American Municipal Power, Inc.

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements June 30, 2025

American Municipal Power, Inc.

Index

June 30, 2025 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2024

	Page(s)
Report of Independent Auditors	1
Consolidated Financial Statements	
Balance Sheets	2–3
Statements of Revenues and Expenses	4
Statements of Changes in Member and Patron Equities	5
Statements of Cash Flows	6–7
Notes to Financial Statements	8–27



Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Trustees and Members of American Municipal Power, Inc.

Results of Review of Interim Financial Information

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated interim financial information of American Municipal Power, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of revenues and expenses, of changes in member and patron equities, and of cash flows for the six month periods ended June 30, 2025, and 2024 including the related notes ("collectively referred to as the consolidated interim financial information").

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying consolidated interim financial information for it to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Review Results

We conducted our review in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAS) applicable to reviews of interim financial information. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. A review of interim financial information is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with US GAAS, the objective of which is an expression of an opinion regarding the financial information as a whole, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our review. We believe that the results of the review procedures provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Interim Financial Information

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated interim financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated interim financial information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Other Matter

We previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the consolidated balance sheet of American Municipal Power, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, and the related statements of revenues and expenses, of changes in member and patron equities and of cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein), and in our report dated April 21, 2025, we expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet information as of December 31, 2024, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

Columbus, Ohio September 26, 2025

Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP

American Municipal Power, Inc. Consolidated Balance Sheets June 30, 2025 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2024

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets		
Utility plant		
Electric plant in service	\$ 5,093,383,609	\$ 5,067,109,251
Accumulated depreciation	(1,433,854,135)	(1,369,496,860)
Total utility plant	3,659,529,474	3,697,612,391
Nonutility property and equipment		
Nonutility property and equipment	32,697,092	29,669,722
Accumulated depreciation	(20,084,261)	(19,085,264)
Total nonutility property and equipment	12,612,831	10,584,458
Construction work-in-progress	75,395,211	82,787,253
Plant held for future use	34,881,075	34,881,075
Coal reserves	16,582,834	16,994,033
Trustee funds and other assets		
Trustee funds	165,509,624	160,978,969
Regulatory assets	466,278,400	492,060,071
Prepaid assets	63,691,604	66,289,879
Intangible and other assets	40,625,740	38,860,084
Total trustee funds and other assets	736,105,368	758,189,003
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	211,022,050	207,668,279
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	8,051,974	7,897,874
Trustee funds	360,168,822	417,353,173
Collateral postings	25,605,498	25,605,498
Accounts receivable	112,200,330	112,244,827
Interest receivable	22,654,921	23,231,471
Financing receivables - members	24,609,998	27,059,178
Inventories	23,233,970	21,262,231
Regulatory assets - current	23,825,756	23,311,262
Prepaid expenses and other assets	19,814,717	17,626,027
Total current assets	831,188,036	883,259,820
Total assets	\$ 5,366,294,829	\$ 5,484,308,033

American Municipal Power, Inc. Consolidated Balance Sheets June 30, 2025 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2024

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Equities and Liabilities		
Member and patron equities		
Contributed capital	\$ 828,968	\$ 828,968
Patronage capital	131,632,039	124,791,297
Total member and patron equities	132,461,007	125,620,265
Long-term debt		
Term debt	4,391,386,339	4,504,512,933
Term debt on behalf of others	13,374,996	14,229,163
Revolving credit loan	212,100,000	217,500,000
Total long-term debt	4,616,861,335	4,736,242,096
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	81,333,128	94,905,639
Accrued interest	102,784,641	104,982,297
Term debt - current portion	126,929,412	115,089,412
Term debt on behalf of others	27,599,167	28,559,167
Collateral postings	5,390,000	4,710,000
Regulatory liabilities	15,903,857	8,429,638
Other liabilities	36,718,230	41,660,513
Total current liabilities	396,658,435	398,336,666
Other noncurrent liabilities		
Asset retirement obligations	14,574,363	15,635,325
Regulatory liabilities	205,316,423	206,077,093
Other liabilities	423,266	2,396,588
Total other noncurrent liabilities	220,314,052	224,109,006
Total liabilities	5,233,833,822	5,358,687,768
Total equities and liabilities	\$ 5,366,294,829	\$ 5,484,308,033

American Municipal Power, Inc. Consolidated Statements of Revenues and Expenses Six Months Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Unaudited)

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Revenues		
Electric revenue	\$ 557,898,080	\$ 492,014,587
Service fees	6,144,522	5,874,745
Programs and other	35,310,740	38,136,800
Total revenues	599,353,342	536,026,132
Operating expenses		
Purchased electric power	249,154,114	214,855,572
Production	50,924,917	58,398,835
Fuel	83,225,606	72,807,788
Depreciation and amortization	68,328,416	67,292,374
Administrative and general	28,892,704	27,402,854
Property and real estate taxes	8,680,136	8,661,272
Programs and other	14,057,582	16,635,213
Total operating expenses	503,263,475	466,053,908
Operating margin	96,089,867	69,972,224
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)		
Interest expense	(129,530,618)	(114,080,407)
Interest income, subsidy	30,182,347	31,006,230
Interest and other income & expenses	10,099,146	18,511,288
Total nonoperating expenses	(89,249,125)	(64,562,889)
Net margin	\$ 6,840,742	\$ 5,409,335

