

**UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC  
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
and MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND  
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS  
for the years ended September 30, 2025 and 2024

**UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES**

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## UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Terms and abbreviations used in this document are defined below:

#### *UGI Energy Services and Related Entities*

***AmeriGas*** - AmeriGas Propane, L.P., an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of UGI

***Aurum Renewables*** - Aurum Renewables LLC

***Company*** - UGI Energy Services, LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries collectively

***Energy Services*** - UGI Energy Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Enterprises, or collectively, UGI Energy Services, LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries

***Enterprises*** - UGI Enterprises, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of UGI

***ESFC*** - Energy Services Funding Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Energy Services

***MBL Bioenergy*** - MBL Bioenergy, LLC, a joint venture partnership with the sole purpose of developing RNG projects in South Dakota

***Pine Run*** - Pine Run Gathering, LLC

***UGI*** - UGI Corporation

***UGI Dakota, LLC*** - A wholly owned subsidiary of Energy Services that holds a 99.99% membership interest in MBL Bioenergy

***UGI Pine Run, LLC*** - A wholly owned subsidiary of Energy Services that holds a 49% membership interest in Pine Run

***UGI Utilities*** - UGI Utilities, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of UGI comprising PA Gas Utility and Electric Utility

***UGID*** - UGI Development Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Energy Services prior to its sale in September 2024

#### *Other Terms and Abbreviations*

***AFUDC*** - Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

***AOCI*** - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

***ARO*** - Asset Retirement Obligation

***ASC*** - Accounting Standards Codification

***ASC 606*** - ASC 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

***ASC 820*** - ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurement"

***ASC 980*** - ASC 980, "Regulated Operations"

***ASU*** - Accounting Standards Update

***Energy Services Credit Agreement*** - Revolving credit agreement entered into by Energy Services on March 6, 2020, as amended, scheduled to expire in May 2028

***Energy Services Term Loan Credit Agreement*** - Term loan credit agreement entered into by Energy Services in August 2019, as amended, with a final maturity of February 2030

## UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

**FERC** - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

**Fiscal 2024** - The fiscal year ending September 30, 2024

**Fiscal 2025** - The fiscal year ending September 30, 2025

**Fiscal 2026** - The fiscal year ending September 30, 2026

**Fiscal 2027** - The fiscal year ending September 30, 2027

**Fiscal 2028** - The fiscal year ending September 30, 2028

**Fiscal 2029** - The fiscal year ending September 30, 2029

**Fiscal 2030** - The fiscal year ending September 30, 2030

**GAAP** - U.S. generally accepted accounting principles

**ICE** - Intercontinental Exchange

**LNG** - Liquefied natural gas

**NPNS** - Normal purchase and normal sale

**NYMEX** - New York Mercantile Exchange

**PJM** - PJM Interconnection, LLC

**Receivables Facility** - A receivables purchase facility of Energy Services with an issuer of receivables-backed commercial paper

**ROU** - Right-of-use

**RNG** - Renewable natural gas

**SCAA** - Storage Contract Administrative Agreement

**U.S.** - United States of America

**USD** - U.S. Dollar

**VIE** - Variable Interest Entity



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## Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members and Management of  
UGI Energy Services, LLC:

### *Opinion*

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of UGI Energy Services, LLC and its subsidiaries (the Company), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2025, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, cash flows, and changes in member's equity for the year then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of September 30, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

### *Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. 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 audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### *Other Matter*

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024 were audited by another auditor, who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on December 18, 2024.

### *Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements*

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the consolidated financial statements are issued.

### *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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. Misstatements are considered material if there is a



substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- 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. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

#### *Other Information*

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the consolidated financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

*KPMG LLP*

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
December 17, 2025

**UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Millions of dollars)

September 30,

2025                      2024

<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8	\$ 64
Restricted cash	3	4
Accounts receivable (less allowances for doubtful accounts of \$2 and \$3, respectively)	127	110
Inventories	32	32
Derivative instruments	21	16
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	15	25
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>251</b>
Property, plant and equipment:		
Gross property, plant and equipment	2,517	2,402
Accumulated depreciation	(533)	(459)
<b>Net property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>1,943</b>
Goodwill	337	337
Intangible assets, net	211	222
Investments in equity method investees	396	359
Other assets	51	45
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 3,185</b>	<b>\$ 3,157</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 8	\$ 8
Short-term borrowings	17	—
Accounts payable	81	107
Derivative instruments	16	9
Other current liabilities	68	28
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>152</b>
Long-term debt	799	806
Deferred income taxes	251	283
Other noncurrent liabilities	26	43
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,284</b>
Member's equity	1,919	1,873
<b>Total liabilities and member's equity</b>	<b>\$ 3,185</b>	<b>\$ 3,157</b>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
(Millions of dollars)

	Year Ended	
	September 30,	
	2025	2024
Revenues	\$ 1,482	\$ 1,369
Costs and expenses:		
Cost of sales (excluding depreciation and amortization shown below)	951	801
Operating and administrative expenses	129	124
Loss on disposal of business	—	66
Depreciation and amortization	81	86
Other operating expense (income), net	(4)	(7)
	<u>1,157</u>	<u>1,070</u>
Operating income	325	299
Income (loss) from equity method investees	6	11
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	(1)
Other non-operating income (expense)	1	—
Interest expense	(49)	(41)
Income before income taxes	283	268
Income tax benefit (expense)	15	(39)
Net income	<u>\$ 298</u>	<u>\$ 229</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Net gains (losses) on derivative instruments (net of tax of \$(2) and \$3, respectively)	6	(8)
Reclassifications of net losses (gains) on derivative instruments (net of tax of \$0 and \$7, respectively)	(1)	(18)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>5</u>	<u>(26)</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 303</u>	<u>\$ 203</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
(Millions of dollars)

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net income	\$ 298	\$ 229
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	81	86
Deferred income tax expense (benefit), net	(33)	22
Changes in unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments	(37)	(63)
(Income) loss from equity method investees	(6)	(11)
Loss on disposal of business	—	66
Settlement of interest rate swap, net of amortization	—	(19)
Other, net	(17)	(5)
Net change in:		
Accounts receivable	(17)	25
Inventories	—	(7)
Accounts payable	(6)	—
Derivative instruments collateral received (paid)	26	23
Other current assets	10	34
Other current liabilities	40	(1)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>339</u>	<u>379</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(111)	(146)
Net proceeds from the disposition of businesses and assets	—	43
Investments in equity method investments	(37)	(87)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	<u>(148)</u>	<u>(190)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Distributions	(257)	(75)
Short-term borrowings (repayments), net	17	(103)
Issuances of debt, net of discount and issuance costs	—	(5)
Repayments of debt	(8)	(8)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	<u>(248)</u>	<u>(191)</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash increase (decrease)	<u>\$ (57)</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>
<b>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH:</b>		
End of year	\$ 11	\$ 68
Beginning of year	68	70
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash increase (decrease)	<u>\$ (57)</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:</b>		
Cash paid (received) for:		
Interest	\$ 46	\$ 57
Income taxes	\$ (26)	\$ 5

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBER'S EQUITY**  
(Millions of dollars)

	Member's Equity
<b>Balance at September 30, 2023</b>	<b>\$ 1,745</b>
Net income	229
Cash distributions	(75)
Changes in AOCI balance (Note 13)	(26)
<b>Balance at September 30, 2024</b>	<b>\$ 1,873</b>
Net income	298
Cash distributions	(257)
Changes in AOCI balance (Note 13)	5
<b>Balance at September 30, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 1,919</b>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**UGI Energy Services, LLC and Subsidiaries**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
(Millions of dollars, except where indicated otherwise)

**Note 1 — Nature of Operations**

Energy Services is a Pennsylvania limited liability company and a wholly owned subsidiary of Enterprises. Enterprises is a wholly-owned subsidiary of UGI. Energy Services is a sole member limited liability company with Enterprises owning 100% of the membership interest.

Energy Services conducts, directly and through subsidiaries and affiliates, energy marketing, including RNG, midstream transmission, LNG storage, natural gas gathering and processing, natural gas and RNG production, and energy services businesses primarily in the eastern region of the U.S., eastern Ohio, the panhandle of West Virginia and California. Energy Services and its subsidiaries' storage, LNG and portions of its midstream transmission operations are subject to regulation by the FERC. Prior to its sale in September 2024, UGID owned electricity generation facilities principally located in Pennsylvania. See Note 5 for additional information.

**Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**Basis of Presentation**

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and costs. These estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events, historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accordingly, actual results may be different from these estimates and assumptions.

**Principles of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include all the accounts of Energy Services, its majority-owned subsidiaries and VIEs, if any, where it has concluded that it is the primary beneficiary. An entity is a VIE when its total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, or its equity investors, as a group, lack the characteristics of having a controlling financial interest. We consolidate VIEs when we are determined to be the primary beneficiary.

We account for privately held equity securities of entities without readily determinable fair values in which we do not have control, but have significant influence over operating and financial policies, under the equity method. Equity method earnings are included in "Income (loss) from equity method investees" on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. Distributions received from equity method investments are included in cash flows from operating activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. See Note 15 for additional information. Energy Services' wholly owned, special purpose subsidiary, ESFC, is consolidated for financial statement purposes (see Note 6).

We eliminate intercompany accounts and transactions when we consolidate.

**Effects of Regulation**

A subsidiary of the Company accounts for the financial effects of regulation in accordance with the ASC 980. In accordance with this guidance, incurred costs that would otherwise be charged to expense are capitalized and recorded as regulatory assets when it is probable that the incurred costs will be recovered through rates in the future. Similarly, we recognize regulatory liabilities when it is probable that regulators will require customer refunds through future rates or when revenue is collected from customers for expenditures that have not yet been incurred. Generally, regulatory assets and liabilities are amortized into expense and income over the periods authorized by the respective regulatory body. At September 30, 2025 and 2024, regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities were not material.

**Fair Value Measurements**

The Company applies fair value measurements on a recurring and, as otherwise required under ASC 820, on a nonrecurring basis. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements performed on a recurring basis principally relate to derivative instruments.

**UGI Energy Services, LLC and Subsidiaries**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
(Millions of dollars, except where indicated otherwise)

ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). A level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

We use the following fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

- Level 1 — Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that we have the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 — Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, and inputs that are derived from observable market data by correlation or other means.
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability including situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability.

Fair value is based upon assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and risks inherent in valuation techniques and inputs to valuations. This includes not only the credit standing of counterparties and credit enhancements but also the impact of our own nonperformance risk on our liabilities. We evaluate the need for credit adjustments to our derivative instrument fair values. These credit adjustments were not material to the fair values of our derivative instruments.

### **Derivative Instruments**

Derivative instruments are reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at their fair values, unless the NPNS exception is elected. The accounting for changes in fair value depends upon the purpose of the derivative instrument or if it qualifies and is designated as a hedge for accounting purposes.

Certain of our derivative instruments qualify and are designated as cash flow hedges. For cash flow hedges, changes in the fair values of the derivative instruments are recorded in AOCI, to the extent effective at offsetting changes in the hedged item, until earnings are affected by the hedged item. We discontinue cash flow hedge accounting if occurrence of the forecasted transaction is determined to be no longer probable. Hedge accounting is also discontinued for derivatives that cease to be highly effective. We do not designate our commodity derivative instruments as hedges under GAAP. Changes in the fair values of these derivative instruments are reflected in net income. Cash flows from derivative instruments are included in cash flows from operating activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

See Note 12 for a more detailed description of the derivative instruments we use, our accounting for derivatives, our objectives for using them and other information.

### **Revenue Recognition**

The Company recognizes revenue when control of promised goods or services is transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Certain revenues such as revenue from leases, financial instruments and other revenues are not within the scope of ASC 606 because they are not from contracts with customers. Such revenues are accounted for in accordance with other GAAP.

Revenue-related taxes collected on behalf of customers and remitted to taxing authorities, principally sales and use taxes, are not included in revenues. Gross receipts taxes are presented on a gross basis. The Company has elected to use the practical expedient to expense the costs to obtain contracts when incurred for contracts that have a term less than one year. The costs incurred to obtain contracts that have durations of longer than one year are not material. See Note 4 for additional information regarding the Company's revenue from contracts with customers.

**UGI Energy Services, LLC and Subsidiaries**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
(Millions of dollars, except where indicated otherwise)

**Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable are reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at the gross outstanding amount adjusted for an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts receivable that are acquired are initially recorded at fair value on the date of acquisition. Provisions for uncollectible accounts are established based upon our collection experience, the assessment of the collectability of specific amounts and the Company's best estimate of current expected credit losses. Accounts receivable are written off in the period in which the receivable is deemed uncollectible.

**Income Taxes**

We join with UGI and its subsidiaries in filing a consolidated federal income tax return. In all periods presented, we joined with UGI as disregarded entities in filing state tax returns. We are charged or credited for our share of current taxes resulting from the effects of our transactions in the UGI consolidated federal income tax return and combined state income tax returns including giving effect to intercompany transactions. The result of this allocation is consistent with income taxes calculated on a separate return basis. Accordingly, income tax-related payments and accrued income tax balances principally reflect transactions with UGI resulting from this allocation. Investment tax credits associated with the Company's qualifying renewable natural gas property under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 are reflected in income taxes. We record interest on tax deficiencies and income tax penalties, if any, in "Income tax benefit (expense)" on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. Interest income or expense recognized in "Income tax benefit (expense)" on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income was not material for all periods presented.

**Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased. Restricted cash principally represents those cash balances in our commodity futures brokerage accounts that are restricted from withdrawal.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets to the corresponding amounts reported on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8	\$ 64
Restricted cash	3	4
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 68</u>

**Inventories**

Inventories principally comprise natural gas, liquefied natural gas and, to a lesser extent, renewable energy certificates and propane. Our inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. We determine cost using an average cost method.

**Leases**

Our leased assets principally comprise real estate which is accounted for as a finance lease. Rent expense associated with our finance lease results in the separate presentation of interest expense on the lease liability and amortization expense of the related right-of-use asset in operating and administrative expenses on our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. We also lease certain equipment under operating leases. Rent expense associated with our operating leases, and associated ROU assets and liabilities, were not material for all periods presented. See Note 6 for additional information on our finance lease liabilities.

**Property, Plant and Equipment and Related Depreciation**

We record property, plant and equipment at the lower of original cost or fair value, if impaired. Capitalized costs include labor, materials and other direct and indirect costs, and for certain operations subject to cost-of-service rate regulation, AFUDC. We also include in property, plant and equipment costs associated with computer software we develop or obtain for use in our business. The amounts assigned to property, plant and equipment of acquired businesses are based upon estimated fair value at date of acquisition. When we retire or otherwise dispose of plant and equipment, we eliminate the associated cost and

**UGI Energy Services, LLC and Subsidiaries**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
(Millions of dollars, except where indicated otherwise)

accumulated depreciation and recognize any resulting gain or loss in "Other operating expense (income), net" on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

We record depreciation expense on plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over estimated economic useful lives. Our natural gas production assets are depreciated on the units of production method. We classify amortization of computer software and related IT system installation costs included in property, plant and equipment as depreciation expense.

### **Goodwill and Intangible Assets**

**Intangible Assets.** We amortize intangible assets, primarily consisting of customer relationships, over their estimated useful lives. We test definite-lived intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the associated carrying amounts may be impaired. Determining whether an impairment loss occurred requires comparing the carrying amount to the estimated fair value of the asset. There were no such indicators identified in Fiscal 2025 or Fiscal 2024.

**Goodwill.** We do not amortize goodwill, but test it at least annually for impairment at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is an operating segment, or one level below an operating segment (a component) if it constitutes a business for which discrete financial information is available and regularly reviewed by segment management. Components are aggregated into a single reporting unit if they have similar economic characteristics. A reporting unit with goodwill is required to perform an impairment test annually or whenever events or circumstances indicate that the value of goodwill may be impaired.

From time to time, we assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of such reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. We may bypass the qualitative assessment and perform the quantitative assessment by comparing the fair values of the reporting units with their carrying amounts, including goodwill. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to such excess but not to exceed the total amount of the goodwill of the reporting unit. There were no accumulated goodwill impairment losses at September 30, 2025 and 2024 and there were no impairments of goodwill recognized in all periods presented. See Note 9 for further information on our goodwill and intangible assets.

