



Earnings Review and Business Update

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May 6, 2025



Safe Harbor statement

This presentation includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Actual results could differ materially from such forward-looking statements. The factors that could cause actual results to differ are discussed herein and in Duke Energy's SEC filings, available at www.sec.gov.

Regulation G disclosure

In addition, today's discussion includes certain non-GAAP financial measures as defined under SEC Regulation G. A reconciliation of those measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures is available in the Appendix herein and on our Investor Relations website at www.duke-energy.com/investors.



Safe harbor statement

This document includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements are based on management's beliefs and assumptions and can often be identified by terms and phrases that include "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "estimate," "expect," "continue," "should," "could," "may," "plan," "project," "predict," "will," "potential," "forecast," "target," "guidance," "outlook" or other similar terminology. Various factors may cause actual results to be materially different than the suggested outcomes within forward-looking statements; accordingly, there is no assurance that such results will be realized. These factors include, but are not limited to: The ability to implement our business strategy, including meeting forecasted load growth demand, grid and fleet modernization objectives, and our carbon emission reduction goals, while balancing customer reliability and affordability; State, federal and foreign legislative and regulatory initiatives, including costs of compliance with existing and future environmental requirements and/or uncertainty of applicability or changes to such legislative and regulatory initiatives, including those related to climate change, as well as rulings that affect cost and investment recovery or have an impact on rate structures or market prices; The extent and timing of costs and liabilities to comply with federal and state laws, regulations and legal requirements related to coal ash remediation, including amounts for required closure of certain ash impoundments, are uncertain and difficult to estimate; The ability to timely recover eligible costs, including amounts associated with coal ash impoundment retirement obligations, asset retirement and construction costs related to carbon emissions reductions, and costs related to significant weather events, and to earn an adequate return on investment through rate case proceedings and the regulatory process; The costs of decommissioning nuclear facilities could prove to be more extensive than amounts estimated and all costs may not be fully recoverable through the regulatory process; The impact of extraordinary external events, such as a global pandemic or military conflict, and their collateral consequences, including the disruption of global supply chains or the economic activity in our service territories; Costs and effects of legal and administrative proceedings, settlements, investigations and claims; Industrial, commercial and residential decline in service territories or customer bases resulting from sustained downturns of the economy, storm damage, reduced customer usage due to cost pressures from inflation, tariffs, or fuel costs, worsening economic health of our service territories, reductions in customer usage patterns, or lower than anticipated load growth, particularly if usage of electricity by data centers is less than currently projected, energy efficiency efforts, natural gas building and appliance electrification, and use of alternative energy sources, such as self-generation and distributed generation technologies; Federal and state regulations, laws and other efforts designed to promote and expand the use of energy efficiency measures, natural gas electrification, and distributed generation technologies, such as private solar and battery storage, in Duke Energy service territories could result in a reduced number of customers, excess generation resources as well as stranded costs; Advancements in technology, including artificial intelligence; Additional competition in electric and natural gas markets and continued industry consolidation; The influence of weather and other natural phenomena on operations, financial position, and cash flows, including the economic, operational and other effects of severe storms, hurricanes, droughts, earthquakes and tornadoes, including extreme weather associated with climate change; Changing or conflicting investor, customer and other stakeholder expectations and demands, particularly regarding environmental, social and governance matters and costs related thereto; The ability to successfully operate electric generating facilities and deliver electricity to customers including direct or indirect effects to the Company resulting from an incident that affects the United States electric grid or generating resources; Operational interruptions to our natural gas distribution and transmission activities; The availability of adequate interstate pipeline transportation capacity and natural gas supply; The impact on facilities and business from a terrorist or other attack, war, vandalism, cybersecurity threats, data security breaches, operational events, information technology failures or other catastrophic events, such as severe storms, fires, explosions, pandemic health events or other similar occurrences; The inherent risks associated with the operation of nuclear facilities, including environmental, health, safety, regulatory and financial risks, including the financial stability of third-party service providers; The timing and extent of changes in commodity prices, including any impact from increased tariffs and interest rates, and the ability to timely recover such costs through the regulatory process, where appropriate, and their impact on liquidity positions and the value of underlying assets; The results of financing efforts, including the ability to obtain financing on favorable terms, which can be affected by various factors, including credit ratings, interest rate fluctuations, compliance with debt covenants and conditions, an individual utility's generation portfolio, and general market and economic conditions; Credit ratings of the Duke Energy Registrants may be different from what is expected; Declines in the market prices of equity and fixed-income securities and resultant cash funding requirements for defined benefit pension plans, other post-retirement benefit plans and nuclear decommissioning trust funds; Construction and development risks associated with the completion of the Duke Energy Registrants' capital investment projects, including risks related to financing, timing and receipt of necessary regulatory approvals, obtaining and complying with terms of permits, meeting construction budgets and schedules and satisfying operating and environmental performance standards, as well as the ability to recover costs from customers in a timely manner, or at all; Changes in rules for regional transmission organizations, including changes in rate designs and new and evolving capacity markets, and risks related to obligations created by the default of other participants; The ability to control operation and maintenance costs; The level of creditworthiness of counterparties to transactions; The ability to obtain adequate insurance at acceptable costs and recover on claims made; Employee workforce factors, including the potential inability to attract and retain key personnel; The ability of subsidiaries to pay dividends or distributions to Duke Energy Corporation holding company (the Parent); The performance of projects undertaken by our businesses and the success of efforts to invest in and develop new opportunities; The effect of accounting and reporting pronouncements issued periodically by accounting standard-setting bodies and the SEC: The impact of United States tax legislation to our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows and our credit ratings; The impacts from potential impairments of goodwill or investment carrying values; Asset or business acquisitions and dispositions may not yield the anticipated benefits; and The actions of activist shareholders could disrupt our operations, impact our ability to execute on our business strategy, or cause fluctuations in the trading price of our common stock.