American Municipal Power, Inc. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Member and Patron Equities Six Months Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Unaudited)

	 ntributed Capital	Patronage Capital	Total
Balances at December 31, 2023	\$ 828,968	\$ 110,161,594	\$ 110,990,562
Net margin	 	 5,409,335	 5,409,335
Balances at June 30, 2024	\$ 828,968	\$ 115,570,929	\$ 116,399,897
Balances at December 31, 2024	\$ 828,968	124,791,297	\$ 125,620,265
Net margin	 	 6,840,742	 6,840,742
Balances at June 30, 2025	\$ 828,968	\$ 131,632,039	\$ 132,461,007

American Municipal Power, Inc. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Six Months Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Unaudited)

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net margin	\$ 6,840,742	\$ 5,409,335
Adjustments to reconcile net margin to net cash		
used in operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	68,328,416	67,292,374
Amortization of bond premium, net of amortization of bond		
discount and amortization of deferred financing costs	(10,453,074)	(30,814,735)
Amortization of premiums and discounts on held-to-maturity		
debt securities	(2,051,829)	(2,499,559)
Loss on disposal of utility property and equipment and stranded costs	2,556,391	1,550,310
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Collateral postings	680,000	(22,680,066)
Accounts and interest receivable	2,493,039	(586,478)
Inventories	(1,971,739)	(1,445,603)
Regulatory assets and liabilities, net	22,304,088	44,862,583
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,338,258	4,008,305
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(6,759,118)	5,769,348
Accrued interest	(2,197,656)	 432,403
Net cash used in operating activities	83,107,518	71,298,217
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and construction		
work-in progress	(40,776,490)	(31,890,255)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4,063,955	7,392
Proceeds from sale of investments	357,249,644	567,788,969
Purchase of investments	 (302,544,120)	(306,601,439)
Net cash provided by investing activities	\$ 17,992,989	\$ 229,304,667

American Municipal Power, Inc. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Six Months Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 (Unaudited)

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from revolving credit loan	31,561,131	29,763,361
Payments on revolving credit loan	(36,961,131)	(10,063,361)
Proceeds from issuance of term debt	23,214,460	-
Principal payments on term debt	(113,760,000)	(322,920,000)
Cost of issuance of debt	(410,117)	-
Proceeds from issuance of term debt on behalf of others	15,985,000	15,945,000
Principal payments on term debt on behalf of others	(17,799,167)	(19,979,167)
Proceeds from notes receivable	-	600,000
Proceeds from financing receivables - members	1,100,698	3,672,138
Funding of financing receivables - members	(523,510)	(1,000,880)
Net cash used in financing activities	(97,592,636)	(303,982,909)
Net change in cash, cash equivalents		
and restricted cash	3,507,871	(3,380,025)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash		
Beginning of period	215,566,153	230,419,089
End of period	\$ 219,074,024	\$ 227,039,064
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid during the period for interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 142,161,810	\$ 144,531,677
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities		
Capital expenditures included in accounts payable	\$ 2,854,369	\$ 13,058,488

1. Description of Business

American Municipal Power, Inc. ("AMP") is a not-for-profit Ohio corporation organized to provide electric capacity and energy and to furnish other services to its members on a cooperative basis. AMP is a tax-exempt organization for federal tax purposes under Section 501(c)(12) of the Internal Revenue Service Code ("IRC"). As AMP derives its income from the exercise of an essential government function that will accrue to states or political subdivision there of; AMP's income is excludable from gross income under IRC Section 115. AMP is a membership organization comprised of 85 municipalities throughout Ohio, 31 municipalities in Pennsylvania, five municipalities in Michigan, five municipalities in Virginia, four municipalities in Kentucky, two municipalities in West Virginia, one municipality in Indiana, one municipality in Maryland, and one joint action agency in Delaware. AMP purchases and generates electric capacity and energy for sale to its members. AMPO, Inc. is a for profit subsidiary that provides electric and natural gas aggregation consulting services to both members and nonmembers in Ohio.

In addition, AMP serves as a project manager for Ohio members participating in joint venture projects to share ownership of power generation and transmission facilities, known as Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Ventures: 2, 4, 5, and 6 ("OMEGA" "JV2," "JV4," "JV5," and "JV6") (collectively, the "OMEGA Joint Ventures"). AMP is closely aligned with the Ohio Municipal Electric Association ("OMEA"), the provider of legislative liaison services to AMP and 80 Ohio public power communities. AMP members have also formed the Municipal Energy Services Agency ("MESA") whose purpose is to provide administrative, management and technical services to AMP, its members, OMEA and the OMEGA Joint Ventures.

AMP has received approval pursuant to a private letter ruling from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") to issue tax-exempt securities on behalf of its members. In connection with the financing of projects undertaken by the electric systems of certain member communities, AMP has issued tax exempt debt on their behalf. Additionally, AMP has issued tax-exempt bonds to finance the construction of its generating projects.

AMP 368 LLC ("AMP 368"), a wholly owned and consolidated subsidiary of AMP, is the owner of a 23.26%, or 368 MW, undivided interest in the Prairie State Energy Campus ("PSEC"). PSEC, located in Washington County, Illinois, includes a coal-fired generating plant and adjacent coal mine.

Meldahl LLC, a wholly owned and consolidated subsidiary of AMP, is the owner of the 105 MW Meldahl project, a run-of-the river hydroelectric facility on the Ohio River near Maysville, Kentucky.

