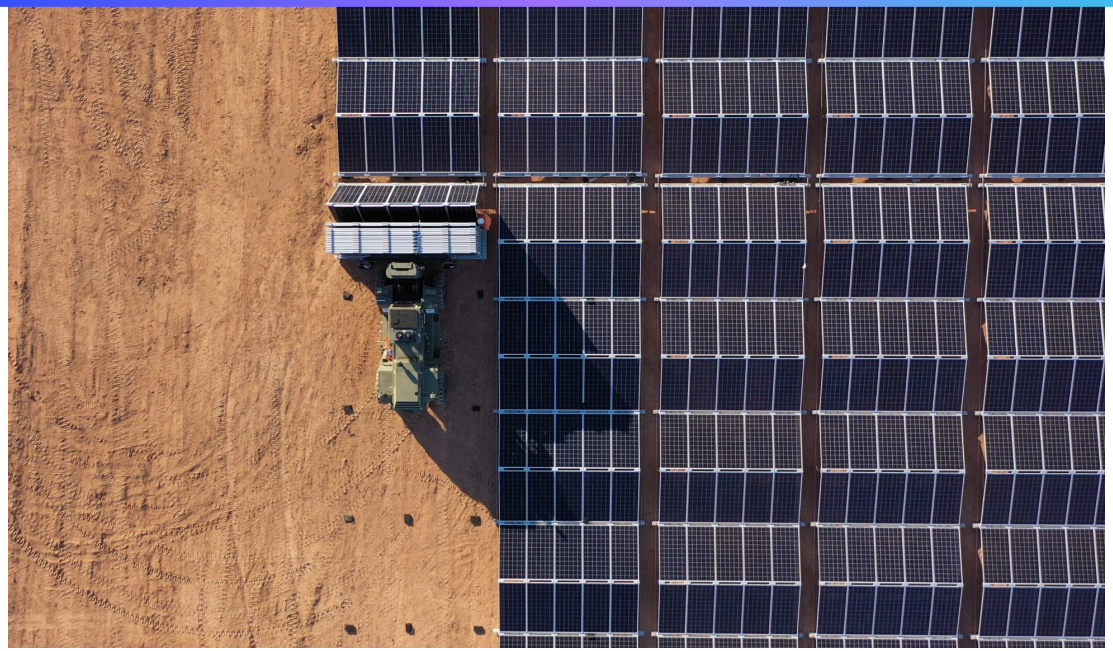
The AES Corporation





May 2021

Safe Harbor Disclosure

Certain statements in the following presentation regarding AES' business operations may constitute "forward-looking statements." Such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those related to future earnings, growth and financial and operating performance. Forward-looking statements are not intended to be a guarantee of future results, but instead constitute AES' current expectations based on reasonable assumptions. Forecasted financial information is based on certain material assumptions. These assumptions include, but are not limited to, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business, accurate projections of future interest rates, commodity prices and foreign currency pricing, continued normal or better levels of operating performance and electricity demand at our distribution companies and operational performance at our generation businesses consistent with historical levels, as well as the execution of PPAs, conversion of our backlog and growth from investments at investment levels and rates of return consistent with prior experience. For additional assumptions see the Appendix to this presentation. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in our forward-looking statements due to risks, uncertainties and other factors. Important factors that could affect actual results are discussed in AES' filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission including but not limited to the risks discussed under Item 1A: "Risk Factors" and Item 7: "Management's Discussion & Analysis" in AES' 2020 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as our other SEC filings. AES undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Reconciliation to U.S. GAAP Financial Information

The following presentation includes certain "non-GAAP financial measures" as defined in Regulation G under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Schedules are included herein that reconcile the non-GAAP financial measures included in the following presentation to the most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

AES Overview

MISSION

Accelerating the future of energy, together.

4 MARKET-ORIENTED STRATEGIC BUSINESS UNITS

4 CONTINENTS

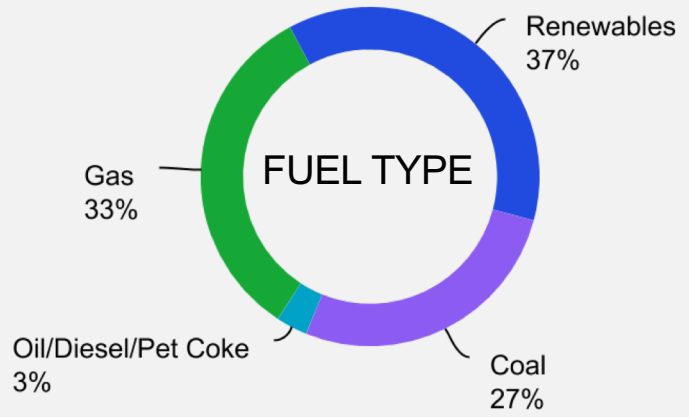
14 COUNTRIES

30,212 Gross MW in Operation*

Generation Capacity Under Construction 2,576MW

VALUES

- Safety first
- Highest standards
- All together



$9.7B
TOTAL 2020 REVENUES

$34.6B
TOTAL ASSETS OWNED & MANAGED

AES IS ENERGIZED BY A GLOBAL WORKFORCE OF APPROXIMATELY

8,200 PEOPLE

6 UTILITY COMPANIES

AES Serves

2.5M CUSTOMERS

*20,397 proportional MW (gross MW multiplied by AES' equity ownership percentage)



A Once in a Lifetime Transformation in the Energy Sector

Countries Representing 70% of the World Economy Have Committed to Net Zero by 2050