Additional risks and uncertainties are identified and discussed in the Duke Energy Registrants' reports filed with the SEC and available at the SEC's website at sec.gov. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the events described in the forward-looking statements might not occur or might occur to a different extent or at a different time than described. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and the Duke Energy Registrants expressly disclaim an obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.



\$1.76
Q1 2025 REPORTED / ADJUSTED EPS

\$6.17 - \$6.42

REAFFIRMING 2025 ADJUSTED EPS GUIDANCE RANGE

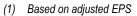
5% - 7%

REAFFIRMING GROWTH RATE THROUGH 2029 OFF MIDPOINT OF 2025 GUIDANCE RANGE (\$6.30)⁽¹⁾











Meeting the moment for our customers







Maximizing our existing fleet...

- Subsequent license renewal (SLR) for Oconee nuclear station approved in March (~2,600 MW)
 - Filed SLR for Robinson nuclear plant in April
 - Intend to seek SLRs for all 11 reactors
- Ongoing uprate projects will add over 1 GW of capacity to existing gas (850 MW), nuclear (250 MW), and hydro (70 MW) units through 2031

...while advancing new generation

- 'All of the above' generation strategy balances solar and storage with baseload resources
- Adding advanced, efficient natural gas generation to provide dispatchable power to serve our growing regions
 - Early site activities underway at Person County CCGT
 - Filed CPCNs for ~3 GW of CCGTs in North Carolina and Indiana in February
 - Up to 19 gas turbines secured through partnership agreement with GE Vernova announced in April
- Participating in coalition led by TVA for DOE grant to advance small modular reactor technology

Collaborating with stakeholders to support growing jurisdictions



Carolinas

- Expect to file DEC / DEP merger application with the FERC, NCUC, and PSCSC later this year
- On track to complete storm cost securitizations in 2025
- Evaluating timing of South Carolina rate cases



Florida

- Implemented year 1 of multi-year rate plan in January
- Received approval to recover storm costs over 12 months in February, with rates effective in March



Indiana

 Rate case order issued in January; rates effective late February (step 1) and Q1 2026 (step 2)



Ohio / Kentucky

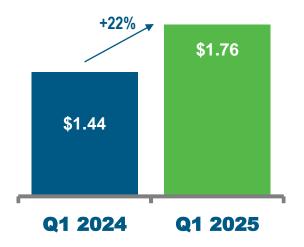
- Kentucky Electric rate case hearing in May; expect new rates effective in Q3
- Reached settlement in Ohio ESP in November and hearing concluded in January

STRONG TRACK RECORD OF REGULATORY EXECUTION



Q1 2025 adjusted EPS summary and primary drivers

REPORTED / ADJUSTED EARNINGS PER SHARE



SEGMENT RESULTS VS. PRIOR YEAR QUARTER(1)

Electric Utilities & Infrastructure, +\$255M (+\$0.33 per share)

- ▲ Weather, \$0.07
- Rate cases and riders
- Volumes
- **▼** O&M
- Interest expense
- Depreciation

Gas Utilities & Infrastructure, +\$65M (+\$0.08 per share)

- Rate cases and riders
- Depreciation

Other, -\$57M (-\$0.08 per share)

Interest expense

⁽¹⁾ Detailed drivers of adjusted results are available in the Q1 2025 earnings release located on our Investor Relations website

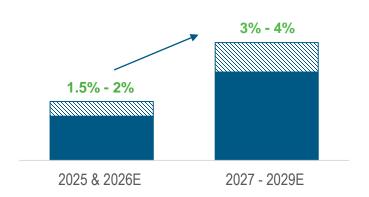


Strong Q1 volumes; economic development pipeline remains robust

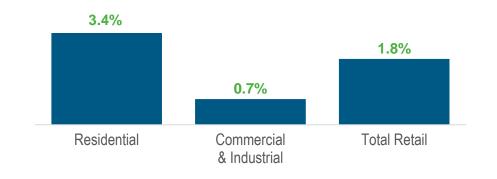
RETAIL LOAD TRENDS

- Strength in residential drove Q1 2025 retail growth
 - ~2.3% customer growth in the Carolinas and 1.7% in Florida and Indiana
- Accelerated load growth beginning in 2027 driven by economic development
 - Signed new letter agreements for ~1 GW of data centers in April
 - Robust pipeline across a diverse set of industries; risk-adjusted approach to evaluate which projects to include in the forecast