### **Impairment of Long-Lived Assets**

Impairment testing for long-lived assets or an asset group is required when circumstances indicate that such assets may be impaired. If it is determined that a triggering event has occurred, we perform a recoverability test based upon estimated undiscounted cash flow projections expected to be realized over the remaining useful life of the long-lived asset. If the undiscounted cash flows used in the recoverability test are less than the long-lived asset's carrying amount, we determine its fair value. If the fair value is determined to be less than its carrying amount, the long-lived asset is reduced to its estimated fair value and an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to such shortfall. When determining whether a long-lived asset has been impaired, management groups assets at the lowest level that have identifiable cash flows that are independent of other assets.

See Note 5 for information on the impairment loss associated with the disposal of UGID during Fiscal 2024. No other material provisions for impairments of long-lived assets were recorded during Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024.

### **Asset Retirement Obligation**

The Company accounts for AROs in accordance with GAAP which requires that an ARO be recorded when a legal obligation to retire an asset exists, and such obligation can be reasonably estimated. The Company has determined that it has legal obligations associated with certain of its property, plant and equipment primarily those associated with its natural gas gathering assets.

The obligations associated with its natural gas gathering assets relate primarily to purging and sealing pipelines if abandoned and, in certain instances, the removal of such facilities. With respect to the Company's natural gas gathering and certain of its other assets, AROs were not recorded because the Company plans to operate and maintain these natural gas gathering and other facilities as long as supply and demand for natural gas and natural gas liquids exists, which the Company expects for the foreseeable future. Therefore, the Company believes that these assets have indeterminate lives, and no AROs were recorded at September 30, 2025 and 2024. The Company continues to evaluate its AROs and future developments that could impact its AROs.

**UGI Energy Services, LLC and Subsidiaries**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
(Millions of dollars, except where indicated otherwise)

**Subsequent Events.** Management has evaluated the impact of subsequent events through December 17, 2025, the date these financial statements were issued, and the effects of such evaluation have been reflected in the financial statements and related disclosures.

**Note 3 — Accounting Changes**

**Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted**

***Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software.*** In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, “Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40)” which, among other things, removes the prescriptive project stage requirements and allows entities to capitalize internal-use software costs when management authorizes and commits funding to the project and it is probable the software will be completed and used as intended. This new guidance is effective for the Company for annual and interim periods beginning October 1, 2028 (Fiscal 2029). Early adoption is permitted. The amendments in this ASU may be adopted using the prospective, modified, or retrospective methods. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact on its financial statements and determining the transition method and the period in which the new guidance will be adopted.

***Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets.*** In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, “Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets (Topic 326)” which provides a practical expedient that allows entities to assume that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the asset when estimating expected credit losses for current accounts receivable and current contract assets. This new guidance is effective for the Company for annual and interim periods beginning October 1, 2026 (Fiscal 2027). Early adoption is permitted. The amendments in this ASU should be adopted using the prospective method. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact on its financial statements and the period in which the new guidance will be adopted.

**Note 4 — Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

Energy Services recognizes revenue when control of promised goods or services is transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Energy Services generally has the right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer for performance completed to date. As such, we have elected to recognize revenue in the amount to which we have a right to invoice except in the case of certain of our peaking and gathering contracts for which we recognize revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract, consistent with when the performance obligations are satisfied by Energy Services.

We do not have a significant financing component in our contracts because we receive payment shortly before, at, or shortly after the transfer of control of the good or service. Because the period between the time the performance obligation is satisfied and payment is received is generally one year or less, Energy Services has elected to apply the significant financing component practical expedient and no amount of consideration has been allocated as a financing component.

Energy Services revenues from contracts with customers are discussed below.

**Energy Marketing.** Energy Services operates energy marketing businesses that sell energy commodities, principally natural gas, including RNG, and electricity, to residential, commercial, industrial and wholesale customers.

Energy Services markets natural gas and electricity on full-requirements or agreed-upon volume bases under contracts with varying length terms and at fixed or floating prices that are based on market indices adjusted for differences in price between the market location and delivery locations. Performance obligations associated with these contracts primarily comprise the delivery of the natural gas and electricity over a contractual period of time. Performance obligations also include other energy-related ancillary services provided to customers such as capacity. For performance obligations that are satisfied at a point in time such as the delivery of natural gas, revenue is recorded when customers take control of the natural gas. Revenue is recorded for performance obligations that qualify as a series, when customers consume the natural gas or electricity is delivered, which corresponds to the amount invoiced to the customer. For transactions where the price or volume is not fixed, the transaction price is not determined until delivery occurs. The billed amount, and the revenue recorded, is based upon consumption by the customer.

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Midstream. Energy Services provides natural gas pipeline transportation, natural gas gathering, natural gas processing and natural gas underground storage services, which generally contain a performance obligation for Energy Services to have availability to transport or store a product. Additionally, Energy Services provides stand-ready services to sell supplemental energy products and related services, primarily LNG and propane-air mixtures during periods of high demand that typically result from cold weather. Energy Services also sells LNG to end-user customers for use by trucks, drilling rigs and other motored vehicles and equipment, and facilities that are located off the natural gas grid.

Contracts for natural gas transportation and gathering services are typically long-term contracts with terms of up to 30 years, while contracts for storage are typically for one-year or multiple storage season periods. Contracts to provide natural gas during periods of high demand have terms of up to 15 years. Contracts to sell LNG for trucks, drilling rigs and other motor vehicles and facilities are typically short-term (less than one year). Depending on the type of services provided or goods sold, midstream revenues may consist of demand rates, commodity rates, and transportation rates and may include other fees for ancillary services. Pipeline transportation, natural gas gathering and storage services provided and services to stand ready to sell supplemental energy products and services each are considered to have a single performance obligation satisfied through the passage of time ratably based upon providing a stand-ready service generally on a monthly basis. Contracts to sell LNG to end-user customers contain performance obligations to deliver LNG over the term of the contract and revenue is recognized at a point in time when the control of the energy products is transferred to the customer. The price in the contract corresponds to our efforts to satisfy the performance obligation and reflects the consideration we expect to receive for the satisfied performance obligation, and, therefore, the revenue is recognized based on the volume delivered and the price within the contract. In cases where shipping and handling occurs prior to the LNG being delivered to the customer's storage vessel, we have elected to treat this as a cost of fulfillment and not a separate performance obligation. Revenues are typically billed and payment received monthly. Advance fees received from customers for stand-ready services are deferred as contract liabilities and revenue is recognized ratably over time as the performance obligation is satisfied over a period less than one year.

A subsidiary of Energy Services provides natural gas transportation services to customers who are generally billed at standard regulated tariff rates approved by FERC through a ratemaking process. Tariff rates include a component that provides for a reasonable opportunity to recover operating costs and expenses and to earn a return on net investment.

Electricity Generation. Prior to its sale in September 2024, UGID sold power generated from electricity generation assets in the wholesale electricity markets administered by PJM regional transmission organization. Power contracts with PJM consist of the sale of power, capacity and ancillary services, all of which were considered a bundle of various services. Performance obligations were satisfied over time, generally on a daily basis, as electricity is delivered to and simultaneously consumed by the customer. As such, the Company had elected to recognize revenue in the amount to which we had a right to invoice which was based on market prices at the time of the delivery of the electricity to the customers.

**Revenue Disaggregation**

The following table presents our disaggregated revenues during Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

	2025	2024
<b>Revenues from contracts with customers:</b>		
Energy Marketing	\$ 1,099	\$ 948
Midstream:		
Pipeline	225	246
Peaking	138	131
Other	21	16
Electricity Generation	—	27
<b>Total revenues from contracts with customers</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>1,368</b>
Other revenues (a)	(1)	1
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>\$ 1,482</b>	<b>\$ 1,369</b>

(a) Represents gains and losses on commodity derivative instruments not associated with current-period transactions that are not within the scope of ASC 606 and are accounted for in accordance with other GAAP.

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**Contract Balances**

The timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of invoicing to customers or cash receipts. Contract assets represent our right to consideration after the performance obligations have been satisfied when such right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time. Contract assets were not material at September 30, 2025 and 2024. Substantially all of our receivables are unconditional rights to consideration and are included in “Accounts receivable” on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amounts billed are generally due within the following month.

Contract liabilities arise when payment from a customer is received before the performance obligations have been satisfied and represent the Company’s obligations to transfer goods or services to a customer for which we have received consideration. The balances of contract liabilities were \$11 and \$11 at September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and are included in “Other current liabilities” and “Other noncurrent liabilities” on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

**Note 5 — Disposition**

In June 2024, Energy Services entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement to sell all of its ownership interest in UGID. UGID owns and operates the Hunlock Creek Energy Center located in Wilkes-Barre, PA, a 169-megawatt natural gas-fueled electricity generating station. The sale of UGID was completed in September 2024, for net cash proceeds of \$43. In conjunction with the sale, during Fiscal 2024, the Company recorded a pre-tax loss of \$66, which amount is included in “Loss on disposal of business” on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**Note 6 — Debt**

**Credit Facilities and Short-term Borrowings**

Information about the Energy Services Credit Agreement as of September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2024, is presented in the following table. Borrowings outstanding, if any, are classified as “Short-term borrowings” on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(Dollars in millions)	Total Capacity	Borrowings Outstanding	Letters of Credit and Guarantees Outstanding	Available Borrowing Capacity
<b>September 30, 2025 (a)</b>	\$ 300	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 300
<b>September 30, 2024 (a)</b>	\$ 300	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 300

(a) The Energy Services Credit Agreement includes a \$50 sublimit for letters of credit and is guaranteed by certain subsidiaries of Energy Services.

**Accounts Receivable Securitization Facility.** Energy Services has a Receivables Facility with an issuer of receivables-backed commercial paper. In October 2025, the expiration date of the Receivables Facility was extended to October 2026. The Receivables Facility provides Energy Services with the ability to borrow up to \$150 of eligible receivables during the period October 17, 2025 to April 30, 2026, and up to \$75 of eligible receivables during the period May 1, 2026 to October 16, 2026, with the option to request consent for an increase of \$50. Energy Services uses the Receivables Facility to fund working capital, margin calls under commodity futures contracts, capital expenditures, dividends and for general corporate purposes.

Under the Receivables Facility, Energy Services transfers, on an ongoing basis and without recourse, its trade accounts receivable to its wholly owned, special purpose subsidiary, ESFC, which is consolidated for financial statement purposes. ESFC, in turn, has sold and, subject to certain conditions, may from time to time sell, an undivided interest in some or all of the receivables to a major bank. Amounts sold to the bank are reflected as “Short-term borrowings” on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. ESFC was created and has been structured to isolate its assets from creditors of Energy Services and its affiliates, including UGI. Trade receivables sold to the bank remain on the Company’s balance sheet and the Company reflects a liability equal to the amount advanced by the bank. The Company records interest expense on amounts owed to the bank. Energy Services continues to service, administer and collect trade receivables on behalf of the bank, as applicable.

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Information regarding the amounts of trade receivables transferred to ESFC and the amounts sold to the bank are as follows:

	2025	2024
Trade receivables transferred to ESFC during the year	\$ 1,406	\$ 1,324
ESFC trade receivables sold to the bank during the year	\$ 125	\$ 336
ESFC trade receivables - end of year (a) (b)	\$ 69	\$ 51

- (a) At September 30, 2025, there were \$17 of ESFC trade receivables sold to the bank and is reflected as “Short-term borrowings” on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. At September 30, 2024, there were no ESFC trade receivables sold to the bank.
- (b) Supplemental cash flow information: the Company regularly uses the Receivables Facility to support its working capital needs with borrowings of \$125 and repayments of \$108 during Fiscal 2025.

**Long-term Debt**

Long-term debt comprises the following at September 30:

	2025	2024
Variable-rate term loan due through February 2030 (a)	\$ 778	\$ 786
Other (b)	40	41
Less: unamortized discount and debt issuance costs	(11)	(13)
Total long-term debt	807	814
Less: current maturities	(8)	(8)
Total long-term debt due after one year	<u>\$ 799</u>	<u>\$ 806</u>

- (a) At September 30, 2025 and 2024, the effective interest rates on the term loan were 7.39% and 7.09%, respectively. We have entered into pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swaps to effectively fix a substantial portion of the underlying variable rate on these borrowings at 4.53% through September 2026 and 3.55% through September 2028. Term loan borrowings are due in equal quarterly installments of \$2, with the balance of the principal being due in full at maturity. Under certain circumstances, Energy Services is required to make additional principal payments if the consolidated total leverage ratio, as defined, is greater than defined thresholds. This term loan is collateralized by substantially all of the assets of Energy Services, subject to certain exceptions and carveouts including, but not limited to, accounts receivable and certain real property.
- (b) Amounts consist of a finance lease liability with a weighted average remaining lease term of approximately 25 years at September 30, 2025. The weighted average discount rate on this lease liability was 6.4% for both periods presented. The associated ROU assets as of September 30, 2025 and 2024 were \$39 and \$41, respectively, and are included in property, plant and equipment on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Scheduled principal repayments of long-term debt and finance leases for each of the next five fiscal years are as follows: Fiscal 2026 - \$8; Fiscal 2027 - \$8; Fiscal 2028 - \$8; Fiscal 2029 - \$8; and Fiscal 2030 - \$746.

**Restrictive Covenants.** Our long-term debt and the Energy Services Credit Agreement generally contain customary covenants and default and cross-default provisions which may include, among other things, restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness and also restrict liens, guarantees, investments, loans and advances, payments, mergers, consolidations, asset transfers, transactions with affiliates, sales of assets, acquisitions and other transactions. The agreements contain standard provisions which require compliance with certain financial ratios. Energy Services was in compliance with all debt covenants as of September 30, 2025.

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**Note 7 — Income Taxes**

The provisions for income taxes consist of the following:

	2025	2024
Current income tax expense (benefit):		
Federal	\$ 13	\$ 15
State	5	2
Total current income tax expense (benefit)	18	17
Deferred expense (benefit):		
Federal	(46)	2
State	13	20
Total deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(33)	22
Total income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ (15)</u>	<u>\$ 39</u>

A reconciliation from the statutory federal tax rate to our effective tax rate is as follows:

	2025	2024
Statutory federal tax rate	21.0 %	21.0 %
Difference in tax rate due to:		
Unrecognized income tax benefits	—	(4.2)
Investment tax credits	(31.4)	(9.1)
Effect of state tax legislation, net of federal benefit	(1.1)	(1.7)
Mark-to-market derivative deferred tax adjustment	—	(1.2)
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	5.6	10.1
U.S. federal and state provision to return adjustment	0.8	(0.3)
Research credits	—	(0.1)
Other, net	(0.1)	0.2
Effective tax rate	<u>(5.2)%</u>	<u>14.7 %</u>

In July 2022, tax legislation was enacted in Pennsylvania reducing the state's corporate net income tax rate from 9.99% to 4.99% over a nine year period, beginning with an initial reduction to 8.99% commencing in Fiscal 2024. The legislation resulted in a \$3 and \$5 benefit being recorded in Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, respectively based on the Company's analysis of future reversals of net deferred tax liabilities.

At September 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company had income taxes receivable of \$0 and \$10, respectively, included in "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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Deferred tax liabilities (assets) comprise the following at September 30:

	2025	2024
<b>Gross deferred tax liabilities:</b>		
Excess book basis over tax basis of property, plant and equipment	\$ 293	\$ 272
Goodwill and other intangible assets	44	36
Investments in equity method investees	48	28
ROU assets	14	11
Other	3	—
<b>Total gross deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>347</b>
<b>Gross deferred tax assets:</b>		
Derivative financial instruments	—	(9)
Inventory capitalization	(4)	(3)
Investment tax credits	(121)	(31)
Lease liabilities	(16)	(13)
Other	(10)	(8)
<b>Total gross deferred tax assets</b>	<b>(151)</b>	<b>(64)</b>
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 251</b>	<b>\$ 283</b>

We join with UGI and its subsidiaries in filing a consolidated federal income tax return. We are charged or credited for our share of current taxes resulting from the effects of our transactions in the UGI consolidated federal income tax return including giving effect to intercompany transactions. Investment tax credits generated that were unused in the consolidated tax returns of \$88 and \$21 at September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively have a ten year carryforward expiring through 2035. UGI's federal income tax returns are settled through the tax year 2021.

In Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, we joined with UGI as disregarded entities in filing state tax returns. We are charged or credited for our share of current taxes resulting from the effects of our transactions in the UGI combined state income tax returns including giving effect to intercompany transactions. We file separate company income tax returns in a number of states but are subject to state income tax principally in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania income tax returns are generally subject to examination for a period of three years after the filing of the respective returns.

In July 2025, the U.S. enacted the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (the "OBBBA"), which includes changes to U.S. tax law that will be applicable to the Company beginning in Fiscal 2026. The OBBBA makes permanent key elements of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, along with the restoration of favorable tax treatment for certain business provisions. The Company has evaluated the newly enacted tax law and has determined the impacts of the new legislation are not material in Fiscal 2025.

The Company's unrecognized tax benefits including amounts related to accrued interest, which if subsequently recognized would be recorded as a benefit to income taxes, amounted to \$6 and \$6 at September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Generally, a net reduction in unrecognized tax benefits could occur because of the expiration of the statute of limitations in certain jurisdictions or as a result of the settlements with tax authorities. The expected change in unrecognized tax benefits and related interest in the next twelve months as the result of the expiration of certain statutes is not material.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	2025	2024
Unrecognized tax benefits - beginning of year	\$ 6	\$ 17
Decreases for tax positions taken in prior years	—	(11)
<b>Unrecognized tax benefits - end of year</b>	<b>\$ 6</b>	<b>\$ 6</b>

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**Note 8 — Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment comprise the following at September 30:

	2025	2024	Estimated Useful Life
Land	\$ 54	\$ 18	
Buildings and improvements	72	69	30 - 40 years
Storage and distribution facilities	499	444	15 - 40 years
Electricity generation assets	48	48	22 - 40 years
Pipeline and related assets	1,710	1,598	25 - 40 years
Other	31	28	3 - 13 years
Construction in process	103	197	
Gross property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 2,517</u>	<u>\$ 2,402</u>	

Depreciation expense totaled \$69 and \$75 for Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, respectively.

**Note 9 — Goodwill and Intangible Assets**

There were no changes in the carrying amount of goodwill in all periods presented.

Intangible assets comprise the following at September 30:

	2025	2024
Customer relationships	\$ 269	\$ 276
Accumulated amortization	(58)	(54)
Intangible assets, net	<u>\$ 211</u>	<u>\$ 222</u>

Amortization expense of intangible assets was \$12 and \$11 for Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, respectively. Estimated amortization expense of intangible assets during the next five fiscal years is as follows: Fiscal 2026 — \$9; Fiscal 2027 — \$9; Fiscal 2028 — \$9; Fiscal 2029 — \$7; Fiscal 2030 — \$7.

**Note 10 — Commitments and Contingencies**

There are currently no pending claims or legal actions that could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

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**Note 11 — Fair Value Measurements**

**Derivative Instruments**

The following table presents on a gross basis, our financial assets and liabilities including both current and noncurrent portions, that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis within the fair value hierarchy as described in Note 2.

	Asset (Liability)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>September 30, 2025</b>				
Derivative instruments:				
Assets:				
Commodity contracts	\$ 82	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 88
Liabilities:				
Commodity contracts	\$ (64)	\$ (6)	\$ —	\$ (70)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ (8)	\$ —	\$ (8)
<b>September 30, 2024</b>				
Derivative instruments:				
Assets:				
Commodity contracts	\$ 102	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 106
Liabilities:				
Commodity contracts	\$ (119)	\$ (5)	\$ —	\$ (124)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ (15)	\$ —	\$ (15)

The fair values of our Level 1 exchange-traded commodity futures and non exchange-traded commodity futures and forward contracts are based upon actively quoted market prices for identical assets and liabilities. The remainder of our derivative instruments are designated as Level 2. The fair values of certain non-exchange traded commodity derivatives designated as Level 2 are based upon indicative price quotations available through brokers, industry price publications or recent market transactions and related market indicators. The fair values of our Level 2 interest rate contracts are based upon third party quotes or indicative values based on recent market transactions.

**Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements**

During Fiscal 2024, in connection with the disposition of UGID, we recognized a non-cash, pre-tax impairment charge of \$62 to reduce the carrying amount of UGID's long-lived assets included in the disposal group to their estimated fair value. The Company determined the estimated fair value of such assets fell within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and was based upon the estimated sales price. See Note 5 for additional information on this transaction.

**Note 12 — Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities**

We are exposed to certain market risks related to our ongoing business operations. Management uses derivative financial and commodity instruments, among other things, to manage: (1) commodity price risk and (2) interest rate risk. Although we use derivative financial and commodity instruments to reduce market risk associated with forecasted transactions, we do not use derivative financial and commodity instruments for speculative or trading purposes. The use of derivative instruments is controlled by our risk management and credit policies, which govern, among other things, the derivative instruments we can use, counterparty credit limits and contract authorization limits. Although our commodity derivative instruments extend over a number of years, a significant portion of our commodity derivative instruments economically hedge commodity price risk during the next twelve months. See Note 2 for information on the accounting for our derivative instruments.

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The following sections summarize the types of derivative instruments used by the Company to manage these market risks:

**Commodity Price Risk**

In order to manage market price risk relating to fixed-price sales contracts for natural gas and electricity, the Company enters into NYMEX and over-the-counter natural gas futures, forward and options contracts, ICE natural gas basis swap contracts, and electricity futures and forward physical contracts. The Company, through UGID, also used NYMEX and over the counter electricity futures contracts to economically hedge the price of a portion of its anticipated future sales of electricity from its electric generation facilities. Also, Energy Services, from time to time, uses NYMEX futures contracts to economically hedge the gross margin associated with the purchase and anticipated later near-term sale of propane. At September 30, 2025 and 2024, volumes associated with these propane contracts were not material. See Note 5 for information on the disposition of UGID.

**Interest Rate Risk**

Energy Services has a variable-rate term loan that is indexed to a short-term market interest rate. In order to fix the underlying short-term market interest rate, Energy Services has entered into a pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swap to effectively fix the underlying variable rate on a significant portion of the loan's tenor through September 2026. We designated this interest rate swap as a cash flow hedge. Energy Services has entered into a forward starting, amortizing, pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swap agreement commencing September 30, 2026, that generally fixes the underlying variable interest rate on a substantial portion of floating rate borrowings at 3.549% through September 2028. We designated this interest rate swap as a cash flow hedge. At September 30, 2025, the amount of pre-tax net (gains) losses associated with this current interest rate swap and a predecessor interest rate swap previously settled that is expected to be reclassified into earnings during the next twelve months based upon current fair values is approximately \$6.

In March 2023, in connection with the Energy Services Amended Term Loan Credit Agreement, Energy Services terminated and settled its existing interest rate swap associated with the Energy Services Term Loan Credit Agreement at a \$32 gain. This gain was deferred in AOCI and was amortized to interest expense over the remaining term of the initial interest rate swap through July 2024.

**Quantitative Disclosures Related to Derivative Instruments**

The following table summarizes by derivative type the gross notional amounts related to open derivative contracts at September 30, 2025 and 2024 and the final settlement dates of the Company's open derivative contracts as of September 30, 2025, excluding those derivatives that qualified for the NPNS exception:

		Settlements Extending Through	Notional Amounts (in millions)	
			September 30, 2025	2024
<b>Commodity Price Risk:</b>				
Natural gas futures, forward and basis swap	Dekatherms	December 2029	237	323
Electricity forward and futures contracts	Kilowatt hours	December 2028	929	1,113
<b>Interest Rate Risk:</b>				
Interest rate swaps	USD	September 2028	\$ 966	\$ 749

**Derivative Instrument Credit Risk**

We are exposed to risk of loss in the event of nonperformance by our derivative instrument counterparties. Our derivative instrument counterparties principally comprise large energy companies and major U.S. and international financial institutions. We maintain credit policies with regard to our counterparties that we believe reduce overall credit risk. These policies include evaluating and monitoring our counterparties' financial condition, including their credit ratings, and entering into agreements

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with counterparties that govern credit limits or entering into netting agreements that allow for offsetting counterparty receivable and payable balances for certain financial transactions, as deemed appropriate.

We have concentrations of credit risk associated with derivative instruments and we evaluate the creditworthiness of our derivative counterparties on an ongoing basis. As of September 30, 2025, the maximum amount of loss, based upon the gross fair values of the derivative instruments, we would incur if these counterparties failed to perform according to the terms of their contracts was \$88. In general, many of our over-the-counter derivative instruments and all exchange contracts call for the posting of collateral by the counterparty or by the Company in the forms of letters of credit, parental guarantees or cash. At September 30, 2025, we received cash collateral from derivative instrument counterparties totaling \$2. In addition, we may have offsetting derivative liabilities and certain accounts payable balances with certain of these counterparties, which further mitigates the previously mentioned maximum amount of losses. We generally do not have credit-risk-related contingent features in our derivative contracts.