AMP Transmission LLC, a wholly owned and consolidated subsidiary of AMP currently owns and provides transmission services in Ohio for the benefit of members.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Consolidation

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") and include all entities in which AMP has control, which are its majority-owned subsidiaries. The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared without audit. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The interim consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2025 should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2024. The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair statement of the results of the interim periods presented. Operating results for the six-months ended June 30, 2025 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2025.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results may differ from those estimates. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Utility Plant

AMP records amounts expended in connection with the purchase or construction of utility plant assets at cost. Major renewals, betterments and replacements are capitalized, while maintenance and repair costs are charged to operations as incurred. Operations are charged with labor, material, supervision and other costs incurred to maintain the utility plant. When utility plant assets are retired, accumulated depreciation is charged with the cost of assets, plus removal costs, less any salvage value, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in other nonoperating revenues (expenses), net in the consolidated statements of revenues and expenses.

Depreciation on utility plant assets is provided for by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the property as follows:

Production plant	10-40 years
Transmission plant	5-55 years
General plant	3-20 years
Station equipment	5-23 years

Jointly-Owned Plant

AMP has ownership interest in electric facilities that are jointly-owned with non-affiliated companies. AMP's ownership interest in these facilities is recorded in accordance with ASC 970-810-45, Undivided Interests. Each owner is obligated to pay its share of the costs of this jointly-owned property in the same proportion as its ownership interest. AMPs portion of the operating costs associated with these facilities are included in AMP's consolidated statements of revenues and expenses and the assets are reflected in AMP's consolidated balance sheets under total utility plant in the following table. The amounts below are inclusive of costs incurred by the developer and AMP:

	Ownership Interest	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Greenup	48.60%		
Utility Plant in Service		\$ 144,490,668	\$ 144,490,668
Construction Work-in-Progress		626,147	496,486
Accumulated Depreciation		(42,636,277)	(40,260,014)
Prairie State	23.26%		
Utility Plant in Service		\$1,421,370,223	\$1,420,143,015
Construction Work-in-Progress		11,086,757	9,464,183
Accumulated Depreciation		(472, 120, 775)	(454,117,021)

AMP has a 48.60% undivided ownership in the Greenup Hydroelectric Power Plant ("Greenup"), a 70.2 MW hydroelectric plant located on the Ohio River near Franklin Furnace, Ohio.

AMP 368 has a 23.26% undivided joint ownership interest in PSEC. Kilowatt-hour generation and variable operating expenses are divided on an owner's percentage of dispatched power and fixed operating expenses are allocated by project ownership with each owner reflecting its respective costs in its statements of revenue and expenses.

Nonutility Property and Equipment

Nonutility property and equipment is recorded at cost. Major renewals, betterments and replacements are capitalized, while maintenance and repair costs are charged to operations as incurred. When nonutility property and equipment is retired or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and the related gains or losses are reflected in other nonoperating revenues (expenses), net in the consolidated statements of revenues and expenses.

Depreciation on nonutility property and equipment is provided for on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the property as follows:

Building	40 years
Furniture and equipment	5-10 years
Computer software	3-5 years
Vehicles	3-5 years

Construction Work-in-Progress

AMP records amounts expended in connection with construction work-in-progress projects at cost. Upon completion of a project, AMP places the asset in service and the related costs are recorded as either utility plant or nonutility property and equipment.

Construction work-in-progress projects consist of the following:

	June 30, 2025	De	cember 31, 2024
Transmission projects	\$ 30,140,286	\$	21,555,566
'Behind-the-meter' Sub-peaking facilities	22,647,612		32,053,885
Prairie State Energy Campus	11,086,757		9,464,183
AMP Fremont Energy Center	4,231,250		6,457,983
Hydro Plants	4,039,853		9,787,325
Other	 3,249,453		3,468,311
	\$ 75,395,211	\$	82,787,253

Plant Held for Future Use

In November 2009, the participants in the AMP Generating Station Project (the "AMPGS Project") voted to terminate the development of the pulverized coal power plant in Meigs County, Ohio. The AMPGS Project was to be a 1,000 MW base load, clean-coal technology plant scheduled to go online in 2014. This pulverized coal plant was estimated to be a \$3 billion project, but the project's targeted capital costs increased by 37% and the engineer, procure and construct contractor could not guarantee that the costs would not continue to escalate. At the termination date, minimal construction had been performed on the AMPGS Project at the Meigs County site. In 2017, AMP entered into a Solar Lease and Easement Agreement with a third party to develop the AMPGS property. The initial lease term was for four years and has been amended to extend the term of the agreement through February 2, 2027.

The AMPGS Project participants signed "take or pay" contracts with AMP. As such, the participants of the project are obligated to pay any costs incurred for the project.

As a result of the decision to terminate further development of a coal plant at AMPGS, the AMPGS Project costs have been reclassified out of construction work-in-progress and into plant held for future use or regulatory assets in the consolidated balance sheets. At December 31, 2010, AMP reclassified \$34,881,075 of costs to plant held for future use in the consolidated balance sheets. These costs were determined to be associated with the undeveloped Meigs County site regardless of the type of generating asset ultimately developed on the site.