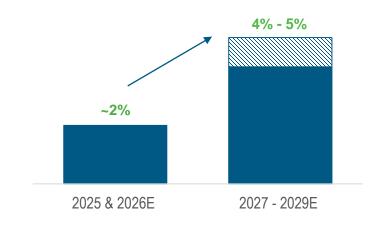
Enterprise load growth



Q1 2025 retail electric volumes⁽¹⁾



Carolinas load growth



(1) Compared to 2024 actuals. Weather normal



COMMITTED TO OUR CURRENT CREDIT RATINGS

- On target for 14% FFO / Debt by end of 2025
 - 2024 storm cost recovery remains on track
 - Executed agreements to monetize over \$500 million of nuclear production tax credits in 2025
- Expect FFO / Debt to improve above 14% over the 5-year plan
 - Represents >100 bps above Moody's and >200 bps above S&P's downgrade thresholds
- Expect total equity issuances of \$6.5 billion over
 5-yr plan via DRIP/ATM, including \$1 billion in 2025
- Targeting 60 70% dividend payout ratio⁽¹⁾

Q1 2025 HIGHLIGHTS

- Raised \$3.2 billion of long-term debt at an average rate of 5.0%⁽²⁾
- Issued \$531 million of equity at an average price of \$117/share
- Constructive rate case outcomes improve cash from operations

EQUITY ISSUANCES THOUGH 3/31

	Priced YTD	Equity Forward?	Forward Settled
ATM	\$500 million	Yes	Q4 2025
DRIP	\$31 million	No	N/A
Total	\$531 million		

⁽²⁾ Includes impact of hedges





A STRONG LONG-TERM RETURN PROPOSITION





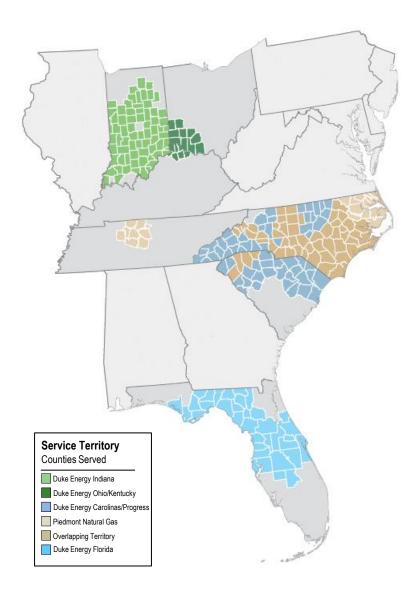
CONSTRUCTIVE, GROWING JURISDICTIONS, LOWER-RISK REGULATED INVESTMENTS AND BALANCE SHEET STRENGTH

- (1) As of May 2, 2025
- 2) Subject to approval by the Board of Directors
- (3) Total shareholder return proposition at a constant P/E ratio; ratio could change based on market conditions
- (4) Based on adjusted EPS



APPENDIX

Pure play regulated utility operating in constructive, growing jurisdictions



Powering the Southeast and Midwest

- Significant economic development from data centers and advanced manufacturing drives long-term growth
- Carolinas and Florida remain top states for population migration

\$83 billion five-year capital plan (2025 - 2029)

- Transforming our ~320K miles of power lines, the largest transmission & distribution system in the U.S.
- Building new power generation to support growth and replace aging infrastructure
- Modernizing our natural gas local distribution companies

Regulatory constructs support timely returns

- ~90% of electric capital investments⁽¹⁾ are eligible for efficient recovery mechanisms
- Riders and annual rate mechanisms drive growth in gas utilities

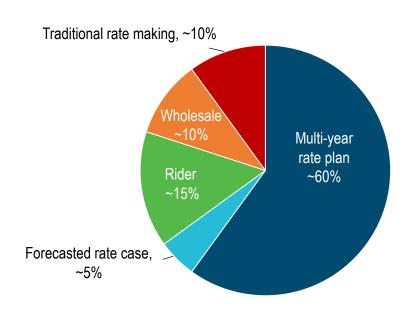


Electric utilities & infrastructure recovery mechanisms

RECOVERY MECHANISMS FOR ELECTRIC CAPEX(1)

- ~90% of electric segment capital investments are eligible for modern recovery mechanisms, mitigating regulatory lag
 - Includes recovery through riders, rate cases with forecasted test years, and multi-year rate plans
 - Majority of wholesale contracts are recovered through formula rate contracts
- Residential decoupling mechanisms reduce volumetric margin exposure accounts for ~20% of total retail volumes