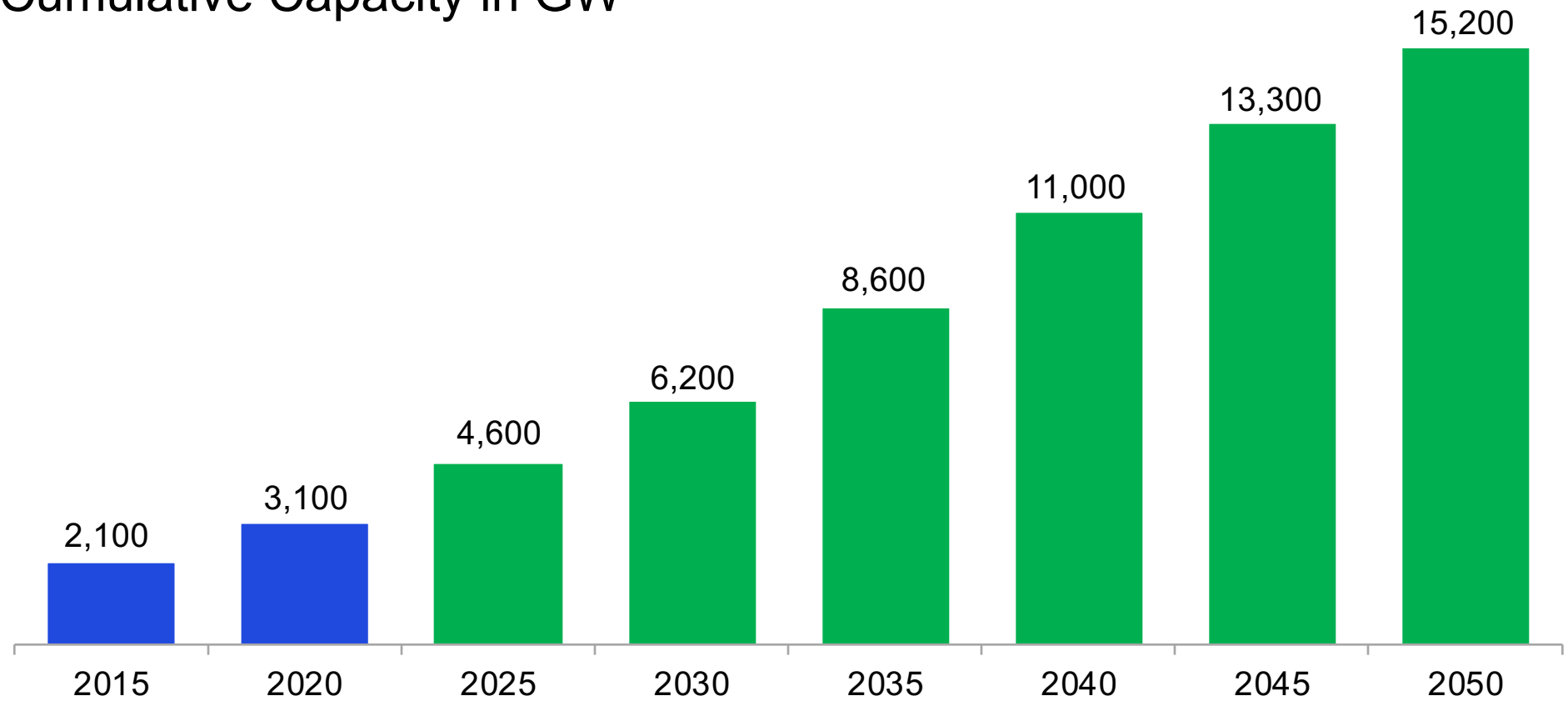


The RE100 is 100% Committed to a Greener Future by 2030



Renewables Expected to Grow 5X

Cumulative Capacity in GW

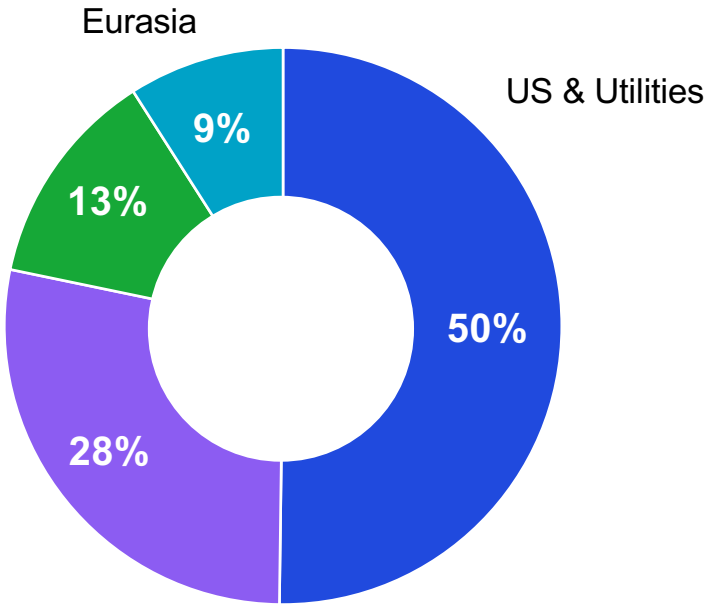


1. Sourced from BNEF New Energy Outlook Data as of December 2020.

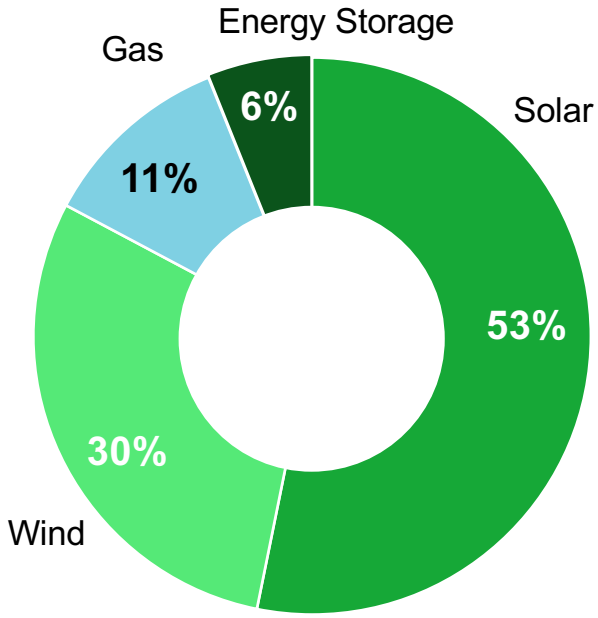
We Have a 33 GW Pipeline[1] to Meet Rapidly Growing Demand

