T1-T47	6,981	6,981
Design Supply & Install 2x Transformer, Wailekutu	2,865	2,847
Supply Base Coarse Access Rd Transmission Towers No.2-61	2,940	3,904
Upgrade Access Road to 132kv Transmission Line Towers	2,647	2,575
Switchgear for Wailoa Project & Mpower - 110V Dc System	16,362	16,362
Replacement 2x10/12MVA 33/11kV P/Tranfs Sigatok Su	3,654	-
New 50MW Vuda & KINOYA HFO Project	165,652	79,265
50 x 1 MW Containerized Diesel Generator Set	4,866	17,684
Replacement 2x15/18MVA 33/11kV P/Tranfs Rarawai Su	2,509	3,120
Central 6.6kV to 11kV Network Migration	3,043	2,836
Purchase of Stator Windings Wailoa G3 & G4	4,322	2,734
New Radiator Kinoya CAT G1/ G2 G3 & G4	2,602	2,602
Wailekutu Substation/33kV Circuit Hibiscus Park/Fibre Optic	3,383	-
Digital Sacda Radio Network Upgrade Project	1,993	-
1x5/6.25MVA 33kV/11kV Power Transformer-Tavua Sub	1,982	-
Rust Refurbishment of 10 Telecom Towers	1,926	-
Control & Protec Panel Supply - Wailoa Mid-Life Re	1,683	-
Upgrade of CAT Station control & Automation Kinoya	1,652	-
Others	36,230	31,563
	496,387	359,004
Total		
- At cost	2,198,518	2,033,732
- Accumulated depreciation	(777,087)	(735,347)
Closing net book value	1,421,431	1,298,385

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

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 2024	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 to 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
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	1,565	-	1,716	-	3,381	159,122	165,784
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(345)	-	-	-	(345)
Transfers in/(out) from WIP	-	-	-	-	21,739	-	-	-	-	-	(21,739)	-
Transfers from inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(81)	-	(81)
Reversal of Impairment Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,083	-	-	-	-	3,083
Depreciation charge	-	(170)	(1,055)	(10,282)	(28,306)	(1,745)	(1,643)	(1,404)	(218)	(572)	-	(45,395)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	28,943	12,624	64,086	385,480	403,768	8,789	2,556	3,893	3,004	11,901	496,387	1,421,431

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, WBC, HFC and BSP 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 \$29.4 million generated from Rural Electrification Schemes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Software license		
Gross carrying amount:		
Balance as at 1 January	7,959	7,959
Additions	56	-
Balance as at 31 December	8,015	7,959
Accumulated amortisation:		
Balance as at 1 January	(7,822)	(7,809)
Amortisation for the year	(14)	(13)
Balance as at 31 December	(7,836)	(7,822)
Net book amount	179	137

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

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current		
Trade creditors	47,360	29,776
Other creditors and accruals	24,755	22,435
Accrued interest	102	101
Customer security deposits	54,663	52,136
General extension refundable deposits	9,344	10,806
Total current trade and other payables	136,224	115,254
Non-current		
General extension refundable deposits	59,487	59,635
Total non-current trade and other payables	59,487	59,635

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 2025

14.EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITY

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current		
Annual leave	1,817	1,784
Performance pay	2,951	2,486
Loyalty benefit	10,762	9,675
Total current employee benefit liability	15,530	13,945
Balance as at 1 January	13,945	13,484
Additional employee benefit liability provided during the year, net of payments	1,585	461
Carrying amount as at 31 December	15,530	13,945
Employee numbers		
Number of full-time equivalent employees as at 31 December	1,008	937

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	60
Term Loans - WBC (d)	5,539	5,539
Total current interest-bearing borrowings	18,060	18,060
Non-current		
Term loans - ANZ Bank (a)	46,606	39,505
Term loans - BSP (b)	83,026	47,521
Term loan - Suva City Council (c)	4,563	4,623
Term Loans - WBC (d)	104,286	85,348
Term Loans - HFC (e)	30,000	30,000
Total non-current interest-bearing borrowings	268,481	206,997
Total interest-bearing borrowings	286,541	225,057

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

15. INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS (Continued)

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 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, 20MW HFO Power Project in Kinoya and a 30MW HFO Power Project in Vuda. 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 2025 was \$3,176,358 (2024:\$509,207)

g. Syndicate banking facility

EFL signed the Syndicate Banking Facility Agreement with ANZ, WBC, HFC 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 etc	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\$223.85M.