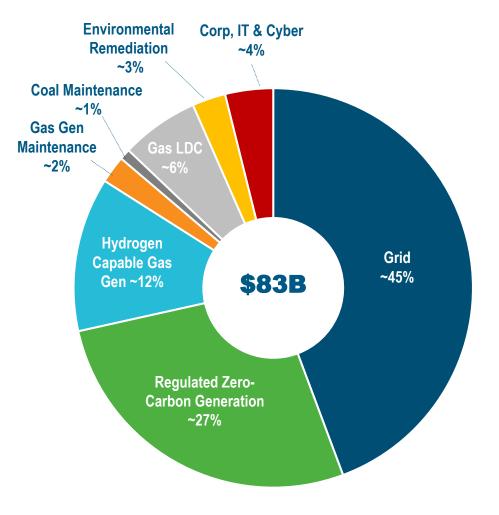
Recovery Mechanisms	NC	sc	FL	IN	ОН	KY
Multi-year rate plan	✓		✓			
Forecasted rate case				✓		✓
Grid modernization rider			✓	✓	✓	
Renewables rider			✓	✓		
Environmental rider			✓	✓		✓
Residential decoupling	✓				✓	
Traditional rate making		✓				



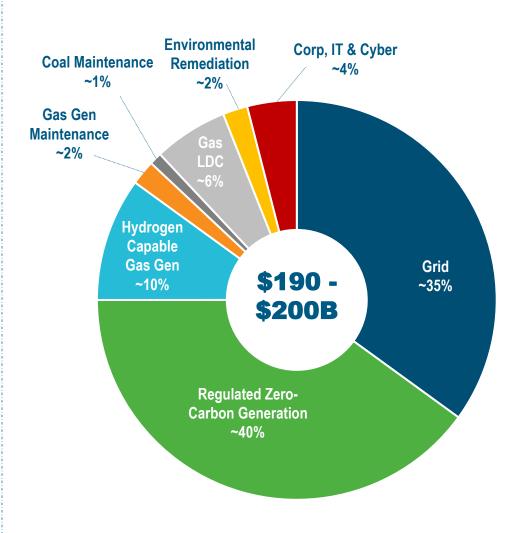
⁽¹⁾ Based on 2025-2029 capital plan, subject to regulatory approval; per HB 951 certain North Carolina capital investments are not eligible for multi-year rate plan including large generation investments over \$500 million



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CAPEX 2025-2029⁽¹⁾



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CAPEX 2025-2034⁽¹⁾



(1) Totals may not foot due to rounding



Key 2025 adjusted earnings guidance assumptions⁽¹⁾

(\$ in millions)	Original 2025 Assumptions	2025 YTD (thru 3/31/2025)
Adjusted segment income/(expense)(2):		
Electric Utilities & Infrastructure	\$5,290	\$1,276
Gas Utilities & Infrastructure	\$580	\$349
Other	(\$970)	(\$260)
Duke Energy Consolidated	\$4,900	\$1,365
Additional consolidated information:		
Adjusted effective tax rate	11-13%	12.2%
Capital expenditures ⁽³⁾	\$14,850	\$3,242
Weighted-average shares outstanding – basic	~778 million	~777 million



⁽¹⁾ Full-year amounts for 2025 are as disclosed on Feb. 13, 2025

 ⁽²⁾ Adjusted net income for 2025 assumptions is based upon the midpoint of the adjusted EPS guidance range of \$6.17 to \$6.42
 (3) Includes debt AFUDC and capitalized interest. Includes coal ash closure spend included in operating cash flows

Electric utilities quarterly weather impacts

Weather segment			2025					2024		
income to normal:	Preta impad		Weighted avg. shares	s favo	EPS impact favorable / (unfavorable)		ax ct	Weighted avg. share	s fav	S impact orable / avorable)
First Quarter	\$3		777			(\$66)		771	(\$	80.07)
Second Quarter						\$77	•	772	\$	80.08
Third Quarter						\$58		772	\$	30.06
Fourth Quarter							2)	773	(\$	80.03)
Year-to-Date ⁽¹⁾	\$3	\$3				\$36		772	\$	80.04
1Q 2025	Duke E Carol				Energy orida	y Duke Energy Indiana		Duke Energy Ohio/KY		
Heating degree days / Variance from normal	1,643	(3%)	1,523	(3%)	359	(2%)	2,731	(1%)	2,563	1%
Cooling degree days / Variance from normal	8	(2%)	15	15%	215	2%	2	(11%)	7	143%
1Q 2024		Duke Energy Carolinas		Energy Jress		Energy orida		Energy diana		Energy io/KY
Heating degree days / Variance from normal	1,475	(15%)	1,273	(20%)	294	(21%)	2,361	(15%)	2,228	(14%)
Cooling degree days / Variance from normal	3	(53%)	9	(27%)	229	11%	-	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Year-to-date amounts may not foot due to differences in weighted-average shares outstanding and/or rounding. Weather impact is shown net of decoupling



Key 2025 earnings sensitivities

Driver		Full-year EPS Impact
	1% change in earned return on equity	+/- \$0.69
	\$1 billion change in rate base	+/- \$0.07
Electric Utilities & Infrastructure	1% change in Electric Utilities volumes Industrial +/- \$0.02 ⁽²⁾ Commercial +/- \$0.05 ⁽²⁾ Residential +/- \$0.05 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	+/- \$0.12 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
	1% change in NC residential customers	+/- \$0.04
	1% change in earned return on equity	+/- \$0.10
Gas Utilities & Infrastructure	\$200 million change in rate base	+/- \$0.01
	1% change in number of new customers	+/- \$0.02
Consolidated	1% change in interest rates(3)	+/- \$0.10

Note: EPS amounts based on forecasted 2025 weighted average basic share count of ~778 million shares

⁽³⁾ Based on average variable-rate debt outstanding throughout the year and new issuances; excludes the impact of hedging activity

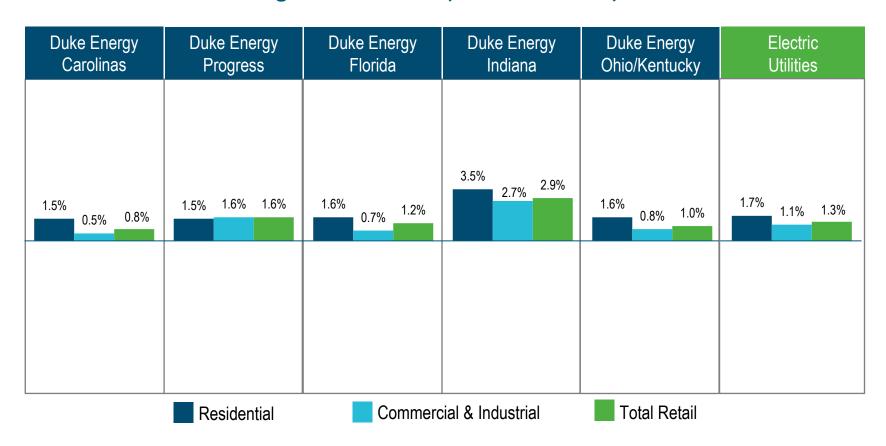


⁽¹⁾ Assumes 1% change across all customer classes; EPS impact for the industrial class is lower due to lower margins; NC Residential excluded from analysis

⁽²⁾ Margin sensitivities are mitigated by the fixed component portion of bills, resulting in lower impacts to earnings than depicted.

Weather normalized volume trends, by electric jurisdiction

Rolling Twelve Months, as of March 31, 2025



2025 Financing plan

Issuer	Completed (\$ in millions)	Remaining (\$ in millions)	Notional Pre- Issuance Hedges	Security	Date Issued	Term	Rate ⁽¹⁾	2025 Maturities ⁽²⁾
Holding Company		\$3,000 - \$3,400	\$1,725					\$1,820 (Apr., Sep. & Dec.)
DE Carolinas	\$400 \$700		\$350	Senior Debt	January 2025	5-year 10-year	4.85% 5.25%	\$500 (Jan.)
DE Progress	\$500 \$850 \$750		\$1,000	Senior Debt	March 2025	2-year 10-year 30-year	4.35% 5.05% 5.55%	\$900 (Apr. & Aug.)
DE Florida		\$1,000 - \$1,300	\$600					
DE Indiana		\$300 - \$500	\$250					
DE Ohio		\$300 - \$500						\$150 (Jun.)
DE Kentucky		\$100 - \$200						\$95 (Oct.)
Piedmont		\$300 - \$500						\$205 (Sep. & Oct.)
DE Carolinas Storm Funding ⁽³⁾		\$1,150 - \$1,450						
DE Progress Storm Funding ⁽³⁾		\$450 - \$650						
Total Debt	\$3,200	\$6,600 - \$8,500	\$3,925					\$3,670
Holding Company	\$531 ⁽⁴⁾	\$469		Common Equity				
Total Equity	\$1,000	\$469						

⁽⁴⁾ Reflects shares issued/priced under Duke's Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP) and At-the-Market (ATM) programs



⁽¹⁾ Excludes the impact of pre-issuance interest rate hedges

⁽²⁾ Excludes amortization of noncash purchase accounting adjustments, securitization bonds, and term loans used to finance 2024 storms

⁽³⁾ Excludes additional draws under the outstanding term loans used to fund storm costs. Proceeds from the securitization will repay DEC and DEP term loans

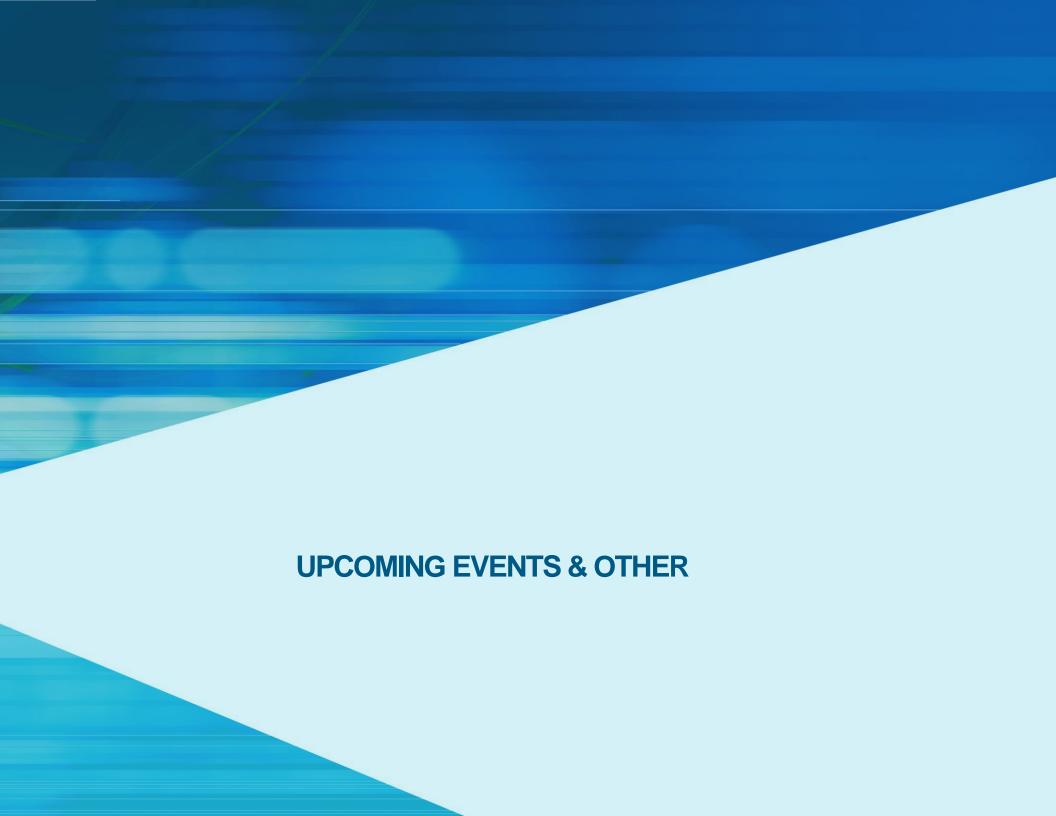
Liquidity summary (as of March 31, 2025)

(\$ in millions)

	Duke Energy	E	Duke Energy arolinas	Duke Energy rogress	E	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Indiana	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Kentucky	Piedmont Natural Gas	Total
Master Credit Facility ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,525	\$	1,300	\$ 1,675	\$	1,425	\$ 950	\$ 825	\$ 250	\$ 1,050	\$ 10,000
Less: Notes payable and commercial paper (2)	(1,381)		(300)	(150)		-	(152)	(27)	(25)	(68)	(2,103)
Outstanding letters of credit (LOCs)	(2)		(4)	(1)		(3)	-	-	-	-	(10)
Tax-exempt bonds	-		-	-		-	(81)	-	-	-	(81)
Available capacity	\$ 1,142	\$	996	\$ 1,524	\$	1,422	\$ 717	\$ 798	\$ 225	\$ 982	\$ 7,806
Cash & short-term investments											278
Total available liquidity											\$ 8,084



⁽¹⁾ Duke Energy's master credit facility supports Tax-Exempt Bonds, LOCs and the Duke Energy CP program of \$6 billion as of 3/31/2025; the company upsized the Duke Energy CP program to \$8 billion as of 4/23/25 (2) Includes permanent layer of commercial paper of \$625 million, which is classified as long-term debt



Upcoming events

Event	Date
2Q 2025 earnings call (tentative)	August 5, 2025
3Q 2025 earnings call (tentative)	November 7, 2025

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Duke Energy Corporation Non-GAAP Reconciliations First Quarter Earnings Review & Business Update May 6, 2025

Adjusted Earnings per Share (EPS)

The materials for Duke Energy Corporation's (Duke Energy) First Quarter Earnings Review and Business Update on May 6, 2025, include a discussion of adjusted EPS for the quarters ended March 31, 2025, and 2024.

The non-GAAP financial measure, adjusted EPS, represents basic EPS from continuing operations available to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders (GAAP reported EPS), adjusted for the per share impact of special items. Special items represent certain charges and credits, which management believes are not indicative of Duke Energy's ongoing performance. There were no special items included in the periods presented.