The remaining costs previously incurred were determined to be impaired but reclassified as a regulatory asset which is fully recoverable from the AMPGS Project participants as part of their unconditional obligation under the "take or pay" contract. These stranded costs are being recovered through collections from Participants and Members over a 15 year term and from service fee and

other member related revenues over the same term. At June 30, 2025, AMP has a remaining regulatory asset of \$3,637,646 for the recovery of these abandoned construction costs.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that full recoverability is questionable. The determination of whether an impairment has occurred is based on an estimate of undiscounted future cash flows attributable to the assets, as compared with the carrying value of the assets. If an impairment has occurred, the amount of the impairment recognized is the excess of the carrying value of the assets over fair value of the assets.

Coal Reserves

AMP has purchased coal reserves in conjunction with the construction of the PSEC. The coal reserves are recorded at cost. AMP also has a contractual right of first refusal for additional coal reserves. These reserves are valued at \$16,582,834 and \$16,994,033 (net of depletion) as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Depletion occurs as the coal reserves are mined.

Trustee Funds

AMP maintains funds on deposit with the trustees ("trustee funds") under its various trust indentures securing bonds issued for its various projects. Investments of the trustee funds include money market funds and debt securities. The debt securities are classified as held-to-maturity in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 320 *Investments – Debt and Equity Securities* and are recorded at amortized cost. The debt securities mature at various dates through May 2030. The money market funds are valued at the net asset value of the underlying fund determined on the valuation date.

Financing Receivable-Members

Financing receivable - members is comprised of debt service obligations on AMP's limited recourse tax-exempt debt issued on behalf of its members.

In connection with the issuance of municipal project notes, AMP has entered into loan agreements with individual member communities. The terms of these loan agreements provide that the member community will issue its note to AMP in the same amount as the related AMP project note. The member community note issued to AMP is payable solely from the net revenue of the member community's electric system. Certain of these loan agreements also provide that a portion of the proceeds from the issuance of municipal project notes shall be deposited in a project fund held for the purpose of making payments of project costs as designated by the member community. The project fund amounts are invested at the direction of the member community and are disbursed by AMP upon submission of a payment requisition satisfactory to AMP. Project fund deposits are restricted to the payment of designated project costs.

Intangible and Other Assets

Included in intangible assets are two interconnections contracts for offsite facilities which were a part of the acquisition cost for the AMP Fremont Energy Center ("AFEC") project. These contracts were valued at \$28,665,190 and were net of \$10,319,468 and \$9,937,265 of accumulated amortization as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The contracts are being amortized over a 37.5-year period at a rate of \$764,405 per year, which is recognized in depreciation and amortization.

Prepaid Assets

AMP prepays for 25-year power supply solar agreements (the "Prepaid Agreements") which are included in prepaid assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The amount of the Prepaid Agreements was \$67,612,920 and \$69,553,518 as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. AMP is amortizing the cost of the power over the life of the Prepaid Agreements using a non-straight line method based on power used. AMP records the amount expected to be amortized over the next twelve months as a current asset in prepaid expenses and other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, which was \$4,134,590 and \$4,097,271 as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. AMP has concluded that the Prepaid Agreements qualify for the normal purchase/sale exemption in accordance with FASB's standard on accounting for derivative instruments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash equivalents consist of highly liquid cash and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of non-project related funds to support the AMP general fund activity if needed. Cash is generated through Service Fees A and B in our Member's agreements.

Collateral Postings

At June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, AMP posted collateral deposits to the bank accounts of certain of its power suppliers related to long-term power supply agreements. AMP currently has no collateral deposits with insurance companies in connection with long-term construction projects. AMP also posted collateral to PJM Interconnection and Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. ("MISO") for the ability to participate in auctions for future transmission rights ("FTRs"). AMP has recorded these collateral postings as current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The impact of utilizing FTRs is included in the transmission cost of purchased power. During 2022, AMP engaged The Energy Authority ("TEA"), its energy supply manager, to manage the collateral and margin requirements with PJM and MISO, an existing service offering under the Operating Agreement with TEA.

Inventories

Inventories consist of fuel inventory and materials and supplies inventories. Fuel inventory is the recorded amount of unused coal inventory at PSEC. This amount is verified semi-annually by a third party and is valued at the weighted average cost. Materials and supplies inventories are recorded at average cost. These items are used primarily for maintenance and daily operational requirements.

Member and Patron Equities

Contributed capital represents initial capital contributions made by members. Should AMP cease business, these amounts, if available, will be returned to the members, and any available patronage capital will also be distributed to members and former members based on their patronage of AMP while they were members.

Asset Retirement Obligations

AMP records, at fair value initially, legal obligations associated with the retirement or removal of long-lived assets that can be reasonably estimated. The recognition of a liability is accompanied by a corresponding increase in utility plant. The liability is adjusted for any revisions to the expected value of the retirement obligation (with corresponding adjustments to utility plant) and for accretion due to the passage of time. Certain AMP assets have an indeterminate life, such as hydroelectric facilities, and thus the fair value of the retirement obligation is not reasonably estimable. A liability for these asset retirement obligations will be recorded when a fair value is determinable.

Revenue Recognition and Rates

Revenues are recognized when service is delivered. AMP's rates for capacity and energy billed to members are designed by the AMP board of trustees to recover actual costs. In general, costs are defined to include AMP's costs of purchased power and operations (except for depreciation and amortization) and debt service requirements.