Capacity in GW

Geography



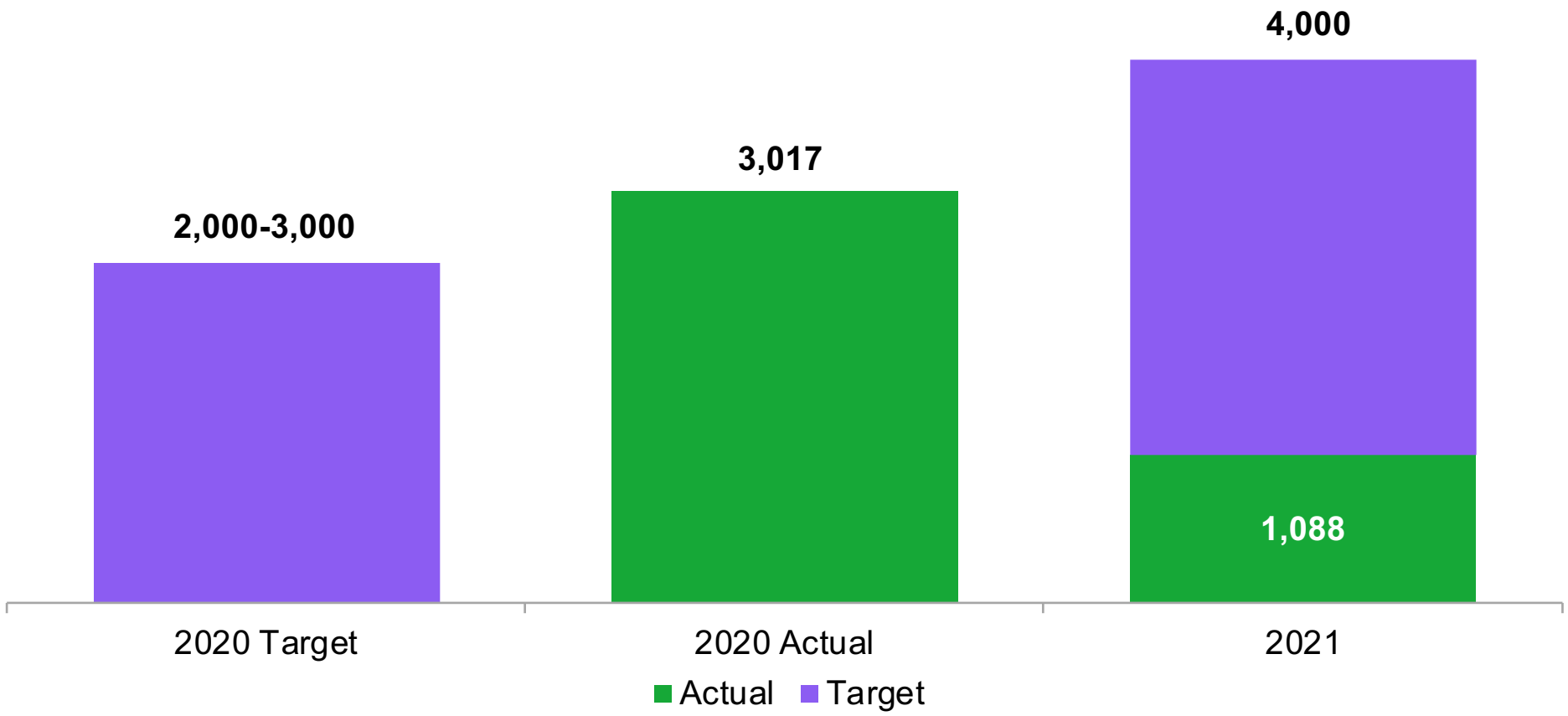
Technology



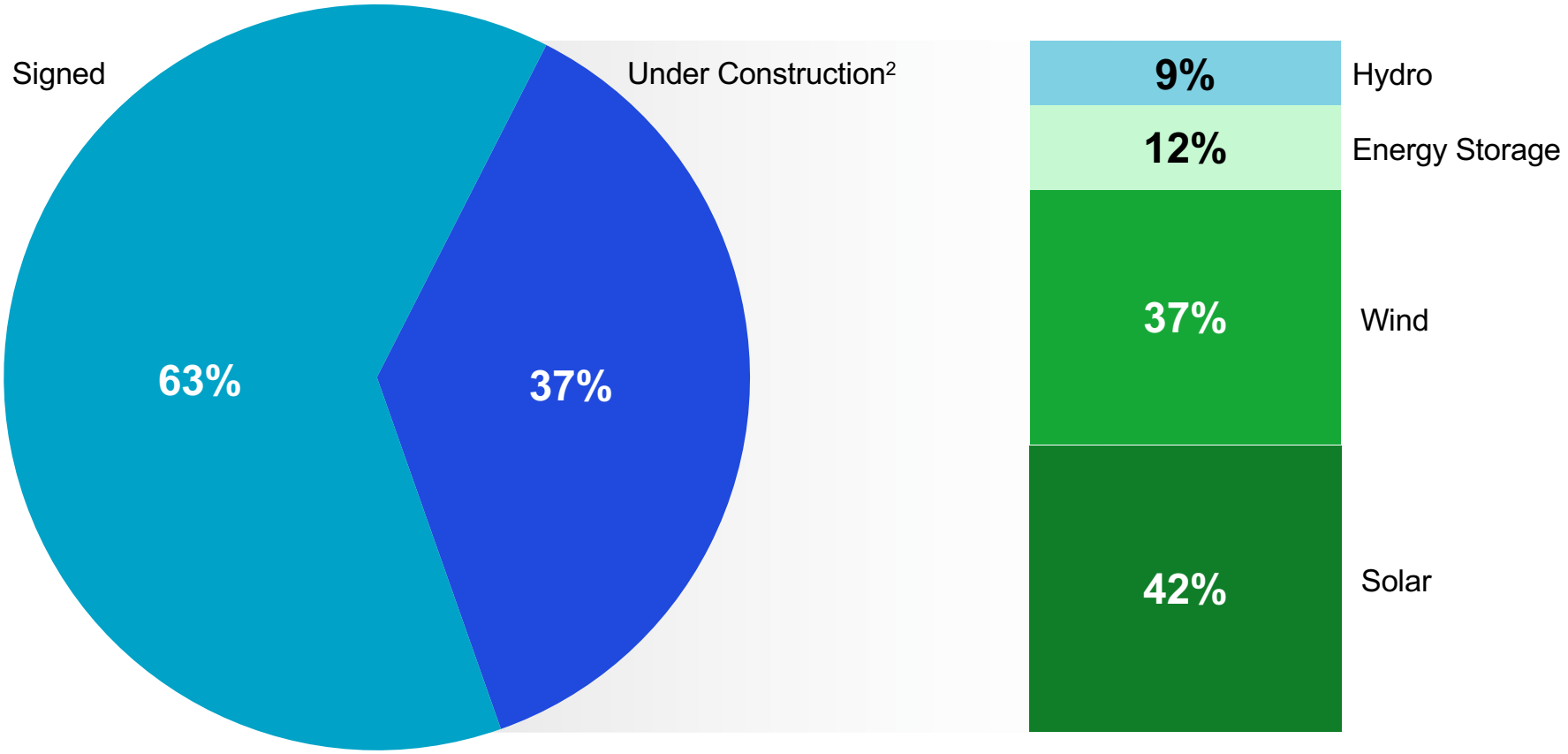
1. As of April 2021.

Expect to Sign 4 GW of Renewables Under Long-Term PPAs in 2021

Capacity in MW



6.9 GW Backlog of Renewables[1]



1. US & Utilities: 3,447 MW; South America: 2,948 MW; MCAC: 531 MW.
2. As of May 5, 2021.

First-of-its-Kind Supply Agreement for 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy

→Signed a 10-year contract to deliver 500 MW to Google's data centers in Virginia

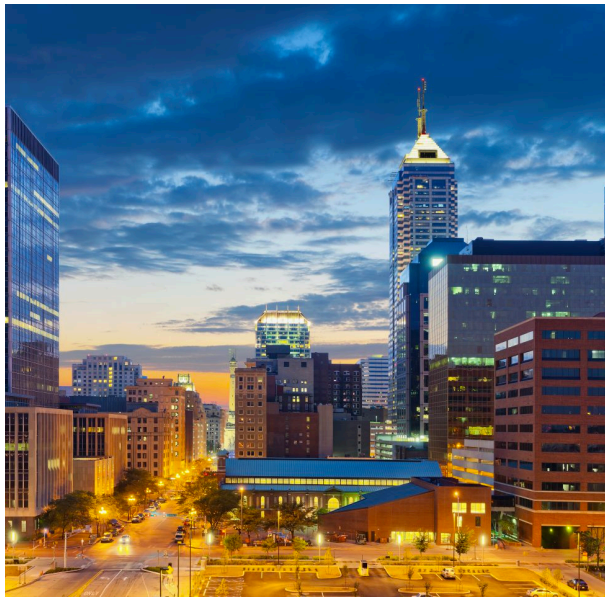
→Provides Google carbon-free energy on an hourly basis through a portfolio of wind, solar, hydro and battery storage from AES and third-parties



AES is Well-Positioned to Offer Innovative Solutions to C&I Customers, Who Signed 23 GW of PPAs in 2020

Accelerating Green Growth at Our US Utilities

Grid Modernization



Transmission



Decarbonization



Targeting Investment of $2.3 Billion to Grow the Rate Base in Indiana and Ohio by 9% Annually Through 2025

Leading Integrator of Technologies to Meet Customers' Energy Needs

Leading grid battery products company for utilities, IPPs, and C&I



Accelerating electric vehicle adoption and grid integration with utilities

Leading customer energy action platform for utilities

Reinventing solar project design for energy density and speed to market

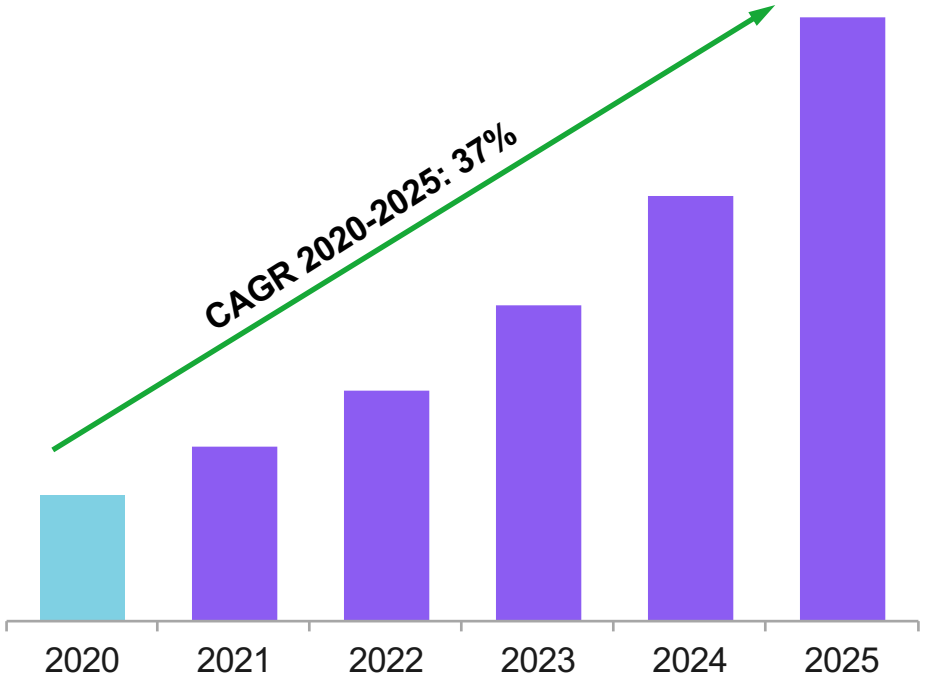
Uplight is at the Forefront of the Shift to Low-Carbon & Digital Solutions

- →Energy efficiency software company working directly with utilities
- →Access to more than 100 million households and businesses in the US
- →Recent capital raise with a consortium led by Schneider Electric valued Uplight at $1.5 billion

Fluence is a Globally Recognized and Trusted Brand in Energy Storage with a Demonstrated Track Record

- → 5.6 GW of storage and optimized bidding assets in operation or contracted
- → $770 million revenue in 2020 for 400% growth vs. 2019
- → Qatar Investment Authority committed to invest $125 million to fund near-term growth
- → Competitive advantages:
  - Global presence in 29 markets
  - Technologically differentiated, customer-centric products, services and digital intelligence packages
  - An established track record over the last 13 years

Global Grid Energy Storage Growth[1] (GW)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance Long-Term Energy Storage Outlook 2020, December 2020.