**Offsetting Derivative Assets and Liabilities**

Derivative assets and liabilities are presented net by counterparty on the Consolidated Balance Sheets if the right of offset exists. We offset amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral against amounts recognized for derivative instruments executed with the same counterparty. Our derivative instruments include both those that are executed on an exchange through brokers and centrally cleared and over-the-counter transactions. Exchange contracts utilize a financial intermediary, exchange, or clearinghouse to enter, execute, or clear the transactions. Over-the-counter contracts are bilateral contracts that are transacted directly with a third party. Certain over-the-counter and exchange contracts contain contractual rights of offset through master netting arrangements, derivative clearing agreements, and contract default provisions. In addition, the contracts are subject to conditional rights of offset through counterparty nonperformance, insolvency or other conditions.

In general, many of our over-the-counter transactions and all exchange contracts are subject to collateral requirements. Types of collateral generally include cash or letters of credit. Cash collateral paid by us to our over-the-counter derivative counterparties, if any, is reflected in the table below to offset derivative liabilities. Cash collateral received by us from our over-the-counter derivative counterparties, if any, is reflected in the table below to offset derivative assets. Certain other accounts receivable and accounts payable balances recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets with our derivative counterparties are not included in the table below but could reduce our net exposure to such counterparties because such balances are subject to master netting or similar arrangements.

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**Fair Value of Derivative Instruments**

The following table presents the Company's derivative assets and liabilities by type, as well as the effects of offsetting, as of September 30:

	2025	2024
<b>Derivative assets:</b>		
<b>Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:</b>		
Commodity contracts	\$ 88	\$ 106
Total derivative assets - gross	88	106
Gross amounts offset in balance sheet	(60)	(77)
Cash collateral received	(2)	(11)
Total derivative assets - net (a)	<u>\$ 26</u>	<u>\$ 18</u>
<b>Derivative liabilities:</b>		
<b>Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:</b>		
Interest rate contracts	\$ (8)	\$ (15)
<b>Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:</b>		
Commodity contracts	(70)	(124)
Total derivative liabilities - gross	(78)	(139)
Gross amounts offset in balance sheet	60	77
Cash collateral pledged	—	35
Total derivative liabilities - net (b)	<u>\$ (18)</u>	<u>\$ (27)</u>

- (a) Derivative assets with maturities greater than one year, if any, are included in "Other assets" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.
- (b) Derivative liabilities with maturities greater than one year, if any, are included in "Other noncurrent liabilities" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

**Effects of Derivative Instruments**

The following tables provide information on the effects of derivative instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

	Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI		Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income		Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income
	2025	2024	2025	2024	
<b>Cash Flow Hedges:</b>					
Interest rate contracts	\$ 8	\$ (11)	\$ 1	\$ 25	Interest expense
			Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income
			2025	2024	
<b>Derivatives Not Designated As Hedging Instruments:</b>					
Commodity contracts			\$ (1)	\$ —	Revenues
Commodity contracts			28	(94)	Cost of sales
<b>Total</b>			<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ (94)</u>	

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We are also a party to a number of other contracts that have elements of a derivative instrument. However, these contracts qualify for NPNS exception accounting under GAAP because they provide for the delivery of products or services in quantities that are expected to be used in the normal course of operating our business and the price in the contract is based on an underlying that is directly associated with the price of the product or service being purchased or sold. These contracts include, among others, binding purchase orders, contracts that provide for the purchase and delivery, or sale, of energy products, and service contracts that require the counterparty to provide commodity storage, transportation or capacity service to meet our normal sales commitments.

**Note 13 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

AOCI activity is related to a pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate contract used to effectively fix the underlying variable rate on the Energy Services variable-rate term loan (see Note 6). Changes in AOCI, net of tax, during Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 are as follows:

	Derivative Instruments
<b>AOCI - September 30, 2023</b>	<b>\$ 17</b>
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification adjustments	(8)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	(18)
Other comprehensive loss	(26)
<b>AOCI - September 30, 2024</b>	<b>\$ (9)</b>
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification adjustments	6
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	(1)
Other comprehensive income	5
<b>AOCI - September 30, 2025</b>	<b>\$ (4)</b>

**Note 14 — Related Party Transactions**

**Income taxes.** The Company joins with UGI and its subsidiaries in filing a consolidated federal income tax return and the Company and its subsidiaries are considered disregarded entities in the filing of combined state income tax returns. See Notes 2 and 7 for further information on income taxes.

**SCAA Activities.** From time to time, Energy Services is a party to SCAAs with UGI Utilities which have terms of up to three years. Under the SCAAs, UGI Utilities has, among other things, released certain natural gas storage and transportation contracts (subject to recall for operational purposes) to Energy Services for the terms of the SCAAs. UGI Utilities also transferred certain associated natural gas storage inventories upon the commencement of the SCAAs, receives a transfer of storage inventories at the end of the SCAAs, and makes payments associated with refilling storage inventories during the term of the SCAAs. Energy Services receives payments from UGI Utilities for storage inventories and pipeline transportation and storage capacity charges associated with SCAAs. Energy Services, in turn, provides a firm delivery service and makes certain payments to UGI Utilities for its various obligations under the SCAAs. In conjunction with the SCAAs, Energy Services pays UGI Utilities security deposits.

**Gas Supply and Delivery Services.** UGI Utilities purchases natural gas and pipeline capacity from Energy Services. Additionally, UGI Utilities has gas supply and delivery service agreements with Energy Services pursuant to which Energy Services provides certain gas supply and related delivery service to UGI Utilities.

From time to time, Energy Services purchases natural gas or pipeline capacity from UGI Utilities. Also from time to time, Energy Services sells natural gas and pipeline capacity to UGI Utilities (in addition to those transactions already described above) and sells a firm storage service from a subsidiary of Energy Services, under one-year agreements.

**Administrative Services.** UGI provides certain financial and administrative services to Energy Services. UGI bills Energy Services monthly for all direct expenses incurred by UGI on behalf of Energy Services and an allocated share of indirect corporate expenses incurred or paid with respect to services provided to Energy Services. The allocation of indirect UGI

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corporate expenses to Energy Services utilizes a relevant factor (such as headcount for employee-related expenses) or, when there is not a specific relevant factor, utilizes a weighted, three-component formula comprising revenues, operating expenses and net assets employed. The allocation considers Energy Services' relative percentage of such items to the total of such items for all UGI operating subsidiaries for which general and administrative services are provided. Management believes that this allocation method is reasonable and equitable to Energy Services. These billed allocated expenses are classified as "Operating and administrative expenses" on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

**Propane Sales.** From time to time, Energy Services sells propane to AmeriGas on an as needed basis. The sales price is generally based on market prices at the time of sale. Sales of propane by Energy Services to AmeriGas during Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 were not material.

The following related party amounts are included in the Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income:

	2025	2024	Classification on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
<b>SCAA Activities:</b>			
SCAA revenues	\$ 16	\$ 11	Revenues
Costs of SCAA and firm delivery service	\$ 1	\$ 1	Cost of sales
<b>Gas Supply and Delivery Service:</b>			
Gas supply and delivery service revenues	\$ 251	\$ 206	Revenues
Costs of natural gas and pipeline capacity purchases	\$ 78	\$ 47	Cost of sales
<b>Administrative Services:</b>			
Administrative services provided by UGI	\$ 20	\$ 17	Operating and administrative expenses

The following related party balances are included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets at September 30, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024	Classification on the Consolidated Balance Sheets
SCAA security deposits	\$ 9	\$ 9	Prepaid expenses and other current assets
Accounts receivable - related parties	\$ 17	\$ 19	Accounts receivable
Accounts payable - related parties	\$ 9	\$ 22	Accounts payable

**Note 15 — Equity Method Investments**

Investments in equity method investees comprises the following as of September 30:

Investees	Carrying Value		Ownership Interest	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Aurum Renewables	\$ 46	\$ 47	40%	40%
Pine Run	101	86	49%	49%
MBL Bioenergy	222	206	99.99%	99.99%
Other	27	20	various	various
Total investments in equity method investees	<u>\$ 396</u>	<u>\$ 359</u>		

**Aurum Renewables.** In January 2023, the Company, through its wholly owned indirect subsidiary, entered into a joint venture agreement with a third party Archaea Holdings, LLC ("Archaea"). The primary purpose of the joint venture, Aurum Renewables LLC, is to upgrade landfill gas from the Commonwealth Environmental Systems landfill located in Hegins, Pennsylvania to pipeline-quality RNG. Pursuant to this agreement, the Company contributed its existing 11 megawatt landfill

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gas-to-electricity facility, as non-cash consideration, in return for a 40% equity interest in the joint venture. Aurum Renewables is expected to have the capacity to produce approximately 9,600 standard cubic feet of landfill gas per minute of pipeline-quality RNG. Archaea led the development, engineering, construction, and operation of the new RNG facility, and Energy Services will take a lead role in marketing the RNG produced by the facility. Aurum Renewables is a VIE whereby the Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary since it does not direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. The project was operational as of September 30, 2024.

Pine Run. Pine Run is a company jointly owned by UGI Pine Run, LLC (a wholly owned subsidiary of Energy Services) and Stonehenge Energy Resources. Pine Run Midstream operates dry gas gathering pipelines and compression assets in western Pennsylvania. Pine Run is not a VIE and accounted for as an equity method investment as we have the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, over the entity.

MBL Bioenergy. MBL Bioenergy is a company jointly owned by UGI Dakota, LLC (a wholly owned subsidiary of Energy Services), Sevana Bioenergy and a subsidiary of California Bioenergy. The sole purpose of MBL Bioenergy is the development of RNG projects in South Dakota comprising three dairy waste anaerobic digester systems. MBL Bioenergy is a VIE whereby the Company has determined that it is not the primary beneficiary since it does not direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. In addition to consent being required for all equity holders for significant activities, such as major procurement, construction contracting and offtake, our partners manage the day-to-day project management and operations for MBL Bioenergy and its subsidiaries.

Other Equity Method Investments. The carrying values of our other equity investments totaled \$27 and \$20 at September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and principally comprise a number of investments in biomass and other renewable energy projects.

The Company evaluates equity method investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of such investments may be impaired. The Company evaluates equity method investments for other-than temporary impairment on at least a quarterly basis. There were no impairments recognized for all periods presented.

Our maximum exposure to loss related to these investments is limited to the amount invested.

## UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (Unaudited)

#### **Executive Overview**

Energy Services' net income was \$298 million for Fiscal 2025 compared to \$229 million for Fiscal 2024. Our Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 results reflect after-tax gains on commodity derivative instruments not associated with current-period transactions of \$27 million and \$46 million, respectively. Fiscal 2024 net income also reflects an after-tax loss on disposal of UGID of \$55 million and an after-tax loss on extinguishment of debt of \$1 million. Although these items are reflected in our GAAP results, we have excluded these items from our non-GAAP measures. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below.

Adjusted net income for Fiscal 2025 was \$32 million higher than the prior year. This increase is primarily attributable to lower income tax expenses, reflecting higher investment tax credits in Fiscal 2025, partially offset by lower adjusted total margin.

#### **Non-GAAP Financial Measures**

We present the non-GAAP measures adjusted total margin, adjusted operating income, adjusted income before income taxes and adjusted net income, in order to assist in the evaluation of our overall performance. We believe that these non-GAAP measures provide meaningful information to investors about our performance because they eliminate the impact of (1) gains and losses on commodity derivative instruments not associated with current-period transactions, principally comprising unrealized gains and losses on such derivative instruments, and (2) other significant discrete items that can affect the comparisons of period-over-period results. These financial measures are not in accordance with, or an alternative to, GAAP and should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for, the comparable GAAP measures.

## UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

The following table includes reconciliations of adjusted total margin, adjusted operating income, adjusted income before income taxes and adjusted net income to the most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP for the periods presented.

(Millions of dollars)	Year Ended September 30,	
	2025	2024
<b>Adjusted total margin:</b>		
Total revenues	\$ 1,482	\$ 1,369
Cost of sales	(951)	(801)
Total margin	531	568
Net (gains) losses on commodity derivative instruments not associated with current-period transactions	(37)	(63)
Adjusted total margin	<u>\$ 494</u>	<u>\$ 505</u>
<b>Adjusted operating income:</b>		
Operating income	\$ 325	\$ 299
Net (gains) losses on commodity derivative instruments not associated with current-period transactions	(37)	(63)
Loss on disposal of business	—	66
Restructuring costs	—	1
Adjusted operating income	<u>\$ 288</u>	<u>\$ 303</u>
<b>Adjusted income before income taxes:</b>		
Income before income taxes	\$ 283	\$ 268
Net (gains) losses on commodity derivative instruments not associated with current-period transactions	(37)	(63)
Loss on disposal of business	—	66
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	1
Restructuring costs	—	1
Adjusted income before income taxes	<u>\$ 246</u>	<u>\$ 273</u>
<b>Adjusted net income:</b>		
Net income	\$ 298	\$ 229
Net (gains) losses on commodity derivative instruments not associated with current-period transactions	(27)	(46)
Loss on disposal of business	—	55
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	1
Adjusted net income	<u>\$ 271</u>	<u>\$ 239</u>

## UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Analysis of Results of Operations

The following analysis compares Energy Services results of operations for Fiscal 2025 with Fiscal 2024.

<b>Energy Services</b>	2025	2024	Increase (decrease)	
(Dollars in millions)				
Revenues	\$ 1,482	\$ 1,369	\$ 113	8 %
Total margin (a)	\$ 531	\$ 568	\$ (37)	(7)%
Operating and administrative expenses	\$ 129	\$ 124	\$ 5	4 %
Operating income	\$ 325	\$ 299	\$ 26	9 %
Income before income taxes	\$ 283	\$ 268	\$ 15	6 %
Net income	\$ 298	\$ 229	\$ 69	30 %
Non-GAAP financial measures (b):				
Adjusted total margin	\$ 494	\$ 505	\$ (11)	(2)%
Adjusted operating income	\$ 288	\$ 303	\$ (15)	(5)%
Adjusted income before income taxes	\$ 246	\$ 273	\$ (27)	(10)%
Adjusted net income	\$ 271	\$ 239	\$ 32	13 %

(a) Total margin represents total revenues less total cost of sales. Total margin for Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 includes net pre-tax gains of \$37 million and \$63 million, respectively, on commodity derivative instruments not associated with current-period transactions.

(b) These financial measures are non-GAAP financial measures and are not in accordance with, or an alternative to, GAAP and should be considered in addition to, and not a substitute for, the comparable GAAP measures. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” above.

Average temperatures across Energy Services' energy marketing territory during Fiscal 2025 were 0.4% warmer than normal and 12.2% colder than the prior year.

Revenues increased \$113 million in Fiscal 2025. Revenues in Fiscal 2025 include \$1 million of net gains on commodity derivative instruments not associated with current period transactions. Excluding the effects on revenues of these commodity derivative instruments, revenues increased \$114 million compared to the prior year primarily reflecting higher revenues from natural gas marketing activities (\$115 million) that were primarily impacted by the colder weather, and higher revenues from renewable energy (\$12 million). These increases were partially offset by the absence of revenues from UGID that was sold in September 2024 (\$35 million).

Cost of sales increased \$150 million in Fiscal 2025. Cost of sales in Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 includes \$38 million and \$63 million, respectively, of net gains on commodity derivative instruments not associated with current-period transactions. Excluding the effects on cost of sales of these commodity derivative instruments, total cost of sales increased \$125 million compared to the prior year. This decrease principally reflects higher natural gas costs (\$95 million) related to the previously mentioned natural gas marketing activities, higher midstream cost of sales (\$16 million), mainly from higher peaking activities, and higher cost of sales from renewable energy (\$9 million). These increases were partially offset by the absence of cost of sales from UGID that was sold in September 2024 (\$19 million).

Total margin decreased \$37 million in Fiscal 2025. Adjusted total margin decreased \$11 million compared to the prior year, primarily reflecting lower midstream margins (\$22 million), mainly from lower natural gas gathering and processing activities, and the absence of margins from UGID that was sold in September 2024 (\$16 million). These decreases were partially offset by higher total margin from natural gas marketing activities (\$20 million).

Operating income increased \$26 million in Fiscal 2025. Adjusted operating income decreased \$15 million compared to the prior year, largely attributable to the lower adjusted total margin (\$11 million) and, to a lesser extent, slightly higher operating and administrative expenses (\$4 million).

Income before income taxes increased \$15 million in Fiscal 2025. Adjusted income before income taxes decreased \$27 million, compared to the prior year, principally reflecting the lower adjusted operating income (\$15 million), higher interest expense (\$8 million) and, to a lesser extent, lower income from equity investees (\$5 million).

## UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

Net income increased \$69 million in Fiscal 2025. Adjusted net income increased \$32 million in Fiscal 2025, primarily attributable to lower income tax expenses, reflecting higher investment tax credits in Fiscal 2025, partially offset by lower adjusted total margin.

### **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

The Company expects to have sufficient liquidity including cash on hand and available borrowing capacity, to continue to support long-term commitments and ongoing operations. The Company does not have any near-term maturities of long-term debt and was in compliance with all debt covenants at September 30, 2025.

We depend on both internal and external sources of liquidity to provide funds for working capital and to fund capital requirements. Our short-term cash requirements not met by cash from operations are generally satisfied with borrowings under our Receivables Facility and borrowings under the Energy Services Credit Agreement. Long-term cash requirements are generally met through the issuance of long-term debt. We believe that we have sufficient liquidity in the forms of cash and cash equivalents on hand; cash expected to be generated from operations; credit facility and Receivables Facility borrowings; and the ability to obtain long-term financing to meet anticipated contractual and projected cash commitments. Issuances of debt securities in the capital markets and additional credit facilities may not, however, be available to us on acceptable terms.

Our cash and cash equivalents totaled \$8 million and \$64 million at September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Our restricted cash balances at September 30, 2025 and 2024, principally comprising cash in brokerage accounts that are restricted from withdrawal, totaled \$3 million and \$4 million, respectively. Our cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2025 and 2024 include cash collateral of \$2 million and \$11 million, respectively, received from derivative counterparties. Our debt outstanding at September 30, 2025, totaled \$824 million (including current maturities of long-term debt of \$8 million and short-term borrowings of \$17 million). Our debt outstanding at September 30, 2024, totaled \$814 million (including current maturities of long-term debt of \$8 million). Total long-term debt outstanding at September 30, 2025, including current maturities, comprises \$778 million of Energy Services Term Loan and \$40 million of other long-term debt principally comprising a finance lease liability, and is net of \$11 million of unamortized debt issuance costs.

Information about the Energy Services Credit Agreement is presented in the following table, as of:

(Dollars in millions)	Total Capacity	Borrowings Outstanding	Letters of Credit and Guarantees Outstanding	Available Borrowing Capacity
<b>September 30, 2025</b>	\$ 300	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 300
<b>September 30, 2024</b>	\$ 300	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 300

The average daily and peak short-term borrowings under the Energy Services Credit Agreement is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)	Average	Peak
<b>September 30, 2025</b>	\$ —	\$ —
<b>September 30, 2024</b>	\$ 15	\$ 62

**Receivables Facility.** Energy Services has a Receivables Facility with an issuer of receivables-backed commercial paper. In October 2025, the expiration date of the Receivables Facility was extended to October 2026. The Receivables Facility provides Energy Services with the ability to borrow up to \$150 million of eligible receivables during the period October 17, 2025 to April 30, 2026, and up to \$75 million of eligible receivables during the period May 1, 2026 to October 16, 2026, with the option to request consent for an increase of \$50 million. Energy Services uses the Receivables Facility to fund working capital, margin calls under commodity futures contracts, capital expenditures, dividends and for general corporate purposes.

Under the Receivables Facility, Energy Services transfers, on an ongoing basis and without recourse, its trade accounts receivable to its wholly owned, special purpose subsidiary, ESFC, which is consolidated for financial statement purposes. ESFC, in turn, has sold and, subject to certain conditions, may from time to time sell, an undivided interest in some or all of the receivables to a major bank. Amounts sold to the bank are reflected as “Short-term borrowings” on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. ESFC was created and has been structured to isolate its assets from creditors of Energy Services and its affiliates,

## UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

including UGI. Trade receivables sold to the bank remain on the Company's balance sheet and the Company reflects a liability equal to the amount advanced by the bank. The Company records interest expense on amounts owed to the bank. Energy Services continues to service, administer and collect trade receivables on behalf of the bank, as applicable.

At September 30, 2025, the outstanding balance of trade receivables was \$69 million, \$17 million of which was sold to the bank. Amounts sold to the bank are reflected as "Short-term borrowings" on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. At September 30, 2024, the outstanding balance of trade receivables was \$51 million, none of which were sold to the bank. During Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, peak sales of receivables were \$41 million and \$97 million, respectively. During Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, average daily amounts sold were \$4 million and \$22 million, respectively.

See Note 6 to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on debt.

### ***Cash Flows***

Due to the seasonal nature of the Company's businesses, cash flows from operating activities are generally strongest during the second and third fiscal quarters when customers pay for natural gas, electricity and other energy products consumed during the peak heating season months. Conversely, operating cash flows are generally at their lowest levels during the fourth and first fiscal quarters when the Company's investment in working capital, principally inventories and accounts receivable, is generally greatest.

Cash flows from operating activities can be significantly affected by changes in operating working capital, especially during periods with significant changes in energy commodity prices. Cash flow from investing activity is principally affected by cash expenditures for property, plant and equipment; cash paid for acquisitions of businesses and assets; and investments in equity method investments. Changes in cash flow from financing activities are primarily due to issuances and repayments of long-term debt, net short-term borrowings and capital contributions from, and cash distributions to, Enterprises.

Operating Activities: Cash flow from operating activities was \$339 million in Fiscal 2025 compared to \$379 million in Fiscal 2024. Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating working capital was \$286 million in Fiscal 2025 compared to \$305 million in Fiscal 2024. Cash flow provided by changes in operating working capital was \$53 million in Fiscal 2025 compared to \$74 million in Fiscal 2024. The decrease in cash provided by changes in operating working capital in Fiscal 2025 reflects, among other things, higher cash required to fund changes in accounts receivable and other current assets, partially offset by lower cash required to fund changes in other current liabilities.

Investing Activities: Cash flow used by investing activities was \$148 million in Fiscal 2025 compared to \$190 million in Fiscal 2024. Cash capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment totaled \$111 million in Fiscal 2025 compared to \$146 million in Fiscal 2024. Cash used for investments in equity method investments was \$37 million and \$87 million in Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, respectively, principally reflecting our continued investments in biomass and renewable energy projects. Net proceeds from the disposal of businesses and assets in Fiscal 2024, primarily includes the proceeds from the sale of UGID.

Financing Activities: Cash flow used by financing activities was \$248 million in Fiscal 2025 and \$191 million in Fiscal 2024. Financing activity cash flows in Fiscal 2025 reflect Receivables Facility net borrowings of \$17 million compared to credit facility and Receivables Facility net repayments of \$103 million in Fiscal 2024. The cash used by financing activities in the Fiscal 2025 includes \$257 million of distributions paid compared to \$75 million in Fiscal 2024.

### ***Capital Expenditures***

Our capital expenditures include continued investments in midstream assets and renewable energy projects. During Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, our capital expenditures (which exclude acquisitions of businesses and assets) totaled \$114 million and \$150 million, respectively. We expect capital expenditures of approximately \$217 million in Fiscal 2026 which include continued investments in renewable energy projects and in new LNG facilities.

## UGI ENERGY SERVICES, LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

### ***Contractual Obligations and Commitments***

The following is a summary of our significant contractual obligations existing as of September 30, 2025:

(Millions of dollars)	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2027 - 2028	Fiscal 2029 - 2030	Thereafter
Short-term borrowings (a)	\$ 17	\$ 17	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Long-term debt (a)	818	8	16	754	40
Interest on long-term-fixed rate debt (a)(b)(c)	235	54	107	74	—
Operating leases	14	5	4	1	4
Supply contracts	749	214	199	96	240
Derivative instruments (d)	10	10	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,843</b>	<b>\$ 308</b>	<b>\$ 326</b>	<b>\$ 925</b>	<b>\$ 284</b>

- (a) Based upon stated maturity dates for debt outstanding at September 30, 2025.
- (b) Based upon stated interest rates adjusted for the effects of an interest rate swap.
- (c) Calculated using applicable interest rates or forward interest rate curves and leverage ratios, as of September 30, 2025.
- (d) Represents the sum of amounts due if derivative instrument liabilities were settled at the September 30, 2025 amounts reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheet (but excluding amounts associated with interest rate contracts).

### **Related Party Transactions**

See Note 14 to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of related party transactions.