Eurasia SBU

The following table summarizes Operating Margin, Adjusted Operating Margin and Adjusted PTC (in millions) for the periods indicated:

For the Years Ended December 31,	2022	2021	2020	$ Change 2022 vs. 2021	% Change 2022 vs. 2021	$ Change 2021 vs. 2020	% Change 2021 vs. 2020
Operating Margin	$ 236	$ 216	$ 186	$ 20	9 %	$ 30	16 %
Adjusted Operating Margin [(1)]	172	162	142	10	6 %	20	14 %
Adjusted PTC [(1)]	192	196	177	(4)	-2 %	19	11 %

(1) A non-GAAP financial measure, adjusted for the impact of NCI. See *SBU Performance Analysis—Non-GAAP Measures* for definition and Item 1.—*Business* for the respective ownership interest for key businesses.

Fiscal year 2022 versus 2021

Operating Margin increased $20 million, or 9%, which was driven primarily by the following (in millions):

Construction revenue for Mong Duong driven by a reduction in expected completion costs for ash pond 2, partially offset by higher maintenance costs	$ 15
Higher merchant prices captured by St. Nikola, partially offset by depreciation of the Euro	11
Other	(6)
Total Eurasia SBU Operating Margin Increase	**$ 20**

Adjusted Operating Margin increased $10 million due to the drivers above, adjusted for NCI.

Adjusted PTC decreased $4 million, mainly driven by higher interest expense, partially offset by the increase in Adjusted Operating Margin described above.

Fiscal year 2021 versus 2020

Operating Margin increased $30 million, or 16%, which was driven primarily by the following (in millions):

Increase at Maritza and St. Nikola primarily driven by higher electricity prices in Bulgaria and higher generation	$ 19
Improved operational performance at Mong Duong	4
Other	7
Total Eurasia SBU Operating Margin Increase	**$ 30**

Adjusted Operating Margin increased $20 million due to the drivers above, adjusted for NCI.

Adjusted PTC increased $19 million driven by the increase in Adjusted Operating Margin described above.

Key Trends and Uncertainties

During 2023 and beyond, we expect to face the following challenges at certain of our businesses. Management expects that improved operating performance at certain businesses, growth from new businesses, and global cost reduction initiatives may lessen or offset their impact. If these favorable effects do not occur, or if the challenges described below and elsewhere in this section impact us more significantly than we currently anticipate, or if volatile foreign currencies and commodities move more unfavorably, then these adverse factors (or other adverse factors unknown to us) may have a material impact on our operating margin, net income attributable to The AES Corporation and cash flows. We continue to monitor our operations and address challenges as they arise. For the risk factors related to our business, see Item 1.—*Business* and Item 1A.—*Risk Factors* of this Form 10-K.

Operational

Trade Restrictions and Supply Chain — On March 29, 2022, the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") announced the initiation of an investigation into whether imports into the U.S. of solar cells and panels imported from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam are circumventing antidumping and countervailing duty orders on solar cells and panels from China. This investigation resulted in significant systemic disruptions to the import of solar cells and panels from Southeast Asia. On June 6, 2022, President Biden issued a Proclamation waiving any tariffs that result from this investigation for a 24-month period. Since President Biden's proclamation, suppliers in Southeast Asia have imported cells and panels again to the U.S.