16. DEFERRED INCOME

EEC Grant In Aid

EEC Grant in Aid

Less: accumulated amortisation

Closing balance - 31 December

Government Grant For Rural Electrification

Government Grant for Rural Electrification

Less: accumulated amortisation

Closing balance - 31 December

Government Grant For Rural Electrification House Wiring

Government Grant For Rural Electrification House Wiring

Less: accumulated amortisation

Closing balance - 31 December

Government Grant - Somosomo Hydro

Govt. Grant - Somosomo Hydro

Less: accumulated amortisation

Closing balance - 31 December

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
EEC Grant in Aid	12,330	12,330
Less: accumulated amortisation	(12,330)	(12,330)
Closing balance - 31 December	-	-
Government Grant for Rural Electrification	115,613	115,208
Less: accumulated amortisation	(17,686)	(15,980)
Closing balance - 31 December	97,927	99,228
Government Grant For Rural Electrification House Wiring	350	350
Less: accumulated amortisation	(161)	(118)
Closing balance - 31 December	189	232
Govt. Grant - Somosomo Hydro	14,642	14,642
Less: accumulated amortisation	(3,022)	(2,687)
Closing balance - 31 December	11,620	11,955

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

16. DEFERRED INCOME (Continued)

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Government Grant - Waiyevo Taveuni		
Govt. Grant - Waiyevo Taveuni	6,296	6,296
Less: accumulated amortisation	(2,899)	(2,613)
Closing balance - 31 December	3,397	3,683
75% Non-Refundable Capital Contribution		
75% non-refundable capital contribution	14,416	12,219
Less: accumulated amortisation	(2,950)	(2,773)
Closing balance - 31 December	11,466	9,446
KOICA Grant - Taveuni Solar		
KOICA Grant - Taveuni Solar	5,845	5,845
Less: accumulated amortisation	(480)	(212)
Closing balance - 31 December	5,364	5,633
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	(339)	(226)
Closing balance - 31 December	3,556	3,669
KOICA Grant - Bureta, Ovalau Solar		
KOICA Grant - Bureta Ovalau Solar	6,282	-
Closing balance - 31 December	6,282	-
Total deferred income (net)	139,956	134,001
Deferred income		
Current	2,929	3,405
Non-current	137,027	130,596
Total deferred income	139,956	134,001

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	KOICA Grant Bureta, Ovalau Solar	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2024	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
Additions	-	405	-	-	-	2,197	-	-	-	6,282	8,884
Amortisation charge	-	(1,706)	(43)	(335)	(286)	(177)	(269)	-	(113)	-	(2,929)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	-	97,927	189	11,620	3,397	11,466	5,364	155	3,556	6,282	139,956

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

17. CONTINGENT ASSETS & LIABILITIES

a. Contingent liabilities exist with respect to the following:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Bank guarantee	35	35
Letter of credit	3,739	12,782
Tax depreciation deduction (i)	-	9,400
Litigation claims - others	1,196	546
	4,970	22,763

- (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 commissioner (i.e. tax commission) to allow the PPE asset base to be 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. The Company began claiming depreciation based on this adjusted cost base in its income tax returns for the year ended 31 December 2024. To date, no discrepancies have been identified between the lodged returns and assessments by FRCS. However, these depreciation claims remain subject to formal written approval from FRCS.