Management believes the presentation of adjusted EPS provides useful information to investors, as it provides them with an additional relevant comparison of Duke Energy's performance across periods. Management uses this non-GAAP financial measure for planning and forecasting and for reporting financial results to the Duke Energy Board of Directors, employees, stockholders, analysts and investors. Adjusted EPS is also used as a basis for employee incentive bonuses. The most directly comparable GAAP measure for adjusted EPS is reported basic EPS available to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders. Reconciliations of adjusted EPS for the quarters ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, to the most directly comparable GAAP measure are included herein.

Adjusted EPS Guidance

The materials for Duke Energy's First Quarter Earnings Review and Business Update on May 6, 2025, include a reference to the forecasted 2025 adjusted EPS guidance range of \$6.17 to \$6.42, with a midpoint of \$6.30. The materials also reference the long-term range of annual growth of 5% to 7% through 2029 off the midpoint of 2025 adjusted EPS guidance range of \$6.30. Forecasted adjusted EPS is a non-GAAP financial measure as it represents basic EPS from continuing operations available to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders (GAAP reported EPS), adjusted for the per share impact of special items (as discussed above under Adjusted EPS).

Due to the forward-looking nature of this non-GAAP financial measure for future periods, information to reconcile it to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is not available at this time, as management is unable to project all special items for future periods, such as legal settlements, the impact of regulatory orders or asset impairments.

Adjusted Segment Income (Loss) and Adjusted Other Net Loss

The materials for Duke Energy's First Quarter Earnings Review and Business Update on May 6, 2025, include a discussion of adjusted segment income (loss) and adjusted other net loss for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, and a discussion of 2025 forecasted adjusted segment income and forecasted adjusted other net loss.

Adjusted segment income (loss) and adjusted other net loss are non-GAAP financial measures, as they represent reported segment income (loss) and other net loss adjusted for special items (as discussed above under Adjusted EPS). Management believes the presentation of adjusted segment income (loss) and adjusted other net expense provide useful information to investors, as they provide additional relevant comparison of a segment's or Other's performance across periods. When a per share impact is provided for a segment income (loss) driver, the after-tax driver is derived using the pretax amount of the item less income taxes based on the segment statutory tax rate of 24% for Electric Utilities and Infrastructure, 23% for Gas Utilities and Infrastructure and Other. The after-tax earnings drivers are divided by the Duke Energy weighted average shares outstanding for the period. The most directly comparable GAAP measures for adjusted segment income (loss) and adjusted other net loss are reported segment income (loss) and other net loss, which represents segment income (loss) and other net loss from continuing operations, including any special items. A reconciliation of adjusted segment income (loss) and adjusted other net loss for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, to the most directly comparable GAAP measures is included herein. Due to the forward-looking nature of any forecasted adjusted segment income (loss) and forecasted other net loss and any related growth rates for future periods, information to reconcile these non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures are not available at this time, as management is unable to forecast all special items, as discussed above under Adjusted EPS Guidance.

Adjusted Effective Tax Rate

The materials for Duke Energy's First Quarter Earnings Review and Business Update on May 6, 2025, include a discussion of the adjusted effective tax rate for the quarter ended March 31, 2025. The materials also include a discussion of the 2025 forecasted adjusted effective tax rate. Adjusted effective tax rate is a non-GAAP financial measure as the rate is calculated using pretax income and income tax expense, both adjusted to exclude the impact of special items and to include the impact of noncontrolling interests and preferred dividends. The most directly comparable GAAP measure is reported effective tax rate, which includes the impact of special items and excludes the noncontrolling interests and preferred dividends. A reconciliation of this non-GAAP financial measure for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, to the most directly comparable GAAP measure is included herein. Due to the forward-looking nature of the forecasted adjusted effective tax rates, information to reconcile it to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is not available at this time, as management is unable to project all special items, as discussed above under Adjusted EPS Guidance.

Available Liquidity

The materials for Duke Energy's First Quarter Earnings Review and Business Update on May 6, 2025, include a discussion of Duke Energy's available liquidity balance. The available liquidity balance presented is a non-GAAP financial measure as it represents cash and cash equivalents, excluding certain amounts held in foreign jurisdictions and cash otherwise unavailable for operations, and the remaining availability under Duke Energy's available credit facilities, including the master credit facility as of March 31, 2025. The most directly comparable GAAP financial measure for available liquidity is cash and cash equivalents. A reconciliation of available liquidity as of March 31, 2025, to the most directly comparable GAAP measure is included herein.

Funds From Operations (FFO) to Debt Ratio

The materials for Duke Energy's First Quarter Earnings Review and Business Update on May 6, 2025, include a reference to the expected FFO to Debt ratio. This ratio reflects non-GAAP financial measures. The numerator of the FFO to Debt ratio is calculated principally by using net cash provided by operating activities on a GAAP basis, adjusted for changes in working capital, ARO spend, depreciation and amortization of operating leases, long-term portion of deferred fuel, operating activities allocated to the Duke Energy Indiana minority interest and reduced for capitalized interest (including any AFUDC interest). The denominator for the FFO to Debt ratio is calculated principally by using the balance of long-term debt (excluding purchase accounting adjustments, long-term debt allocated to the Duke Energy Indiana minority interest, and long-term debt associated with the CR3 and Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress Storm Securitizations), including current maturities, operating lease liabilities, plus notes payable, commercial paper outstanding, underfunded pension liability, and adjustments to hybrid debt and preferred stock issuances based on how credit rating agencies view the instruments. Due to the forward-looking nature of this non-GAAP financial measure for future periods, information to reconcile it to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is not available at this time, as management is unable to project all special items, as discussed above under Adjusted EPS Guidance.