1. Installed cumulative capacity.

5B Accelerates the Global Transition to a Cleaner Energy Mix

→ Doubles energy density and cuts construction time by two-thirds

→ Projects in Australia, Panama and Chile



LNG as the Transition Fuel to Lower Emissions and Reduce Overall Energy Costs

→200 TBTU of total installed capacity in the Dominican Republic and Panama

→155 TBTU contracted, including 34 TBTU secured in 2021



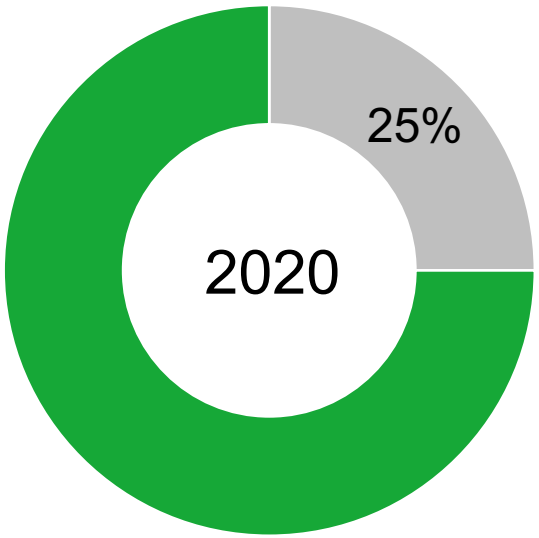


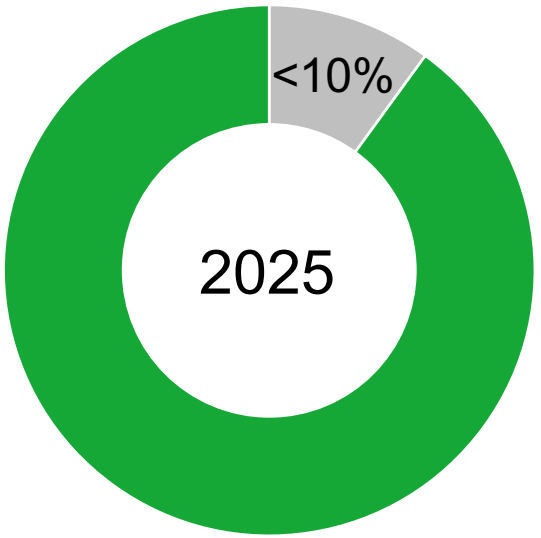
Recognized for Our Commitment to Sustainability



Aggressively Accelerating Our Decarbonization

Generation in MWh from Coal[1]

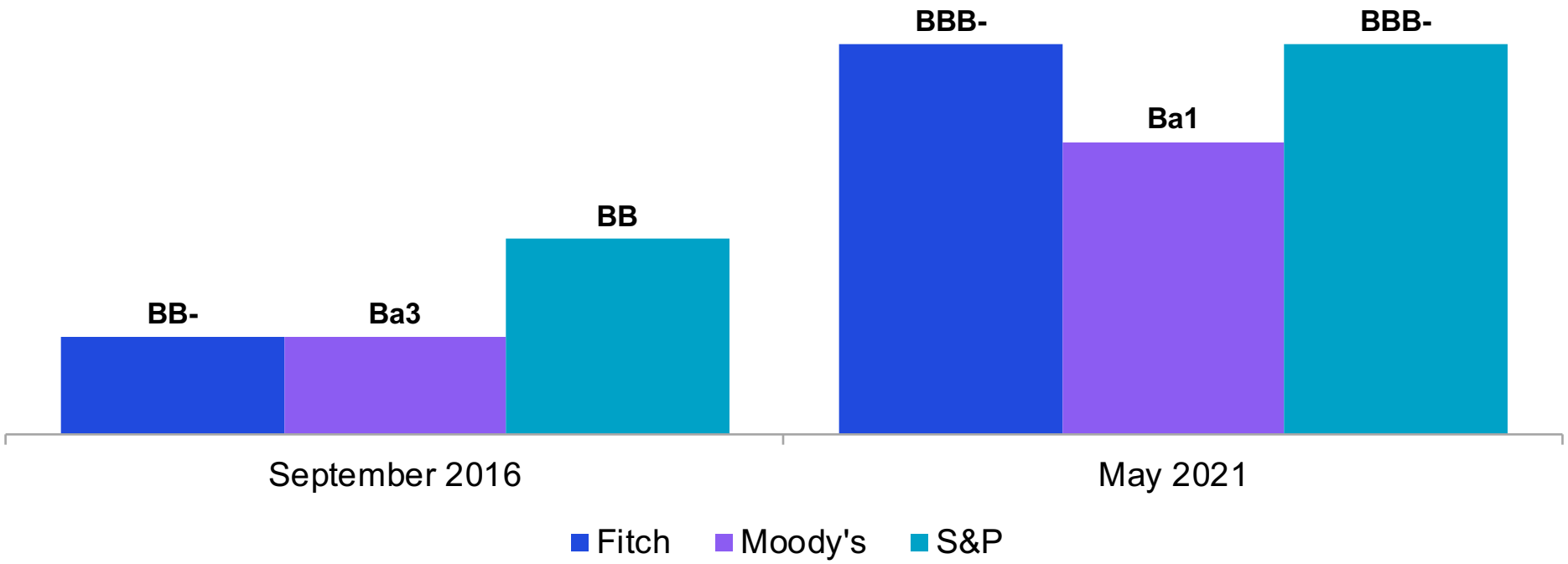




Goal to Reach Net Zero from Electricity by 2040

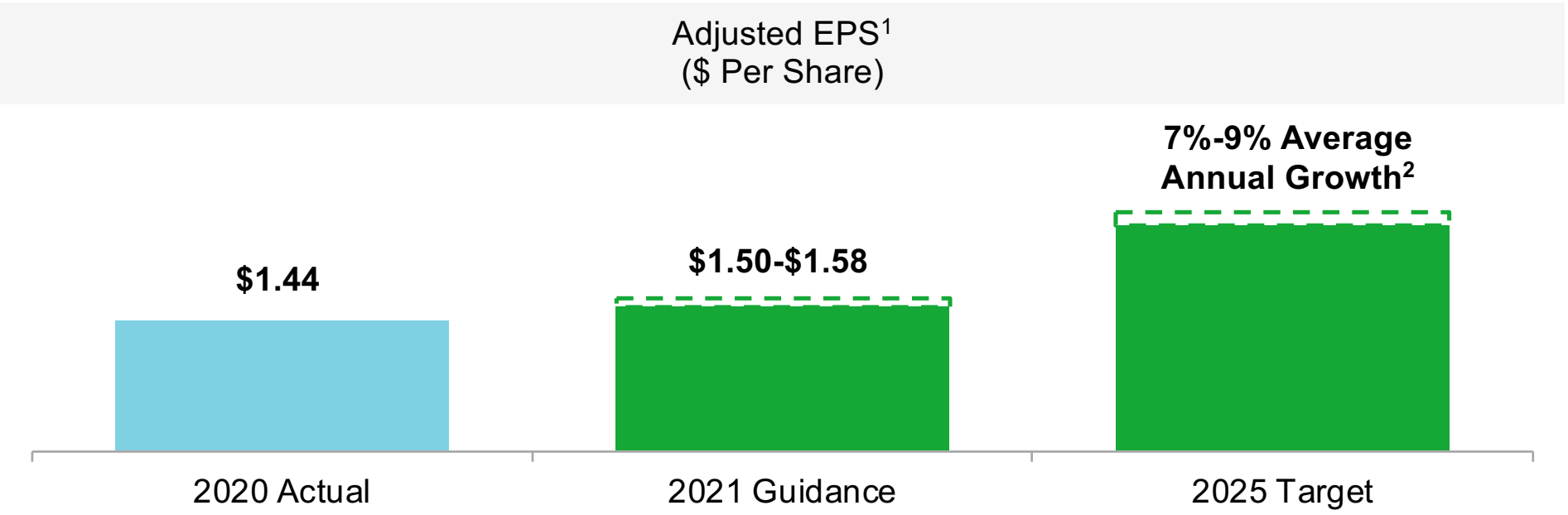
1. Based on annual generation in MWh from the portfolio as of, or expected by, the relevant date, adjusted for: (i) (+) generation from new assets added to the portfolio; and (ii) (-) actual generation from announced asset sales or retirements.

Continuing Positive Momentum on Ratings Improvement



Targeting BBB Flat Credit Metrics by 2025

2021 Guidance & Expectations Through 2025



→ Growth in year-to-go 2021 primarily driven by:

- Contributions from new businesses: Southland Energy in California, which came on-line in mid-2020; 2.3 GW of projects in renewables backlog expected to be completed in 2021
- Reduced interest expense from refinancings in 2020 and benefits from cost savings initiatives; and
- Demand normalization

1. A non-GAAP financial measure. The Company is not able to provide a corresponding GAAP equivalent or reconciliation for its Adjusted EPS guidance without unreasonable effort. See Appendix for definition and a description of the adjustments to reconcile Adjusted EPS to diluted EPS for 2020.
2. From a base of 2020 Adjusted EPS of $1.44.

Value Proposition & 2025 Targets

→ Compelling Total Shareholder Return

- 7% to 9% average annual average growth target for Adjusted EPS[1] and Parent Free Cash Flow[1]
- 4% to 6% annual dividend growth[2]

→ Improving credit profile

- Achieve and maintain BBB credit metrics

→ Optimal business mix

- Grow renewables and utilities contributions to more than 65%
- Increase proportion of earnings from the US to more than 50%
- Reduce coal below 10%[3]

Remain Focused on Value Creation and Total Shareholder Return

1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See Appendix for definition. From a base of 2020 Adjusted EPS of $1.44 and 2020 Parent Free Cash Flow of $777 million. The Company is not able to provide a corresponding GAAP equivalent or reconciliation for its Adjusted EPS or Parent Free Cash Flow expectations without unreasonable effort.
2. Subject to Board approval.
3. Based on annual generation in MWh from the portfolio as of, or expected by, the relevant date, adjusted for: (i) (+) generation from new assets added to the portfolio; and (ii) (-) actual generation from announced asset sales or retirements.

Appendix

ESG Ratings	Slide 24
2020 Gross Generation by Fuel Type	Slide 25
2021 Guidance and Expectations Through 2025	Slides 26-27
2021-2025 Planned Capital Allocation & Sources of Discretionary Cash	Slides 28-29
PPAs Signed in YTD 2021	Slide 30
Reconciliations	Slides 31-32
Assumptions & Definitions	Slides 33-34

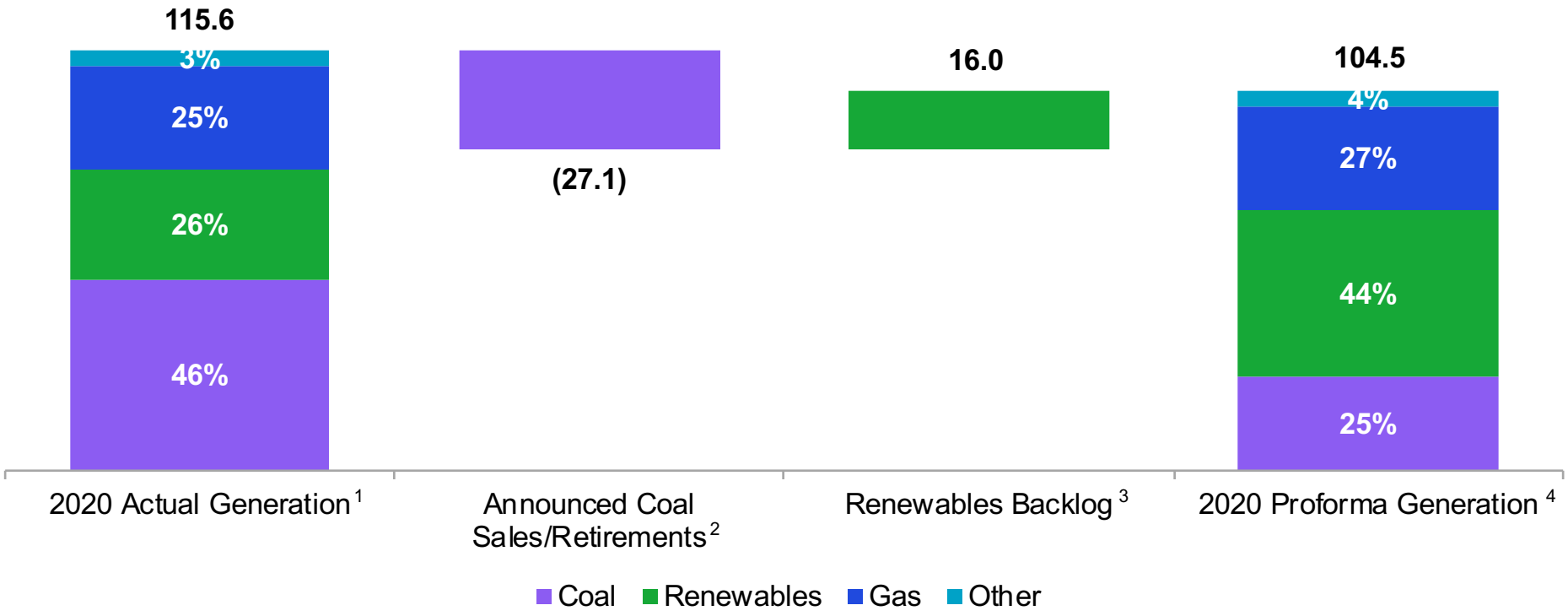
How Our Work Has Ranked Us As a Leader in ESG

	Scale	aes	Industry Average
Member of Dow Jones Sustainability Indices Powered by the S&P Global CSA	0-100 (best)	**82**	43
ISS ESG	1 (best)-10	**E=1, S=1, G=1**	E=3.3, S=3.9, G=2.8[1]
CDP DRIVING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES	Letter grade	**Climate: A-** **Water: A-**	Climate: B Water: B
MSCI ESG RATINGS A (CCC B BB BBB A AA AAA)	Letter grade and 0-10 (best) score	**A** **6.7**	BBB
SUSTAINALYTICS	0 (best)-100	**33.4**	36.0

1. Average of peers defined by ISS.

2020 Gross Generation by Fuel Type

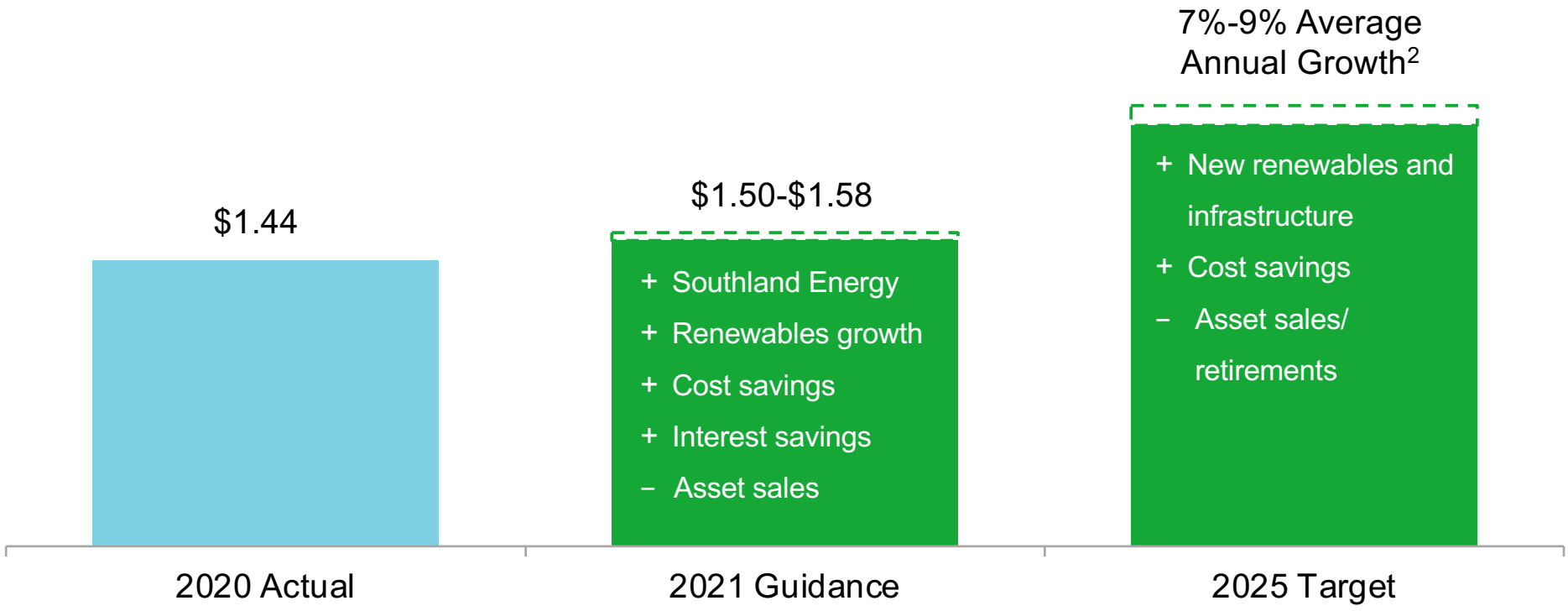
Generation in TWh, Except %



1. Represents owned and operated generation by AES.
2. OPGC 1&2 in India, Guacolda in Chile, Ventanas 1&2 in Chile, AES Hawaii, Petersburg 1&2 in Indiana, Itabo in the Dominican Republic, Mong Duong in Vietnam and Conesville Unit 4 in Ohio.
3. Assumes 6.1 GW of renewables backlog excluding energy storage at 30% capacity factor.
4. Based on annual generation in TWh from the portfolio as of, or expected by, the relevant date, adjusted for: (i) (+) generation from new assets added to the portfolio; and (ii) (-) actual generation from announced asset sales or retirements.

2021 Guidance and Expectations Through 2025: Adjusted EPS[1]

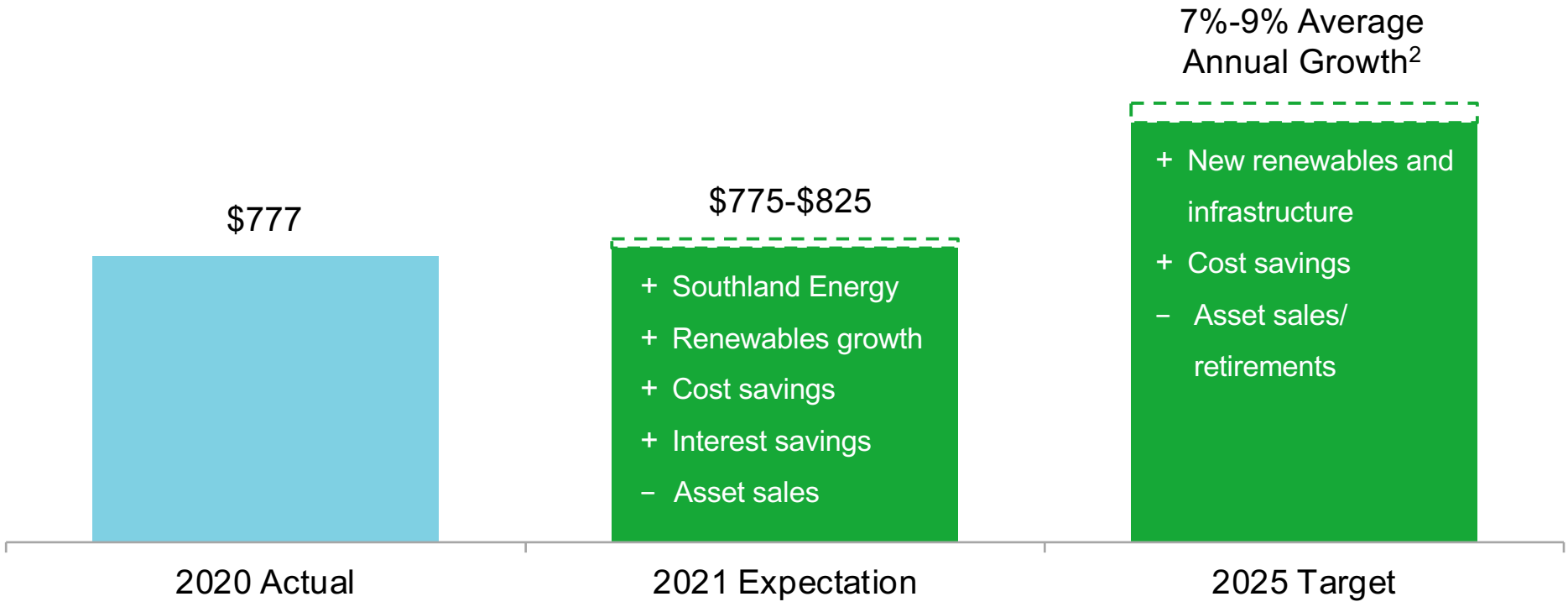
$ Per Share



1. A non-GAAP financial measure. The Company is not able to provide a corresponding GAAP equivalent or reconciliation for its Adjusted EPS guidance without unreasonable effort. See "definitions" and Slide 31 for a description of the adjustments to reconcile Adjusted EPS to diluted EPS for 2020.
2. From a base of 2020 Adjusted EPS of $1.44.

2021 Guidance and Expectations Through 2025: Parent Free Cash Flow[1]

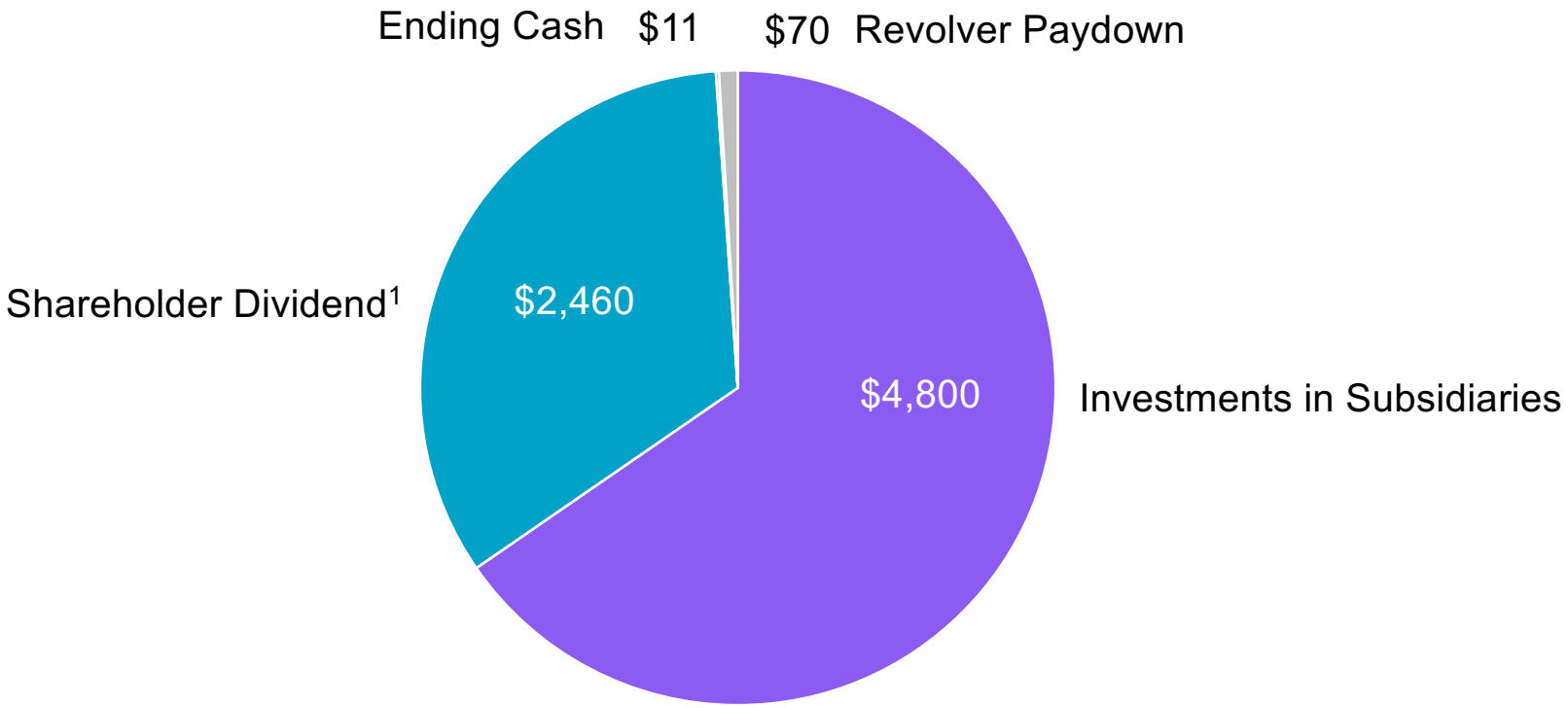
$ in Millions



1. A non-GAAP financial measure. The Company is not able to provide a corresponding GAAP equivalent or reconciliation for its Parent Free Cash Flow expectation without unreasonable effort. See "definitions" and Slide 32 for a description of the adjustments to reconcile Parent Free Cash Flow to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities at the Parent Company for 2020.
2. From a base of 2020 Parent Free Cash Flow of $777 million.

2021-2025: Planned Capital Allocation

$ in Millions

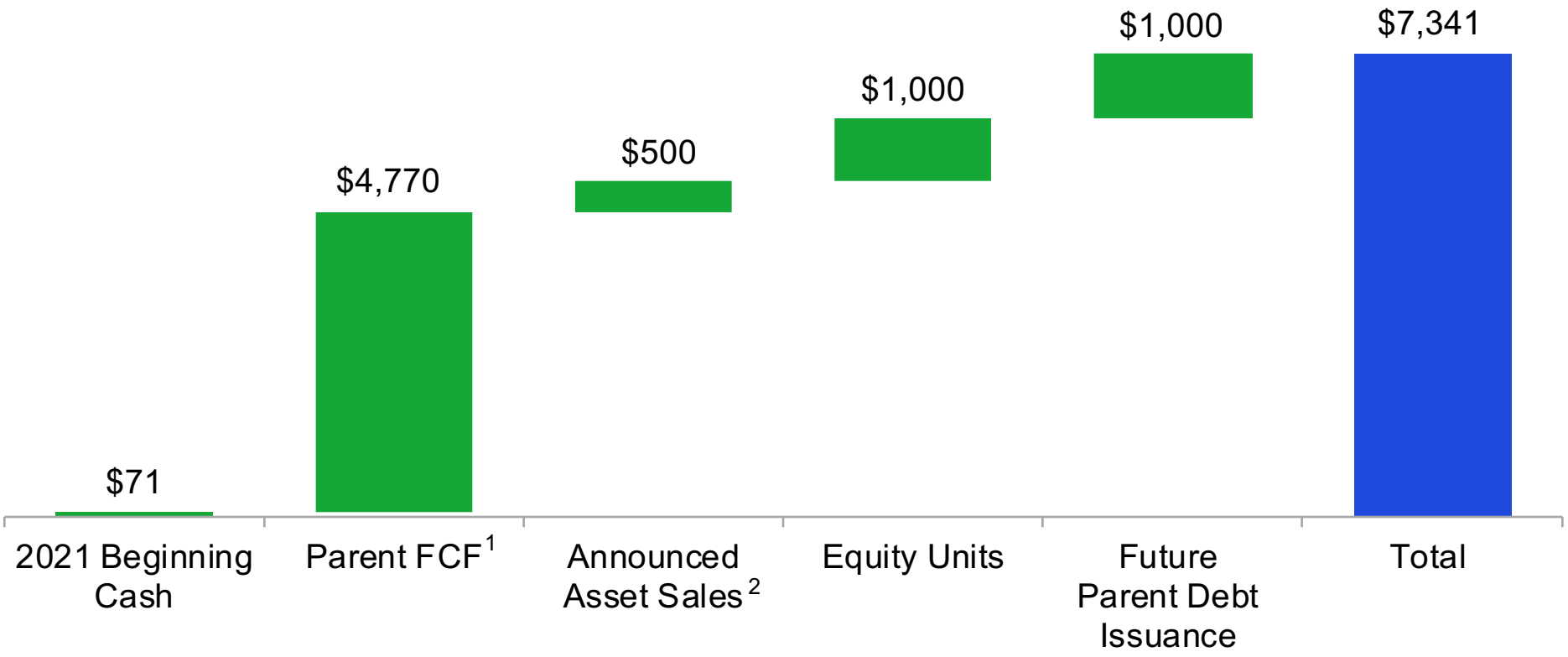


Delivering Value by Allocating $7.3 Billion of Discretionary Cash

1. Assumes 2021 payment of $0.1505 per share each quarter on 665 million shares outstanding as of December 31, 2020, growing at 4%-6% per year through 2025, subject to Board approval, and 6.875% coupon on $1 billion of equity units issued in March 2021.

2021-2025: Sources of $7.3 Billion Discretionary Cash

$ in Millions



1. A non-GAAP financial measure. See “definitions”. The Company is not able to provide a corresponding GAAP equivalent or reconciliation for its Parent Free Cash Flow expectation without unreasonable effort.
2. Includes announced pending asset sales in Jordan, the Dominican Republic and Vietnam.

PPAs Signed in YTD 2021

Project	Location	Technology	Gross MW	AES Equity Interest	Expected COD[1]	PPA Length (Years)
AES Indiana	US-IN	Solar	195	70%	1H 2023	N/A[2]
AES Clean Energy	US-Various	Solar	264	50%-100%	1H-2H 2022	10-25
		Wind	359			
		Energy Storage	35			
		Hydro	24			
AES Brasil	Brazil	Wind	211	45%	1H 2023-1H 2024	20
Total YTD 2021			1,088			

1. Commercial Operations Date.
2. Project will be built under a build-transfer structure and will be owned by an AES Indiana project company.

Reconciliation of FY 2020 Adjusted PTC[1] and Adjusted EPS[1]

$ in Millions, Except Per Share Amounts	FY 2020	
	Net of NCI[2]	Per Share (Diluted) Net of NCI[2]
Income from Continuing Operations, Net of Tax, Attributable to AES and Diluted EPS	$43	$0.06
Add: Income Tax Expense from Continuing Operations Attributable to AES	$130	
Pre-Tax Contribution	$173	
Adjustments		
Unrealized Derivative and Equity Securities Losses	$3	$0.01
Unrealized Foreign Currency Losses (Gains)	($10)	($0.01)
Disposition/Acquisition Losses	$112	$0.17[3]
Impairment Expense	$928	$1.39[4]
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt	$223	$0.33[5]
Net Gains from Early Contract Terminations at Angamos	($182)	($0.27)[6]
U.S. Tax Law Reform Impact	-	$0.02[7]
Less: Net Income Tax Benefit	-	($0.26)[8]
Adjusted PTC[1] & Adjusted EPS[1]	$1,247	$1.44

1. A Non-GAAP financial measure. See “definitions”.
2. NCI is defined as Noncontrolling Interests.
3. Amount primarily relates to loss on sale of Uruguaiana of $85 million, or $0.13 per share, loss on sale of the Kazakhstan HPPs of $30 million, or $0.05 per share, as a result of the final arbitration decision, and advisor fees associated with the successful acquisition of additional ownership interest in AES Brasil of $9 million, or $0.01 per share; partially offset by gain on sale of OPGC of $23 million, or $0.03 per share.
4. Amount primarily relates to asset impairments at Gener of $527 million, or $0.79 per share, other-than-temporary impairment of OPGC of $201 million, or $0.30 per share, impairments at our Guacolda and sPower equity affiliates, impacting equity earnings by $85 million, or $0.13 per share, and $57 million, or $0.09 per share, respectively; impairment at Hawaii of $38 million, or $0.06 per share, and impairment at Panama of $15 million, or $0.02 per share.
5. Amount primarily relates to losses on early retirement of debt at the Parent Company of $146 million, or $0.22 per share, AES Ohio (DPL) of $32 million, or $0.05 per share, Angamos of $17 million, or $0.02 per share, and Panama of $11 million, or $0.02 per share.
6. Amounts primarily relate to net gains at Angamos associated with the early contract terminations with Minera Escondida and Minera Spence of $110 million, or $0.16 per share, for the three months ended December 31, 2020, and $182 million, or $0.27 per share, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2020.
7. Amount represents adjustment to tax law reform remeasurement due to incremental deferred taxes related to AES Ohio (DPL) of $16 million, or $0.02 per share.
8. Amount primarily relates to income tax benefits associated with the impairments at Gener and Guacolda of $164 million, or $0.25 per share, and income tax benefits associated with losses on early retirement of debt at the Parent Company of $31 million, or $0.05 per share; partially offset by income tax expense related to net gains at Angamos associated with the early contract terminations with Minera Escondida and Minera Spence of $49 million, or $0.07 per share.