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

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening balance as at 1 January	32,981	29,511
Additions	152	355
Modification	-	3,770
Depreciation charge for the year	(612)	(655)
Balance at 31 December	32,521	32,981

(b) Lease liabilities

Current	3,065	2,981
Non-current	31,944	32,098
Total lease liabilities	35,009	35,079

Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows

Less than one year	2,101	2,132
One to five years	5,588	7,851
More than five years	130,614	138,644
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 December	138,303	148,627

Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows from financing activities

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

18. LEASES (Continued)

	Interest-bearing borrowings \$'000	Lease liability \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2025	225,057	35,079	260,136
Changes from financing cash flows			
Repayment of borrowings and leases	(18,057)	(222)	(18,279)
Proceeds from borrowings	79,541	-	79,541
Modification, net	-	-	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	61,484	(222)	61,262
Other changes – liability related			
Additions to leases, net	-	152	152
Interest expense	4,123	1,875	5,998
Borrowing cost capitalised	3,176	-	3,176
Interest paid	(7,299)	(1,875)	(9,174)
Total liability related other changes	-	152	152
Balance at 31 December 2025	286,541	35,009	321,550

19. INVESTMENTS

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Investment in VRPL	117	117

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 2025.

20. COMMITMENTS

a. Capital expenditure commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at balance date but not otherwise provided for in the financial statements.

Projects approved by the Board but not contracted for at balance date

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
	57,308	146,992
	356,001	322,959

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

Later than one year

Total operating lease revenue commitments

	1,880	1,832
	1,121	1,089
	3,001	2,921

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.

21. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

Following the escalation of geopolitical tensions and conflict involving Iran, the United States, and its allies have led to significant disruption in global oil markets, including the closure of key supply routes through

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

21. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE (Continued)

the Strait of Hormuz, as well as reported attacks on oil production and transportation infrastructure. These developments have contributed to increased volatility and upward pressure on international crude oil prices, refined product prices, and freight rates.

Furthermore, these developments are expected to progressively impact local market prices for Industrial Diesel Oil (IDO) and Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO). However, the duration of the disruption, the magnitude of price increases, and the timing of any normalization in oil and freight markets remain uncertain as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

In response to the global fuel crisis, the Government of Fiji has announced a relief package to mitigate the impact of rising fuel costs. Under this arrangement, the Government will provide partial support to the Company through subsidies on direct diesel costs, with the objective of maintaining a stable and uninterrupted power supply.

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.

22. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

- a) Butoni Windfarm (BWF) was commissioned in 2007. On 7 April 2020, the windfarm sustained significant damage as a result of Tropical Cyclone Harold. The Company subsequently lodged an insurance claim under its material damage/business interruption (MD/BI) insurance policy in 2024, based on a comprehensive damage assessment conducted by Vergnet.

In December 2024, the Directors approved the final settlement offer of \$15.6 million (net of deductibles) from the insurer. Formal acceptance of the offer, including endorsement of the acceptance letter and agreement to the associated terms and conditions, was completed in February 2025, as required by the insurer.

The Company received \$4.5 million in 2024, with the remaining \$11.1 million received during the current financial year. During the year, repair works were completed to restore the windfarm to its original operating condition, and a previously recognised impairment loss of \$3.08 million was reversed. 20 Wind Turbines has been repaired and commissioned while 15 Wind Turbines are still under work in progress and has not been recommissioned as at the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

- b) On 29 February 2024, the Fijian Competition and Consumer Commission (FCCC) notified Energy Fiji Limited (EFL) of the outcome of a tariff review submission, approving no tariff increase, notwithstanding EFL's proposed increase of 31.7% in accordance with the approved electricity tariff methodology.

Subsequently, on 31 March 2025, EFL submitted a further tariff application to the FCCC covering the period from October 2023 to June 2029. As at the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the outcome of this submission has not been determined by the FCCC. Management will continue to engage with the FCCC and monitor developments. The outcome of the tariff submission remains uncertain at the reporting date.

- c) Uptil mid of March 2025, EFL continued its contingency plan of hiring 65MW of containerised 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 demand to avoid a national or rotating blackout. EFL has purchased its generators, therefore, decommissioned and returned leased 65MW diesel generator sets to Aggreko (NZ) Limited in mid March, except for two generator sets which remained in operation at the Labasa and Vuda Power Stations.

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- a. There were no significant transactions with related parties during the year ended 31 December 2025.

b. Directors

The names of persons who were directors of the Company during the year 2025 are as follows:

Rokoseru Nabalarua (Chairman)	
Gardiner Henry Whiteside	Mitsuhiro Takeshita (Appointed June 2025)
Fatiaki Gibson (Resigned March 2025)	Toshiyuki Suzuki (Appointed September 2025)
Rhea Chand	Akira Irie
Chitoshi Fukuda (Resigned August 2025)	Tsutomu Fujita (Resigned June 2025)

The directors fees paid during the year were \$68,250 (2024: \$46,542)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2025

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

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 2025 and 2024 were:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Salary, performance pay and allowances	3,445	3,033
Superannuation	311	276
Total	3,756	3,309

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

24. SHARE CAPITAL

Issued and paid up capital (500,000 shares)

750,000	750,000
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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, 7,763,100 shares were issued as at 31 December 2025 and the balance of 17,236,900 shares were held in trust with the Central Share Registry Pte Limited (CSRL).

Shares of the Company do not have a par value.

25. 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	(4,456)	(817)
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26. DIVIDENDS DECLARED AND PAID

Dividends Paid

-	-
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The Directors may declare a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2025 during the upcoming Annual General Meeting (2024: \$nil).

NETWORK STATISTICS 2025

TRANSMISSION & SUB-TRANSMISSION CENTRAL										
DISTRICT	132kV O/H Line (km)		33kV O/H Line (km)		33kV U/G Cable (km)		Substations		Transformer MVA	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
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	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Wailoa						2	2	10.5	10.5	10.5
Wailoa - Nadarivatu	23.4	23.4				1	1	56	56	56
Nadarivatu - Vuda	56.6	56.6				2	2	172.5	172.5	172.5
Nadarivatu SS to PS	5.2	5.2								
Vuda - Pineapple Corner A			8	1	1	1	1	30	30	30
Vuda - Naikabula			12.5	0.3	0.3	1	1	36	36	36
Vuda - Rarawai			32			1	1	36	36	36
Vuda - Rarawai Tee-off to Pineapple Corner			2	1	1					
Rarawai - Vatukoula			19			1	1	12.5	12.5	12.5
Vatukoula - Tavua			4	2	2	1	1	6.25	6.25	6.25
Tavua - Volivoli			48.7	0.05	0.05	1	1	6.25	6.25	6.25
Vuda - Sabeto			8							
Nagado - Sabeto			10			1	1	3.75	3.75	3.75
Sabeto - Qeleloa (tee-off to Waqadra)			13.5							
Vuda - Voivoi			10.4	0.2	0.23	1.00	1	12.5	12.5	12.5
Voivoi - Waqadra			1.89	2.17	2.17					
Vuda - Waqadra C			10.1	4.15	4.15	1	1	40	40	40
Vuda - Waqadra D			10.1	4.15	4.15					
Waqadra - Momi			32.6	0.1	0.1	1	1	6.25	6.25	6.25
Waqadra - Denarau				10.2	10.2	1	1	30	30	30
Qeleloa - Sigatoka			53.5			1	1	24	24	24
Qeleloa				1	1	1	1	15	15	15
Maro						1	1	2	2	2
Maro-Natadola				5	5	1	1	15	15	15
Sigatoka - Nococolevu			3.5							
Nococolevu-Korolevu			21			1	1	6.25	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	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Labasa				1	1	8.5	8.5	8.5
Labasa - Seaqaqa	33.78			1	1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Seaqaqa - Dreketi	34.33			1	1	6.25	6.25	6.25
TOTAL	68.11	68.11	0	0	3	3	17.25	17.25

NETWORK STATISTICS 2025 (Continued)