Rates charged to members for non-project power are based on the actual cost of purchased power. Members also pay a service fee based on kilowatt hours purchased through AMP and retail sales of kilowatt hours in each member electric system.

Programs and other revenues consist of the reimbursement for expenses incurred from programs that AMP offers to its members. Revenue from these programs is recorded as costs are incurred.

Accounts receivable includes \$92,121,625 and \$94,603,718 as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, for capacity and energy delivered to members that were not billed until the subsequent period.

Project Power Sales Contracts

AMP's member power sales contracts for AMPGS, AFEC, PSEC, Napoleon Solar, the hydro projects, and the behind the meter projects are long-term take or pay agreements, which must be paid regardless of delivery, construction completion or power availability.

In March 2016, AMP entered into a joint development agreement with DG AMP Solar, a wholly owned subsidiary of NextEra Energy Resources, for the development, construction and operation of up to 80 megawatts (MW) or more of new solar electric generation facilities. The two organizations executed a solar power purchase agreement (PPA). The Solar Phase II project is similar to the power sales contracts with AMPGS, AFEC, PSEC, Napoleon Solar, the hydro projects, and the behind the meter projects, except that payment is contingent on power being delivered.

Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

In accordance with the FASB standard for accounting for regulated entities, AMP records regulatory assets (capitalized expenses to be recovered in rates in future periods) and regulatory liabilities (deferred revenues for rates collected for expenses not yet incurred). Regulatory assets include the deferral of depreciation expense, the costs associated with the abandoned AMPGS Project, funds for member rate stabilization plans, unrecognized actuarial losses associated with the pension plan, and other capital expenditures not yet recovered through rates approved by the AMP board of trustees. Regulatory liabilities include revenues collected and intended to fund future capital expenditures, funds for member rate stabilization plans, and other differences between the rates collected from members and expense recognition. As the capital expenditures are depreciated and inventories are used, regulatory assets and liabilities are amortized to match revenues with the related expenditures. Regulatory liabilities or regulatory assets are also recognized for unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on derivative instruments that are subject to the ratemaking process when realized (Note 3).

Taxes

The IRS ruled that AMP is tax-exempt under Section 501(a) as an organization described in Section 501(c)(12) of the IRC, provided 85% of its total revenue consists of amounts collected from its members for the sole purpose of meeting losses and expenses. As AMP derives its income from the exercise of an essential government function and will accrue to a state or a political subdivision thereof; AMP's income is excludable from gross income under IRC Section 115. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, AMP complied with this requirement. Accordingly, no provision for federal or state income taxes has been made. AMP is subject to State of Ohio personal property, real estate and sales taxes. AMP is also subject to State of Kentucky property tax and State of Michigan property tax beginning in 2025. AMP has signed agreements with the taxing authority in West Virginia obligating payment of agreed upon amounts in lieu of real estate taxes.

AMPO, Inc. is a for-profit entity subject to federal, state and local income taxes. Deferred taxes result from temporary differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Market and Credit Risk

AMP is potentially exposed to market risk associated with commodity prices for electricity and natural gas. AMP manages this risk through the use of long-term power purchase contracts and long-term natural gas supply arrangements.

AMP has credit risk associated with the ability of members to repay amounts due from power sales and other services and of counterparties to long-term power supply arrangements. AMP regularly monitors receivables from its members. AMP does not require collateral with its trade receivables.

AMP has established a risk management function that regularly monitors the credit quality of counterparties to its power purchase arrangements. The risk management function uses multiple sources of information in evaluating credit risk including credit reports, published credit ratings of the counterparty and AMP's historical experience with the counterparty. Credit limits are established depending on the risk evaluation and, when warranted, AMP requires credit protection through letters of credit or other guarantees. The inability of counterparties to deliver power under power supply arrangements could cause the cost of power to members to be in excess of prices in the power supply arrangements.

Derivative Instruments

AMP accounts for derivative instruments on its consolidated balance sheets at fair value unless the instruments qualify to be accounted for as normal purchases and normal sales. The fair values of derivative instruments accounted for using mark-to-market accounting are based on exchange prices and broker quotes, when available. If a quoted market price is not available, the estimate of fair value is based on the best information available including valuation models that estimate future energy prices based on existing market and broker quotes and supply and demand market data and other assumptions. The fair values determined are reduced by the appropriate valuation adjustments for items such as discounting, liquidity, credit quality and modeling risk. There is inherent risk in valuation modeling given the complexity and volatility of energy markets. Therefore, it is possible that results in future periods may be materially different as contracts are ultimately settled.

AMP has determined certain power purchase and power sales contracts meeting the definition of derivative instruments qualify to be accounted for as normal purchase or normal sale contracts as provided in ASC815 "Derivatives and Hedging". Derivative contracts that have been designated as normal purchases or normal sales under that accounting guidance are not subject to mark to market accounting treatment and are recognized on AMP's Consolidated Statements of Revenue and Expenses on an accrual basis.

AMP has adopted a fuel procurement and hedging program which contemplates that AMP will, subject to market conditions, undertake to secure, at times when AMP deems such advantageous and prudent, contracts with fuel providers and financial institutions, the effect which will be to hedge, on a rolling 36-month basis, the price of up to 80% of the natural gas volume that AMP projects will be consumed by AFEC operating at its base capacity. AMP has entered into a number of International Swaps and Derivatives Association agreements that are specific to AFEC in managing its natural gas supply requirements. All these agreements are with investment grade or higher counterparties (Baa3/BBB-). AMP utilizes fixed-for-floating swap contracts to economically hedge the total natural gas fuel expense and records them at fair value. AMP does not utilize derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes, nor does it have trading operations.