Dividend Payout Ratio

The materials for Duke Energy's First Quarter Earnings Review and Business Update on May 6, 2025, include a discussion of Duke Energy's long-term target dividend payout ratio. This payout ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure as it is based upon forecasted basic EPS from continuing operations available to Duke Energy Corporation stockholders, adjusted for the per-share impact of special items, as discussed above under Adjusted EPS. The most directly comparable GAAP measure for adjusted EPS is reported basic EPS available to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders. Due to the forward-looking nature of this non-GAAP financial measure for future periods, information to reconcile it to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is not available at this time, as management is unable to project all special items, as discussed above under Adjusted EPS Guidance.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION REPORTED TO ADJUSTED EARNINGS RECONCILIATION

Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 (Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

	Reported Earnings		Discontinued Operations		Total Adjustments		djusted Irnings
SEGMENT INCOME (LOSS)							
Electric Utilities and Infrastructure	\$	1,276	\$	_	\$ _	\$	1,276
Gas Utilities and Infrastructure		349		_	_		349
Total Reportable Segment Income		1,625			_		1,625
Other		(260)					(260)
Net Income Available to Duke Energy Corporation Common Stockholders	\$	1,365	\$	_	\$ _	\$	1,365
EPS AVAILABLE TO DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$	1.76	\$		\$ 	\$	1.76

Weighted Average Shares, basic (reported and adjusted) – 777 million

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION REPORTED TO ADJUSTED EARNINGS RECONCILIATION

Three Months Ended March 31, 2024 (Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

	orted nings	Discontinued Operations		Total Adjustments		djusted Irnings
SEGMENT INCOME (LOSS)						
Electric Utilities and Infrastructure	\$ 1,021	\$ _	\$	_	\$	1,021
Gas Utilities and Infrastructure	284					284
Total Reportable Segment Income	1,305			_		1,305
Other	(203)	_		_		(203)
Discontinued Operations	(3)	3 4	١	3		
Net Income Available to Duke Energy Corporation Common Stockholders	\$ 1,099	\$ 3	\$	3	\$	1,102
EPS AVAILABLE TO DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION COMMON STOCKHOLDERS	\$ 1.44	\$ 	\$		\$	1.44

Note: Earnings Per Share amounts are adjusted for accumulated dividends for Series B Preferred Stock of \$0.02.

A – Recorded in Loss from Discontinued Operations, net of tax, on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Weighted Average Shares, basic (reported and adjusted) – 771 million

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION EFFECTIVE TAX RECONCILIATION

March 2025 (Dollars in millions)

Three Months Ended

Ma	rch	21	20	125

	В	alance	Effective Tax Rate
Reported Income From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	\$	1,597	
Noncontrolling Interests		(28)	
Preferred Dividends		(14)	
Adjusted Pretax Income	\$	1,555	
Reported Income Tax Expense From Continuing Operations	\$	193	12.1 %
Noncontrolling Interest Portion of Income Taxes ^(a)		(3)	
Adjusted Tax Expense	\$	190	12.2 %

Three Months Ended

March 31, 2024

		Maich 51, 2027	
	В	alance	Effective Tax Rate
Reported Income From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	\$	1,332	
Noncontrolling Interests		(16)	
Preferred Dividends		(39)	
Adjusted Pretax Income	\$	1,277	
Reported Income Tax Expense From Continuing Operations	\$	178	13.4 %
Noncontrolling Interest Portion of Income Taxes ^(a)		(3)	
Adjusted Tax Expense	\$	175	13.7 %

⁽a) Income tax related to non-pass-through entities for tax purposes.

Duke Energy Corporation Available Liquidity Reconciliation As of March 31, 2025 (In millions)

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 475	
Less: Certain Amounts Held in Foreign Jurisdictions Less: Unavailable Domestic Cash	(197)	
	278	
Plus: Remaining Availability under Master Credit Facilities and other facilities	7,806	
Total Available Liquidity (a)	\$ 8,084	approximately \$8.1 billion

(a) The available liquidity balance presented is a non-GAAP financial measure as it represents Cash and cash equivalents, excluding certain amounts held in foreign jurisdictions and cash otherwise unavailable for operations, and remaining availability under Duke Energy's available credit facilities, including the master credit facility, as of March 31, 2025. The most directly comparable GAAP financial measure for available liquidity is Cash and cash equivalents.