Reconciliation of Parent Free Cash Flow[1]

$ in Millions	2020	2019	2018
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities at the Parent Company[2]	$434	$583	$409
Subsidiary Distributions to QHCs Excluded from Schedule 1[3]	$198	$183	$117
Subsidiary Distributions Classified in Investing Activities[4]	$238	$60	$267
Parent-Funded SBU Overhead and Other Expenses Classified in Investing Activities[5]	($85)	($97)	($84)
Other	($8)	($3)	($20)
Parent Free Cash Flow[1]	$777	$726	$689

1. Parent Free Cash Flow (a non-GAAP financial measure) should not be construed as an alternative to Consolidated Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities, which is determined in accordance with US GAAP. Parent Free Cash Flow is the primary, recurring source of cash that is available for use by the Parent Company. Parent Free Cash Flow is equal to Subsidiary Distributions less cash used for interest costs, development, general and administrative activities, and tax payments by the Parent Company. Management uses Parent Free Cash Flow to determine the cash available to pay dividends, repay recourse debt, make equity investments, fund share buybacks, pay Parent Company hedging costs and make foreign exchange settlements. We believe that Parent Free Cash Flow is useful to investors because it better reflects the Parent Company's cash available to make growth investments, pay shareholder dividends, and make principal payments on recourse debt. Factors in this determination include availability of subsidiary distributions to the Parent Company and the Company's investment plan.
2. Refer to Part IV—Item 15—Schedule I—Condensed Financial Information of Registrant of the Company's 2020 10-K filed with the SEC on February 25, 2021.
3. Subsidiary distributions received by Qualified Holding Companies ("QHCs") excluded from Schedule 1. Subsidiary Distributions should not be construed as an alternative to Consolidated Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities, which is determined in accordance with US GAAP. Subsidiary Distributions are important to the Parent Company because the Parent Company is a holding company that does not derive any significant direct revenues from its own activities but instead relies on its subsidiaries' business activities and the resultant distributions to fund the debt service, investment and other cash needs of the holding company. The reconciliation of the difference between the Subsidiary Distributions and Consolidated Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities consists of cash generated from operating activities that is retained at the subsidiaries for a variety of reasons which are both discretionary and non-discretionary in nature. These factors include, but are not limited to, retention of cash to fund capital expenditures at the subsidiary, cash retention associated with non-recourse debt covenant restrictions and related debt service requirements at the subsidiaries, retention of cash related to sufficiency of local GAAP statutory retained earnings at the subsidiaries, retention of cash for working capital needs at the subsidiaries, and other similar timing differences between when the cash is generated at the subsidiaries and when it reaches the Parent Company and related holding companies.
4. Subsidiary distributions that originated from the results of operations of an underlying investee but were classified as investing activities when received by the relevant holding company included in Schedule 1.
5. Net cash payments for parent-funded SBU overhead, business development, taxes, transaction costs, and capitalized interest that are classified as investing activities or excluded from Schedule 1.

Assumptions

Forecasted financial information is based on certain material assumptions. Such assumptions include, but are not limited to: (a) no unforeseen external events such as wars, depressions, or economic or political disruptions occur; (b) businesses continue to operate in a manner consistent with or better than prior operating performance, including achievement of planned productivity improvements including benefits of global sourcing, and in accordance with the provisions of their relevant contracts or concessions; (c) new business opportunities are available to AES in sufficient quantity to achieve its growth objectives; (d) no material disruptions or discontinuities occur in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), foreign exchange rates, inflation or interest rates during the forecast period; and (e) material business-specific risks as described in the Company's SEC filings do not occur individually or cumulatively. In addition, benefits from global sourcing include avoided costs, reduction in capital project costs versus budgetary estimates, and projected savings based on assumed spend volume which may or may not actually be achieved. Also, improvement in certain Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) such as equivalent forced outage rate and commercial availability may not improve financial performance at all facilities based on commercial terms and conditions. These benefits will not be fully reflected in the Company's consolidated financial results.

The cash held at qualified holding companies ("QHCs") represents cash sent to subsidiaries of the Company domiciled outside of the U.S. Such subsidiaries have no contractual restrictions on their ability to send cash to AES, the Parent Company; however, cash held at qualified holding companies does not reflect the impact of any tax liabilities that may result from any such cash being repatriated to the Parent Company in the U.S. Cash at those subsidiaries was used for investment and related activities outside of the U.S. These investments included equity investments and loans to other foreign subsidiaries as well as development and general costs and expenses incurred outside the U.S. Since the cash held by these QHCs is available to the Parent, AES uses the combined measure of subsidiary distributions to Parent and QHCs as a useful measure of cash available to the Parent to meet its international liquidity needs. AES believes that unconsolidated parent company liquidity is important to the liquidity position of AES as a parent company because of the non-recourse nature of most of AES' indebtedness.

Definitions

Adjusted Earnings Per Share, a non-GAAP financial measure, is defined as diluted earnings per share from continuing operations excluding gains or losses of both consolidated entities and entities accounted for under the equity method due to (a) unrealized gains or losses related to derivative transactions and equity securities; (b) unrealized foreign currency gains or losses; (c) gains, losses, benefits and costs associated with dispositions and acquisitions of business interests, including early plant closures, and the tax impact from the repatriation of sales proceeds, and gains and losses recognized at commencement of sales-type leases; (d) losses due to impairments; (e) gains, losses and costs due to the early retirement of debt; (f) net gains at Angamos, one of our businesses in the South America SBU, associated with the early contract terminations with Minera Escondida and Minera Spence; and (g) tax benefit or expense related to the enactment effects of 2017 U.S. tax law reform and related regulations and any subsequent period adjustments related to enactment effects.

Adjusted Pre-Tax Contribution, a non-GAAP financial measure, is defined as pre-tax income from continuing operations attributable to The AES Corporation excluding gains or losses of the consolidated entity due to (a) unrealized gains or losses related to derivative transactions and equity securities; (b) unrealized foreign currency gains or losses; (c) gains, losses, benefits and costs associated with dispositions and acquisitions of business interests, including early plant closures, and gains and losses recognized at commencement of sales-type leases; (d) losses due to impairments; (e) gains, losses and costs due to the early retirement of debt; and (f) net gains at Angamos, one of our businesses in the South America SBU, associated with the early contract terminations with Minera Escondida and Minera Spence.

NCI is defined as noncontrolling interests.

Parent Company Liquidity (a non-GAAP financial measure) is defined as as cash available to the Parent Company, including cash at qualified holding companies ("QHCs"), plus available borrowings under our existing credit facility. The cash held at qualified holding companies represents cash sent to subsidiaries of the Company domiciled outside of the U.S. Such subsidiaries have no contractual restrictions on their ability to send cash to the Parent Company.

Parent Free Cash Flow (a non-GAAP financial measure) should not be construed as an alternative to Consolidated Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities, which is determined in accordance with US GAAP. Parent Free Cash Flow is the primary, recurring source of cash that is available for use by the Parent Company. Parent Free Cash Flow is equal to Subsidiary Distributions less cash used for interest costs, development, general and administrative activities, and tax payments by the Parent Company. Management uses Parent Free Cash Flow to determine the cash available to pay dividends, repay recourse debt, make equity investments, fund share buybacks, pay Parent Company hedging costs and make foreign exchange settlements. We believe that Parent Free Cash Flow is useful to investors because it better reflects the Parent Company's cash available to make growth investments, pay shareholder dividends, and make principal payments on recourse debt. Factors in this determination include availability of subsidiary distributions to the Parent Company and the Company's investment plan.

Subsidiary Liquidity (a non-GAAP financial measure) is defined as cash and cash equivalents and bank lines of credit at various subsidiaries.

Subsidiary Distributions should not be construed as an alternative to Consolidated Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities which is determined in accordance with GAAP. Subsidiary Distributions are important to the Parent Company because the Parent Company is a holding company that does not derive any significant direct revenues from its own activities but instead relies on its subsidiaries' business activities and the resultant distributions to fund the debt service, investment and other cash needs of the holding company. The reconciliation of the difference between the Subsidiary Distributions and Consolidated Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities consists of cash generated from operating activities that is retained at the subsidiaries for a variety of reasons which are both discretionary and non-discretionary in nature. These factors include, but are not limited to, retention of cash to fund capital expenditures at the subsidiary, cash retention associated with non-recourse debt covenant restrictions and related debt service requirements at the subsidiaries, retention of cash related to sufficiency of local GAAP statutory retained earnings at the subsidiaries, retention of cash for working capital needs at the subsidiaries, and other similar timing differences between when the cash is generated at the subsidiaries and when it reaches the Parent Company and related holding companies.