The maturities of the swaps highly correlate to forecasted purchases of natural gas, during time frames through December 2032. Under such agreements, AMP pays the counterparty at a fixed rate and receives from the counterparty a floating rate per MMBtu ("dekatherm" or "Dth") of natural gas. Only the net differential is actually paid or received. The differential is calculated based on the notional amounts under the agreements. Notional amounts under contracts were \$145,139,373 and \$130,224,550 at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Unrealized gains on these contracts are shown as assets on the balance sheet and unrealized losses are shown as liabilities on the balance sheet in the following locations and amounts:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Prepaid expenses and other assets - Current Intangible and other assets - Non-current	\$ 6,443,050 8,227,728	\$ 2,961,771 6,652,013
Total Assets	\$ 14,670,778	\$ 9,613,784
Other liabilities - Current Other liabilities - Non-current	\$ - 401,159	\$ 374,402 2,384,519
Total Liabilities	\$ 401,159	\$ 2,758,921

The impact of counterparty netting as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is immaterial.

The unrealized gains and losses of these contracts are deferred as regulatory assets (for losses) or regulatory liabilities (for gains) as the costs are recoverable from project participants. Any gains or losses realized upon settlement are recognized in fuel expense on AMP's consolidated statements of revenues and expenses.

Amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements for economic fuel hedges were as follows for the six-month period ended:

	June 30, 2025		
Unrealized Gain	\$ (7,414,754)	\$	(7,689,966)
Realized (Gain) Loss	 (1,525,617)		12,565,164
Net (Gain) Loss	\$ (8,940,371)	\$	4,875,198

The losses from natural gas contracts do not result from other-than-temporary declines in market value.

For certain commodity risk management contracts, AMP is required to post or receive cash collateral based on third-party contractual agreements and risk profiles. Such amounts for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral have not been offset against net derivative instrument positions. AMP has cash collateral received from third parties against short-term and long-term risk management assets in the amounts of \$5,390,000 and \$4,710,000 as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)

AMP views RECs as a government incentive. This perspective states that RECs do not arise because of the physical attributes of the property, but rather are a paper product from a government program (like tax incentives) created to promote the construction of renewable energy facilities. As such, AMP accounts for its RECs as compensation to the owner/operator for the additional costs associated with a green power facility. In addition, RECs are not physically produced or generated. No costs are allocated to the RECs and therefore, while AMP tracks RECs earned, they have no carrying value on the balance sheet.

3. Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

In accordance with the FASB standard for accounting for regulated entities, AMP records regulatory assets (capitalized expenses to be recovered in rates in future periods) and regulatory liabilities (deferred revenues for rates collected for expenses not yet incurred). Regulatory assets include the deferral of depreciation expense, the costs associated with the abandoned AMPGS Project, funds for member rate stabilization plans, unrecognized actuarial losses associated with the pension plan, and other capital expenditures not yet recovered through rates approved by the AMP board of trustees. Regulatory liabilities include revenues collected and intended to fund future capital expenditures, funds for member rate stabilization plans, and other differences between the rates collected from members and expense recognition. As the capital expenditures are depreciated and inventories are used, regulatory assets and liabilities are amortized to match revenues with the related expenditures. Regulatory liabilities or regulatory assets are also recognized for unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on derivative instruments that are subject to the ratemaking process when realized (Note 3).

Regulatory assets and liabilities consist of the following:

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Regulatory assets		
Debt service costs	\$ 365,653,341	\$ 383,346,340
Operating and maintenance expenditures	39,188,755	48,522,918
Rate stabilization programs	54,828,098	46,499,047
Projects on behalf of	4,407,026	4,421,095
Closure of Gorsuch Project costs	9,890,197	10,109,980
Abandoned construction costs	12,731,762	12,443,861
Pension plan and postretirement healthcare plan obligations	1,750,412	2,333,883
Asset retirement costs	1,654,565	1,464,286
Other		6,229,923
Total regulatory assets	490,104,156	515,371,333
Current portion	(23,825,756)	(23,311,262)
Noncurrent portion	\$ 466,278,400	\$ 492,060,071
Regulatory liabilities		
Debt service costs	\$ 63,858,234	\$ 64,665,558
Operating and maintenance expenditures	8,892,847	9,313,980
Rate stabilization programs	51,681,479	48,927,457
Renewable Energy Credits	35,636,851	43,197,610
Other	17,939,448	14,071,843
Working capital expenditures	14,944,588	14,944,588
Fair value of derivative instruments	14,269,618	6,854,864
Projects on behalf of	10,786,291	9,667,388
Capital improvement expenditures	3,210,924	2,863,443
Total regulatory liabilities	221,220,280	214,506,731
Current portion	(15,903,857)	(8,429,638)
Noncurrent portion	\$ 205,316,423	\$ 206,077,093

4. Revolving Credit Loan and Term Debt

Revolving Credit Loan

On March 18, 2022 AMP entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement ("2022 Credit Agreement") under which it may borrow, from time to time, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$600,000,000 with Royal Bank of Canada ("RBC"), as administrative agent for the Lenders and a syndicate of banks, financial institutions and other entities arranged by RBC Capital Markets, LLC, Bank of America, N.A., The Huntington National Bank, and PNC Bank, as joint lead arrangers and joint bookrunners. The term of the 2022 Credit Agreement is five (5) years with a maturity of March 17, 2027. AMP may elect to increase the overall commitment to \$850,000,000 with a minimum of \$50,000,000 and a 10 business day notice. This election cannot be made any more than 4 times during the term of the agreement.