DISTRIBUTION NETWORK CENTRAL												
DISTRICT	OVERHEAD LINES (km)				UNDERGROUND CABLES (km)				SUBSTATIONS		INSTALLED KV	
	High Voltage		Low Voltage		High Voltage		Low Voltage					
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Deuba	191.043	192.590	146.286	149.433	20.281	20.441	41.889	41.969	305	317	33458	34951
Lami	85.462	86.590	75.912	76.618	46.402	46.799	4.129	4.129	204	209	55525	57341
Suva	18.230	18.880	146.628	147.994	236.474	239.762	52.010	52.729	293	307	157121	162271
Kinoya	142.070	143.356	217.430	219.932	66.028	66.028	34.048	34.048	371	382	106229	107787
Nausori	353.270	354.807	386.438	390.478	30.464	30.464	4.696	4.696	642	660	71314	73445
Korovou	398.721	410.233	333.594	344.988	2.978	2.978	0.254	0.254	443	460	8294	8641
Wailoa	37.107	37.107	18.392	18.392	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	52	52	987	987
TOTAL	1225.903	1243.563	1324.680	1347.835	402.627	406.472	137.026	137.825	2310	2387	432928	445423
Increase	17.660		23.155		3.845		0.799		77		12495	
% Increase	1%		2%		1.0%		0.58%		3%		3%	

DISTRIBUTION NETWORK OVALAU												
DISTRICT	OVERHEAD LINES (km)				UNDERGROUND CABLES (km)				SUBSTATIONS		INSTALLED KVA	
	High Voltage		Low Voltage		High Voltage		Low Voltage					
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Levuka	60.309	60.309	44.679	44.679	1.180	1.180	0	0	65	65	5872	5872
Increase	0.000		0.000		0		0		0		0	
% Increase	0%		0%		0.0%		0.0%		0%		0%	

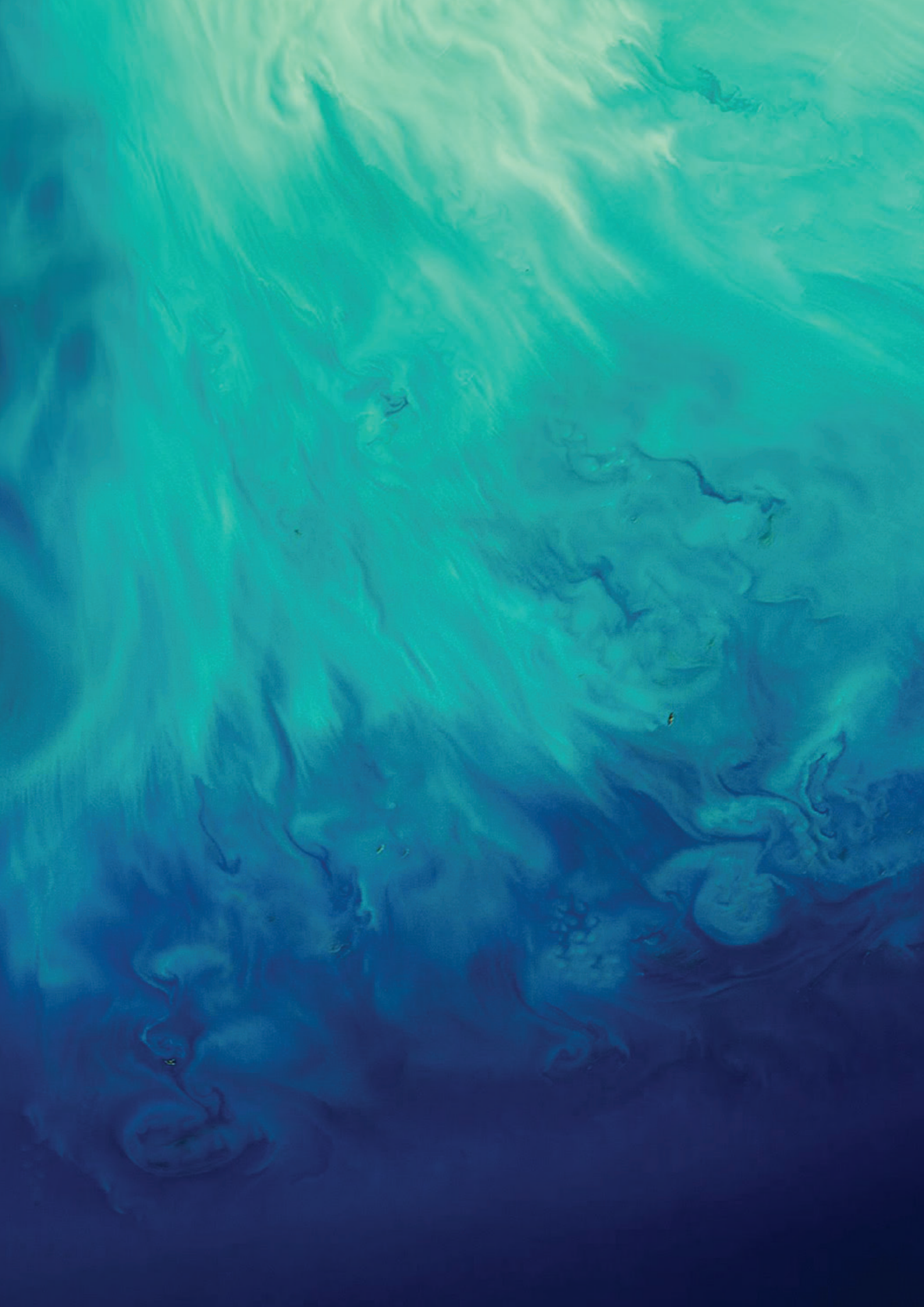
DISTRIBUTION NETWORK - VANUALEVU												
DISTRICT	OVERHEAD LINES (km)				UNDERGROUND CABLES (km)				SUBSTATIONS		INSTALLED KVA	
	High Voltage		Low Voltage		High Voltage		Low Voltage					
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Labasa	485.586	494.219	877.065	882.540	12.808	12.833	5.452	5.452	542	564	31917	35529
Seaqaqa	90.149	90.149	103.991	103.991	0.412	0.412	0.025	0.025	123	123	1678	1678
Dreketi	61.658	62.307	44.303	45.183	0.155	0.155	0.025	0.025	43	44	1351	1367
Savusavu	163.365	163.450	118.706	118.784	7.416	7.426	1.474	1.474	173	176	11540	12120
TOTAL	800.758	810.125	1144.065	1150.498	20.791	20.826	6.97556	6.976	881	907	46486	50694
Increase	9.367		6.433		0.035		0		26		4208	
% Increase	1%		1%		0%		0%		3%		9%	

DISTRIBUTION NETWORK - TAVEUNI												
DISTRICT	OVERHEAD LINES (km)				UNDERGROUND CABLES (km)				SUBSTATIONS		INSTALLED KVA	
	High Voltage		Low Voltage		High Voltage		Low Voltage					
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Taveuni	39.155	42.832	48.331	56.147	0.630	0.630	0.278	0.278	58	66	2796	3402
TOTAL	39.155	42.832	48.331	56.147	0.630	0.630	0.278	0.278	58	66	2796	3402
Increase	3.677		7.816		0.000		0		8		606	
% Increase	9%		16%		0%		0%		14%		22%	

DISTRIBUTION NETWORK - WESTERN												
DISTRICT	OVERHEAD LINES (km)				UNDERGROUND CABLES (km)				SUBSTATION		INSTALLED KVA	
	High Voltage		Low Voltage		High Voltage		Low Voltage					
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Sigatoka	525.326	528.458	620.251	624.131	6.668	6.688	10.821	10.821	616	631	39182	40492
Nadi - Tavua	1590.904	1605.799	2057.689	2070.458	223.925	225.186	102.823	104.606	2499	2562	277446	293901
Rakiraki	407.192	407.712	336.852	337.731	7.240	7.240	1.000	1.000	336	340	11752	12198
TOTAL	2523.422	2541.969	3014.792	3032.320	237.833	239.114	114.644	116.427	3451	3533	328380	346591
Increase	18.547		17.528		1.281		1.783		82		18211	
% Increase	0.7%		0.6%		0.5%		1.6%		2.4%		5.5%	

GENERATION STATISTICS FOR THE PAST TEN (10) YEARS

Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Units Generated Wailoa Hydro Mwh	384,451	381,527	433,970	454,262	451,608	440,981	461,654	409,723	504,873	496,786
Units Generated Wainiqueu Hydro Mwh	718	448	129	877	397	45	59	1,059	1,601	1,786
Units Generated Wainikasou Hydro Mwh	21,258	20,912	21,712	18,230	23,024	19,252	18,982	25,601	23,991	5,675
Units Generated Nagado Hydro Mwh	3,296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Units Generated Nadarivatu Hydro Mwh	85,765	86,075	108,739	83,497	80,628	85,043	114,330	99,645	96,595	107,396
Units Generated Somosomo Hydro Mwh		2,227	2,159	2,526	2,516	2,541	3,071	3,230	3,445	3,848
Total Generated Hydro MWh	495,488	491,189	566,709	559,392	558,173	547,862	598,096	539,258	630,506	615,491
Units Generated in VLIS Diesels MWh	83,283	116,470	69,136	54,552	11,546	2,953	21,266	90,985	200,436	172,930
Units Generated Diesel Others MWh	49,615	50,609	54,866	51,812	50,047	50,115	52,576	57,758	63,856	64,322
Units Generated HFO Kinoya & Vuda	291,609	323,879	299,739	343,258	288,377	274,742	335,958	356,805	259,460	309,540
Total Generated Thermal MWh	424,507	490,958	423,741	449,622	349,970	327,810	409,801	505,547	523,752	546,792
Unit Generated from Butoni Wind Farm	3,632	2,083	2,558	3,419	1,136	293	93	62	718	722
Units Generated from Solar panel Mwh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	364
Total Generated Wind & Solar MWh	3,632	2,083	2,558	3,419	1,136	293	93	62	849	1,086
Total EFL Generation (MWh)	923,628	984,230	993,009	1,012,433	909,278	875,965	1,007,991	1,044,867	1,155,106	1,163,369
Generation - Independent Power Producers	10,580	23,483	39,939	48,816	67,094	61,053	73,471	76,115	63,799	84,734
Total Generation	934,208	1,007,713	1,032,947	1,061,249	976,372	937,018	1,081,461	1,120,982	1,218,906	1,248,104
Made up of										
Total VLIS Generation (MWh)	873,294	930,945	935,855	957,218	856,318	823,264	952,284	982,821	1,086,204	1,093,413
Total Other Generation (MWh)	50,334	53,285	57,154	55,215	52,960	52,701	55,707	62,046	68,902	69,956
Station Auxilliary usage MWh	11,281	11,873	12,139	12,574	12,575	11,498	12,330	12,319	12,179	12,518
Auxilliaries as % of Generation	1.22%	1.21%	1.22%	1.24%	1.38%	1.31%	1.22%	1.18%	1.05%	1.08%
% contribution from Hydro	53.04%	48.74%	54.86%	52.71%	57.17%	58.47%	55.30%	48.11%	51.73%	49.31%
% contribution from Thermal	45.44%	48.72%	41.02%	42.37%	35.84%	34.98%	37.89%	45.10%	42.97%	43.81%
% contribution from Wind & Solar	0.39%	0.21%	0.26%	0.34%	0.12%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.07%	0.09%
% contribution from IPPs	1.13%	2.33%	3.87%	4.60%	6.87%	6.52%	6.79%	6.79%	5.23%	6.79%
% increase / (decrease) in Hydro Generation	22.1%	-0.9%	15.4%	-1.3%	-0.2%	-1.8%	9.2%	-9.8%	16.9%	-2.4%
% increase / (decrease) in Thermal VLIS Generation	-13.5%	17.5%	-16.2%	7.8%	-24.6%	-7.4%	28.6%	25.4%	2.7%	4.9%
% increase / (decrease) in Total Thermal Generation	-12%	16%	-14%	6%	-22%	-6%	25%	23%	4%	4%
% increase / (decrease) in Total Generation	4%	7%	1%	2%	-10%	-4%	15%	4%	11%	1%
Maximum Dam Level (AMSL)	747	746	746	746	746	745	745	745	745	745
Minimum Dam level (AMSL)	739	734	734	730	730	730	730	730	730	730





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