At June 30, 2025, AMP had \$212,100,000 outstanding under the Facility and the effective interest rate was 5.227%. At December 31, 2024, AMP had \$217,500,000 outstanding under the Facility and the effective interest rate was 5.257%.

Term Debt

AMP has issued term debt in the form of notes payable and bonds for the financing of its own assets and on behalf of specific members. AMP is the primary obligor on term debt issued to finance its assets.

Bonds and notes payable related to financing AMP assets consist of the following:

	June 30, 2024	I	December 31, 2024
AMP Prairie State Energy Campus Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2009B	\$ 12,695,000	\$	16,650,000
AMP Prairie State Energy Campus Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2009C	282,515,000		282,515,000
AMP Prairie State Energy Campus Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2010	129,045,000		129,045,000
AMP Prairie State Energy Campus Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2017A	55,265,000		55,975,000
AMP Prairie State Energy Campus Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2019B	51,245,000		81,850,000
AMP Prairie State Energy Campus Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2019C	87,485,000		87,485,000
AMP Prairie State Energy Campus Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2019D	121,020,000		123,980,000
AMP Prairie State Energy Campus Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2021A	142,010,000		142,010,000
AMP Prairie State Energy Campus Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2023A	354,595,000		359,470,000
AMP Combined Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2009B	364,180,000		364,180,000
AMP Combined Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2009D	1,329,412		1,329,412
AMP Combined Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A	122,325,000		122,325,000
AMP Combined Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B	1,109,995,000		1,109,995,000
AMP Combined Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2010C	61,940,000		80,670,000
AMP Combined Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2016A	174,655,000		176,165,000
AMP Combined Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2020A	63,440,000		77,425,000
AMP Combined Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A	62,910,000		65,410,000
AMP Meldahl Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B	252,305,000		256,290,000
AMP Meldahl Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2010C	20,000,000		20,000,000
AMP Meldahl Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2010E	266,115,000		273,030,000
AMP Meldahl Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2016A	69,175,000		70,955,000
AMP Fremont Energy Center Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2017A	87,685,000		100,520,000
AMP Fremont Energy Center Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2021A	258,565,000		262,395,000
AMP Greenup Hydroelectric Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2016A	112,670,000		114,800,000
AMP BTM Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2025A	21,830,000		-
AMP Solar Electric Prepayment Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2019A	46,225,000		47,895,000
AMP Solar Electric Prepayment Project Revenue Bonds, Series 2020A	22,115,000		22,900,000
Subtotal	4,353,334,412		4,445,264,412
Less: Current portion	(126,929,412)		(115,089,412)
Plus: Unamortized premium and discount, net	188,536,792		198,689,204
Less: Unamortized debt issuance costs, net	(23,555,453)		(24,351,271)
Long-term debt	\$ 4,391,386,339	\$	4,504,512,933

5. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

As defined in the fair value measurements standard, fair value is the price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between willing market participants on the measurement date. This standard establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3).

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy defined by the fair value measurement standard are as follows:

- Level 1 Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those where transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. AMP's Level 1 assets primarily consist of money market funds which are included in trustee funds on the consolidated balance sheets. AMP has money market funds that meet the definition of Level 1. AMP does not have any liabilities that meet the definition of Level 1.
- Level 2 Pricing inputs are either directly or indirectly observable in the market as of the reporting date, other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Level 2 includes those financial instruments that are valued using models or other valuation methodologies based on assumptions that are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the instrument, can be derived from observable data or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value, volatility factors, and current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. AMP assets and liabilities in this category include natural gas swaps.
- Level 3 Pricing inputs include inputs that are generally less observable from objective sources. These inputs may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management's best estimate of fair value. AMP does not have any assets or liabilities that met the definition of Level 3.

AMP utilizes market data and assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated, or generally unobservable. AMP primarily applies the market approach for recurring fair value measurements using the best information available. Accordingly, AMP maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs.

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments not recognized at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets:

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024		
Financial Instruments	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	
Assets					
Debt securities held in trustee funds,					
restricted and non-restricted	\$ 186,738,297	\$ 186,924,546	\$ 227,805,380	\$ 223,531,144	
Liabilities					
Fixed rate term debt, including current					
maturities, AMP	4,541,871,204	4,764,441,146	4,643,953,616	4,871,650,606	
Fixed rate term debt, including current					
maturities, on behalf of others	40,974,163	40,974,163	42,788,330	42,788,330	

The carrying amounts of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and the member project notes approximate their fair value due to their short maturities. The carrying amount of the revolving credit loan approximates fair value because it carries a variable interest rate. The fair value of trustee funds is determined based on market observable inputs that include, but are not limited to, benchmark yields, reportable trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, and offers. The fair value of debt securities included in trustee funds is within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of long-term debt reflects the present value of cash outflows relating to those obligations based on the current call price or the yield to maturity as deemed appropriate at the end of each respective year. The yields assumed were based on municipal bond ratings offered by organizations like AMP. The fair value of long-term debt is within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The estimated fair values of the natural gas swaps were determined using New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX") futures settlement prices for delivery of natural gas at Henry Hub adjusted by the price of NYMEX ClearPort basis swaps, which reflect the difference between the price of natural gas at a given delivery basin and the Henry Hub pricing points.

The following tables set forth AMP's financial assets and financial liabilities that are accounted for on a recurring basis at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024. As required by the fair value measurement standard, assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. AMP's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

	June 30, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Money market funds	\$ 338,940,150	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 338,940,150
Natural gas swaps	<u> </u>	14,670,778		14,670,778
	\$ 338,940,150	\$ 14,670,778	\$ -	\$ 353,610,928
11.1990				
Liabilities Natural gas swaps	\$ -	\$ 401,159	\$ -	\$ 401,159
Natural gas swaps	Ψ -	Ψ 401,139		Ψ 401,139
	\$ -	\$ 401,159	\$ -	\$ 401,159
	December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Money market funds	\$ 350,526,762	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 350,526,762
Natural gas swaps	-	9,613,784	-	9,613,784
	\$ 350,526,762	\$ 9,613,784	\$ -	\$ 360,140,546
I tabilista				
Liabilities	¢.	¢ 2.759.020	c	ф 2.7E9.020
Natural gas swaps	\$ -	\$ 2,758,920	\$ -	\$ 2,758,920
	\$ -	\$ 2,758,920	\$ -	\$ 2,758,920

The determination of the above fair value measures takes into consideration various factors required under the fair value measurement standard. These factors include nonperformance risk, including counterparty credit risk and the impact of credit enhancements (such as cash deposits, line of credit and priority interests). The impact of nonperformance risk was immaterial in the fair value measurements.

25

6. Commitments and Contingencies

Environmental Matters

AMP is subject to regulation by federal and state authorities with respect to air pollution and water quality, and other environmental matters.

RICE NESHAP

This USEPA rule regulates emissions of hazardous air pollutants from reciprocating internal combustion engines ("RICE") by establishing emission limits and work practice standards. Some diesel engines owned or operated by AMP are affected and maintain compliance by using pollution control equipment.

Cross-State Air Pollution Rule and Acid Rain Program

USEPA requires large electric generating units to purchase allowances for air pollutant emissions of acid rain precursors and those impacting air quality in downwind states. AMP owned or operated facilities subject to the CSAPR have been allocated allowances for continued operation, and additional allowances may be purchased as needed to comply.

Clean Water Act §401

Permits are required when performing activities that impact streams and other water bodies, such as the construction of generation or distribution assets. The jurisdictional boundary between the state and federal authority is delineated in the definition of "waters of the United States" (or WOTUS). State certifications issued pursuant to Clean Water Act §401 contain requirements to maintain compliance with water quality standards. Hydropower plants owned or operated by AMP are affected and maintain compliance with these certifications using a variety of monitoring strategies and internal controls.

Federal Power Act and National Environmental Policy Act

Under the Federal Power Act, FERC issues and enforces licenses to construct and operate hydropower projects. The licensing process requires a review of environmental impacts under NEPA, and requirements from consulting agencies be included as license provisions. Hydropower plants owned or operated by AMP are affected and maintain compliance with these Acts using a variety of monitoring strategies and internal controls.

Illinois Legislation

On September 15, 2021, the Illinois Legislature passed, and Governor J.B. Pritzker signed into law comprehensive energy legislation in the form of SB 2408, the Climate and Equitable Jobs Act (the "CEJA"). Among other things, CEJA includes nearly \$700 million in subsidies for three nuclear plants, requires sweeping reductions in power plant emissions, and provides support in numerous ways for the State's solar industry. Regarding the PSEC, the CEJA requires a 45% reduction in existing carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) emissions, by no later than January 1, 2035. If the reduction in existing CO2e emissions cannot be achieved by December 31, 2035, the CEJA would require action or actions, including the possible retirement of one or more generating units, to achieve the 45% reduction by September 30, 2038.

In addition, all coal-fired generating units, including the PSEC, must permanently reduce CO2e emissions to zero by no later than December 31, 2045.

Prior to passage of the CEJA, AMP and the other PSEC Owners engaged consultants to develop various contingency plans to manage the impacts of comprehensive energy legislation that had previously been introduced in Illinois, and that planning continues. AMP and the other PSEC Owners will continue to advocate for favorable treatment of the PSEC that recognizes its value to the PSEC Owners and their ratepayers and the impact its closure would have on the community. The PSEC Owners continue to evaluate potential mitigation measures including as identified in the CEJA. Nevertheless, the ultimate impact on the PSEC, AMP and the Participants may be material, particularly after 2038. Such potential impacts cannot be gauged with certainty at this time, as any evaluation would be based on several variables, including, but not limited to, the availability and cost of control technologies, such as carbon capture and sequestration, Participant load requirements and cost of power, including replacement power. Closure of the PSEC would not terminate the Power Sales Contract, dated November 1, 2007 (the "Power Sales Contract") by and between AMP and 68 of its members (the "Participants") or relieve the Participants from their payment obligations thereunder.

Other

AMP is also a party to various legal actions and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. AMP does not believe that the ultimate resolution of such matters will have a material adverse effect on AMP's financial position or results of operations.

7. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through September 26, 2025 as this was the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued.