UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

 \boxtimes

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2024

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

	For the transition period fromto	
Commission File Number	Registrant, State of Incorporation or Organization, Address of Principal Executive Offices, Zip Code and Telephone Number	IRS Employer Identification No
	DUKE ENERGY _®	
1-32853	DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION	20-2777218
	(a Delaw are corporation) 525 South Tryon Street Charlotte, North Carolina 28202 800-488-3853	
1-4928	DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC	56-0205520
	(a North Carolina limited liability company) 525 South Tryon Street Charlotte, North Carolina 28202 800-488-3853	
1-15929	PROGRESS ENERGY, INC.	56-2155481
	(a North Carolina corporation) 411 Fayetteville Street Raleigh, North Carolina 27601 800-488-3853	
1-3382	DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC	56-0165465
	(a North Carolina limited liability company) 411 Fayetteville Street Raleigh, North Carolina 27601 800-488-3853	
1-3274	DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC	59-0247770
	(a Florida limited liability company) 299 First Avenue North St. Petersburg, Florida 33701 800-488-3853	
1-1232	DUKE ENERGY OHIO, INC.	31-0240030
	(an Chio corporation) 139 East Fourth Street Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 800-488-3853	
1-3543	DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC	35-0594457
	(an Indiana lirrited liability company) 1000 East Main Street Plainfield, Indiana 46168 800-488-3853	
1-6196	PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY, INC.	56-0556998
	(a North Carolina corporation) 525 South Tryon Street Charlotte, North Carolina 28202 800-488-3853	

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT: Name of each exchange on

Registrant Duke Energy		s <u>Trading symbols</u> .001 par value DUK New	which registered York Stock Excha		<u> </u>				
Duke Energy		oordinated Debentures due ber 15. 2078	DUKB New York	k Stock Excha	ange LLC				
Duke Energy	Depositary Shares interest Redeen	is, each representing a 1/1,00 in a share of 5.75% Series rable Perpetual Preferred Stoper share	A Cumulative	New York Sto	ock Exchange LLC				
Duke Energy Duke Energy Duke Energy	3.10% Senior Note 3.85% Senior Note			ange LLC					
					ection 13 or 15(d) of the Securities 2) has been subject to such filing			eceding 12	2
Duke Energy (Corporation (Duke E	nergy)	Yes ⊠	No □	Duke Energy Florida, LLC (Duke	Energy Florida)	Yes	⊠ 1	No □
Duke Energy (Carolinas, LLC (Duke	e Energy Carolinas)	Yes ⊠	No □	Duke Energy Ohio, Inc. (Duke En	ergy Ohio)	Yes	⊠ 1	No □
-	rgy, Inc. (Progress E		Yes ⊠	No □	Duke Energy Indiana, LLC (Duke	Energy Indiana)	Yes	⊠ 1	No □
Duke Energy F	Progress, LLC (Duke	e Energy Progress)	Yes ⊠	No □	Pledmont Natural Gas Company,	Inc. (Fledmont)	Yes	⊠ 1	No □
		ne registrant has submitted e months (or for such shorter			ata File required to be submitted poequired to submit such files).	ursuant to Rule 405 of Regul	ation S-T	(§232.405	of this
Duke Energy			Yes ⊠	No □	Duke Energy Florida		Yes	\boxtimes 1	No □
Duke Energy (Carolinas		Yes ⊠	No □	Duke Energy Ohio		Yes	\boxtimes 1	No □
Progress Ener	rgy		Yes ⊠	No □	Duke Energy Indiana		Yes	⊠ 1	No □
Duke Energy F	Progress		Yes ⊠	No □	Pledmont		Yes		No □
					a non-accelerated filer, a smaller and "emerging growth company"		ge Act.	·	. ,
Duke Energy		Large Accelerated Filer ⊠	Accelera	ated filer 🗆	Non-accelerated Filer □	Smaller reporting company		ging grow compa	או וג
Duke Energy (Carolinas	Large Accelerated Filer	Accelera	ated filer 🗆	Non-accelerated Filer ⊠	Smaller reporting company		ging grow compa	ariy
Progress Ener	rgy	Large Accelerated Filer	Accelera	ated filer 🗆	Non-accelerated Filer ⊠	Smaller reporting company		ging grow compa	al IV
Duke Energy F	Progress	Large Accelerated Filer	Accelera	ated filer 🗆	Non-accelerated Filer ⊠	Smaller reporting company		ging grow compa	ar iy
Duke Energy F	Florida	Large Accelerated Filer	Accelera	ated filer 🗆	Non-accelerated Filer $\ oxtimes$	Smaller reporting company		ging grow compa	ariy
Duke Energy (Ohio	Large Accelerated Filer	Accelera	ated filer 🗆	Non-accelerated Filer $\ oxtimes$	Smaller reporting company		ging grow compa	ar iy
Duke Energy I	ndiana	Large Accelerated Filer	Accelera	ated filer 🗆	Non-accelerated Filer $\ oxtimes$	Smaller reporting company		ging grow compa	ar iy
Pledmont		Large Accelerated Filer	Accelera	ated filer 🗆	Non-accelerated Filer $\ oxtimes$	Smaller reporting company	Emer	ging grow compa	≀th □
		ndicate by check mark if the ursuant to Section 13(a) of th			e the extended transition period fo	r complying with any new or	revised f	inancial	
Indicate by ch	eck mark whether tl	ne registrant is a shell compa	any (as defined in l	Rule 12b-2 of	the Exchange Act).				
Duke Energy			Yes □	No ⊠	Duke Energy Florida		Yes □] [No ⊠
Duke Energy (Carolinas		Yes □	No ⊠	Duke Energy Ohio		Yes □] [No ⊠
Progress Ener	rgy		Yes □	No ⊠	Duke Energy Indiana		Yes □] [No ⊠
Duke Energy F	Progress		Yes □	No ⊠	Pledmont		Yes □	1	No ⊠

Number of shares of common stock outstanding at July 31, 2024:

Registrant	Description	Shares
Duke Energy	Common stock, \$0.001 par value	772,201,706
Duke Energy Carolinas	All of the registrant's limited liability company member interests are directly owned by Duke Energy.	NA
Progress Energy	All of the registrant's common stock is directly owned by Duke Energy.	100
Duke Energy Progress	All of the registrant's limited liability company member interests are indirectly owned by Duke Energy.	NA
Duke Energy Florida	All of the registrant's limited liability company member interests are indirectly owned by Duke Energy.	NA
Duke Energy Ohio	All of the registrant's common stock is indirectly owned by Duke Energy.	89,663,086
Duke Energy Indiana	All of the registrant's limited liability company member interests are owned by a Duke Energy subsidiary that is 80.1% indirectly owned by Duke Energy.	NA
Pledmont	All of the registrant's common stock is directly owned by Duke Energy.	100

This combined Form 10-Q is filed separately by eight registrants: Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio, Duke Energy Indiana and Redmont (collectively the Duke Energy Registrants). Information contained herein relating to any individual registrant is filed by such registrant solely on its own behalf. Each registrant makes no representation as to information relating exclusively to the other registrants.

Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio, Duke Energy Indiana and Redmont meet the conditions set forth in General Instructions H(1)(a) and h(2) of Form 10-Q and are therefore filling this form with the reduced disclosure format specified in General Instructions h(2) of Form 10-Q.

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Glossary of Terms

FERC

FPSC

FTR

The following terms or acronyms used in this Form 10-Q are defined below:

Term or Acronym	Definition
2015 CCR Rule	A 2015 EPA rule establishing national regulations to provide a comprehensive set of requirements for the management and disposal of CCR from coal-fired power plants
2021 Settlement	Settlement Agreement in 2021 among Duke Energy Florida, the Florida Office of Public Counsel, the Florida Industrial Power Users Group, White Springs Agricultural Chemicals, Inc. d/b/a PSC Phosphate and NUCOR Steel Florida, Inc.
2024 CCR Rule	The EPA's Legacy CCR Surface Impoundments rule issued in April 2024, which significantly expands the scope of the 2015 CCR Rule
AFUDC	Allowance for funds used during construction
ARM	Annual Review Mechanism
Bison	Bison Insurance Company Limited
Brookfield	Brookfield Renewable Partners L.P.
COR	Coal Combustion Residuals
Œ	Capital Expenditure Program
CPCN	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
the Company	Duke Energy Corporation and its subsidiaries
Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups	Commercial Renewables business segment, excluding the offshore wind contract for Carolina Long Bay, separated into the utility-scale solar and wind group, the distributed generation group and the remaining assets
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
ORC .	Cinergy Receivables Company, LLC
Crystal River Unit 3	Crystal River Unit 3 Nuclear Plant
DEFR	Duke Energy Florida Receivables, LLC
DEPR	Duke Energy Progress Receivables, LLC
DERF	Duke Energy Receivables Finance Company, LLC
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
Duke Energy	Duke Energy Corporation (collectively with its subsidiaries)
Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Chio, Inc.
Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Progress, LLC
Duke Energy Carolinas	Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC
Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Florida, LLC
Duke Energy Indiana	Duke Energy Indiana, LLC
Duke Energy Registrants	Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio, Duk Energy Indiana and Redmont
EDIT	Excess deferred income tax
₽ A	United States Environmental Protection Agency
PS	Earnings (Loss) Per Share
ERCOT	Electric Reliability Council of Texas
ETR	Effective tax rate
EU&I	Electric Utilities and Infrastructure
Exchange Act	Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Florida Public Service Commission

Financial transmission rights

GAAP Generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S.

GAAP Reported Earnings Net Income Available to Duke Energy Corporation Common Stockholders

GAAP Reported EPS Basic Earnings Per Share Available to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders

GHG Greenhouse Gas

Gas Utilities and Infrastructure GU&I

GWh Gigaw att-hours

The Energy Solutions for North Carolina, or House Bill 951, passed in October 2021 HB 951

MR Integrity Management Rider IRA Inflation Reduction Act IRS Internal Revenue Service

IURC Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission

JDA Joint Dispatch Agreement

KPSC: Kentucky Public Service Commission

Limited Liability Company LLC

MW Megaw att MWh Megaw att-hour

NCUC North Carolina Utilities Commission NDTF Nuclear decommissioning trust funds NPNS Normal purchase/normal sale

OPEB Other Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations the Parent Duke Energy Corporation holding company

PBR Performance-based regulation **Redmont** Pledmont Natural Gas Company, Inc.

Progress Energy Progress Energy, Inc.

Public Service Commission of South Carolina **PSCSC**

PTC Production Tax Credit

PUCCO Public Utilities Commission of Ohio RTO Regional Transmission Organization

Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio, Duke Energy Indiana and Redmont Subsidiary Registrants

TPUC Tennessee Public Utility Commission

U.S. **United States** VIE Variable Interest Entity

CALITIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

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 our carbon emission reduction goals;
- State, federal and foreign legislative and regulatory initiatives, including costs of compliance with existing and future environmental requirements, 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 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 the pandemic health event resulting from COVID-19, 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 growth or decline in service territories or customer bases resulting from sustained downturns of the economy, reduced customer usage due to cost pressures from inflation or fuel costs, and the economic health of our service territories or variations in customer usage patterns, including 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;
- Additional competition in electric and natural gas markets and continued industry consolidation;
- The influence of weather and other natural phenomena on operations, including the economic, operational and other effects of severe storms, hurricanes, droughts, earthquakes
 and tornadoes, including extreme weather associated with climate change;
- Changing investor, customer and other stakeholder expectations and demands including heightened emphasis on environmental, social and governance concerns 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 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 and interest rates and the ability to 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 mix, 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;
- 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 equity method 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 SECs 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 disclaiman obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

	Three Months En	ded	Six Months Ended June 30,			
(in millions, except per share amounts)	2024	2023	2024	2023		
Operating Revenues						
Regulated electric	\$ 6,746 \$	6,176 \$	13,478 \$	12,500		
Regulated natural gas	347	331	1,213	1,213		
Nonregulated electric and other	79	71	152	141		
Total operating revenues	7,172	6,578	14,843	13,854		
Operating Expenses						
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	2,228	2,039	4,563	4,416		
Cost of natural gas	78	79	310	377		
Operation, maintenance and other	1,320	1,375	2,699	2,685		
Depreciation and amortization	1,409	1,333	2,796	2,560		
Property and other taxes	393	353	779	742		
Impairment of assets and other charges	43		44	8		
Total operating expenses	5,471	5,179	11,191	10,788		
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	6	31	18	38		
Operating Income	1,707	1,430	3,670	3,104		
Other Income and Expenses						
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	21	20	38	40		
Other income and expenses, net	167	147	336	298		
Total other income and expenses	188	167	374	338		
Interest Expense	824	727	1,641	1,447		
Income From Continuing Operations Before Income Taxes	1,071	870	2,403	1,995		
Income Tax Expense From Continuing Operations	140	119	318	274		
Income From Continuing Operations	931	751	2,085	1,721		
Loss From Discontinued Operations, net of tax	(10)	(955)	(13)	(1,164)		
Net Income (Loss)	921	(204)	2,072	557		
Less: Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	21	16	34	(27)		
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Duke Energy Corporation	900	(220)	2,038	584		
Less: Preferred Dividends	14	14	53	53		
Net Income (Loss) Available to Duke Energy Corporation Common Stockholders	\$ 886 \$	(234) \$	1,985 \$	531		
Earnings Per Share – Basic and Diluted						
Income from continuing operations available to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders						
Basic and Diluted	\$ 1.14 \$	0.91 \$	2.59 \$	2.10		
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders						
Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.01) \$	(1.23) \$	(0.02) \$	(1.41)		
Net income (loss) available to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders						
Basic and Diluted	\$ 1.13 \$	(0.32) \$	2.57 \$	0.69		
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding						
Basic and Diluted	772	771	771	770		

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

	Three Mor	 	Six Months Ended June 30,			
(in millions)	2024	2023	2024		2023	
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 921	\$ (204)	\$ 2,072	\$	557	
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax ^(a)						
Pension and OPEB adjustments	_	1	16		_	
Net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges	26	26	117		6	
Reclassification into earnings from cash flow hedges	(3)	4	(1)		4	
Net unrealized (losses) gains on fair value hedges	(29)	26	(21)		15	
Uhrealized (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities	(1)	(2)	(3)		4	
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income, net of tax	(7)	55	108		29	
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	914	(149)	2,180		586	
Less: Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	21	16	34		(27)	
Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to Duke Energy	893	(165)	2,146		613	
Less: Preferred Dividends	14	14	53		53	
Comprehensive Income (Loss) Available to Duke Energy Corporation Common Stockholders	\$ 879	\$ (179)	\$ 2,093	\$	560	

⁽a) Net of income tax benefit of approximately \$2 million and income tax expense of \$16 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively and approximately \$32 million and \$9 million of income tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(Unaudited)			
(in millions)		June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	390 \$	253
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$119 at 2024 and \$55 at 2023)		2,127	1,112
Receivables of VIEs (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$88 at 2024 and \$150 at 2023)		2,009	3,019
Receivable fromsales of Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups		538	_
Inventory (includes \$494 at 2024 and \$462 at 2023 related to VIEs)		4,390	4,292
Regulatory assets (includes \$119 at 2024 and \$110 at 2023 related to VIEs)		2,663	3,648
Assets held for sale		4	14
Other (includes \$81 at 2024 and \$90 at 2023 related to VIEs)		436	431
Total current assets		12,557	12,769
Property, Plant and Equipment			
Cost		177,974	171,353
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(57,874)	(56,038)
Net property, plant and equipment		120,100	115,315
Other Noncurrent Assets			
Goodwill		19,303	19,303
Regulatory assets (includes \$1,754 at 2024 and \$1,642 at 2023 related to VIEs)		13,446	13,618
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds		10,944	10,143
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net		1,108	1,092
Investments in equity method unconsolidated affiliates		483	492
Assets held for sale		78	197
Other		3,556	3,964
Total other noncurrent assets		48,918	48,809
Total Assets	\$	181,575 \$	176,893
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	•	•	,
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable (includes \$224 at 2024 and \$188 at 2023 related to VIEs)	\$	3,777 \$	4,228
Notes payable and commercial paper	•	3,670	4,288
Taxes accrued		748	816
Interest accrued		790	745
Ourrent maturities of long-termdebt (includes \$1,008 at 2024 and \$428 at 2023 related to VIEs)		2,340	2,800
Asset retirement obligations		636	596
Regulatory liabilities		1,228	1,369
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale		81	122
Other		2,212	2,319
Total current liabilities		15,482	17,283
Long-Term Debt (includes \$1,897 at 2024 and \$3,000 at 2023 related to VIEs)		76,439	72,452
Other Noncurrent Liabilities		,	,
Deferred income taxes		10,773	10,556
Asset retirement obligations		9,718	8,560
Regulatory liabilities		14,557	14,039
Operating lease liabilities		925	917
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs		437	485
Investment tax credits		860	864
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale		112	157
Other (includes \$30 at 2024 and \$35 at 2023 related to VIEs)		1,466	1,393
Total other noncurrent liabilities		38,848	36,971
Commitments and Contingencies		00,040	00,071
<u> </u>			
Equity Preferred stock, Series A, \$0.001 par value, 40 million depositary shares authorized and outstanding at 2024 and 2023		072	072
Preferred stock, Series A, \$0.001 par value, 40 million depositary shares authorized and outstanding at 2024 and 2023 Preferred stock, Series B, \$0.001 par value, 1 million shares authorized and outstanding at 2024 and 2023		973	973
	2022	989	989
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 2 billion shares authorized; 772 million and 771 million shares outstanding at 2024 and	2023	45.007	14,020
Additional paid-in capital Retained earnings		45,007	44,920
Delatieu earrius		2,635	2,235
		•	(0)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		102	(6)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) Total Duke Energy Corporation stockholders' equity		102 49,707	49,112
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) Total Duke Energy Corporation stockholders' equity Noncontrolling interests		102 49,707 1,099	49,112 1,075
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) Total Duke Energy Corporation stockholders' equity	\$	102 49,707	49,112 1,075 50,187

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

		Six Months Ended June 30.	1
(in millions)		2024	202
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		LULT	
Net income	\$	2,072 \$	557
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	•	Σ,012 ψ	001
Depreciation, amortization and accretion (including amortization of nuclear fuel)		3,100	2.916
Equity component of AFUDC		(116)	(97
Losses on sales of Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups		5	1,434
Gains on sales of other assets		(18)	(38
Impairment of assets and other charges		44	8
Deferred income taxes		264	(52
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates		(38)	(29
Payments for asset retirement obligations		(262)	(261
Provision for rate refunds		(7)	(57
(Increase) decrease in		(-)	(0.
Net realized and unrealized mark-to-market and hedging transactions		(37)	93
Receivables		(19)	586
Inventory		(86)	(517
Other current assets		502	(41
Increase (decrease) in			(
Accounts payable		(215)	(1,245
Taxes accrued		(68)	(8
Other current liabilities		(252)	(154
Other assets		331	608
Other liabilities		227	82
Net cash provided by operating activities		5,427	3,785
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		·,	0,.00
Capital expenditures		(6,204)	(6,265
Contributions to equity method investments		(8)	(22
Purchases of debt and equity securities		(2,275)	(1,594
Proceeds fromsales and maturities of debt and equity securities		2,319	1,628
Net proceeds from the sales of other assets		1	111
Other		(408)	(366
Net cash used in investing activities		(6,575)	(6,508
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(0,010)	(0,000
Proceeds from the:			
Issuance of long-termdebt		6,372	7,094
Issuance of common stock		20	-,00
Payments for the redemption of long-term debt		(2,731)	(2,372
Proceeds from the issuance of short-term debt with original maturities greater than 90 days		502	(2,372
Payments for the redemption of short-term debt with original maturities greater than 90 days		(824)	(52
Notes payable and commercial paper		(414)	(590
Contributions from noncontrolling interests		47	248
Dividends paid		(1,590)	(1,606
Other		(108)	(1,000
Net cash provided by financing activities		1,274	2.687
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash		126	(36
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period		357	603
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning or period Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$	483 \$	567
Supplemental Disclosures:	Ψ	400 ψ	307
Supplemental disclosures: Significant non-cash transactions:			
Accrued capital expenditures	\$	1.721 \$	1.398
Acci ded capital expericitures	Ф	1,121 Φ	1,398

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

					Th	ree Monti	ns Ended J	une 30, 2023 a	nd 2024			
							Accumula	ted Other Cor	nprehensive			
								(Loss) Incon	ne			
						•	Net Gains	Net Unrealized (Losses) Gains		Total Duke Energy		
			Common		Additional			on Available-	Pension and		Non-	
	Dr	eferred		Common		Retained	(Losses) on	for-Sale-		Stockholders'		
(in millions)	FI	Stock	Shares	Stock		Earnings			Adjustments	Equity	_	
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$	1.962	771 S		\$ 44,837							\$51,951
Net income (loss)	φ	1,902) 1 (\$ 44 ,03 <i>1</i>	(234)	φ (00) (p (17) .	<u> </u>	(234)	16	(218)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				_		(234)	<u>—</u> 56	(2)	1	(234)	10	(216) 55
Common stock issuances, including		_	_	_	_	_	30	(2)	l l	33	_	33
dividend reinvestment and employee benefits		_	_	_	31	_	_	_	_	31	_	31
Common stock dividends		_	_	_	_	(777)	_	_	_	(777)	_	(777)
Contribution from noncontrolling interests, net of transaction costs		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	42	42
Distributions to noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	t	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	(12)	(12)
Other		_	_	_	(2)	_	_	_	_	(2)	1	(1)
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$	1,962	771 \$	1 :	\$ 44,866	\$ 1,615	\$ (4) 5	(19)	\$ (88)	\$ 48,333	\$ 2,738	\$51,071
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$	1,962	772 \$	1 5	\$ 44,937	\$ 2,542	\$ 199 3	(17)	(73)	\$ 49,551	\$ 1,087	\$50,638
Net income		_	_	_	_	886	_	_	_	886	21	907
Other comprehensive income (loss)		_	_	_	_	_	(6)	(1)	_	(7)	_	(7)
Common stock issuances, including dividend reinvestment and employee benefits		_	_	_	70	_	_	_	_	70	_	70
Common stock dividends		_	_	_	_	(794)	_	_	_	(794)	_	(794)
Sale of Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups ^(c)		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	(51)	(51)
Contribution from noncontrolling interests, net of transaction costs		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	47	47
Distributions to noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	t	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	(5)	(5)
Other		_	_			1	_	_	_	1		1
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$	1,962	772 \$	1 :	\$ 45,007	\$ 2,635	\$ 193 9	(18)	\$ (73)	\$ 49,707	\$ 1,099	\$50,806

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

					Si	x Months	Ended Jur	ne 30, 2023 and	1 2024			,
							Accumula	ted Other Cor	nprehensive			
						_		(Loss) Incor	ne			
							Net	Net Unrealized		Total		
			Common		dditional		Gains (Losses)		Pension and		Non	
	Pr	eferred		Common		Retained	on	for-Sale-		Stockholders'	•	•
(in millions)		Stock	Shares	Stock		Earnings			Adjustments	Equity		1 7
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	1,962	770 \$	1 \$	44,862 \$		(29) 5	(23)	\$ (88)	\$ 49,322	\$ 2,531	\$51,853
Net income (loss)		_	_	_	_	531	_	_	_	531	(27)	
Other comprehensive income (loss)		_	_	_	_	_	25	4	_	29	_	29
Common stock issuances, including dividend reinvestment and employee benefits		_	1	_	21	_	_	_	_	21	_	21
Common stock dividends		_		_		(1,553)	_	_	_	(1,553)	_	(1,553)
Sale of noncontrolling interest		_	_	_	(13)		_	_	_	(13)	10	(3)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests, net of transaction costs(a)		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	248	248
Distributions to noncontrolling interes in subsidiaries	t		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	(25)	(25)
Other		_	_	_	(4)	_	_	_	_	(4)	<u> </u>	(3)
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$	1,962	771 \$	1 \$	44,866	1,615	(4) 5	(19)	\$ (88)	\$ 48,333	\$ 2,738	\$51,071
·								· · · · · ·	` '			
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	1,962	771 \$	1 \$	44,920 \$	2,235	98 9	(15)	\$ (89)	\$ 49,112	\$ 1,075	\$50,187
Net income		_	_	_	_	1,985	_		_	1,985	34	2,019
Other comprehensive income (loss)		_	_	_	_	_	95	(3)	16	108	_	108
Common stock issuances, including dividend reinvestment and employee benefits		_	1	_	86	_	_	_	_	86	_	86
Common stock dividends		_	_	_	_	(1,586)	_	_	_	(1,586)	_	(1,586)
Sale of Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups ^(c)		_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	(51)	(51)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests, net of transaction costs		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	47	47
Distributions to noncontrolling interes in subsidiaries	t	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	(5)	(5)
Other		_		_	1	1		_	_	2	(1)	1
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$	1,962	772 \$	1 \$	45,007	2,635	193 9	(18)	\$ (73)	\$ 49,707	\$ 1,099	\$50,806

- Relates primarily to tax equity financing activity in the Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups.

 See Duke Energy Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for detailed activity related to Cash Flow and Fair Value hedges. See Note 2 for additional information.
- (a) (b) (c)

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

	Three Mo Jun	Six Months Ended June 30,			
(in millions)	2024	2023	2024	2023	
Operating Revenues	\$ 2,297	\$ 1,828	\$ 4,704	\$ 3,762	
Operating Expenses					
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	749	510	1,609	1,133	
Operation, maintenance and other	444	421	895	861	
Depreciation and amortization	437	413	834	779	
Property and other taxes	89	91	183	186	
Impairment of assets and other charges	33	4	34	6	
Total operating expenses	1,752	1,439	3,555	2,965	
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	_	26	1	26	
Operating Income	545	415	1,150	823	
Other Income and Expenses, net	62	59	123	118	
Interest Expense	168	172	348	332	
Income Before Income Taxes	439	302	925	609	
Income Tax Expense	48	32	104	67	
Net Income and Comprehensive Income	\$ 391	\$ 270	\$ 821	\$ 542	

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(in millions)		June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	9 \$	9
Receivables (net of allow ance for doubtful accounts of \$15 at 2024 and \$11 at 2023)		193	265
Receivables of VIEs (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$50 at 2024 and \$45 at 2023)		1,128	991
Receivables from affiliated companies		192	203
Inventory		1,509	1,484
Regulatory assets (includes \$12 at 2024 and 2023 related to VIEs)		1,122	1,564
Other (includes \$10 at 2024 and \$9 at 2023 related to VIEs)		56	31
Total current assets		4,209	4,547
Property, Plant and Equipment			
Cost		58.433	56.670
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(20,396)	(19,896)
Net property, plant and equipment		38.037	36.774
Other Noncurrent Assets		,	
Regulatory assets (includes \$191 at 2024 and \$196 at 2023 related to VIEs)		3,711	3,916
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds		6,170	5,686
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net		89	78
Other		1,158	1,109
Total other noncurrent assets		11,128	10,789
Total Assets	\$	53.374 \$	52,110
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Ψ	33,314 ψ	0 <u>2,</u> 110
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$	1,125 \$	1,183
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	Ψ	1,125 \$	195
Notes payable to affiliated companies		7	668
Taxes accrued		284	281
Interest accrued		202	179
Ourrent maturities of long-termdebt (includes \$510 at 2024 and \$10 at 2023 related to VIEs)		520	179
Asset retirement obligations		252	224
Regulatory liabilities		550	587
Other		635	702
Total current liabilities		3,773	4.038
Long-Term Debt (includes \$203 at 2024 and \$708 at 2023 related to VIEs)		16,206	15,693
Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies Other Noncurrent Liabilities		300	300
		4.047	4.070
Deferred income taxes		4,217	4,379
Asset retirement obligations		3,860	3,789
Regulatory liabilities		6,303	5,990
Operating lease liabilities		80	75
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs		47	57
Investment tax credits		299	301
Other (includes \$18 at 2024 and \$17 at 2023 related to VIEs)		581	581
Total other noncurrent liabilities		15,387	15,172
Commitments and Contingencies			
Equity			
Member's equity		17,714	16,913
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(6)	(6)
Total equity		17,708	16,907
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$	53,374 \$	52,110

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

		Six Mont June	hs Ende e 30,	:d
(in millions)		2024		202
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income	\$	821	\$	542
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization (including amortization of nuclear fuel)		966		906
Equity component of AFUDC		(58)		(48)
Gains on sales of other assets		(1)		(26
Impairment of assets and other charges		34		6
Deferred income taxes		(38)		(5
Payments for asset retirement obligations		(80)		(87
Provision for rate refunds		(6)		(33
(Increase) decrease in		. ,		,
Receivables		(61)		91
Receivables from affiliated companies		11		234
Inventory		(25)		(239
Other current assets		9		(482
Increase (decrease) in				(
Accounts payable		(28)		(652
Accounts payable to affiliated companies		3		(70
Taxes accrued		3		48
Other current liabilities		(140)		6
Other assets		410		542
Other liabilities		(40)		97
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,780		830
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Capital expenditures		(1,949)		(1,795
Purchases of debt and equity securities		(1,211)		(936
Proceeds from sales and maturities of debt and equity securities		1,211		936
Net proceeds from the sales of other assets		´ _		30
Other		(178)		(129
Net cash used in investing activities		(2.127)		(1.894
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(=, -=)		(1,001
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt		1,018		2,729
Payments for the redemption of long-termdebt		(9)		(1,033
Notes payable to affiliated companies		(660)		(655
Other		(1)		(1
Net cash provided by financing activities		348		1.040
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash		1		(24
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period		19		53
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	<u> </u>	20	\$	29
Supplemental Disclosures:	Ψ		Ψ	
Supplemental disclosures: Significant non-cash transactions:				
	¢	507	¢	AEC
Accrued capital expenditures	\$	597	\$	456

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

		Three Months Ended June 30, 2023 and 2024							
				Accumulated Other					
				Comprehensive					
				Loss					
		Member's		Net Losses on		Total			
(in millions)		Equity		Cash Flow Hedges		Equity			
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$	15,720	\$	(6)	\$	15,714			
Net income		270		_		270			
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$	15,990	\$	(6)	\$	15,984			
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$	17,343	\$	(6)	\$	17,337			
Net income		391		_		391			
Other		(20)		_		(20)			
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$	17,714	\$	(6)	\$	17,708			
		Six M	onth	s Ended June 30, 2023 and	2024				
				Accumulated Other					
				Comprehensive					
				Loss					
		Member's		Net Losses on		Total			
(in millions)		Member's Equity		Net Losses on Cash Flow Hedges		Total Equity			
(in millions) Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	Equity	\$		\$				
, , , ,	\$	Equity	\$	Cash Flow Hedges	\$	Equity			
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ \$	Equity 15,448 542	\$	Cash Flow Hedges	\$	Equity 15,442			
Balance at December 31, 2022 Net income	*	Equity 15,448 542 15,990		Cash Flow Hedges (6)	•	Equity 15,442 542			
Balance at December 31, 2022 Net income Balance at June 30, 2023	\$	Equity 15,448 542 15,990	\$	Cash Flow Hedges (6) — (6) (6)	\$	Equity 15,442 542 15,984			
Balance at December 31, 2022 Net income Balance at June 30, 2023 Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	15,448 542 15,990	\$	Cash Flow Hedges (6) — (6) (6)	\$	Equity 15,442 542 15,984			

PROCRESS ENERGY, INC. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

		Three Mo Jun	Six Months Ended June 30,				
(in millions)	<u> </u>	2024	2023		2024		2023
Operating Revenues	\$	3,357	\$ 3,212	\$	6,585	\$	6,260
Operating Expenses							
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power		1,202	1,176		2,345		2,367
Operation, maintenance and other		588	684		1,216		1,252
Depreciation and amortization		568	542		1,155		1,046
Property and other taxes		166	173		324		341
Impairment of assets and other charges		9	_		9		5
Total operating expenses		2,533	2,575		5,049		5,011
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net		6	6		13		12
Operating Income		830	643		1,549		1,261
Other Income and Expenses, net		60	38		122		97
Interest Expense		265	219		525		465
Income Before Income Taxes		625	462		1,146		893
Income Tax Expense		104	77		190		149
Net Income	\$	521	\$ 385	\$	956	\$	744
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax							
Uhrealized gains on available-for-sale securities		_	_		_		2
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax		_	_		_		2
Comprehensive Income	\$	521	\$ 385	\$	956	\$	746

PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(in millions)		June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	85 \$	59
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$35 at 2024 and \$18 at 2023)		924	225
Receivables of VIEs (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$38 at 2024 and \$56 at 2023)		881	1,365
Receivables from affiliated companies		5	90
Inventory (includes \$494 at 2024 and \$462 at 2023 related to VIEs)		2,019	1,901
Regulatory assets (includes \$107 at 2024 and \$98 at 2023 related to VIEs)		1,151	1,661
Other (includes \$66 at 2024 and \$68 at 2023 related to VIEs)		135	134
Total current assets		5,200	5,435
Property, Plant and Equipment			
Cost		70,694	67,644
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(23,080)	(22,300)
Net property, plant and equipment		47,614	45,344
Other Noncurrent Assets		,	,
Goodwill		3,655	3,655
Regulatory assets (includes \$1,563 at 2024 and \$1,446 at 2023 related to VIEs)		6,426	6,430
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds		4,774	4,457
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net		588	617
Other		1,207	1,156
Total other noncurrent assets		16,650	16.315
Total Assets	\$	69,464 \$	67,094
	Ψ	05,404	07,094
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities	^	4.0F0	4.074
Accounts payable (includes \$213 at 2024 and \$188 at 2023 related to VIEs)	\$	1,259 \$	1,374
Accounts payable to affiliated companies		488	464
Notes payable to affiliated companies		976	1,043
Taxes accrued		428	259
Interest accrued		232 914	224
Current maturities of long-term debt (includes \$499 at 2024 and \$418 at 2023 related to VIEs)		215	661 245
Asset retirement obligations		368	418
Regulatory liabilities Other		842	860
Total current liabilities		5,722	5,548
Long-Term Debt (includes \$1,630 at 2024 and \$1,910 at 2023 related to VIEs)		23,195	22,948
Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies		150	150
Other Noncurrent Liabilities			
Deferred income taxes		5,173	5,197
Asset retirement obligations		4,576	3,900
Regulatory liabilities		5,353	5,083
Operating lease liabilities		525	544
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs		254	266
Investment tax credits		369	371
Other (includes \$12 at 2024 and \$19 at 2023 related to VIEs)		312	227
Total other noncurrent liabilities		16,562	15,588
Commitments and Contingencies			
Equity			
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, 100 shares authorized and outstanding at 2024 and 2023		<u> </u>	_
Additional paid-in capital		11,849	11,830
Retained earnings		11,996	11,040
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(10)	(10)
Total equity		23,835	22,860
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$	69,464 \$	67,094

PROCRESS ENERGY, INC. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

		Six Month June			
(in millions)		2024	-	2023	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net income	\$	956	\$	744	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation, amortization and accretion (including amortization of nuclear fuel)		1,330		1,265	
Equity component of AFUDC		(36)		(33)	
Impairment of assets and other charges		9		5	
Deferred income taxes		(61)		27	
Payments for asset retirement obligations		(144)		(131)	
Provision for rate refunds		(1)		(24)	
(Increase) decrease in					
Receivables		(223)		6	
Receivables from affiliated companies		85		(1)	
Inventory		(106)		(238)	
Other current assets		494		332	
Increase (decrease) in					
Accounts payable		(34)		(293)	
Accounts payable to affiliated companies		24		(274)	
Taxes accrued		169		153	
Other current liabilities		28		(62)	
Other assets		(149)		85	
Other liabilities		80		14	
Net cash provided by operating activities		2,421		1,575	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Capital expenditures		(2,623)		(2,425)	
Purchases of debt and equity securities		(989)		(574)	
Proceeds from sales and maturities of debt and equity securities		1,039		608	
Notes receivable from affiliated companies		_		(25)	
Other		(192)		(163)	
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,765)		(2,579)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt		844		1,073	
Payments for the redemption of long-term debt		(407)		(79)	
Notes payable to affiliated companies		(67)		(27)	
Other		`(1)		(1)	
Net cash provided by financing activities		369		966	
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash		25		(38)	
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period		135		184	
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$	160	\$	146	
Supplemental Disclosures:					
Significant non-cash transactions:					
Accrued capital expenditures	\$	729	\$	544	

PROGRESS ENERGY, INC. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

		Three Months Ended June 30, 2023 and 2024									
					Accumulat	ed	Other Comprehe	ens	ive Loss		
(in millions)	A	dditional Paid-in Capital	-	etained arnings		Net Gains on Cash Flow Hedges		Net Unrealized Losses on Available-for- Sale Securities		Pension and OPEB	Total Equity
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$	11,830	\$	9,944	\$	(1)	\$	(6)	\$	(2)	\$21,765
Net income	·			385		_				_	385
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$	11,830	\$	10,329	\$	(1)	\$	(6)	\$	(2)	\$22,150
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$	11,830	\$	11,475	\$	(1)	\$	(5)	\$	(4)	\$23,295
Net income		_		521		_		_		_	521
Other		19		_		_		_		_	19
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$	11,849	\$	11,996	\$	(1)	\$	(5)	\$	(4)	\$23,835

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2023 and 2024							24			
		Accumulated 0					ed Other Comprehensive Loss				
	_					Net Gains		Net Unrealized			
	Α	dditional				(Losses) on		Gains (Losses)		Pension and	
		Paid-in	ı	Retained		Cash Flow		Available-for-		OPEB	Total
		Capital	-	Earnings		Hedges		Sale Securities		Adjustments	Equity
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	11,832	\$	9,585	\$	(1)	\$	(8)	\$	(2)	\$21,406
Net income		_		744		_		_		_	744
Other comprehensive income		_		_		_		2		_	2
Other		(2)		_		_		_		_	(2)
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$	11,830	\$	10,329	\$	(1)	\$	(6)	\$	(2)	\$22,150
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	11,830	\$	11,040	\$	(1)	\$	(5)	\$	(4)	\$22,860
Net income	·	_		956		_				_	956
Other		19		_		_		_		_	19
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$	11,849	\$	11,996	\$	(1)	\$	(5)	\$	(4)	\$23,835

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

		Three Mo	Six Months Ended June 30,			
(in millions)		2024	2023	3 2024	2023	
Operating Revenues	\$	1,636	\$ 1,425	\$ 3,424	\$ 2,958	
Operating Expenses						
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power		597	489	1,217	1,034	
Operation, maintenance and other		326	356	701	706	
Depreciation and amortization		306	296	645	611	
Property and other taxes		50	47	101	95	
Impairment of assets and other charges		9	3	9	7	
Total operating expenses		1,288	1,191	2,673	2,453	
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net		_	1	1	1	
Operating Income		348	235	752	506	
Other Income and Expenses, net		37	32	73	61	
Interest Expense		123	104	243	206	
Income Before Income Taxes		262	163	582	361	
Income Tax Expense		39	23	87	52	
Net Income and Comprehensive Income	\$	223	\$ 140	\$ 495	\$ 309	

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(in millions)	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33 \$	18
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$9 at 2024 and \$8 at 2023)	189	139
Receivables of VIEs (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$38 at 2024 and \$36 at 2023)	881	833
Receivables from affiliated companies	4	16
Inventory	1,303	1,227
Regulatory assets (includes \$47 at 2024 and \$39 at 2023 related to VIEs)	785	942
Other (includes \$32 at 2024 and \$31 at 2023 related to VIEs)	73	72
Total current assets	3,268	3,247
Property, Plant and Equipment	•	,
Cost	41,226	39,283
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(15,730)	(15,227)
Net property, plant and equipment	25,496	24,056
Other Noncurrent Assets	23,430	24,000
Regulatory assets (includes \$788 at 2024 and \$643 at 2023 related to VIEs)	4,487	4,546
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds	4,425 291	4,075 318
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	694	682
Other Table 1		
Total other noncurrent assets	 9,897	9,621
Total Assets	\$ 38,661 \$	36,924
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 523 \$	634
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	285	332
Notes payable to affiliated companies	727	891
Taxes accrued	150	176
Interest accrued	123	114
Ourrent maturities of long-term debt (includes \$440 at 2024 and \$34 at 2023 related to VIEs)	479	72
Asset retirement obligations	214	244
Regulatory liabilities	285	300
Other	493	481
Total current liabilities	3,279	3.244
Long-Term Debt (includes \$829 at 2024 and \$1,079 at 2023 related to VIEs)	11,714	11,492
Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies	150	150
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	100	100
Deferred income taxes	2,551	2,560
Asset retirement obligations	4,342	3,626
Regulatory liabilities	4,612	4,375
Operating lease liabilities	280	293
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	139	146
Investment tax credits	127	129
Other (includes \$12 at 2024 and 2023 related to VIEs)	165	102
Total other noncurrent liabilities	 12,216	11,231
Commitments and Contingencies		
Equity	44 200	40.007
Member's Equity	11,302	10,807
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 38,661 \$	36,924

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

		Six Months Ended June 30.		
(in millions)		2024		2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income	\$	495	\$	309
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization (including amortization of nuclear fuel)		738		708
Equity component of AFUDC		(27)		(27)
Impairment of assets and other charges		9		7
Deferred income taxes		(33)		32
Payments for asset retirement obligations		(102)		(106)
Provision for rate refunds		(1)		(24)
(Increase) decrease in		` ′		` ,
Receivables		(99)		108
Receivables from affiliated companies		12		(5)
Inventory		(76)		(158)
Other current assets		185		(146)
Increase (decrease) in				
Accounts payable		(70)		(33)
Accounts payable to affiliated companies		(47)		(258)
Taxes accrued		(27)		44
Other current liabilities		79		(21)
Other assets		(86)		107
Other liabilities		35		37
Net cash provided by operating activities		985		574
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Capital expenditures		(1,373)		(1,193)
Purchases of debt and equity securities		(922)		(490)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of debt and equity securities		921		486
Notes receivable from affiliated companies		_		(37)
Other		(54)		(81)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,428)		(1,315)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt		667		991
Payments for the redemption of long-term debt		(41)		(39)
Notes payable to affiliated companies		(164)		(239)
Other		_		(1)
Net cash provided by financing activities		462		712
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash		19		(29)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period		51		`79
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$	70	\$	50
Supplemental Disclosures:	·			
Significant non-cash transactions:				
Accrued capital expenditures	\$	274	\$	198

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS, LLC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

		nree Months Ended ne 30, 2023 and 2024
(in millions)		Member's Equity
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$	10,478
Net income		140
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$	10,618
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$	11,079
Net income		223
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$	11,302
		Six Months Ended ne 30, 2023 and 2024
(in millions)		Member's Equity
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	10,309
Net income		309
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$	10,618
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	10,807
Net income	·	495
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$	11,302

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,						led
(in millions)	 2024	2	023		2024		2023
Operating Revenues	\$ 1,716	\$ 1,	782	\$	3,152	\$	3,292
Operating Expenses							
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	605		87		1,128		1,333
Operation, maintenance and other	256	;	324		507		537
Depreciation and amortization	262	:	245		510		435
Property and other taxes	117		126		223		246
Impairment of assets and other charges	_		(2)		_		(1)
Total operating expenses	1,240	1,3	380		2,368		2,550
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	_		_		1		1
Operating Income	476		102		785		743
Other Income and Expenses, net	22		7		46		37
Interest Expense	114		87		225		202
Income Before Income Taxes	384	;	322		606		578
Income Tax Expense	75		64		118		115
Net Income	\$ 309	\$	258	\$	488	\$	463
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax							
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	_		_		_		2
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	\$ _	\$	_	\$	_	\$	2
Comprehensive Income	\$ 309	\$	258	\$	488	\$	465

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(in millions)	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35 \$	24
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$26 at 2024 and \$11 at 2023)	732	83
Receivables of VIEs (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0 at 2024 and \$20 at 2023)	_	532
Receivables from affiliated companies	4	238
Inventory (includes \$494 at 2024 and \$462 at 2023 related to VIEs)	716	674
Regulatory assets (includes \$60 at 2024 and \$59 at 2023 related to VIEs)	367	720
Other (includes \$35 at 2024 and \$37 at 2023 related to VIEs)	61	51
Total current assets	1,915	2,322
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	29,459	28,353
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(7,343)	(7,067)
Net property, plant and equipment	22,116	21,286
Other Noncurrent Assets		
Regulatory assets (includes \$775 at 2024 and \$803 at 2023 related to VIEs)	1,939	1,883
Nuclear decommissioning trust funds	350	382
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	297	299
Other	461	429
Total other noncurrent assets	3,047	2,993
Total Assets	\$ 27,078 \$	26,601
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable (includes 213 at 2024 and \$188 at 2023 related to VIEs)	\$ 735 \$	738
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	113	135
Notes payable to affiliated companies	249	152
Taxes accrued	284	185
Interest accrued	84	86
Current maturities of long-term debt (includes \$59 at 2024 and \$384 at 2023 related to VIEs)	435	589
Asset retirement obligations	1	1
Regulatory liabilities	83	118
Other	323	350
Total current liabilities	2,307	2,354
Long-Term Debt (includes \$801 at 2024 and \$831 at 2023 related to VIEs)	9,838	9,812
Other Noncurrent Liabilities		
Deferred income taxes	2,710	2,733
Asset retirement obligations	234	274
Regulatory liabilities	741	708
Operating lease liabilities	245	251
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs	93	98
Investment tax credits	242	242
Other (includes \$0 at 2024 and \$6 at 2023 related to VIEs)	118	86
Total other noncurrent liabilities	4,383	4,392
Commitments and Contingencies		
Equity		
Member's equity	10,555	10,048
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5)	(5)
Total equity	10,550	10,043
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 27,078 \$	26,601

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	Six Monti June	 ed		
(in millions)	 2024	 2023		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income	\$ 488	\$ 463		
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	592	556		
Equity component of AFUDC	(8)	(6)		
Impairment of assets and other charges		(1)		
Deferred income taxes	(37)	(16)		
Payments for asset retirement obligations	(42)	(25)		
(Increase) decrease in				
Receivables	(125)	(103)		
Receivables from affiliated companies	234	(3)		
Inventory	(30)	(80)		
Other current assets	298	403		
Increase (decrease) in				
Accounts payable	36	(261)		
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	(22)	(65)		
Taxes accrued	99	208		
Other current liabilities	(49)	(41)		
Other assets	(44)	(23)		
Other liabilities	47	(9)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,437	997		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Capital expenditures	(1,251)	(1,232)		
Purchases of debt and equity securities	(67)	(83)		
Proceeds from sales and maturities of debt and equity securities	117	121		
Other	(138)	(81)		
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,339)	(1,275)		
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		· · · · · ·		
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	177	82		
Payments for the redemption of long-term debt	(365)	(40)		
Notes payable to affiliated companies	97	224		
Other	(1)	(1)		
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(92)	265		
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	6	(13)		
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	67	`86		
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 73	\$ 73		
Supplemental Disclosures:				
Significant non-cash transactions:				
Accrued capital expenditures	\$ 455	\$ 346		

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

	Three	Mont	hs Ended June 30, 2023 an	d 2024	
			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss Net Unrealized	_	
			Losses on		
(i.e 101)	Member's		Available-for-Sale		Total
(in millions)	Equity	•	Securities	•	Equity
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 9,237	\$	(6)	\$	9,231
Net income	258		_		258
Other	(1)		<u> </u>		(1)
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$ 9,494	\$	(6)	\$	9,488
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ 10,227	\$	(5)	\$	10,222
Net income	309		_		309
Other	19		_		19
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 10,555	\$	(5)	\$	10,550
	 Six N	lonth	s Ended June 30, 2023 and	2024	
			Accumulated Other		
			Comprehensive		
			Loss		
			Net Unrealized	_	

		Net Unrealized	
		Gains (Losses) on	
	Member's	Available-for-Sale	Total
(in millions)	Equity	Securities	Equity
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 9,031	\$ (8)	\$ 9,023
Net income	463	_	463
Other comprehensive income	_	2	2
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$ 9,494	\$ (6)	\$ 9,488
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 10,048	\$ (5)	\$ 10,043
Net income	488	_	488
Other	19	_	19
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 10,555	\$ (5)	\$ 10,550

DUKE ENERGY OHO, INC. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

(in millions)			nths Ended e 30,	Six Months Ended June 30,			
		2024	2023	2024	2023		
Operating Revenues							
Regulated electric	\$	476	\$ 465	\$ 934	\$ 939		
Regulated natural gas		132	124	352	359		
Total operating revenues		608	589	1,286	1,298		
Operating Expenses							
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power		132	164	270	340		
Cost of natural gas		21	20	82	112		
Operation, maintenance and other		121	121	247	244		
Depreciation and amortization		96	86	195	176		
Property and other taxes		102	84	204	164		
Total operating expenses		472	475	998	1,036		
Operating Income		136	114	288	262		
Other Income and Expenses, net		4	13	10	21		
Interest Expense		47	43	92	79		
Income Before Income Taxes		93	84	206	204		
Income Tax Expense		16	13	35	33		
Net Income and Comprehensive Income	\$	77	\$ 71	\$ 171	\$ 171		

DUKE ENERGY OHO, INC. Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(in millions)		June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	11	\$ 24
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$42 at 2024 and \$9 at 2023)		417	112
Receivables from affiliated companies		10	239
Notes receivable from affiliated companies		153	_
Inventory		191	179
Regulatory assets		83	73
Other		29	134
Total current assets		894	761
Property, Plant and Equipment			
Cost		13,596	13,210
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(3,597)	(3,451)
Net property, plant and equipment		9,999	9,759
Other Noncurrent Assets		•	,
Goodwill		920	920
Regulatory assets		689	676
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net		11	16
Other		88	84
Total other noncurrent assets		1.708	1,696
Total Assets	\$,	\$ 12,216
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	•		,
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$	294	\$ 338
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	Ť	55	71
Notes payable to affiliated companies		329	613
Taxes accrued		205	316
Interest accrued		43	35
Current maturities of long-term debt		150	_
Asset retirement obligations		7	6
Regulatory liabilities		43	56
Other		65	65
Total current liabilities		1,191	1,500
Long-Term Debt		3,988	3,493
Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies		25	25
Other Noncurrent Liabilities			20
Deferred income taxes		1,304	1,272
Asset retirement obligations		129	130
Regulatory liabilities		476	497
Operating lease liabilities		11	16
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs		93	97
Other		94	86
Total other noncurrent liabilities		2,107	2,098
Commitments and Contingencies		2,101	2,030
Equity			
Common Stock, \$8.50 par value, 120 million shares authorized; 90 million shares outstanding at 2024 and 2023		762	762
Additional paid-in capital		3,119	3,100
Retained earnings		1,409	1,238
		5,290	5,100
Total equity Total liabilities and Equity	\$		<u> </u>
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$	12,601	\$ 12,216

DUKE ENERGY OHO, INC. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	S	Six Mont Jun	ths End ne 30,	ded
(in millions)		2024		2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income	\$	171	\$	171
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization		197		178
Equity component of AFUDC		(2)		(3)
Deferred income taxes		17		12
Payments for asset retirement obligations		(3)		(5)
(Increase) decrease in				
Receivables		31		(14)
Receivables from affiliated companies		58		_
Inventory		(11)		(33)
Other current assets		82		105
Increase (decrease) in				
Accounts payable		(21)		(30)
Accounts payable to affiliated companies		(16)		(12)
Taxes accrued		(111)		(135)
Other current liabilities		(6)		(48)
Other assets		34		(19)
Other liabilities		(38)		(44)
Net cash provided by operating activities		382		123
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Capital expenditures		(417)		(435)
Net proceeds from the sales of other assets				75
Notes receivable from affiliated companies		(319)		(93)
Other		(19)		(34)
Net cash used in investing activities		(755)		(487)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt		648		749
Notes payable to affiliated companies		(284)		(388)
Other		(4)		(5)
Net cash provided by financing activities		360		356
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(13)		(8)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		24		16
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	11	\$	8
Supplemental Disclosures:				
Significant non-cash transactions:				
Accrued capital expenditures	\$	93	\$	120

DUKE ENERGY OHO, INC. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

		Three Months Ended June 30, 2023 and 2024								
	Additional									
		Common		Paid-in		Retained		Total		
(in millions)		Stock		Capital		Earnings		Equity		
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$	762	\$	3,100	\$	1,004	\$	4,866		
Net income		_		_		71		71		
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$	762	\$	3,100	\$	1,075	\$	4,937		
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$	762	\$	3,100	\$	1,332	\$	5,194		
Net income		_		_		77		77		
Other		_		19		_		19		
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$	762	\$	3,119	\$	1,409	\$	5,290		

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2023 and 2024									
	Additional									
	Common		Paid-in		Retained		Total			
(in millions)	Stock		Capital		Earnings		Equity			
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 762	\$	3,100	\$	904	\$	4,766			
Net income	_		_		171		171			
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$ 762	\$	3,100	\$	1,075	\$	4,937			
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 762	\$	3,100	\$	1,238	\$	5,100			
Net income	_		_		171		171			
Other	_		19		_		19			
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 762	\$	3,119	\$	1,409	\$	5,290			

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

	 Three Mor Jun	Six Months Ended June 30,						
(in millions)	 2024		2023		2024		2023	
Operating Revenues	\$ 747	\$	780	\$	1,506	\$	1,755	
Operating Expenses								
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	223		248		494		697	
Operation, maintenance and other	161		180		341		364	
Depreciation and amortization	172		169		341		327	
Property and other taxes	16		7		30		25	
Total operating expenses	572		604		1,206		1,413	
Operating Income	175		176		300		342	
Other Income and Expenses, net	15		14		28		28	
Interest Expense	58		52		115		104	
Income Before Income Taxes	132		138		213		266	
Income Tax Expense	22		24		36		46	
Net Income	\$ 110	\$	114	\$	177	\$	220	
Other Comprehensive Loss, net of tax								
Pension and OPEB adjustments	_		_		(1)		_	
Comprehensive Income	\$ 110	\$	114	\$	176	\$	220	

DLKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(in millions)		June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	13 \$	8
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$16 at 2024 and \$5 at 2023)		422	156
Receivables from affiliated companies		11	197
Notes receivable from affiliated companies		43	_
Inventory		587	582
Regulatory assets		107	102
Other		86	98
Total current assets		1,269	1,143
Property, Plant and Equipment			
Cost		19,707	18,900
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(6,681)	(6,501)
Net property, plant and equipment		13,026	12,399
Other Noncurrent Assets			,
Regulatory assets		942	894
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net		46	50
Other		366	325
Total other noncurrent assets		1,354	1,269
Total Assets	\$	15,649 \$	14,811
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Ψ	13,043 ψ	14,011
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$	284 \$	300
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	Ψ	76	176
Notes payable to affiliated companies			256
Taxes accrued		86	66
Interest accrued		61	54
Ourrent maturities of long-termdebt		4	4
Asset retirement obligations		162	120
Regulatory liabilities		181	209
Other		213	184
Total current liabilities		1,067	1,369
		4,646	4,348
Long-Term Debt		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies		150	150
Other Noncurrent Liabilities			4 400
Deferred income taxes		1,491	1,436
Asset retirement obligations		1,120	689
Regulatory liabilities		1,435	1,459
Operating lease liabilities		42	46
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs		98	115
Investment tax credits		186	186
Other		13	
Total other noncurrent liabilities		4,385	3,931
Commitments and Contingencies			
Equity			
Member's equity		5,401	5,012
Accumulated other comprehensive income		_	1_
Total equity		5,401	5,013
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$	15,649 \$	14,811

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	Six Mon Jur		
(in millions)	 2024	,	202
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 177	\$	220
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	343		328
Equity component of AFUDC	(7)		(3
Deferred income taxes	22		_
Payments for asset retirement obligations	(34)		(38
(Increase) decrease in	• •		
Receivables	29		(81
Receivables from affiliated companies	(5)		`-
Inventory	(5)		(104
Other current assets	38		185
Increase (decrease) in			
Accounts payable	(10)		(94
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	(59)		(17
Taxes accrued	20		(12
Other current liabilities	(13)		124
Other assets	(44)		(26
Other liabilities	(4)		78
Net cash provided by operating activities	448		560
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(489)		(450
Purchases of debt and equity securities	(22)		(44
Proceeds from sales and maturities of debt and equity securities	18		38
Notes receivable from affiliated companies	(160)		134
Other	(4)		(39
Net cash used in investing activities	(657)		(361
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	298		495
Payments for the redemption of long-term debt	_		(300
Notes payable to affiliated companies	(256)		(225
Capital contribution from parent	235		`-
Distributions to parent	(62)		(188
Other	(1)		· (1
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	214		(219
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5		(20
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	8		31
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 13	\$	1′
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Significant non-cash transactions:			
Accrued capital expenditures	\$ 108	\$	116

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

_	Thi	ree Mo	onths Ended June 30, 2023 an	d 202	24
			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
(in matter and	Member's		Pension and		Total
(in millions)	Equity		OPEB Adjustments		Equity
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 4,733	\$	1	\$	4,734
Net income	114		_		114
Distributions to parent	(21)		_		(21)
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$ 4,826	\$	1	\$	4,827
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ 5,078	\$	_	\$	5,078
Net income	110		_		110
Contributions from parent	235		-		235
Distributions to parent	(20)		_		(20)
Other	(2)		-		(2)
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 5,401	\$	_	\$	5,401

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2023 and 2024												
			Accumulated Other										
		Comp	rehensive Income (Loss)										
	Member's		Pension and		Total								
(in millions)	Equity		OPB Adjustments		Equity								
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 4,702	\$	1	\$	4,703								
Net income	220		_		220								
Distributions to parent	(96)		_		(96)								
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$ 4,826	\$	1	\$	4,827								
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 5,012	\$	1	\$	5,013								
Net income	177		_		177								
Contributions from parent	235		_		235								
Distributions to parent	(20)		_		(20)								
Other	(3)		(1)		(4)								
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 5.401	\$	_	\$	5.401								

PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY, INC. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

	Three Mor		ths Ended ne 30,	
(in millions)	 2024	2023	2024	2023
Operating Revenues	\$ 244	\$ 236	\$ 920	\$ 911
Operating Expenses				
Cost of natural gas	58	59	228	265
Operation, maintenance and other	85	82	180	171
Depreciation and amortization	64	59	126	116
Property and other taxes	16	14	31	30
Impairment of assets and other charges	_	(5)	_	(4)
Total operating expenses	223	209	565	578
Operating Income	21	27	355	333
Other Income and Expenses, net	17	16	34	32
Interest Expense	43	39	88	79
(Loss) Income Before Income Taxes	(5)	4	301	286
Income Tax (Benefit) Expense	(1)	1	59	51
Net (Loss) Income and Comprehensive (Loss) Income	\$ (4)	\$ 3	\$ 242	\$ 235

PEDWONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY, INC. Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

(in millions)		June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3 \$	_
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$11 at 2024 and 2023)		148	311
Receivables from affiliated companies		12	10
Inventory		47	112
Regulatory assets		135	161
Other		67	7
Total current assets		412	601
Property, Plant and Equipment			
Cost		12,409	11,908
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(2,353)	(2,259)
Net property, plant and equipment		10.056	9,649
Other Noncurrent Assets		10,000	0,040
Goodwill		49	49
Regulatory assets		416	410
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net		4	4
Investments in equity method unconsolidated affiliates		78	78
Other		286	276
Total other noncurrent assets		833	817
Total Assets	\$	11,301 \$	11,067
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Ψ	11,301 ψ	11,007
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$	208 \$	315
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	J J	58	54
Notes payable to affiliated companies		684	538
Taxes accrued		37	89
Interest accrued		39	39
Current maturities of long-termdebt		40	40
Regulatory liabilities		85	98
· · ·		72	
Other Table was the life of th			77
Total current liabilities		1,223	1,250
Long-Term Debt		3,629	3,628
Other Noncurrent Liabilities			
Deferred income taxes		972	933
Asset retirement obligations		27	26
Regulatory liabilities		970	988
Operating lease liabilities		9	10
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefit costs		6	8
Other		171	172
Total other noncurrent liabilities		2,155	2,137
Commitments and Contingencies			
Equity			
Common stock, no par value: 100 shares authorized and outstanding at 2024 and 2023		1,635	1,635
Retained earnings		2,658	2,416
Total Fledmont Natural Gas Company, Inc. stockholder's equity		4,293	4,051
Noncontrolling interests		1	1
Total equity		4,294	4,052
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$	11,301 \$	11,067

PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY, INC. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in millions)	 2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 242 \$	235
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	127	117
Equity component of AFUDC	(13)	(10)
Impairment of assets and other charges	_	(4)
Deferred income taxes	21	33
Equity in earnings from unconsolidated affiliates	(4)	(4)
(Increase) decrease in		
Receivables	162	317
Receivables from affiliated companies	(2)	(2)
Inventory	65	98
Other current assets	(38)	(57)
Increase (decrease) in		
Accounts payable	(44)	(84)
Accounts payable to affiliated companies	4	(7)
Taxes accrued	(53)	(44)
Other current liabilities	(8)	27
Other assets	(10)	(7)
Other liabilities	8	4
Net cash provided by operating activities	457	612
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(571)	(535)
Other	(29)	(15)
Net cash used in investing activities	(600)	(550)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt	_	348
Notes payable to affiliated companies	146	(410)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	146	(62)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3	`_
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	_	_
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 3 \$	_
Supplemental Disclosures:		
Significant non-cash transactions:		
Accrued capital expenditures	\$ 159 \$	126

PEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY, INC. Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

				Three	Mon	ths Ended June 3	30, 20)23 and 2024	
						Total			,
						Piedmont			
						Natural Gas			
		Common		Retained		Company, Inc.		Noncontrolling	Total
(in millions)		Stock		Earnings		Equity		Interests	Equity
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$	1,635	\$	2,269	\$	3,904	\$	1 \$	3,905
Net income		_		3		3		_	3
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$	1,635	\$	2,272	\$	3,907	\$	1 \$	3,908
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$	1,635	\$	2,662	\$	4,297	\$	1 \$	4,298
Net loss		_		(4)		(4)		_	(4)
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$	1,635	\$	2,658	\$	4,293	\$	1 \$	4,294
				Six M	onth	ns Ended June 30	, 202	3 and 2024	
						Total			
						Piedmont			
						Natural Gas			
		Common		Retained		Company, Inc.		Noncontrolling	Total
(in millions)		Stock		Earnings		Equity		Interests	Equity
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	1,635	\$	2,037	\$	3,672	\$	1 \$	3,673
Editified at December 01, 2022	Ψ	1,000							
Net income	Ψ	- 1,000	•	235		235		_	235
	\$	1,635	\$	235 2,272	\$	235 3,907	\$	1 \$	235 3,908
Net income	·		\$		\$		\$		
Net income Balance at June 30, 2023	\$	1,635		2,272	·	3,907		·	3,908

Index to Combined Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The unaudited notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements that follow are a combined presentation. The following list indicates the registrants to which the footnotes apply.

									Appli	cable N	lotes							
Registrant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Duke Energy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Duke Energy Carolinas	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Progress Energy	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Duke Energy Progress	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Duke Energy Florida	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Duke Energy Chio	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•
Duke Energy Indiana	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Redmont	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•		•	•	•

Tables within the notes may not sumacross due to (i) Progress Energy's consolidation of Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida and other subsidiaries that are not registrants and (ii) subsidiaries that are not registrants but included in the consolidated Duke Energy balances.

1. ORGANIZATION AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP for interimfinancial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Regulation S-X. Accordingly, these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements do not include all information and notes required by GAAP for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The information in these combined notes relates to each of the Duke Energy Registrants as noted in the Index to Combined Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. However, none of the registrants make any representations as to information related solely to Duke Energy or the subsidiaries of Duke Energy other than itself.

These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, in the opinion of the respective companies' management, reflect all normal recurring adjustments necessary to fairly present the financial position and results of operations of each of the Duke Energy Registrants. Amounts reported in Duke Energy's interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and each of the Subsidiary Registrants' interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income are not necessarily indicative of arrounts expected for the respective annual periods due to effects of seasonal temperature variations on energy consumption, regulatory rulings, timing of maintenance on electric generating units, changes in mark-to-market valuations, changing commodity prices and other factors.

In preparing financial statements that conform to GAAP, management must make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include, after eliminating intercompany transactions and balances, the accounts of the Duke Energy Registrants and subsidiaries or VIEs where the respective Duke Energy Registrants have control. See Note 13 for additional information on VIEs. These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements also reflect the Duke Energy Registrants' proportionate share of certain jointly owned generation and transmission facilities.

Discontinued Operations

Duke Energy has elected to present cash flows of discontinued operations combined with cash flows of continuing operations. Unless otherwise noted, the notes to these condensed consolidated financial statements exclude amounts related to discontinued operations for all periods presented. For the six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, the Loss From Discontinued Operations, net of tax on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations includes amounts related to noncontrolling interests. A portion of Noncontrolling interests on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets relates to discontinued operations for the periods presented. See Note 2 for discussion of discontinued operations related to the Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups.

NONCONTROLLING INTEREST

Duke Energy maintains a controlling financial interest in certain less than wholly owned subsidiaries. As a result, Duke Energy consolidates these subsidiaries and presents the third-party investors' portion of Duke Energy's net income (loss), net assets and comprehensive income (loss) as noncontrolling interest. Noncontrolling interest is included as a component of equity on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Operating agreements of Duke Energy's subsidiaries with noncontrolling interest allocate profit and loss based on their prorata shares of the ownership interest in the respective subsidiary. Therefore, Duke Energy allocates net income or loss and other comprehensive income or loss of these subsidiaries to the owners based on their pro rata shares.

CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH

Duke Energy, Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida have restricted cash balances related primarily to collateral assets, escrow deposits and VIEs. See Notes 11 and 13 for additional information. Restricted cash amounts are included in Other within Current Assets and Other Noncurrent Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table presents the components of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash included in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

		Jı	ıne 30, 2024			December 31, 2023								
		Duke		Duke	Duke			Duke		Duke	Duke			
	Duke Energy	Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Energy Progress	Energy Florida		Duke Energy	Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Energy Progress	Energy Florida			
Current Assets														
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 390 \$	9 \$	85 \$	33 \$	35	\$	253 \$	9 \$	59 \$	18 \$	24			
Other	74	10	64	32	32		76	9	67	31	36			
Other Noncurrent Assets														
Other	18	1	11	5	6		16	1	9	2	7			
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 482 \$	20 \$	160 \$	70 \$	73	\$	345 \$	19 \$	135 \$	51 \$	67			

INVENTORY

Provisions for inventory write-offs were not material at June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023. The components of inventory are presented in the tables below.

	June 30, 2024															
				Duke				Duke		Duke		Duke		Duke		
		Duke		Energy		Progress		Energy		Energy		Energy		Energy		
(in millions)		Energy		Carolinas		Energy		Progress		Florida		Ohio		Indiana		Piedmont
Materials and supplies	\$	3,254	\$	1,094	\$	1,588	\$	1,051	\$	537	\$	150	\$	373	\$	12
Coal		846		372		233		146		87		29		212		_
Natural gas, oil and other fuel		290		43		198		106		92		12		2		35
Total inventory	\$	4,390	\$	1,509	\$	2,019	\$	1,303	\$	716	\$	191	\$	587	\$	47

	December 31, 2023														
(in millions)	Duke		Duke Energy		Progress		Duke Energy		Duke Energy		Duke Energy		Duke Energy		Die des ent
(in millions)	Energy		Carolinas		Energy		Progress		Florida		Ohio		Indiana		Piedmont
Materials and supplies	\$ 3,086	\$	1,075	\$	1,465	\$	963	\$	502	\$	139	\$	361	\$	12
Coal	842		364		231		154		77		28		219		_
Natural gas, oil and other fuel	364		45		205		110		95		12		2		100
Total inventory	\$ 4,292	\$	1,484	\$	1,901	\$	1,227	\$	674	\$	179	\$	582	\$	112

OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS

Duke Energy, through a nonregulated subsidiary, was the winner of the Carolina Long Bay offshore wind auction in May 2022 and recorded an asset of \$150 million related to the arrangement in Other within Other noncurrent assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023. The asset is recorded in the EU&I segment at historical cost and is subject to impairment testing should circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Duke Energy has a voluntary supply chain finance program (the "program") that allows Duke Energy suppliers, at their sole discretion, to sell their receivables from Duke Energy to a global financial institution at a rate that leverages Duke Energy's credit rating and which may result in favorable terms compared to the rate available to the supplier on their own credit rating. Suppliers participating in the program determine at their sole discretion, which invoices they will sell to the financial institution. Suppliers' decisions on which invoices are sold do not impact Duke Energy's payment terms, which are based on commercial terms negotiated between Duke Energy and the supplier regardless of programparticipation. The commercial terms negotiated between Duke Energy and its suppliers are consistent regardless of whether the supplier elects to participate in the program Duke Energy does not have an economic interest in the supplier's decision to participate in the program and does not participate in negotiations between suppliers and the financial institution. Duke Energy does not have an economic interest in the supplier's decision to participate in the program and receives no interest, fees or other benefit from the financial institution based on supplier participation in the program

The following table represents the changes in confirmed obligations outstanding for the six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023.

			Three month	s ended June	30, 2023 ar	nd 2024		
		Duke		Duke	Duke	Duke	Duke	
	Duke	Energy	Progress	Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress	Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Confirmed obligations outstanding at March 31, 2023	\$ 52 \$	7 \$	15 \$	6 \$	9 \$	— \$	— \$	29
Invoices confirmed during the period	55	10	20	12	8	2	_	24
Confirmed invoices paid during the period	(67)	(12)	(21)	(6)	(15)	_	_	(34)
Confirmed obligations outstanding at June 30, 2023	\$ 40 \$	5 \$	14 \$	12 \$	2 \$	2 \$	— \$	19
Confirmed obligations outstanding at the March 31, 2024	\$ 76 \$	— \$	2 \$	— \$	2 \$	— \$	— \$	74
Invoices confirmed during the period	63	_	_	_	_	_	_	63
Confirmed invoices paid during the period	(111)	_	(2)	_	(2)	_	_	(109)
Confirmed obligations outstanding at June 30, 2024	\$ 28 \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	28

			Six Months	Ended June 3	0, 2023 and	2024		
		Duke		Duke	Duke	Duke	Duke	<u> </u>
	Duke	Energy	Progress	Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress	Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Confirmed obligations outstanding at December 31, 2022	\$ 87 \$	6 \$	19 \$	8 \$	11 \$	5 \$	— \$	57
Invoices confirmed during the period	114	20	42	23	19	3	_	49
Confirmed invoices paid during the period	(161)	(21)	(47)	(19)	(28)	(6)	_	(87)
Confirmed obligations outstanding at June 30, 2023	\$ 40 \$	5 \$	14 \$	12 \$	2 \$	2 \$	— \$	19
Confirmed obligations outstanding at December 31, 2023	\$ 50 \$	— \$	3 \$	— \$	3 \$	— \$	— \$	47
Invoices confirmed during the period	120	_	1	_	1			119
Confirmed invoices paid during the period	(142)	_	(4)	_	(4)	_	_	(138)
Confirmed obligations outstanding at June 30, 2024	\$ 28 \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	28

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

No new accounting standards were adopted by the Duke Energy Registrants in 2024.

2. DISPOSITIONS

Sale of Commercial Renewables Segment

In 2023, Duke Energy completed the sale of substantially all the assets in the Commercial Renewables business segment. Duke Energy closed on the transaction with Brookfield on October 25, 2023, for proceeds of \$1.1 billion, with approximately half of the proceeds received at closing and the remainder due 18 months after closing. The balance of the remaining proceeds to be received of \$538 million is included in Receivable fromsales of Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups, as of June 30, 2024, and \$531 million is included in Other, within Other Noncurrent Assets, as of December 31, 2023, on Duke Energy's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The disposal process for the remaining assets is expected to be completed in 2024, with net proceeds from the dispositions not anticipated to be material.

Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations

The Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups were classified as held for sale and as discontinued operations in the fourth quarter of 2022. No interest from corporate level debt was allocated to discontinued operations and no adjustments were made to the historical activity within the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows or the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity. Unless otherwise noted, the notes to these consolidated financial statements exclude amounts related to discontinued operations for all periods presented.

The following table presents the carrying values of the major classes of Assets held for sale and Liabilities associated with assets held for sale included in Duke Energy's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(in millions)	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current Assets Held for Sale		
Other	\$ 4 \$	14
Total current assets held for sale	4	14
Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale		
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Cost	98	247
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(24)	(57)
Net property, plant and equipment	74	190
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	4	4
Other	_	3
Total other noncurrent assets held for sale	4	7
Total Assets Held for Sale	\$ 82 \$	211
Current Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale		
Accounts payable	\$ 19 \$	9
Taxes accrued	1	3
Current maturities of long-term debt	43	5
Uhrealized losses on commodity hedges	16	68
Other	2	37
Total current liabilities associated with assets held for sale	81	122
Noncurrent Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale		
Long-Term debt	_	39
Operating lease liabilities	5	5
Asset retirement obligations	8	8
Uhrealized losses on commodity hedges	88	94
Other	11	11
Total other noncurrent liabilities associated with assets held for sale	112	157
Total Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale	\$ 193 \$	279

As of June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, the noncontrolling interest balance is \$13 million and \$66 million, respectively.

The following table presents the results of the Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups, which are included in Loss from Discontinued Operations, net of tax in Duke Energy's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

	 Three Months E June 30,	nded	ed Six Months Ended June 30,				
(in millions)	 2024	2023	2024	2023			
Operating revenues	\$ 13 \$	110 \$	7 \$	190			
Operation, maintenance and other	12	88	16	177			
Property and other taxes	1	9	1	19			
Other income and expenses, net	_	(3)	_	(7)			
Interest expense	_	12	2	43			
Loss on disposal	15	1,214	5	1,434			
Loss before income taxes	(15)	(1,216)	(17)	(1,490)			
Income tax benefit	(5)	(261)	(4)	(326)			
Loss from discontinued operations	\$ (10) \$	(955) \$	(13) \$	(1,164)			
Add: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest included in discontinued operations	- <u>-</u>	7		71			
Net loss from discontinued operations attributable to Duke Energy Corporation	\$ (10) \$	(948) \$	(13) \$	(1,093)			

The Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups' assets held for sale amounts presented above reflect pretax impairments recorded against property, plant and equipment of approximately \$169 million and \$278 million as of June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, respectively. The carrying amounts for the remaining assets will be updated, if necessary, based on final disposition amounts.

Duke Energy has elected not to separately disclose discontinued operations on Duke Energy's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The following table summarizes Duke Energy's cash flows from discontinued operations related to the Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups.

	Six Months End June 30,	ed
(in millions)	 2024	2023
Cash flows provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 7 \$	274
Investing activities	(13)	(417)

Other Sale-Related Matters

Duke Energy (Parent) and several Duke Energy renewables project companies, located in the ERCOT market, were named in several law suits arising out of Texas Storm Uri, which occurred in February 2021. The legal actions related to all but one of the project companies in this matter transferred to affiliates of Brookfield in conjunction with the transaction closing in October 2023. In May 2024, the remaining claim in the law suit was transferred to the buyer in connection with the sale of a portion of the remaining Commercial Renewables assets. See Note 5 for more information.

As part of the purchase and sale agreement for the distributed generation group, Duke Energy has agreed to retain certain guarantees, with expiration dates between 2029 through 2034, related to tax equity partners' assets and operations that will be disposed of via sale. Duke Energy has obtained certain guarantees from the buyers in regards to future performance obligations to assist in limiting Duke Energy's exposure under the retained guarantees. The fair value of the guarantees is immaterial as Duke Energy does not believe conditions are likely for performance under these guarantees.

3. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Duke Energy

Duke Energy's segment structure includes the following two segments: EU&I and GU&I.

The EU&I segment primarily includes Duke Energy's regulated electric utilities in the Carolinas, Florida and the Mdwest. EU&I also includes Duke Energy's electric transmission infrastructure investments and the offshore wind contract for Carolina Long Bay.

The GU&l segment includes Redmont, Duke Energy's natural gas local distribution companies in Ohio and Kentucky and Duke Energy's natural gas storage, midstreampipeline and renewable natural gas investments.

The remainder of Duke Energy's operations is presented as Other, which is primarily comprised of interest expense on holding company debt, unallocated corporate costs, Duke Energy's wholly owned captive insurance company, Bison, and Duke Energy's ownership interest in National Methanol Company.

Business segment information is presented in the following tables. Segment assets presented exclude intercompany assets.

		Th	ree	Months Ended	Jun	e 30, 2024		
	 ⊟ectric	Gas		Total				
	Utilities and	Utilities and		Reportable				
(in millions)	Infrastructure	Infrastructure		Segments		Other	Biminations	Total
Unaffiliated revenues	\$ 6,802	\$ 359	\$	7,161	\$	11	\$ _	\$ 7,172
Intersegment revenues	18	22		40		29	(69)	_
Total revenues	\$ 6,820	\$ 381	\$	7,201	\$	40	\$ (69)	\$ 7,172
Segment income (loss)(a)	\$ 1,090	\$ 6	\$	1,096	\$	(200)	\$ _	\$ 896
Add: Noncontrolling interests								21
Add: Preferred stock dividend								14
Discontinued operations								(10)
Net Income								\$ 921
Seament assets(b)	\$ 159,770	\$ 17.600	\$	177,370	\$	4,205	\$ _	\$ 181.575

		Thre	e M	onths Ended Ju	ine	30, 2023		
	 ⊟ectric	Gas		Total				
	Utilities and	Utilities and		Reportable				
(in millions)	Infrastructure	Infrastructure		Segments		Other	∃iminations	Total
Unaffiliated revenues	\$ 6,232	\$ 337	\$	6,569	\$	9	\$ _	\$ 6,578
Intersegment revenues	18	22		40		25	(65)	_
Total revenues	\$ 6,250	\$ 359	\$	6,609	\$	34	\$ (65)	\$ 6,578
Segment income (loss)	\$ 850	\$ 25	\$	875	\$	(161)	\$ _	\$ 714
Add: Noncontrolling interests								16
Add: Preferred stock dividend								14
Discontinued operations								(948)
Net Loss								\$ (204)

- (a) EJ&l includes \$42 million recorded within Impairment of assets and other charges, \$2 million within Operations, maintenance and other, and an \$11 million reduction recorded within Interest Expense on Duke Energy Carolinas' and Duke Energy Progress' Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations, related to the South Carolina rate case order.
- (b) Other includes Assets Held for Sale balances related to the Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups. Refer to Note 2 for further information.

		S	Six Mo	onths Ended Ju	une	30, 2024			
	 ⊟ectric	Gas		Total					
	Utilities and	Utilities and		Reportable					
(in millions)	Infrastructure	Infrastructure		Segments		Other	Biminations		Total
Unaffiliated revenues	\$ 13,587	\$ 1,238	\$	14,825	\$	18	\$ _	\$	14,843
Intersegment revenues	36	45		81		60	(141)		
Total revenues	\$ 13,623	\$ 1,283	\$	14,906	\$	78	\$ (141)	\$	14,843
Segment income (loss)(a)	\$ 2,111	\$ 290	\$	2,401	\$	(403)	\$ _	\$	1,998
Add: Noncontrolling interests								_	34
Add: Preferred stock dividend									53
Discontinued operations									(13)
Net Income								\$	2,072

			Six N	onths Ended J	une	30, 2023		
	 Electric Utilities and	Gas Utilities and		Total Reportable				
(in millions)	Infrastructure	Infrastructure		Segments		Other	Biminations	Total
Unaffiliated revenues	\$ 12,613	\$ 1,225	\$	13,838	\$	16	\$ 	\$ 13,854
Intersegment revenues	35	45		80		49	(129)	_
Total revenues	\$ 12,648	\$ 1,270	\$	13,918	\$	65	\$ (129)	\$ 13,854
Segment income (loss)	\$ 1,641	\$ 312	\$	1,953	\$	(329)	\$ _	\$ 1,624
Add: Noncontrolling interests								(27)
Add: Preferred stock dividend								53
Discontinued operations								(1,093)
Net Income								\$ 557

⁽a) EJ&I includes \$42 million recorded within Impairment of assets and other charges, \$2 million within Operations, maintenance and other, and an \$11 million reduction recorded within Interest Expense on Duke Energy Carolinas' and Duke Energy Progress' Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations, related to the South Carolina rate case order.

Duke Energy Ohio

Duke Energy Ohio has two reportable segments, EU&I and GU&I. The remainder of Duke Energy Ohio's operations is presented as Other.

-	Three Months Ended June 30, 2024											
	 ⊟ectric		Gas		Total		•					
	Utilities and		Utilities and		Reportable							
(in millions)	Infrastructure		Infrastructure		Segments		Other		Biminations		Total	
Total revenues	\$ 476	\$	132	\$	608	\$	_	\$	_	\$	608	
Segment income (loss)/Net income	\$ 69	\$	9	\$	78	\$	(1)	\$	_	\$	77	
Segment assets	\$ 8,034	\$	4,389	\$	12,423	\$	13	\$	165	\$	12,601	

			Three Mon	ths	Ended June 30, 20)23					
		Electric Gas Total Utilities and Utilities and Reportable									
(in millions)	Infrastructure		Infrastructure		Segments		Other	Total			
Total revenues	\$ 465	\$	124	\$	589	\$	— \$	589			
Segment income (loss)/Net income	\$ 54	\$	18	\$	72	\$	(1) \$	71			

		Six Mon	ths	Ended June 30, 20	24		
	⊟ectric						
	Utilities and	Utilities and		Reportable			
(in millions)	Infrastructure	Infrastructure		Segments		Other	Total
Total revenues	\$ 934	\$ 352	\$	1,286	\$	_	\$ 1,286
Segment income (loss)/Net income	\$ 124	\$ 50	\$	174	\$	(3)	\$ 171

		Six Months Ended June 30, 2023										
	 ⊟ectric		Gas		Total							
	Utilities and		Utilities and		Reportable							
(in millions)	Infrastructure		Infrastructure		Segments		Other	Total				
Total revenues	\$ 939	\$	359	\$	1,298	\$	— \$	1,298				
Segment income (loss)/Net income	\$ 103	\$	70	\$	173	\$	(2) \$	171				

4. REGULATORY MATTERS

RATE-RELATED INFORMATION

The NOUC, PSCSC, FPSC, IURC, PUCO, TPUC and KPSC approve rates for retail electric and natural gas services within their states. The FERC approves rates for electric sales to wholesale customers served under cost-based rates (excluding Ohio and Indiana), as well as sales of transmission service. The FERC also regulates certification and siting of new interstate natural gas pipeline projects. For open regulatory matters, unless otherwise noted, the Subsidiary Registrants and Duke Energy Kentucky cannot predict the outcome or ultimate resolution of their respective matters.

Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress

Nuclear Station Subsequent License Renewal

On June 7, 2021, Duke Energy Carolinas filed a subsequent license renewal (SLR) application for the Oconee Nuclear Station (ONS) with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to renew ONS's operating license for an additional 20 years. The SLR would extend operations of the facility from 60 to 80 years. The current licenses for units 1 and 2 expire in 2033 and the license for unit 3 expires in 2034. By a Federal Register Notice dated July 28, 2021, the NRC provided a 60-day comment period for persons whose interest may be affected by the issuance of a subsequent renewed license for ONS to file a request for a hearing and a petition for leave to intervene. On September 27, 2021, Beyond Nuclear and Sierra Club (Petitioners) filed a Hearing Request and Petition to Intervene (Hearing Request) and a Petition for Waiver. The Hearing Request proposed three contentions and claimed that Duke Energy Carolinas did not satisfy the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, or the NRC's NEPA-implementing regulations. Following Duke Energy Carolinas' answer and the Petitioners' reply, on February 11, 2022, the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board (ASLB) issued its decision on the Hearing Request proceeding.

On February 24, 2022, the NRC issued a decision in the SLR appeal related to Florida Power and Light's Turkey Point nuclear generating station in Florida. The NRC ruled that the NRCs license renewal Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GBS) does not apply to SLR because the GBS does not address SLR. The decision overturned a 2020 NRC decision that found the GBS applies to SLR Although Turkey Point is not owned or operated by a Duke Energy Registrant, the NRCs order applies to all SLR applicants, including ONS. The NRC order also indicated no subsequent renewed licenses will be issued until the NRC staff has completed an adequate NEPA review for each application. On April 5, 2022, the NRC approved a 24-month rulemaking plan that will enable the NRC staff to complete an adequate NEPA review. Although an SLR applicant may wait until the rulemaking is completed, the NRC also noted that an applicant may submit a supplement to its environmental report providing information on environmental impacts during the SLR period prior to the rulemaking being completed. On November 7, 2022, Duke Energy Carolinas submitted a supplement to its environmental report addressing environmental impacts during the SLR period. On March 6, 2024, the NRC staff submitted the rulemaking, which included the updated GBS, to the NRC. The NRC approved the publication of the final rule on May 16, 2024. The updated GBS was finalized and published on August 1, 2024 and the final rule is expected to be issued in early August 2024.

On December 19, 2022, the NRC published a notice in the Federal Register that the NRC will conduct a limited scoping process to gather additional information necessary to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) to evaluate the environmental impacts at ONS during the SLR period. The NRC received comments from the EPA and the Petitioners and these comments identify 18 potential impacts that should be considered by the NRC in the EIS, which include, but are not limited to, climate change and flooding, environmental justice, severe accidents, and external events. On February 8, 2024, the NRC issued the Oconee site-specific draft EIS. The NRC and EPA published the notice for the public to submit comments on the ONS site-specific draft EIS. On April 29, 2024, the petitioners filed a Hearing Request. The request proposed three contentions and claimed that the ONS site-specific draft EIS is inadequate to satisfy the requirements of NEPA and the NRCs NEPA-implementing regulations. Duke Energy Carolinas provided responses to the proposed contentions by May 31, 2024 as ordered by the ASLB. On June 24, 2024, the ASLB convened a pre-hearing conference to obtain information and ask questions concerning the admissibility of the Petitioners' contentions. The ASLB's decision is expected to be issued in August 2024.

On December 19, 2022, the NRC issued the Safety Evaluation Report (SER) for the safety portion of the SLR application. The NRC determined Duke Energy Carolinas met the requirements of the applicable regulations and identified actions that have been taken or will be taken to manage the effects of aging and address time-limited analyses. Duke Energy Carolinas and the NRC met with the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS) on February 2, 2023, to discuss issues regarding the SER and SLR application. On February 25, 2023, the ACRS issued a report to the NRC on the safety aspects of the ONS SLR application, which concluded that the established programs and commitments made by Duke Energy Carolinas to manage age-related degradation provide confidence that ONS can be operated in accordance with its current licensing basis for the subsequent period of extended operation without undue risk to the health and safety of the public and the SLR application for ONS should be approved.

Although the NRCs GES applicability decision has delayed completion of the SLR proceeding, Duke Energy Carolinas does not believe it changes the probability that the ONS subsequent renewed licenses will ultimately be issued, although Duke Energy Carolinas cannot guarantee the outcome of the license application process.

Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress intend to seek renewal of operating licenses and 20-year license extensions for all of their nuclear stations.

Duke Energy Carolinas

2023 North Carolina Rate Case

On January 19, 2023, Duke Energy Carolinas filed a PBR application with the NCUC to request an increase in base rate retail revenues. The PBR application included a multiyear rate plan (MYRP) to recover projected capital investments during the three-year MYRP period. In addition to the MYRP, the PBR application included an Earnings Sharing Mechanism, Residential Decoupling Mechanism and Performance Incentive Mechanisms (PIMS) as required by HB 951. The application as originally filed requested an overall retail revenue increase of \$501 million in Year 1, \$172 million in Year 2 and \$150 million in Year 3, for a combined total of \$823 million, or 15.7%, by early 2026. The rate increase is driven primarily by transmission and distribution investments since the last rate case and projected in the MYRP, as well as investments in energy storage and solar assets included in the MYRP consistent with the Carolinas Carbon Plan (Carbon Plan).

On August 22, 2023, Duke Energy Carolinas filed with the NCUC a partial settlement with the Rubic Staff in connection with its FBR application. The partial settlement included, among other things, agreement on a substantial portion of the North Carolina retail rate base for the historic base case of approximately \$19.5 billion and all of the capital projects and related costs to be included in the three-year MYRP, including \$4.6 billion (North Carolina retail allocation) projected to go in service over the MYRP period. Additionally, the partial settlement included agreement, with certain adjustments, on depreciation rates, the recovery of grid improvement plan costs and RIMs, Tracking Metrics and the Residential Decoupling Mechanism under the PBR application. On August 28, 2023, Duke Energy Carolinas filed with the NCUC a second partial settlement with the Rublic Staff resolving additional issues, including the future treatment of nuclear production tax credits related to the Inflation Reduction Act, through a stand-alone rider that will provide the benefits to customers beginning January 1, 2025.

On December 15, 2023, the NCUC issued an order approving Duke Energy Carolinas' FBR application, as modified by the partial settlements and the order, including an overall retail revenue increase of \$436 million in Year 1, \$174 million in Year 2 and \$158 million in Year 3, for a combined total of \$768 million. The order established an ROE of 10.1% based upon an equity ratio of 53% and approved, with certain adjustments, depreciation rates and the recovery of grid improvement plan costs and certain deferred COVID-related costs. Additionally, the Residential Decoupling Mechanism and PIMs were approved as requested under the PBR application and revised by the partial settlements. Duke Energy Carolinas implemented interim rates, subject to refund, on September 1, 2023. New revised Year 1 rates and the residential decoupling were implemented on January 15, 2024.

On February 13, 2024, a number of parties filed Notices of Appeal of the December 15, 2023, NCUC order. Notices of Appeal were filed by the Carolina Industrial Group for Fair Utility Rates (CIGFUR) III, a collection of various electric membership corporations (collectively, the EMCs), and the North Carolina Attorney General's Office (the AGO). CIGFUR III and the EMCs appealed the interclass subsidy reduction percentage and the Transmission Cost Allocation stipulation. In addition, CIGFUR III appealed the NCUCs elimination of the equal percentage fuel cost allocation methodology. The AGO appealed several issues including the authorized ROE and certain rate design and accounting matters. On March 1, 2024, Carolina Utility Oustomers Association, Inc. appealed several issues, including the authorized ROE and certain rate design and accounting matters. In July 2024, the Supreme Court of North Carolina consolidated the appeal with the parallel appeal of the NCUCs order regarding the Duke Energy Progress PBR application. The briefing is scheduled to be completed by November 22, 2024. Duke Energy Carolinas anticipates a decision to be issued by the third quarter of 2025.

2024 South Carolina Rate Case

On January 4, 2024, Duke Energy Carolinas filed a rate case with the PSCSC to request an increase in base rate retail revenues. On May 17, 2024, Duke Energy Carolinas and the Office of Regulatory Staff, as well as other consumer, environmental, and industrial intervening parties, filed an Agreement and Stipulation of Settlement resolving all issues in the base rate proceeding. The major components of the settlement include a \$240 million annual customer rate increase, prior to a reduction from the accelerated return to customers of rederal unprotected Property, Plant and Equipment related EDT of \$84 million annually over the first two years. The stipulation includes an ROE of 9.94% with an equity ratio of 51.21% and resolves recovery of the Company's continued investments in the grid, its new corporate headquarters and environmental compliance costs. The PSCSC held a hearing on May 20, 2024, to consider evidence supporting the stipulation. On July 3, 2024, the PSCSC issued its final order approving an increase in base rates, and approving nearly all components of the Agreement and Stipulation of Settlement. The order revised recovery of certain environmental compliance costs, the only provision of the settlement agreement not fully approved by the PSCSC. As a result, Duke Energy Carolinas recognized pretax charges of \$33 million within Impairment of assets and other charges, \$2 million within Operations, maintenance and other, partially offset by an \$11 million reduction in Interest expense, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Based upon the order, after accelerating the EDT giveback to customers, the net rate increase is \$150 million annually for the first two years. Revised customer rates were effective August 1, 2024, and are based upon a South Carolina retail rate base of \$7.4 billion.

Marshall Combustion Turbines CPCN

On March 14, 2024, Duke Energy Carolinas filed with the NCUC an application to construct and operate two hydrogen-capable advanced-class simple-cycle combustion turbines (CTs) at the site of the existing Marshall Steam Station. The two new CTs — totaling approximately 850 MW — will enable the retirement of Marshall coal units 1 and 2 and provide incremental capacity to support system capacity needs and expanded flexibility to support integration of renewables. Pending regulatory approvals, construction is planned to start in 2026, and the CTs are targeted to be placed into service by the end of 2028. As part of the application, Duke Energy Carolinas noted that Construction Work in Progress for the proposed facility will accrue AFUDC and will not be in rate base, resulting in no impact on Duke Energy Carolinas' North Carolina retail revenue requirement during the construction period. The 2029 North Carolina retail revenue requirement for the proposed facility is estimated to be \$104 million, representing an approximate average retail rate increase of 2.2% across all classes.

Duke Energy Progress

2022 North Carolina Rate Case

On October 6, 2022, Duke Energy Progress filed a PBR application with the NOUC to request an increase in base rate retail revenues. The rate request before the NOUC included an MYRP to recover projected capital investments during the three-year MYRP period. In addition to the MYRP, the PBR application included an Earnings Sharing Mechanism, Residential Description Mechanism and PIMs as required by HB 951. The overall retail revenue increase as originally filed would have been \$326 million in Year 1, \$151 million in Year 2 and \$138 million in Year 3, for a combined total of \$615 million, by late 2025. The rate increase is driven primarily by transmission and distribution investments since the last rate case and projected in the MYRP, as well as investments in energy storage and solar assets included in the MYRP consistent with the Carbon Plan.

On April 26, 2023, Duke Energy Progress filed with the NCUC a partial settlement with Public Staff, which included agreement on many aspects of Duke Energy Progress' three-year MYRP proposal. In May 2023, CIGFUR II joined this partial settlement and Public Staff and CIGFUR II filed a separate settlement reaching agreement on PINs, Tracking Metrics and the Residential Decoupling Mechanism under the PBR application.

On August 18, 2023, the NOUC issued an order approving Duke Energy Progress' PBR application, as modified by the partial settlements and the order, including an overall retail revenue increase of \$233 million in Year 1, \$126 million in Year 2 and \$135 million in Year 3, for a combined total of \$494 million. Key aspects of the order include the approval of North Carolina retail rate base for the historic base case of approximately \$12.2 billion and capital projects and related costs to be included in the three-year MYRP, including \$3.5 billion (North Carolina retail allocation) projected to go in service over the MYRP period. The order established an ROE of 9.8% based upon an equity ratio of 53% and approved, with certain adjustments, depreciation rates and the recovery of grid improvement plan costs and certain deferred COVID-related costs. Additionally, the Residential Decoupling Mechanismand PINs were approved as requested under the PBR application and revised by the partial settlements. Duke Energy Progress implemented interimrates, subject to refund, on June 1, 2023, and implemented revised Year 1 rates and the residential decoupling on October 1, 2023.

On October 17, 2023, OIGFUR II and Haywood Bectric Membership Corporation each filed a Notice of Appeal of the August 18, 2023 NOUC order. Both parties are appealing certain matters that do not impact the overall revenue requirement in the rate case. Specifically, they appealed the interclass subsidy reduction percentage, and OIGFUR II also appealed the Oustomer Assistance Program and the equal percentage fuel cost allocation methodology. On November 6, 2023, the AGO filed a Notice of Cross Appeal of the NOUC's determination regarding the exclusion of electric vehicle revenue from the residential decoupling mechanism On November 9, 2023, Duke Energy Progress, the Public Staff, OIGFUR II, and a number of other parties reached a settlement pursuant to which OIGFUR II agreed not to pursue its appeal of the Oustomer Assistance Program In July 2024, the Supreme Court of North Carolina consolidated the appeal with the parallel appeal of the NOUC's order regarding the Duke Energy Carolinas PBR application. The briefing is scheduled to be completed by November 22, 2024. Duke Energy Progress anticipates a decision to be issued by the third quarter of 2025.

2023 South Carolina Storm Securitization

On May 31, 2023, Duke Energy Progress filed a petition with the PSCSC requesting authorization for the financing of Duke Energy Progress' stormrecovery costs through securitization due to stormrecovery activities required as a result of the following storms: Pax, Uysses, Matthew, Florence, Michael, Dorian, Izzy and Jasper. On September 8, 2023, Duke Energy Progress filed a comprehensive settlement agreement with all parties on all cost recovery issues raised in the stormsecuritization proceeding.

The evidentiary hearing occurred in early September 2023. On September 20, 2023, the PSCSC approved the comprehensive settlement agreement and on October 13, 2023, the PSCSC issued its financing order. The storm recovery bonds of \$177 million were issued by Duke Energy Progress on April 25, 2024. Duke Energy Progress implemented storm recovery charges effective May 1, 2024. See Notes 6 and 13 for more information.

Person County Combined Cycle CPCN

On March 28, 2024, Duke Energy Progress filed with the NCUC its application to construct and operate a 1,360-MW hydrogen-capable, advanced-class combined-cycle generating facility (CC) in Person County at the site of the existing Roxboro Plant. Subject to negotiation of final contractual terms, the new Roxboro CC will be co-owned with the North Carolina Bectric Membership Corporation (NCBVC), with Duke Energy Progress owning approximately 1,135 MW and NCBVC owning the remaining 225 MW. Pending regulatory approvals, construction is planned to start in 2026, with the CC targeted to be placed in service by the end of 2028. The CC will allow for the retirement of Roxboro's coal-fired units 1 and 4. As part of the application, Duke Energy Progress noted that the recovery of Construction Work in Progress during the construction period for the proposed facility may be pursued in a future rate case. The 2029 North Carolina retail revenue requirement for the proposed facility is estimated to be \$98 million, representing an approximate average retail rate increase of 2.6% across all classes.

Duke Energy Florida

2021 Settlement Agreement

On January 14, 2021, Duke Energy Florida filed a Settlement Agreement (the "2021 Settlement") with the FPSC. The parties to the 2021 Settlement include Duke Energy Florida, the Office of Public Counsel (OPC), the Florida Industrial Power Users Group, White Springs Agricultural Chemicals, Inc. d/b/a PCS Phosphate and NUCOR Steel Florida, Inc. (collectively, the "Parties").

Pursuant to the 2021 Settlement, the Parties agreed to a base rate stay-out provision that expires year-end 2024; however, Duke Energy Florida is allowed an increase to its base rates of an incremental \$67 million in 2022, \$49 million in 2023 and \$79 million in 2024, subject to adjustment in the event of tax reformduring the years 2021, 2022 and 2023. The Parties also agreed to an ROE band of 8.85% to 10.85% with a midpoint of 9.85% based upon an equity ratio of 53%. The ROE band can be increased by 25 basis points if the average 30-year U.S. Treasury rate increases 50 basis points or more over a six-month period in which case the midpoint ROE would rise from 9.85% to 10.10%. On July 25, 2022, this provision was triggered. Duke Energy Florida filed a petition with the FPSC on August 12, 2022, to increase the ROE effective August 2022 with a base rate increase effective January 1, 2023. The FPSC approved this request on October 4, 2022. The 2021 Settlement Agreement also provided that Duke Energy Florida will be able to retain \$173 million of the expected Department of Energy (DOE) award from its law suit to recover spent nuclear fuel to mitigate customer rates over the term of the 2021 Settlement. In return, Duke Energy Florida is permitted to recognize the \$173 million into earnings through the approved settlement period. Duke Energy Florida settled the DOE law suit and received payment of approximately \$180 million on June 15, 2022, of which the retail portion was approximately \$154 million. The 2021 Settlement authorizes Duke Energy Florida to collect the difference between \$173 million and the \$154 million retail portion of the amount received through the capacity cost recovery clause. As of June 30, 2024, Duke Energy Florida to collect the difference between \$173 million into earnings, including \$8 million and \$63 million recognized during the tirree months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, respectively. The remaining \$16 million is expected to be recognized in 2024.

The 2021 Settlement also contained a provision to recover or flow back the effects of tax law changes. As a result of the IRA enacted on August 16, 2022, Duke Energy Florida is eligible for PTCs associated with solar facilities placed in service beginning in January 2022. Duke Energy Florida filed a petition with the FPSC on October 17, 2022, to reduce base rates effective January 1, 2023, by \$56 million to flow back the expected 2023 PTCs and to flow back the expected 2022 PTCs via an adjustment to the capacity cost recovery clause. On December 14, 2022, the FPSC issued an order approving Duke Energy Florida's petition.

In addition to these terms, the 2021 Settlement contained provisions related to the accelerated depreciation of Crystal River Units 4-5, the approval of approximately \$1 billion in future investments in new cost-effective solar power, the implementation of a new Electric Vehicle Charging Station Program and the deferral and recovery of costs in connection with the implementation of Duke Energy Florida's Vision Florida program, which explores various emerging non-carbon entiting generation technology, distributed technologies and resiliency projects, among other things. The 2021 Settlement also resolved remaining unrecovered stormcosts for Hurricane Mchael and Hurricane Dorian.

The FPSC approved the 2021 Settlement on May 4, 2021, issuing an order on June 4, 2021. Revised customer rates became effective January 1, 2022, with subsequent base rate increases effective January 1, 2023, and January 1, 2024.

Clean Energy Connection

On July 1, 2020, Duke Energy Florida petitioned the FPSC for approval of a voluntary solar program consisting of 10 new solar generating facilities with combined capacity of approximately 750 MW. The programallows participants to support cost-effective solar development in Florida by paying a subscription fee based on per kilowatt subscriptions and receiving a credit on their bill based on the actual generation associated with their portion of the solar portfolio. The estimated cost of the 10 new solar generation facilities is approximately \$1 billion and the projects are expected to be completed by the end of 2024. This investment is included in base rates offset by the revenue from the subscription fees and the credits will be included for recovery in the fuel cost recovery clause. The FPSC approved the program in January 2021.

On February 24, 2021, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) filed a notice of appeal of the FPSCs order approving the Clean Energy Connection to the Supreme Court of Florida. The Supreme Court of Florida heard oral arguments in the appeal on February 9, 2022. On May 27, 2022, the Supreme Court of Florida issued an order remanding the case back to the FPSC so that the FPSC can amend its order to better address some of the arguments raised by LULAC. On September 23, 2022, the FPSC issued a revised order and submitted it on September 26, 2022, to the Supreme Court of Florida. The Supreme Court of Florida requested that the parties file supplemental briefs regarding the revised order, which were filed February 6, 2023. LULAC has filed a request for Oral Argument on the issues discussed in the supplemental briefs, but the court has yet to rule on that request. The FPSC approval order remains in effect pending the outcome of the appeal.

Storm Protection Plan

On April 11, 2022, Duke Energy Florida filed a Storm Protection Flan for approval with the FFSC. The plan, which covers investments for the 2023-2032 time frame, reflects approximately \$7 billion of capital investment in transmission and distribution meant to strengthen its infrastructure, reduce outage times associated with extreme weather events, reduce restoration costs and improve overall service reliability. The evidentiary hearing began on August 2, 2022. On October 4, 2022, the FFSC voted to approve Duke Energy Florida's plan with one modification to remove the transmission loop radially fed program, representing a reduction of approximately \$80 million over the 10-year period starting in 2025. On December 9, 2022, the OPC filed a notice of appeal of this order to the Florida Supreme Court. The OPCs initial brief was filed on April 18, 2023. Duke Energy Florida filed its answer brief on July 17, 2023. The OPCs reply brief was filed on October 16, 2023. The Florida Supreme Court heard oral arguments on February 7, 2024.

Hurricanes lan and Idalia

On September 28, 2022, much of Duke Energy Florida's service territory was impacted by Hurricane lan, which caused significant damage resulting in more than 1.1 million outages. After depleting any existing stormreserves, which were approximately \$107 million before Hurricane lan, Duke Energy Florida is permitted to petition the FPSC for recovery of additional incremental operation and maintenance costs resulting from the storm and to replenish the retail customer stormreserve to approximately \$132 million. Duke Energy Florida filed its petition for cost recovery of various storms, including Hurricane lan, and replenishment of the stormreserve on January 23, 2023, seeking recovery of \$442 million, for recovery over 12 months beginning with the first billing cycle in April 2023. On March 7, 2023, the FPSC approved this request for interimrecovery, subject to refund, and ordered Duke Energy Florida to file documentation of the total actual stormcosts, once known. Duke Energy Florida filed documentation evidencing its total actual stormcosts of \$431 million on September 29, 2023. The FPSC approved the prudence of these costs at a final hearing on May 21, 2024.

On August 30, 2023, Hurricane Idalia made landfall on Florida's gulf coast, causing damage and impacting more than 200,000 customers across Duke Energy Florida's service territory. On October 16, 2023, Duke Energy Florida requested to combine the \$92 million retail portion of the deferred estimated Hurricane Idalia costs with \$74 million of costs projected to be collected after December 31, 2023, under the existing approved stormcost recovery and stormsurcharge. This \$74 million of costs relates primarily to the approved ongoing replenishment of the stormreserves. At its December 5, 2023 Agenda Conference, the FPSC approved recovery of the total \$166 million over 12 months beginning with its first billing cycle in January 2024, replacing the previously approved stormcost recovery and stormsurcharge, and ordered Duke Energy Florida to file documentation of the total actual Idalia-related stormcosts. Once known. Revised rates were effective January 1, 2024.

2024 Florida Rate Case

On April 2, 2024, Duke Energy Florida filed a formal request for new base rates with the FFSC. Duke Energy Florida has proposed a three-year rate plan that would begin in January 2025, once its current base rate settlement agreement concludes at the end of 2024. Duke Energy Florida proposed multiyear rate increases that use the projected 12-month periods energy Florida proposed multiyear rate increases that use the projected 12-month periods energy Florida requested additional base rate revenue requirements of approximately \$593 million in 2025, \$98 million in 2026 and \$129 million in 2027, respectively. Duke Energy Florida requested additional base rate revenue requirements of approximately \$593 million in 2025, \$98 million in 2026 and \$129 million in 2027, respectively. Duke Energy Florida requested and Florida requested and an equity ratio of 53%.

On July 15, 2024, Duke Energy Florida filed a settlement agreement with the FPSC. The parties to the settlement include Duke Energy Florida, the Office of Public Counsel and other intervening parties. Pursuant to the settlement, the parties agreed to a base rate stay-out provision that expires year-end 2027; however, Duke Energy Florida is allowed an increase to its base rates in 2025 and 2026, as well as utilization of certain tax benefits in lieu of a revenue increase in 2027. Additionally, revenue increases related to solar investments will be recovered via the Solar Base Rate Adjustment mechanism. The parties also agreed to an ROE band of 9.3% to 11.3% with a midpoint of 10.3% with an equity ratio of 53%. If approved, the agreement will provide \$203 million and \$59 million in base rate increases in 2025, and 2026, respectively, as well as increases associated with investments in 12 new solar facilities as they come online, estimated at \$12 million, \$71 million and \$58 million in 2025, 2026 and 2027, respectively. The settlement is subject to the review and approval of the FPSC and a hearing has been scheduled to begin on August 21, 2024.

Duke Energy Ohio

Duke Energy Ohio Electric Base Rate Case

Duke Energy Ohio filed with the PUCO an electric distribution base rate case application on October 1, 2021, with supporting testimony filed on October 15, 2021, requesting an increase in electric distribution base rates of approximately \$55 million. On September 19, 2022, Duke Energy Ohio filed a Stipulation and Recommendation with the PUCO, which includes an increase in overall electric distribution base rates of approximately \$23 million with an equity ratio of 50.5% and an ROE of 9.5%. The stipulation is among all but one party to the proceeding. The PUCO issued an order on December 14, 2022, approving the Stipulation without material modification. Rates went into effect on January 3, 2023. The Ohio Consumers' Counsel filed an application for rehearing on January 13, 2023, arguing the Stipulation was unreasonable, discriminatory, and denied OCC due process. On March 20, 2024, the PUCO issued its Second Entry on Rehearing, denying OCCs rehearing application. The deadline for OCC to seek an appeal has expired and the matter is now closed.

Duke Energy Ohio Natural Gas Base Rate Case

Duke Energy Ohio filed with the PUCO a natural gas base rate case application on June 30, 2022, with supporting testimony filed on July 14, 2022, requesting an increase in natural gas base rates of approximately \$49 million. The drivers for this case are capital invested since Duke Energy Ohio's last natural gas base rate case in 2012. Duke Energy Ohio also sought to adjust the caps on its CEP rider. On April 28, 2023, Duke Energy Ohio filed a stipulation with all parties to the case except the OCC. In the stipulation, the parties agreed to approximately \$32 million in revenue increases with an equity ratio of 52.32% and and an ROE of 9.6%, and adjustments to the CEP Rider caps. The stipulation was opposed by the OCC at an evidentiary hearing that concluded on May 24, 2023. On November 1, 2023, PUCO issued an order approving the stipulation as filed. New rates went into effect November 1, 2023. On December 1, 2023, the PUCO granted OCCs application for rehearing for further consideration of issues raised.

Duke Energy Ohio Electric Security Plan

On April 1, 2024, Duke Energy Ohio filed with the PUCO a request for an Electric Security Flan (ESP). The ESP application proposes a three-year termfrom June 1, 2025 through May 31, 2028 and includes continuation of market-based customer rates through competitive procurement processes for generation and continuation and expansion of existing rider mechanisms. Duke Energy Ohio is proposing a new rider mechanism relating to electric distribution infrastructure modernization programs, which may be enabled by and partially funded through federal or state funding opportunities, future battery storage projects, and two proposed electric vehicle programs. Additional proposed new rider mechanisms are related to solar for all investments for low-income and disadvantaged communities, low-income senior citizen bill assistance, and energy efficiency and demand-side management programs. An evidentiary hearing is scheduled to commence on October 22, 2024.

Duke Energy Kentucky Electric Base Rate Case

On December 1, 2022, Duke Energy Kentucky filed a rate case with the KPSC requesting an annualized increase in electric base rates of approximately \$75 million. The request for rate increase was driven by capital investments to strengthen the electricity generation and delivery systems along with adjusted depreciation rates for the East Bend and Woodsdale Combustion Turbine (CT) generation stations. Duke Energy Kentucky also requested approval for new programs and tariff updates, including a voluntary community-based renewable subscription programand two electric vehicle charging programs. The KPSC issued an order on October 12, 2023, including a \$48 million increase in base revenues, an ROE of 9.75% for electric base rates and 9.65% for electric inders and an equity ratio of 52.145%. New rates went into effect October 13, 2023. The Company's request to align the depreciation rates of East Bend with a 2035 retirement date was denied and the KPSC ordered depreciation rates with a 2041 retirement date for the unit. The KPSC did approve the request to align the depreciation rates of Woodsdale CT with a 2040 retirement date and denied the voluntary community-based renewable subscription programand the two electric vehicle charging programs.

On November 1, 2023, Duke Energy Kentucky filed for rehearing requesting certain matters be reconsidered by the KPSC. On November 21, 2023, KPSC granted in part and denied in part the Company's request for rehearing. On February 15, 2024, the KPSC issued a briefing schedule for the rehearing process. The briefing concluded on April 1, 2024, and the matter was submitted for decision on April 2, 2024. On July 1, 2024, the KPSC issued its final order on rehearing, ruling in Duke Energy Kentucky's favor on nearly all issues. However, the KPSC ordered Duke Energy Kentucky to refund alleged over collections since the KPSCs October 12, 2023 order. On July 10, 2024, the KPSC issued an order correcting the base fuel rate used to calculate new base rates in its July 1, 2024 order and its calculation of Duke Energy Kentucky's Street Lighting Rate. New rates were implemented in August 2024.

On December 14, 2023, Duke Energy Kentucky filed an appeal with the Franklin County Orcuit Court on certain matters for which the KPSC denied rehearing, specifically as it relates to including decommissioning costs in depreciation rates for East Bend and Woodsdale. Duke Energy Kentucky filed its initial brief in June 2024. Appellee briefs are due September 24, 2024, and Duke Energy Kentucky's reply brief is due November 8, 2024.

Duke Energy Indiana

Indiana Coal Ash Recovery

In Duke Energy Indiana's 2019 rate case, the IURC opened a subdocket for post-2018 coal ash related expenditures. Duke Energy Indiana filed testimony on April 15, 2020, in the coal ash subdocket requesting recovery for the post-2018 coal ash basin closure costs for plans that have been approved by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) as well as continuing deferral, with carrying costs, on the balance. On November 3, 2021, the IURC issued an order allowing recovery for post-2018 coal ash basin closure costs for the plans that have been approved by IDEM, as well as continuing deferral, with carrying costs, on the balance. The OUCC and the Duke Industrial Group appealed. The Indiana Court of Appeals issued its opinion on February 21, 2023, reversing the IURCs order to the extent that it allowed Duke Energy Indiana to recover federally mandated costs incurred prior to the IURCs November 3, 2021 order. In addition, the court found that any costs incurred pre-petition to determine federally mandated compliance options were not specifically authorized by the statute and should also be disallowed.

In the second quarter of 2023, Duke Energy Indiana filed its proposal to remove from rates certain costs incurred prior to the IURCs November 3, 2021 order date. On September 20, 2023, the IURC approved the Company's proposal to remove the costs from its rates and assessed simple interest of the refunds of 4.71%, beginning from when the costs were initially recovered from customers. Duke Energy Indiana seeks to recover the pre-order costs denied by the Indiana Court of Appeals and certain future coal ash closure costs as part of depreciation costs in the 2024 Indiana Rate Case.

Duke Energy Indiana filed a new petition under the amended version of the federal mandate statute for additional post-2018 coal ash closure costs for the remaining basins not included in the Indiana coal ash recovery case from 2020. An evidentiary hearing was held on January 25, 2024. On May 8, 2024, the IURC issued a CPCN and approved these coal ash related compliance projects as federally mandated compliance projects. On June 7, 2024, the Citizens Action Coalition of Indiana (CAC) filed a motion to appeal the IURC order for the coal ash CPCN proceeding.

TDSIC 2.0

On November 23, 2021, Duke Energy Indiana filed for approval of the Transmission, Distribution, Storage Improvement Charge 2.0 investment plan for 2023-2028 (TDSIC 2.0). On June 15, 2022, the IURC approved, without modification, TDSIC 2.0, which includes approximately \$2 billion in transmission and distribution investments selected to improve customer reliability, harden and improve resiliency of the grid, enable expansion of renewable and distributed energy projects and encourage economic development. In addition, the IURC set up a subdocket to consider a targeted economic development project, which the IURC approved on March 2, 2022. On July 15, 2022, the OUCC filed a notice of appeal to the Indiana Court of Appeals in Duke Energy Indiana's TDSIC 2.0 proceeding. An appellant brief was filed on October 28, 2022, and Duke Energy Indiana filed its responsive brief on December 28, 2022. The Indiana Court of Appeals issued its opinion on March 9, 2023, affirming the IURC's order in its entirety. The Duke Industrial Group filed a petition to transfer to the Indiana Supreme Court. The Indiana Supreme Court granted transfer and held an oral argument on September 28, 2023 and the parties await the court's decision.

2024 Indiana Rate Case

On April 4, 2024, Duke Energy Indiana filed an application with the IURC for a rate increase of \$492 million, representing an overall average bill increase of approximately 16.2%, which, if approved, would be added to retail customer bills in two steps, approximately 11.7% in 2025 and approximately 4.5% in 2026. Duke Energy Indiana requested an ROE of 10.5% with an equity ratio of 53%. The rate increase is driven by \$1.6 billion in investments made since the last general rate case filed in 2019 in order to reliably serve customers, improve resiliency of the system, and advance environmental sustainability. An evidentiary hearing is scheduled to begin August 29, 2024.

Piedmont

2024 North Carolina Rate Case

On April 1, 2024, Redmont filed an application with the NCUC for a rate increase for retail customers of approximately \$159 million, which represents a 12.5% increase in retail revenues. Redmont requested an ROE of 10.5% with an equity ratio of 53%. The rate increase is driven by significant infrastructure upgrade investments since the last general rate case, offset by lower fixed natural gas costs and remaining federal and state tax reforms avings to be received by customers. Approximately 40% of the plant additions being rolled into rate base are categories of plant investment that are covered under the IMR mechanism, which was originally approved as part of the 2013 North Carolina Rate Case. Redmont plans to implement revised interim rates by November 1, 2024. An evidentiary hearing is scheduled to begin September 17, 2024.

5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

ENVIRONMENTAL

The Duke Energy Registrants are subject to federal, state and local regulations regarding air and water quality, hazardous and solid waste disposal, coal ash and other environmental matters. These regulations can be changed from time to time, imposing new obligations on the Duke Energy Registrants. The following environmental matters impact all Duke Energy Registrants.

Remediation Activities

In addition to AROs recorded as a result of various environmental regulations, the Duke Energy Registrants are responsible for environmental remediation at various sites. These include certain properties that are part of ongoing operations and sites formerly ow ned or used by Duke Energy entities. These sites are in various stages of investigation, remediation and monitoring. Managed in conjunction with relevant federal, state and local agencies, remediation activities vary based on site conditions and location, remediation activities and sharing of responsibility. If remediation activities involve joint and several liability provisions, strict liability, or cost recovery or contribution actions, the Duke Energy Registrants could potentially be held responsible for environmental impacts caused by other potentially responsible parties and may also benefit from insurance policies or contractual indermities that cover some or all cleanup costs. Liabilities are recorded when losses become probable and are reasonably estimable. The total costs that may be incurred cannot be estimated because the extent of environmental impact, allocation among potentially responsible parties, remediation alternatives and/or regulatory decisions have not yet been determined at all sites. Additional costs associated with remediation activities are likely to be incurred in the future and could be significant. Costs are typically expensed as Operation, maintenance and other on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations unless regulatory recovery of the costs is deemed probable.

The following table contains information regarding reserves for probable and estimable costs related to the various environmental sites. These reserves are recorded in Accounts Payable within Other Ourrent Liabilities and Other within Other Noncurrent Liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(in millions)	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Reserves for Environmental Remediation		
Duke Energy	\$ 82 \$	88
Duke Energy Carolinas	23	23
Progress Energy	20	19
Duke Energy Progress	9	9
Duke Energy Florida	10	10
Duke Energy Ohio	31	36
Duke Energy Indiana	2	2
Pledmont	7	7

Additional losses in excess of recorded reserves that could be incurred for the stages of investigation, remediation and monitoring for environmental sites that have been evaluated at this time are not material.

LITIGATION

For open litigation, unless otherwise noted, Duke Energy and the Subsidiary Registrants cannot predict the outcome or ultimate resolution of their respective matters.

Duke Energy

Texas Storm Uri Tort Litigation

Duke Energy (Parent), several Duke Energy renewables project companies, and others in the ERCOT market were named in multiple law suits arising out of Texas Storm Uri, which occurred in February 2021. These law suits seek recovery for property damage, personal injury and wrongful death allegedly caused by the power outages that plaintiffs claimwere the collective failure of generators including Duke Energy entities, transmission and distribution operators (TDUs), retail energy providers, and all others, including ERCOT. The cases were consolidated into a Texas state court multidistrict litigation (MDL) proceeding for discovery and pre-trial motions. Five MDL cases were designated as lead cases in which motions to dismiss were filed and all other cases were stayed.

On January 28, 2023, the court denied certain motions including those by the generator defendants and TDUs and granted others. The generators and TDUs filed separate petitions for Writ of Mandamus to the Texas Court of Appeals seeking to overturn the denials. The TDUs' petition, filed first, was accepted and oral argument was held on October 23, 2023. In the cases against the generators, plaintiffs have dismissed the claims against Duke Energy (Parent). However, before Duke Energy (Parent) was dismissed from all cases, on December 14, 2023, without argument, the Court of Appeals accepted mandamus of the generator defendants' appeal, which includes all Duke Energy entities, and directed the MDL court to dismiss all claims. Plaintiffs filed their Petition for Reconsideration on January 29, 2024, and the generator defendants responded on May 6, 2024. Regardless of the outcome of any motion for reconsideration or appeal, claims against Duke Energy (Parent) will remain dismissed. In October 2023, in conjunction with the closing of the sale of the utility-scale solar and wind group, all but one of the project company law suits transferred to Brookfield. In May 2024, the remaining claim in the law suit was transferred to the buyer in connection with the sale of a portion of the remaining Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups.

Duke Energy Carolinas

NTE Carolinas II, LLC Litigation

In November 2017, Duke Energy Carolinas entered into a standard FERC large generator interconnection agreement (LGIA) with NTE Carolinas II, LLC (NTE), a company that proposed to build a combined-cycle natural gas plant in Rockingham County, North Carolina. On September 6, 2019, Duke Energy Carolinas filed a lawsuit in Mecklenburg County Superior Court against NTE for breach of contract, alleging that NTEs failure to pay benchmark payments for Duke Energy Carolinas' transmission system upgrades required under the interconnection agreement constituted a termination of the interconnection agreement. Duke Energy Carolinas sought a monetary judgment against NTE because NTE failed to make multiple milestone payments. The lawsuit was moved to federal court in North Carolina. NTE filed a motion to dismiss Duke Energy Carolinas' complaint and brought counterclaims alleging anti-competitive conduct and violations of state and federal statutes. Duke Energy Carolinas filed a motion to dismiss NTEs counterclaims. Both NTEs and Duke Energy Carolinas' motions to dismiss were subsequently denied by the court.

On May 21, 2020, in response to a NTE petition challenging Duke Energy Carolinas' termination of the LGA, FERC issued a ruling that 1) it has exclusive jurisdiction to determine whether a transmission provider may terminate an LGIA; 2) FERC approval is required to terminate a conforming LGIA if objected to by the interconnection customer; and 3) Duke Energy may not announce the termination of a conforming LGIA unless FERC has approved the termination. FERCs Office of Enforcement also initiated an investigation of Duke Energy Carolinas into matters pertaining to the LGIA. On April 6, 2023, Duke Energy Carolinas received notice from the FERC Office of Enforcement that they have closed their non-public investigation with no further action recommended.

Following completion of discovery, Duke Energy Carolinas filed a motion for summary judgment seeking a ruling in its favor as to some of its affirmative claims against NTE and to all of NTEs counterclaims. On June 24, 2022, the court issued an order partially granting Duke Energy Carolinas' motion by dismissing NTEs counterclaims that Duke Energy Carolinas engaged in anti-competitive behavior in violation of state and federal statutes. On October 12, 2022, the parties executed a settlement agreement with respect to the remaining breach of contract claims in the litigation and a Stipulation of Dismissal was filed with the court on October 13, 2022. On November 11, 2022, NTE filed its Notice of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit as to the district court's summary judgment ruling in Duke Energy Carolinas' favor on NTEs antitrust and unfair competition claims. Briefing on NTEs appeal was completed on June 30, 2023. Oral argument took place on May 7, 2024. On August 5, 2024, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit reversed the district court's grant of summary judgment and remanded the case back to the district court for further proceedings.

Asbestos-related Injuries and Damages Claims

Duke Energy Carolinas has experienced numerous claims for indemnification and medical cost reimbursement related to asbestos exposure. These claims relate to damages for bodily injuries alleged to have arisen from exposure to or use of asbestos in connection with construction and maintenance activities conducted on its electric generation plants prior to 1985.

Duke Energy Carolinas has recognized asbestos-related reserves of \$410 million at June 30, 2024, and \$423 million at December 31, 2023. These reserves are classified in Other within Other Noncurrent Liabilities and Other within Ourrent Liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. These reserves are based on Duke Energy Carolinas' best estimate for current and future asbestos claims through 2043 and are recorded on an undiscounted basis. In light of the uncertainties inherent in a longer-termforecast, management does not believe they can reasonably estimate the indemity and medical costs that might be incurred after 2043 related to such potential claims. It is possible Duke Energy Carolinas may incur asbestos liabilities in excess of the recorded reserves.

Duke Energy Carolinas has third-party insurance to cover certain losses related to asbestos-related injuries and damages above an aggregate self-insured retention. Receivables for insurance recoveries were \$572 million at June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023. These amounts are classified in Other within Other Noncurrent Assets and Receivables within Current Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Any future payments up to the policy limit will be reimbursed by the third-party insurance carrier. Duke Energy Carolinas is not aware of any uncertainties regarding the legal sufficiency of insurance claims. Duke Energy Carolinas believes the insurance recovery asset is probable of recovery as the insurance carrier continues to have a strong financial strength rating.

The reserve for credit losses for insurance receivables is \$9 million as of June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, for both Duke Energy and Duke Energy Carolinas. The insurance receivable is evaluated based on the risk of default and the historical losses, current conditions and expected conditions around collectability. Management evaluates the risk of default annually based on payment history, credit rating and changes in the risk of default from credit agencies.

Duke Energy Indiana

Coal Ash Insurance Coverage Litigation

In June 2022, Duke Energy Indiana filed a civil action in Indiana Superior Court against various insurance companies seeking declaratory relief with respect to insurance coverage for coal combustion residuals-related expenses and liabilities covered by third-party liability insurance policies. The insurance policies cover the 1969-1972 and 1984-1985 periods and provide third-party liability insurance for claims and suits alleging property damage, bodily injury and personal injury (or a combination thereof). A trial date has not yet been set.

On June 30, 2023, Duke Energy Indiana and Associated Electric and Gas Insurance Services (AEGIS) reached a confidential settlement, the results of which were not material to Duke Energy, and as a result, AEGIS was dismissed from the litigation on July 13, 2023. Duke Energy Indiana has also reached confidential settlements with other various insurance companies, the results of which were not material. In June 2024, Duke Energy Indiana filed an amended complaint adding several additional insurance companies as defendants to the litigation and the court entered an order staying the litigation until October 24, 2024.

Other Litigation and Legal Proceedings

The Duke Energy Registrants are involved in other legal, tax and regulatory proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, some of which involve significant amounts. The Duke Energy Registrants believe the final disposition of these proceedings will not have a material effect on their results of operations, cash flows or financial position. Reserves are classified on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets in Other within Other Noncurrent Liabilities and Other within Ourrent Liabilities.

OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As part of their normal business, the Duke Energy Registrants are party to various financial guarantees, performance guarantees and other contractual commitments to extend guarantees of credit and other assistance to various subsidiaries, investees and other third parties. These guarantees involve elements of performance and credit risk, which are not fully recognized on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and have uncapped maximum potential payments. However, the Duke Energy Registrants do not believe these guarantees will have a material effect on their results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In addition, the Duke Energy Registrants enter into various fixed-price, noncancelable commitments to purchase or sell power or natural gas, take-or-pay arrangements, transportation, or throughput agreements and other contracts that may or may not be recognized on their respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Some of these arrangements may be recognized at fair value on their respective Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets if such contracts meet the definition of a derivative and the NFNS exception does not apply. In most cases, the Duke Energy Registrants' purchase obligation contracts contain provisions for price adjustments, minimum purchase levels and other financial commitments.

6. DEBT AND CREDIT FACILITIES

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DEBT ISSUANCES

The following table summarizes significant debt issuances (in millions).

					Six Mont	hs	Ended June	30,	2024			
Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Duke Energy	Duke Energy (Parent)	Duke Energy Carolinas		Duke Energy Progress		Duke Energy Florida	ı	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy ndiana
Unsecured Debt												
January 2024(a)	January 2027	4.850 %	600	\$ 600	\$ _	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$ _
January 2024(a)	January 2029	4.850 %	650	650	_		_		_		_	_
April 2024(e)	April 2031	5.648 %	815	815	_		_		_		_	_
June 2024 ^(d)	June 2034	5.450 %	750	750	_		_		_		_	_
June 2024 ^(d)	June 2054	5.800 %	750	750	_		_		_		_	_
June 2024 ^(h)	July 2031	5.900 %	80	_	_		_		_		80	_
June 2024 ^(h)	July 2034	6.000 %	95	_	_		_		_		95	_
June 2024 ^(h)	July 2039	6.170 %	50	_	_		_		_		50	_
Secured Debt												
April 2024 ^(f)	March 2044	5.404 %	177	_	_		177		_		_	_
First Mortgage Bonds												
January 2024(b)	January 2034	4.850 %	575	\$ _	\$ 575	\$	_		_	\$	_	\$ _
January 2024(b)	January 2054	5.400 %	425	_	425		_		_		_	_
March 2024(b)	March 2034	5.250 %	300	_	_		_		_		_	300
March 2024(c)	March 2034	5.100 %	500	_	_		500		_		_	_
March 2024 ^(d)	March 2054	5.550 %	425	_	_		_		_		425	_
April 2024 ^(g)	April 2074	4.970 %	173	_	_		_		173		_	_
Total issuances		•	6,365	\$ 3,565	\$ 1,000	\$	677	\$	173	\$	650	\$ 300

Proceeds were used to repay the remaining \$1 billion outstanding on Duke Energy (Parent)'s variable rate TermLoan Facility due March 2024, pay down a portion of short-termdebt and for general corporate purposes. Duke Energy (Parent)'s TermLoan Facility was terminated in March 2024 in conjunction with the payoff of remaining (a)

⁽b)

Proceeds were used to pay down a portion of short-termdebt and for general company purposes.

Proceeds were used to fund eligible green energy projects, pay down a portion of short-termdebt and for general company purposes. (c)

- Proceeds were used to pay down a portion of short-termdebt and for general corporate purposes. (d)
- In April 2024, Duke Energy issued 750 million euros aggregate principal amount of 3.75% senior notes due April 2031. Duke Energy's obligations under its euro-denominated fixed-rate notes were effectively converted to fixed-rate U.S. dollars at issuance through cross-currency swaps, mitigating foreign currency exchange risk associated with the interest and principal payments. The \$815 million equivalent in U.S. dollars were used to repay a portion of a \$1 billion debt maturity due April 2024, pay down short-term (e) debt and for general corporate purposes. See Note 10 for additional information.
- Proceeds were used to finance the South Carolina portion of restoration expenditures related to the following storms: Pax, Ulysses, Matthew, Florence, Michael, Dorian, Izzy and Jasper. See Notes 4 and 13 for more information. (f)
- Debt has a floating interest rate. Proceeds were used to pay down a portion of the DEFR accounts receivable securitization facility due in April 2024, and for general (g) company purposes. See Note 13 for more information.
- Debt issued by Duke Energy Kentucky with proceeds used to pay down a portion of short-term debt and for general corporate purposes. (h)

CURRENT MATURITIES OF LONG-TERM DERT

The following table shows the significant components of Ourrent maturities of long-term debt on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Duke Energy Registrants currently anticipate satisfying these obligations with cash on hand and proceeds from additional borrowings.

(in millions)	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	June 30, 2024
Unsecured Debt			
Duke Energy (Parent)	April 2025	3.364 % \$	420
Duke Energy (Parent)	April 2025	3.950 %	250
Duke Energy Ohio	June 2025	6.900 %	150
Secured Debt			
Duke Energy Carolinas ^(a)	January 2025	6.177 %	305
Duke Energy Carolinas ^(a)	January 2025	5.973 %	195
Duke Energy Progress ^(a)	April 2025	6.199 %	240
Duke Energy Progress ^(a)	April 2025	6.177 %	160
First Mortgage Bonds			
Duke Energy Florida(a)(b)	October 2073	4.998 %	200
Duke Energy Florida(a)(b)	April 2074	4.970 %	173
Other ^(c)			247
Current maturities of long-term debt		\$	2,340

- Debt has a floating interest rate.
- (a) (b) These first mortgage bonds are classified as Current maturities of long-term debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets based on terms of the indentures, which could require repayment in less than 12 months if exercised by the bondholders.
- (c) Includes finance lease obligations, amortizing debt, tax-exempt bonds with mandatory put options and small bullet maturities.

AVAILABLE CREDIT FACILITIES

Master Credit Facility

In March 2024, Duke Energy extended the termination date of its existing \$9 billion Master Credit Facility to March 2029. The Duke Energy Registrants, excluding Progress Energy, have borrowing capacity under the Master Credit Facility up to a specified sublimit for each borrower. Duke Energy has the unilateral ability at any time to increase or decrease the borrowing sublimits of each borrower, subject to a maximum sublimit for each borrower. The amount available under the Master Credit Facility has been reduced to backstop issuances of commercial paper, certain letters of credit and variable-rate demand tax-exempt bonds that may be put to the Duke Energy Registrants at the option of the holder. An amendment in conjunction with the issuance of the Convertible Senior Notes due April 2026 clarifies that payments due as a result of a conversion of a convertible note would not constitute an event of default

The table below includes the current borrowing sublimits and available capacity under these credit facilities.

				June	30, 2	2024			
		Duke	Duke	Duke		Duke	Duke	Duke	
	Duke	Energy	Energy	Energy		Energy	Energy	Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	(Parent)	Carolinas	Progress		Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Facility size(a)	\$ 9,000	\$ 2,275	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,500	\$	875	\$ 1,050	\$ 950	\$ 950
Reduction to backstop issuances									
Commercial paper(b)	(3,271)	(803)	(307)	(813)		(227)	(348)	(150)	(623)
Outstanding letters of credit	(38)	(26)	(4)	(1)		(7)	_	_	_
Tax-exempt bonds	(81)	_	_	_		_	_	(81)	_
Available capacity under the Master Credit Facility	\$ 5,610	\$ 1,446	\$ 1,089	\$ 686	\$	641	\$ 702	\$ 719	\$ 327

(a) Represents the sublimit of each borrower.

(b) Duke Energy issued \$625 million of commercial paper and loaned the proceeds through the money pool to Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana. The balances are classified as Long-Term Debt Payable to Affiliated Companies on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Duke Energy Term Loan Facility

On March 26, 2024, Duke Energy (Parent) entered into a 364-day term loan facility with commitments totaling \$700 million. Any undrawn commitments could be drawn up until April 25, 2024 (30 days after the effective date of the agreement) or are otherwise ineligible to be drawn. On April 24, 2024, \$500 million was drawn under the facility with borrowings used for general corporate purposes. Borrowings could be prepaid at any time throughout the term of the facility and the terms and conditions of the facility were generally consistent with those governing Duke Energy's Master Oredit Facility. During the second quarter of 2024, Duke Energy (Parent) terminated the facility and repaid the \$500 million in outstanding borrowings.

7. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The Duke Energy Registrants record AROs when there is a legal obligation to incur retirement costs associated with the retirement of a long-lived asset and the obligation can be reasonably estimated. Actual costs incurred could be materially different from current estimates that form the basis of the recorded AROs.

The following table presents the AROs recorded on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

				June 30), 20	024			
		Duke		Duke		Duke	Duke	Duke	
	Duke	Energy	Progress	Energy		Energy	Energy	Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress		Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Decommissioning of nuclear power facilities(a)	\$ 4,608	\$ 1,999	\$ 2,603	\$ 2,455	\$	148	\$ 	\$ 	\$ _
Closure of ash impoundments	5,473	2,058	2,091	2,067		24	71	1,253	_
Other	273	55	97	34		63	65	29	27
Total ARO	\$ 10,354	\$ 4,112	\$ 4,791	\$ 4,556	\$	235	\$ 136	\$ 1,282	\$ 27
Less: Current portion	636	252	215	214		1	7	162	_
Total noncurrent ARO	\$ 9,718	\$ 3,860	\$ 4,576	\$ 4,342	\$	234	\$ 129	\$ 1,120	\$ 27

ARO Liability Rollforward

In April 2024, the EPA issued the 2024 COR Rule under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which significantly expands the scope of the 2015 COR Rule by establishing regulatory requirements for inactive surface impoundments at retired generating facilities and previously unregulated coal ash sources at regulated facilities.

The following table presents the change in liability associated with AROs for the Duke Energy Registrants.

		Duke		Duke	Duke	Duke	Duke	
	Duke	Energy	Progress	Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress	Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Balance at December 31, 2023(a)	\$ 9,156	\$ 4,013	\$ 4,145	\$ 3,870	\$ 275	\$ 136	\$ 809	\$ 26
Accretion expense(b)	204	90	96	91	5	3	17	1
Liabilities settled(c)	(306)	(95)	(167)	(120)	(47)	(3)	(40)	_
Revisions in estimates of cash flows(d)	1,300	104	717	715	2	_	496	_
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 10,354	\$ 4,112	\$ 4,791	\$ 4,556	\$ 235	\$ 136	\$ 1,282	\$ 27

- (a) Primarily relates to decommissioning nuclear power facilities, closure of ash impoundments, asbestos removal, closure of landfills at fossil generation facilities, retirement of natural gas mains and removal of renew able energy generation assets.

 For the six months ended June 30, 2024, substantially all accretion expense relates to Duke Energy's regulated operations and has been deferred in accordance with
- (b) regulatory accounting treatment.
 Primarily relates to ash impoundment closures and nuclear decommissioning.

The revision amounts represent the change in discounted cash flows for estimated closure costs as evaluated on a site-by-site basis. The increases primarily relate to (d)additional scope requirements to regulate the disposal of COR in landfills and surface impoundments as a result of the 2024 COR Rule, including an increase in groundwater monitoring wells.

Asset retirement costs associated with the AROs for operating plants and retired plants are included in Net property, plant and equipment and Regulatory assets within Other Noncurrent Assets, respectively, on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

8. GOODWILL

Duke Energy

Duke Energy's Goodwill balance of \$19.3 billion is allocated \$17.4 billion to EU&I and \$1.9 billion to GU&I on Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023. There are no accumulated impairment charges.

Duke Energy Ohio's Goodwill balance of \$920 million, allocated \$596 million to EU&I and \$324 million to GU&I, is presented net of accumulated impairment charges of \$216 million on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023.

Progress Energy

Progress Energy's Goodwill is included in the EU&I segment and there are no accumulated impairment charges.

Piedmont

Fledmont's Goodwill is included in the GU&l segment and there are no accumulated impairment charges.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Subsidiary Registrants engage in related party transactions in accordance with applicable state and federal commission regulations. Refer to the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets of the Subsidiary Registrants for balances due to or due from related parties. Transactions with related parties included on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income are presented in the following table.

		Three Months	Ende	d June 30,	Six Months E	nded	June 30,
(in millions)	_	2024		2023	2024		2023
Duke Energy Carolinas							
Corporate governance and shared service expenses(a)	\$	189	\$	192	\$ 403	\$	388
Indermification coverages(b)		11		8	22		17
JDA revenue(c)		6		8	22		21
JDA expense(c)		53		34	93		63
Intercompany natural gas purchases(d)		5		4	9		9
Progress Energy							
Corporate governance and shared service expenses(a)	\$	171	\$	172	\$ 359	\$	350
Indermification coverages(b)		15		12	29		24
JDA revenue(c)		53		34	93		63
JDA expense(c)		6		8	22		21
Intercompany natural gas purchases(d)		18		18	37		37
Duke Energy Progress							
Corporate governance and shared service expenses(a)	\$	100	\$	104	\$ 214	\$	211
Indermification coverages(b)		6		5	12		10
JDA revenue(c)		53		34	93		63
JDA expense(c)		6		8	22		21
Intercompany natural gas purchases(d)		18		18	37		37
Duke Energy Florida							
Corporate governance and shared service expenses(a)	\$	71	\$	68	\$ 145	\$	139
Indermification coverages(b)		9		7	17		14
Duke Energy Ohio							
Corporate governance and shared service expenses(a)	\$	77	\$	76	\$ 154	\$	149
Indermification coverages(b)		1		2	3		3
Duke Energy Indiana							
Corporate governance and shared service expenses(a)	\$	83	\$	84	\$ 185	\$	183
Indermification coverages(b)		3		2	5		4
Piedmont							
Corporate governance and shared service expenses(a)	\$	40	\$	37	\$ 81	\$	75
Indermification coverages(b)		1		1	2		2
Intercompany natural gas sales(d)		23		22	46		46
Natural gas storage and transportation costs ^(e)		6		6	12		12

- (a) The Subsidiary Registrants are charged their proportionate share of corporate governance and other shared services costs, primarily related to human resources, employee benefits, information technology, legal and accounting fees, as well as other third-party costs. These amounts are primarily recorded in Operation, maintenance and other and Impairment of assets and other charges on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.
- (b) The Subsidiary Registrants incur expenses related to certain indermification coverages through Bison, Duke Energy's wholly owned captive insurance subsidiary. These expenses are recorded in Operation, maintenance and other on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.
- (c) Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress participate in a JDA, which allows the collective dispatch of power plants between the service territories to reduce customer rates. Revenues from the sale of power and expenses from the purchase of power pursuant to the JDA are recorded in Operating Revenues and Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power respectively on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income
- electric generation and purchased power, respectively, on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

 (d) Redmont provides long-terminatural gas delivery service to certain Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress natural gas-fired generation facilities. Redmont records the sales in Operating Revenues, and Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress record the related purchases as a component of Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power on their respective Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

 (e) Redmont has related party transactions as a customer of its equity method investments in Pine Needle LNG Company, LLC, Hardy Storage Company, LLC and Cardinal
- (e) Piedmont has related party transactions as a customer of its equity method investments in Pine Needle LNG Company, LLC, Hardy Storage Company, LLC and Cardina Pipeline Company, LLC natural gas storage and transportation facilities. These expenses are included in Cost of natural gas on Piedmont's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

In addition to the amounts presented above, the Subsidiary Registrants have other affiliate transactions, including rental of office space, participation in a money pool arrangement, other operational transactions, such as pipeline lease arrangements, and their proportionate share of certain charged expenses. These transactions of the Subsidiary Registrants are incurred in the ordinary course of business and are eliminated in consolidation.

As discussed in Note 13, certain trade receivables were previously sold by Duke Energy Chio and Duke Energy Indiana to CRC, an affiliate formed by a subsidiary of Duke Energy. The proceeds obtained from the sales of receivables were largely cash but included a subordinated note from CRC for a portion of the purchase price. In March 2024, Duke Energy repaid all outstanding CRC borrowings and terminated the related CRC credit facility.

Intercompany Income Taxes

Duke Energy and the Subsidiary Registrants file a consolidated federal income tax return and other state and jurisdictional returns. The Subsidiary Registrants have a tax sharing agreement with Duke Energy for the allocation of consolidated tax liabilities and benefits. Income taxes recorded represent amounts the Subsidiary Registrants would incur as separate C-Corporations. The following table includes the balance of intercompany income tax receivables and payables for the Subsidiary Registrants.

(in millions)	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Piedmont
June 30, 2024							
Intercompany income tax receivable	\$ — \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	2 \$	— \$	39
Intercompany income tax payable	98	167	53	120	_	29	_
December 31, 2023							
Intercompany income tax receivable	\$ — \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	91 \$	53 \$	_
Intercompany income tax payable	81	92	94	114	_	_	57

10. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING

The Duke Energy Registrants use commodity, interest rate and foreign currency contracts to manage commodity price risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency exchange rate risk. The primary use of commodity derivatives is to hedge the generation portfolio against changes in the prices of electricity and natural gas. Redmont enters into natural gas supply contracts to provide diversification, reliability and natural gas cost benefits to its customers. Interest rate derivatives are used to manage interest rate risk associated with borrowings. Foreign currency derivatives are used to manage risk related to foreign currency exchange rates on certain issuances of debt.

All derivative instruments not identified as NPNS are recorded at fair value as assets or liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Cash collateral related to derivative instruments executed under master netting arrangements is offset against the collateralized derivatives on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The cash impacts of settled derivatives are recorded as operating activities or financing activities on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows consistent with the classification of the hedged transaction.

INTEREST RATERISK

The Duke Energy Registrants are exposed to changes in interest rates as a result of their issuance or anticipated issuance of variable-rate and fixed-rate debt and commercial paper. Interest rate risk is managed by limiting variable-rate exposures to a percentage of total debt and by monitoring changes in interest rates. To manage risk associated with changes in interest rates, the Duke Energy Registrants may enter into interest rate swaps, U.S. Treasury lock agreements and other financial contracts. In anticipation of certain fixed-rate debt issuances, a series of forward-starting interest rate swaps or Treasury locks may be executed to lock in components of current market interest rates. These instruments are later terminated prior to or upon the issuance of the corresponding debt.

Cash Flow Hedges

For a derivative designated as hedging the exposure to variable cash flows of a future transaction, referred to as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the derivative's gain or loss is initially reported as a component of other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassified into earnings once the future transaction impacts earnings. Amounts for interest rate contracts are reclassified to earnings as interest expense over the term of the related debt. Gains and losses reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, were not material. Duke Energy's interest rate derivatives designated as hedges include forward-starting interest rate swaps not accounted for under regulatory accounting.

Undesignated Contracts

Undesignated contracts primarily include contracts not designated as a hedge because they are accounted for under regulatory accounting or contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Duke Energy's interest rate swaps for its regulated operations employ regulatory accounting. With regulatory accounting, the mark-to-market gains or losses on the swaps are deferred as regulatory liabilities or regulatory assets, respectively. Regulatory assets and liabilities are amortized consistent with the treatment of the related costs in the ratemaking process. The accrual of interest on the swaps is recorded as Interest Expense on the Duke Energy Registrant's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

The following tables show notional amounts of outstanding derivatives related to interest rate risk.

				Ju	ne 30, 2024			
		Duke			Duke	Duke	Duke	Duke
	Duke	Energy	Progress		Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy		Progress	Florida	Indiana	Ohio
Cash flow hedges	\$ 1,700	\$ 	\$ 	\$	_	\$ 	\$ _	\$ _
Undesignated contracts	3,052	1,150	1,675		1,125	550	200	27
Total notional amount	\$ 4,752	\$ 1,150	\$ 1,675	\$	1,125	\$ 550	\$ 200	\$ 27

				Dece	mber 31, 2023			
		Duke			Duke	Duke	Duke	Duke
	Duke	Energy	Progress		Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy		Progress	Florida	Indiana	Ohio
Cash flow hedges	\$ 2,300	\$ 	\$ 	\$	_ \$	\$ 	\$ — \$	-
Undesignated contracts	2,727	1,050	1,250		925	325	400	27
Total notional amount	\$ 5,027	\$ 1,050	\$ 1,250	\$	925	\$ 325	\$ 400 \$	5 27

COMMODITY PRICERISK

The Duke Energy Registrants are exposed to the impact of changes in the prices of electricity purchased and sold in bulk power markets and natural gas purchases, including Redmont's natural gas supply contracts. Exposure to commodity price risk is influenced by a number of factors including the termof contracts, the liquidity of markets and delivery locations. To manage risk associated with commodity prices, the Duke Energy Registrants may enter into long-term power purchase or sales contracts and long-termnatural gas supply agreements.

Undesignated Contracts

Undesignated contracts primarily include contracts not designated as a hedge because they are accounted for under regulatory accounting or contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting

For the Subsidiary Registrants, bulk power electricity and natural gas purchases flow through fuel adjustment clauses, formula-based contracts or other cost-sharing mechanisms. Differences between the costs included in rates and the incurred costs, including undesignated derivative contracts, are largely deferred as regulatory assets or regulatory liabilities. Redmont policies allow for the use of financial instruments to hedge commodity price risks. The strategy and objective of these hedging programs are to use the financial instruments to reduce natural gas cost volatility for customers.

Volumes

The tables below include volumes of outstanding commodity derivatives. Amounts disclosed represent the absolute value of notional volumes of commodity contracts excluding NPNS. The Duke Energy Registrants have netted contractual amounts where offsetting purchase and sale contracts exist with identical delivery locations and times of delivery. Where all commodity positions are perfectly offset, no quantities are shown.

			Ju	ne 30, 2024			
		Duke		Duke	Duke	Duke	
	Duke	Energy	Progress	Energy	Energy	Energy	
	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Electricity (GWh)	27,518	_	_	_	2,966	24,552	_
Natural gas (millions of dekatherms)	781	249	241	241	_	38	253

			Dece	mber 31, 2023			
		Duke		Duke	Duke	Duke	
	Duke	Energy	Progress	Energy	Energy	Energy	
	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Electricity (GWh)	13,608				1,616	11,992	_
Natural gas (millions of dekatherms)	846	279	274	274	_	30	263

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

Duke Energy may enter into foreign currency derivatives to hedge exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, such as that arising from the issuance of debt denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars.

Fair Value Hedges

Derivatives related to existing fixed-rate securities are accounted for as fair value hedges, where the derivatives' fair value gains or losses and hedged items' fair value gains or losses are both recorded directly to earnings on the same income statement line item, including foreign currency gains or losses arising from changes in the U.S. currency exchange rates. Duke Energy has elected to exclude the cross-currency basis spread from the assessment of effectiveness in the fair value hedges of its foreign currency risk and record any difference between the change in the fair value of the excluded components and the amounts recognized in earnings as a component of other comprehensive income or loss.

The following table shows Duke Energy's outstanding derivatives related to foreign currency risk at June 30, 2024.

							Fair	r Value (in mi	(Loss) ^(a) ns)	
	P	ay Notional		Receive Notional	Receive	Hedge	Three Mont Ended June		Six Month Ended June	
	(i	n millions)	Pay Rate	(in millions)	Rate	Maturity Date	2024	2023	2024	2023
Fair value hedges										
	\$	645	4.75 %	600 euros	3.10 %	June 2028	\$ (2) \$	5	\$ — \$	10
		537	5.31 %	500 euros	3.85 %	June 2034	(2)	3	_	8
		815	5.648 %	750 euros	3.75 %	April 2031	(9)	_	(9)	_
Total notional amount	\$	1,997		1,850 euros			\$ (13) \$	8	\$ (9) \$	18

⁽a) Amounts are recorded in Other Income and expenses, net on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations, which offsets an equal translation adjustment of the foreign denominated debt. See the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for amounts excluded from the assessment of effectiveness for which the difference between changes in fair value and periodic amortization is recorded.

LOCATION AND FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RECOGNIZED IN THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

The following tables show the fair value and balance sheet location of derivative instruments. Although derivatives subject to master netting arrangements are netted on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, the fair values presented below are shown gross and cash collateral on the derivatives has not been netted against the fair values shown.

Derivative Assets				June 30,	202	24			
	Duke	Duke Energy	Progress	Duke Energy		Duke Energy	Duke Energy	Duke Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress		Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Commodity Contracts									
Not Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Current	\$ 48	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$	_	\$ 2	\$ 36	\$ 1
Noncurrent	53	23	29	29		_	_	_	_
Total Derivative Assets – Commodity Contracts	\$ 101	\$ 28	\$ 34	\$ 33	\$	_	\$ 2	\$ 36	\$ 1
Interest Rate Contracts									
Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Noncurrent	60	_	_	_		_	_	_	_
Not Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Noncurrent	70	18	30	30		1	_	22	_
Total Derivative Assets – Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 130	\$ 18	\$ 30	\$ 30	\$	1	\$ _	\$ 22	\$ _
Foreign Currency Contracts									
Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Noncurrent	16	_	_	_		_	_	_	_
Total Derivative Assets – Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 16	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$		\$ _	\$ 	\$ _
Total Derivative Assets	\$ 247	\$ 46	\$ 64	\$ 63	\$	1	\$ 2	\$ 58	\$ 1

Derivative Liabilities				June 30), 20	24			
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress		Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Piedmont
Commodity Contracts									
Not Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Current	\$ 218	\$ 114	\$ 77	\$ 77	\$	_	\$ _	\$ 8	\$ 19
Noncurrent	195	45	36	36		_	_	_	113
Total Derivative Liabilities – Commodity Contracts	\$ 413	\$ 159	\$ 113	\$ 113	\$	_	\$ _	\$ 8	\$ 132
Interest Rate Contracts									
Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Noncurrent	5	_	_	_		_	_	_	_
Not Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Noncurrent	9	2	6	5		2	1	_	_
Total Derivative Liabilities – Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 14	\$ 2	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$	2	\$ 1	\$ _	\$ _
Foreign Currency Contracts									
Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Current	31	_	_	_		_	_	_	_
Noncurrent	15	_	_	_		_	_	_	_
Total Derivative Liabilities – Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 46	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$	_	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _
Total Derivative Liabilities	\$ 473	\$ 161	\$ 119	\$ 118	\$	2	\$ 1	\$ 8	\$ 132

Derivative Assets				December	31,	2023			
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress		Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Piedmont
Commodity Contracts									
Not Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Current	\$ 25	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$	2	\$ 1	\$ 18	\$ 1
Noncurrent	57	26	31	31		_	_	_	_
Total Derivative Assets – Commodity Contracts	\$ 82	\$ 27	\$ 34	\$ 32	\$	2	\$ 1	\$ 18	\$ 1
Interest Rate Contracts									
Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Current	31	_	_	_		_	_	_	_
Noncurrent	17	_	_	_		_	_	_	_
Not Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Current	5	5	_	_		_	_	_	_
Noncurrent	10	3	_	_		_	_	7	_
Total Derivative Assets – Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 63	\$ 8	\$ _	\$ _	\$		\$ 	\$ 7	\$ _
Foreign Currency Contracts									
Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Noncurrent	44	_	_	_		_	_	_	_
Total Derivative Assets – Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 44	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$	_	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _
Total Derivative Assets	\$ 189	\$ 35	\$ 34	\$ 32	\$	2	\$ 1	\$ 25	\$ 1

Derivative Liabilities				December	31,	2023			
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress		Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Piedmont
Commodity Contracts									
Not Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Current	\$ 354	\$ 177	\$ 138	\$ 138	\$	_	\$ _	\$ 18	\$ 20
Noncurrent	255	67	61	61		_	_	_	127
Total Derivative Liabilities – Commodity Contracts	\$ 609	\$ 244	\$ 199	\$ 199	\$	_	\$ _	\$ 18	\$ 147
Interest Rate Contracts									
Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Current	25	_	_	_		_	_	_	_
Noncurrent	26	_	_	_		_	_	_	_
Not Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Current	13	2	11	11		_	_	_	_
Noncurrent	39	14	24	9		15	1	_	_
Total Derivative Liabilities – Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 103	\$ 16	\$ 35	\$ 20	\$	15	\$ 1	\$ _	\$ _
Foreign Currency Contracts									
Designated as Hedging Instruments									
Current	17	_	_	_		_	_	_	_
Total Derivative Liabilities – Foreign Currency Contracts	\$ 17	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _	\$	_	\$ _	\$ _	\$ _
Total Derivative Liabilities	\$ 729	\$ 260	\$ 234	\$ 219	\$	15	\$ 1	\$ 18	\$ 147

OFFSETTING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following tables present the line items on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets where derivatives are reported. Substantially all of Duke Energy's outstanding derivative contracts are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements. The amounts shown are calculated by counterparty. Accounts receivable or accounts payable may also be available to offset exposures in the event of bankruptcy. These amounts are not included in the tables below.

Derivative Assets				June 30	, 202	24			
		Duke		Duke		Duke	Duke	Duke	
	Duke	Energy	Progress	Energy		Energy	Energy	Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress		Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Current									
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 48	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$	_	\$ 2	\$ 36	\$ 1
Offset	(8)	(4)	(4)	(4)		_	_	_	_
Net amounts presented in Current Assets: Other	\$ 40	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 2	\$ 36	\$ 1
Noncurrent									
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 199	\$ 41	\$ 59	\$ 59	\$	1	\$ _	\$ 22	\$ _
Offset	(36)	(17)	(19)	(19)		_	_	_	_
Net amounts presented in Other Noncurrent Assets: Other	\$ 163	\$ 24	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$	1	\$ _	\$ 22	\$ _

Derivative Liabilities				June 30	, 202	24			
	Duke	Duke Energy	Progress	Duke Energy		Duke Energy	Duke Energy	Duke Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress		Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Current									
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 249	\$ 114	\$ 77	\$ 77	\$	_	\$ _	\$ 8	\$ 19
Offset	(8)	(4)	(4)	(4)		_	_	_	_
Cash collateral posted	(16)	(7)	(1)	(1)		_	_	(8)	_
Net amounts presented in Current Liabilities: Other	\$ 225	\$ 103	\$ 72	\$ 72	\$	_	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 19
Noncurrent									
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 224	\$ 47	\$ 42	\$ 41	\$	2	\$ 1	\$ _	\$ 113
Offset	(35)	(17)	(19)	(19)		_	_	_	_
Cash collateral posted	(9)	(8)	(1)	(1)		_	_	_	_
Net amounts presented in Other Noncurrent Liabilities: Other	\$ 180	\$ 22	\$ 22	\$ 21	\$	2	\$ 1	\$ _	\$ 113

Derivative Assets				December	31,	2023			
(in millions)	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress		Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Piedmont
Current									
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 61	\$ 6	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$	2	\$ 1	\$ 18	\$ 1
Offset	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)		_	_	_	_
Net amounts presented in Current Assets: Other	\$ 59	\$ 5	\$ 2	\$ _	\$	2	\$ 1	\$ 18	\$ 1
Noncurrent									
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 128	\$ 29	\$ 31	\$ 31	\$	_	\$ _	\$ 7	\$ _
Offset	(37)	(14)	(22)	(22)		_	_	_	_
Net amounts presented in Other Noncurrent Assets: Other	\$ 91	\$ 15	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$	_	\$ _	\$ 7	\$ _

Derivative Liabilities				December	31,	2023			
		Duke		Duke		Duke	Duke	Duke	
	Duke	Energy	Progress	Energy		E nergy	Energy	Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress		Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Current									
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 409	\$ 179	\$ 149	\$ 149	\$	_	\$ _	\$ 18	\$ 20
Offset	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)		_	_	_	_
Cash collateral posted	(96)	(48)	(30)	(30)		_	_	(18)	_
Net amounts presented in Current Liabilities: Other	\$ 311	\$ 130	\$ 118	\$ 118	\$	_	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 20
Noncurrent									
Gross amounts recognized	\$ 320	\$ 81	\$ 85	\$ 70	\$	15	\$ 1	\$ _	\$ 127
Offset	(37)	(14)	(22)	(22)		_	_	_	_
Cash collateral posted	(66)	(38)	(28)	(28)		_	_	_	_
Net amounts presented in Other Noncurrent Liabilities: Other	\$ 217	\$ 29	\$ 35	\$ 20	\$	15	\$ 1	\$ _	\$ 127

OBJECTIVE CREDIT CONTINGENT FEATURES

Certain derivative contracts contain objective credit contingent features. These features include the requirement to post cash collateral or letters of credit if specific events occur, such as a credit rating downgrade below investment grade. The following tables show information with respect to derivative contracts that are in a net liability position and contain objective credit risk-related payment provisions.

		June	30, 2	2024	
		Duke			Duke
	Duke	Energy		Progress	Energy
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas		Energy	Progress
Aggregate fair value of derivatives in a net liability position	\$ 242	\$ 134	\$	108	\$ 108
Fair value of collateral already posted	17	15		2	2
Additional cash collateral or letters of credit in the event credit risk-related contingent features were triggered	\$ 225	\$ 119	\$	106	\$ 106

		Decemb	er 3	1, 2023	
		Duke			Duke
	Duke	Energy		Progress	Energy
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas		Energy	Progress
Aggregate fair value of derivatives in a net liability position	\$ 342	\$ 175	\$	166	\$ 166
Fair value of collateral already posted	144	86		58	58
Additional cash collateral or letters of credit in the event credit risk-related contingent features were triggered	\$ 198	\$ 89	\$	108	\$ 108

The Duke Energy Registrants have elected to offset cash collateral and fair values of derivatives. For amounts to be netted, the derivative and cash collateral must be executed with the same counterparty under the same master netting arrangement.

11. INVESTMENTS IN DEBT AND EQUITY SECURITIES

Duke Energy's investments in debt and equity securities are primarily comprised of investments held in (i) the NDTF at Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida, (ii) the grantor trusts at Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida and Duke Energy Indiana related to OPEB plans and (iii) Bison. The Duke Energy Registrants classify investments in debt securities as Available for Sale (AFS) and investments in equity securities as fair value through net income (FV-NI).

For investments in debt securities classified as AFS, the unrealized gains and losses are included in other comprehensive income until realized, at which time they are reported through net income. For investments in equity securities classified as FV-NI, both realized and unrealized gains and losses are reported through net income. Substantially all of Duke Energy's investments in debt and equity securities qualify for regulatory accounting, and accordingly, all associated realized and unrealized gains and losses on these investments are deferred as a regulatory asset or liability.

Duke Energy classifies the majority of investments in debt and equity securities as long term, unless otherwise noted.

Investment Trusts

The investments within the Investment Trusts are managed by independent investment managers with discretion to buy, sell and invest pursuant to the guidelines set forth by the investment manager agreements and trust agreements. The Duke Energy Registrants have limited oversight of the day-to-day management of these investments. As a result, the ability to hold investments in unrealized loss positions is outside the control of the Duke Energy Registrants. Accordingly, all unrealized losses associated with debt securities within the Investment Trusts are recognized immediately and deferred to regulatory accounts where appropriate.

Other AFS Securities

Uhrealized gains and losses on all other AFS securities are included in other comprehensive income until realized, unless it is determined the carrying value of an investment has a credit loss. The Duke Energy Registrants analyze all investment holdings each reporting period to determine whether a decline in fair value is related to a credit loss. If a credit loss exists, the unrealized credit loss is included in earnings. There were no material credit losses as of June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023.

Other Investments amounts are recorded in Other within Other Noncurrent Assets on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

DUKE ENERGY

The following table presents the estimated fair value of investments in debt and equity securities; equity investments are classified as FV-N and debt investments are classified as AFS.

		Ju	ne 30, 2024			De	cember 31, 2023	
	 Gross Unrealized Holding		Gross Unrealized Holding	Estimated Fair	 Gross Unrealized Holding		Gross Unrealized Holding	Estimated Fair
(in millions)	Gains		Losses	Value	Gains		Losses	Value
NDTF								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 151	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 133
Equity securities	5,612		23	7,859	4,942		22	7,278
Corporate debt securities	7		44	691	12		43	632
Municipal bonds	3		15	330	6		16	347
U.S. government bonds	6		79	1,668	24		65	1,575
Other debt securities	1		10	244	1		13	178
Total NDTF Investments	\$ 5,629	\$	171	\$ 10,943	\$ 4,985	\$	159	\$ 10,143
Other Investments								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 124	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 31
Equity securities	51		_	177	33		_	158
Corporate debt securities	_		6	91	_		6	82
Municipal bonds	_		2	81	1		2	77
U.S. government bonds	_		4	50	_		2	65
Other debt securities	_		4	47	_		2	47
Total Other Investments	\$ 51	\$	16	\$ 570	\$ 34	\$	12	\$ 460
Total Investments	\$ 5,680	\$	187	\$ 11,513	\$ 5,019	\$	171	\$ 10,603

Realized gains and losses, which were determined on a specific identification basis, from sales of FV-NI and AFS securities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, were as follows.

	Three Mo	nths E	nded	Six Months Ended						
(in millions)	 June 30, 2024		June 30, 2023	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023					
FV-NI:										
Realized gains	\$ 127	\$	20	\$ 195 \$	46					
Realized losses	27		36	45	82					
AFS:										
Realized gains	2		13	12	21					
Realized losses	22		27	36	59					

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS

The following table presents the estimated fair value of investments in debt and equity securities; equity investments are classified as FV-N and debt investments are classified as AFS.

		Jı	ıne 30, 2024			De	cember 31, 2023	
	Gross Unrealized Holding		Gross Unrealized Holding	Estimated Fair	Gross Unrealized Holding		Gross Unrealized Holding	Estimated Fair
(in millions)	Gains		Losses	Value	Gains		Losses	Value
NOTF								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 57	\$ _	\$	— \$	51
Equity securities	3,254		16	4,527	2,886		14	4,196
Corporate debt securities	2		37	424	4		35	390
Municipal bonds	_		4	41	_		4	50
U.S. government bonds	2		44	894	13		33	826
Other debt securities	1		10	225	1		13	172
Total NDTF Investments	\$ 3,259	\$	111	\$ 6,168	\$ 2,904	\$	99 \$	5,685

Realized gains and losses, which were determined on a specific identification basis, from sales of FV-NI and AFS securities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, were as follows.

	Three Months E	nded	Six Months Ended					
(in millions)	 June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023				
FV-NI:								
Realized gains	\$ 72 \$	9 \$	125 \$	27				
Realized losses	15	18	21	47				
AFS:								
Realized gains	1	4	5	9				
Realized losses	11	8	17	28				

PROGRESS ENERGY

The following table presents the estimated fair value of investments in debt and equity securities; equity investments are classified as FV-N and debt investments are classified as AFS.

		J	une 30, 2024						
(in millions)	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains		Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value		Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses		Estimated Fair Value
NDTF									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 94	\$	_	\$ _	\$	82
Equity securities	2,358		7	3,332		2,056	8		3,082
Corporate debt securities	5		7	267		8	8		242
Municipal bonds	3		11	289		6	12		297
U.S. government bonds	4		35	774		11	32		749
Other debt securities	_		_	19		_	_		6
Total NDTF Investments	\$ 2,370	\$	60	\$ 4,775	\$	2,081	\$ 60	\$	4,458
Other Investments									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 25	\$	_	\$ _	\$	18
Municipal bonds	_		1	23		_	1		23
Total Other Investments	\$ _	\$	1	\$ 48	\$	_	\$ 1	\$	41
Total Investments	\$ 2,370	\$	61	\$ 4,823	\$	2,081	\$ 61	\$	4,499

Realized gains and losses, which were determined on a specific identification basis, from sales of FV-NI and AFS securities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, were as follows.

	Three Mo	onths	Ended	Six Months Ended					
(in millions)	June 30, 2024		June 30, 2023	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023				
FV-NI:									
Realized gains	\$ 55	\$	11	\$ 70 \$	19				
Realized losses	12		18	24	35				
AFS:									
Realized gains	1		9	7	12				
Realized losses	11		19	19	31				

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS

The following table presents the estimated fair value of investments in debt and equity securities; equity investments are classified as FV-N and debt investments are classified as AFS.

			Jı	une 30, 2024				
(in millions)	_	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains		Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value
NDTF								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	_	\$	_	\$ 77	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 55
Equity securities		2,243		7	3,205	1,956	8	2,970
Corporate debt securities		4		7	254	7	8	229
Municipal bonds		3		11	289	6	12	297
U.S. government bonds		4		23	583	10	18	518
Other debt securities		_		_	17	_	_	6
Total NDTF Investments	\$	2,254	\$	48	\$ 4,425	\$ 1,979	\$ 46	\$ 4,075
Other Investments								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	_	\$	_	\$ 18	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 14
Total Other Investments	\$	_	\$	_	\$ 18	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 14
Total Investments	\$	2,254	\$	48	\$ 4,443	\$ 1,979	\$ 46	\$ 4,089

Realized gains and losses, which were determined on a specific identification basis, from sales of FV-NI and AFS securities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, were as follows.

	Three Months	s Ended	Six Montl	hs Ended
(in millions)	 June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
FV-N:				
Realized gains	\$ 55 \$	11	\$ 70	\$ 19
Realized losses	12	17	24	34
AFS:				
Realized gains	1	8	7	11
Realized losses	10	17	18	29

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA

The following table presents the estimated fair value of investments in debt and equity securities; equity investments are classified as FV-N and debt investments are classified as AFS.

-		J	une 30, 2024			Dec	ember 31, 2023	3	
(in millions)	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains		Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains		Gross Unrealized Holding Losses		Estimated Fair Value
NDTF									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 17	\$ _	\$	_	\$	27
Equity securities	115		_	127	100		_		112
Corporate debt securities	1		_	13	1		_		13
U.S. government bonds	_		12	191	1		14		231
Other debt securities	_		_	2	_		_		_
Total NDTF Investments(a)	\$ 116	\$	12	\$ 350	\$ 102	\$	14	\$	383
Other Investments									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 3	\$ _	\$	_	\$	3
Municipal bonds	_		1	23	_		1		23
Total Other Investments	\$ _	\$	1	\$ 26	\$ _	\$	1	\$	26
Total Investments	\$ 116	\$	13	\$ 376	\$ 102	\$	15	\$	409

⁽a) During the six months ended June 30, 2024, and the year ended December 31, 2023, Duke Energy Florida received reimbursements from the NDTF for costs related to ongoing decommissioning activity of Crystal River Unit 3.

Realized gains and losses, which were determined on a specific identification basis, from sales of FV-NI and AFS securities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023. were immaterial.

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA

The following table presents the estimated fair value of investments in debt and equity securities; equity investments are measured at FV-N and debt investments are classified as AFS

			June 30, 2024									
	Gross Gross					Gross			Gross			
	Unrealized		Unrealized		Estimated		Unrealized		Unrealized	Estimated		
	Holding		Holding		Fair		Holding		Holding	Fair		
(in millions)	Gains		Losses		Value		Gains		Losses	Value		
Investments												
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ _	\$	_	\$	2	\$	_	\$	_	\$ 1		
Equity securities	15		_		110		4		_	98		
Corporate debt securities	_		_		7		_		_	8		
Municipal bonds	_		1		47		1		1	46		
U.S. government bonds	_		_		8		_		_	10		
Total Investments	\$ 15	\$	1	\$	174	\$	5	\$	1	\$ 163		

Realized gains and losses, which were determined on a specific identification basis, from sales of FV-NI and AFS securities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, were immaterial.

DEBT SECURITY MATURITIES

The table below summarizes the maturity date for debt securities.

		June 30, 2024													
	_		Duke			Duke	Duke		Duke						
		Duk	е	Energy		Progress		Energy		Energy		Energy			
(in millions)		Energ	у	Carolinas		Energy		Progress		Florida		Indiana			
Due in one year or less	\$	115	; \$	11	\$	81	\$	18	\$	63	\$	8			
Due after one through five years		785	;	297		403		289		114		21			
Due after five through 10 years		664	ŀ	411		209		197		12		9			
Due after 10 years		1,638	3	865		679		639		40		24			
Total	9	3,202	2 \$	1,584	\$	1,372	\$	1,143	\$	229	\$	62			

12. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is the exchange price to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value definition focuses on an exit price versus the acquisition cost. Fair value measurements use market data or assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs may be readily observable, corroborated by market data or generally unobservable. Valuation techniques maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. A midmarket pricing convention (the midpoint price between bid and ask prices) is permitted for use as a practical expedient.

Fair value measurements are classified in three levels based on the fair value hierarchy as defined by GAAP. Certain investments are not categorized within the fair value hierarchy. These investments are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The net asset value is derived based on the investment cost, less any impairment, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes for an identical or similar investment of the same issuer.

Fair value accounting guidance permits entities to elect to measure certain financial instruments that are not required to be accounted for at fair value, such as equity method investments or the Company's own debt, at fair value. The Duke Energy Registrants have not elected to record any of these items at fair value.

Valuation methods of the primary fair value measurements disclosed below are as follows.

Investments in equity securities

The majority of investments in equity securities are valued using Level 1 measurements. Investments in equity securities are typically valued at the closing price in the principal active market as of the last business day of the quarter. Principal active markets for equity prices include published exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange and Nasdaq Stock Market. Foreign equity prices are translated from their trading currency using the currency exchange rate in effect at the close of the principal active market. There was no afterhours market activity that was required to be reflected in the reported fair value measurements.

Investments in debt securities

Most investments in debt securities are valued using Level 2 measurements because the valuations use interest rate curves and credit spreads applied to the terms of the debt instrument (maturity and coupon interest rate) and consider the counterparty credit rating. If the market for a particular fixed-income security is relatively inactive or illiquid, the measurement is Level 3

Commodity derivatives

Commodity derivatives with clearinghouses are classified as Level 1. Commodity derivatives with observable forward curves are classified as Level 2. If forward price curves are not observable for the full term of the contract and the unobservable period had more than an insignificant impact on the valuation, the commodity derivative is classified as Level 3. In isolation, increases (decreases) in natural gas forward prices result in favorable (unfavorable) fair value adjustments for natural gas purchase contracts; and increases (decreases) in electricity forward prices result in unfavorable) fair value adjustments for electricity sales contracts. Duke Energy regularly evaluates and validates pricing inputs used to estimate the fair value of certain commodity contracts by a market participant price verification procedure. This procedure provides a comparison of internal forward commodity curves to market participant generated curves.

Interest rate derivatives

Most over-the-counter interest rate contract derivatives are valued using financial models that utilize observable inputs for similar instruments and are classified as Level 2. Inputs include forward interest rate curves, notional amounts, interest rates and credit quality of the counterparties.

Foreign currency derivatives

Most over-the-counter foreign currency derivatives are valued using financial models that utilize observable inputs for similar instruments and are classified as Level 2. Inputs include forward foreign currency rate curves, notional amounts, foreign currency rates and credit quality of the counterparties.

Other fair value considerations

See Note 12 in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, for a discussion of the valuation of goodwill and intangible assets.

DUKE ENERGY

The following tables provide recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Derivative amounts in the tables below for all Duke Energy Registrants exclude cash collateral, which is disclosed in Note 10. See Note 11 for additional information related to investments by major security type for the Duke Energy Registrants.

			,	June 30, 2024		
(in millions)	T	otal Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Not Categorized
NDTF cash and cash equivalents	\$	151 \$	151 \$	— \$	— \$	_
NDTF equity securities		7,859	7,827	_	_	32
NDTF debt securities		2,933	917	2,016	_	_
Other equity securities		177	177	_	_	_
Other debt securities		269	47	222	_	_
Other cash and cash equivalents		124	124	_	_	_
Derivative assets		247	3	209	35	_
Total assets		11,760	9,246	2,447	35	32
Derivative liabilities		(473)	(39)	(434)	_	_
Net assets	\$	11,287 \$	9.207 \$	2.013 \$	35 \$	32

			Dec	ember 31, 2023		
(in millions)	To	otal Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Not Categorized
NDTF cash and cash equivalents	\$	133 \$	133 \$	— \$	— \$	_
NDTF equity securities		7,278	7,241	_	_	37
NDTF debt securities		2,732	829	1,903	_	_
Other equity securities		158	158	_	_	_
Other debt securities		271	55	216	_	_
Other cash and cash equivalents		31	31	_	_	_
Derivative assets		189	37	137	15	_
Total assets		10,792	8,484	2,256	15	37
Derivative liabilities		(729)	(60)	(669)	_	_
Net assets	\$	10,063 \$	8,424 \$	1,587 \$	15 \$	37

The following table provides reconciliations of beginning and ending balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value using Level 3 measurements.

		Derivatives (ne								
		Three Months Ended June 30,					Six Months Ended June 3			
(in millions)	_	2024		2023		2024		2023		
Balance at beginning of period	•	6	\$	12	\$	15	\$	34		
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:										
Purchases		29		47		29		47		
Settlements		(10)		(38)		(23)		(58)		
Total gains included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet		10		20		14		18		
Balance at end of period	9	35	\$	41	\$	35	\$	41		

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS

The following tables provide recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	June 30, 2024								
(in millions)	_	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Not Categorized				
NDTF cash and cash equivalents	\$	57 \$	57 \$	— \$	_				
NDTF equity securities		4,527	4,495	_	32				
NDTF debt securities		1,584	455	1,129	_				
Derivative assets		46	_	46	_				
Total assets		6,214	5,007	1,175	32				
Derivative liabilities		(161)	_	(161)	_				
Net assets	\$	6,053 \$	5,007 \$	1,014 \$	32				

	 December 31, 2023									
(in millions)	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Not Categorized						
NDTF cash and cash equivalents	\$ 51 \$	51 \$	— \$	_						
NDTF equity securities	4,196	4,159	_	37						
NDTF debt securities	1,438	375	1,063	_						
Derivative assets	35	_	35							
Total assets	5,720	4,585	1,098	37						
Derivative liabilities	(260)	_	(260)							
Net assets	\$ 5,460 \$	4,585 \$	838 \$	37						

PROGRESS ENERGY

The following table provides recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	June 30	December 31, 2023				
(in millions)	 Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2
NDTF cash and cash equivalents	\$ 94 \$	94 \$	— \$	82 \$	82 \$	_
NDTF equity securities	3,332	3,332	_	3,082	3,082	_
NDTF debt securities	1,349	462	887	1,294	454	840
Other debt securities	23	_	23	23	_	23
Other cash and cash equivalents	25	25	_	18	18	_
Derivative assets	64	_	64	34	_	34
Total assets	4,887	3,913	974	4,533	3,636	897
Derivative liabilities	(119)	_	(119)	(234)	_	(234)
Net assets	\$ 4,768 \$	3,913 \$	855 \$	4,299 \$	3,636 \$	663

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS

The following table provides recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	June 30), 2024	December 31, 2023				
(in millions)	 Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	
NDTF cash and cash equivalents	\$ 77 \$	77 \$	— \$	55	\$ 55 \$	_	
NDTF equity securities	3,205	3,205	_	2,970	2,970	_	
NDTF debt securities	1,143	305	838	1,050	266	784	
Other cash and cash equivalents	18	18	_	14	14	_	
Derivative assets	63	_	63	32	_	32	
Total assets	4,506	3,605	901	4,121	3,305	816	
Derivative liabilities	(118)	_	(118)	(219)	<u> </u>	(219)	
Net assets	\$ 4,388 \$	3,605 \$	783 \$	3,902	\$ 3,305 \$	597	

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA

The following table provides recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	June 30), 2024		December 31, 2023					
(in millions)	 Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2		Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2		
NDTF cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17 \$	17 \$	_ =	;	27 \$	27 \$	_		
NDTF equity securities	127	127	_		112	112	_		
NDTF debt securities	206	157	49		244	188	56		
Other debt securities	23	_	23		23	_	23		
Other cash and cash equivalents	3	3	_		3	3	_		
Derivative assets	1	_	1		2	_	2		
Total assets	377	304	73		411	330	81		
Derivative liabilities	(2)	_	(2)		(15)	_	(15)		
Net assets	\$ 375 \$	304 \$	71 \$	6	396 \$	330 \$	66		

DUKE ENERGY OHIO

The recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets were not material at June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023.

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA

The following table provides recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	Jı	December 31, 2023						
(in millions)	 Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Other equity securities	\$ 110 \$	110 \$	— \$	— \$	98 \$	98 \$	— \$	_
Other debt securities	62	_	62	_	64	_	64	_
Other cash and cash equivalents	2	2	_	_	1	1	_	_
Derivative assets	58	3	22	33	25	5	7	13
Total assets	232	115	84	33	188	104	71	13
Derivative liabilities	(8)	(8)	_	_	(18)	(18)	_	
Net assets	\$ 224 \$	107 \$	84 \$	33 \$	170 \$	86 \$	71 \$	13

The following table provides a reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value using Level 3 measurements.

		D	erivativ	es (net)	
		Months June 30,		Six Months E	Ended June 30,
(in millions)	2024		2023	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 5	\$	11	\$ 13	\$ 29
Purchases, sales, issuances and settlements:					
Purchases	27		42	27	42
Settlements	(9)		(37)	(20)	(56)
Total gains included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet	10		21	13	22
Balance at end of period	\$ 33	\$	37	\$ 33	\$ 37

PIEDMONT

The following table provides recorded balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	June :	30, 2024		December 31, 2023				
(in millions)	 Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2		
Derivative assets	\$ 1 \$	1 \$		\$ 1\$	1 \$	_		
Derivative liabilities	(132)	_	(132)	(147)	_	(147)		
Net (liabilities) assets	\$ (131) \$	1 \$	(132)	\$ (146)\$	1 \$	(147)		

QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION ABOUT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS

The following tables include quantitative information about the Duke Energy Registrants' derivatives classified as Level 3.

			June 30, 2024			
Investment Type		Value illions) Valuation Techni	que Unobservable Input	Range		Weighted Average Range
Duke Energy Ohio	,	-	4. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
FTRs	\$	2 RTO auction pricing	FTR price – per MWh	\$ 0.22 - \$	1.78 \$	0.52
Duke Energy Indiana						
FTRs		33 RTO auction pricing	FTR price – per MWh	(0.31) -	14.00	1.82
Duke Energy						
Total Level 3 derivatives	\$	35				

		December 31, 2023							
Investment Type		√alue Ilions) Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average Range				
Duke Energy Ohio	•								
FTRs	\$	2 RTO auction pricing	FTR price – per MMh	\$ 0.36 - \$	2.11 \$ 0.71				
Duke Energy Indiana									
FTRs		13 RTO auction pricing	FTR price – per MWh	(1.05) -	9.64 1.26				
Duke Energy									
Total Level 3 derivatives	\$	15							

OTHER FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

The fair value and book value of long-termdebt, including current maturities, is summarized in the following table. Estimates determined are not necessarily indicative of amounts that could have been settled in current markets. Fair value of long-termdebt uses Level 2 measurements.

June 30, 2024			December 31, 2023			
(in millions)	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value		
Duke Energy(a)	\$ 78,779	\$ 70,796	\$ 75,252	\$ 69,790		
Duke Energy Carolinas	17,026	15,409	16,012	15,077		
Progress Energy	24,259	22,144	23,759	22,553		
Duke Energy Progress	12,343	10,785	11,714	10,595		
Duke Energy Florida	10,273	9,594	10,401	10,123		
Duke Energy Ohio	4,163	3,829	3,518	3,310		
Duke Energy Indiana	4,800	4,317	4,502	4,230		
Pledmont	3,669	3,221	3,668	3,336		

(a) Book value of long-termdebt includes \$1.1 billion and \$1.0 billion at June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, respectively, of net unamortized debt discount and premium of purchase accounting adjustments related to the mergers with Progress Energy and Pledmont that are excluded from fair value of long-termdebt.

At both June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2023, fair value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, accounts payable, notes payable and commercial paper and nonrecourse notes payable of VIEs are not materially different from their carrying amounts because of the short-term nature of these instruments and/or because the stated rates approximate market rates.

13. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

CONSOLIDATED VIEs

The obligations of the consolidated VIEs discussed in the following paragraphs are nonrecourse to the Duke Energy Registrants. The registrants have no requirement to provide liquidity to, purchase assets of or guarantee performance of these VIEs unless noted in the following paragraphs.

No financial support was provided to any of the consolidated VIEs during the six months ended June 30, 2024, and the year ended December 31, 2023, or is expected to be provided in the future that was not previously contractually required.

Receivables Financing – DERF/DEPR/DEFR

DERF, DEPR and DEPR are bankruptcy remote, special purpose subsidiaries of Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida, respectively. DEPR and DEPR are wholly owned LLCs with separate legal existence from their parent companies, and their assets are not generally available to creditors of their parent companies. On a revolving basis, DEPF, DEPR and DEPR buy certain accounts receivable arising from the sale of electricity and related services from their parent companies.

DEF, DEFR and DEFR borrow amounts under credit facilities to buy these receivables. Borrowing availability from the credit facilities is limited to the amount of qualified receivables purchased, which generally exclude receivables past due more than a predetermined number of days and reserves for expected past-due balances. The sole source of funds to satisfy the related debt obligations is cash collections from the receivables. Amounts borrowed under the DEFF, DEFR and DEFR credit facilities are reflected on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as Current maturities of long-term debt.

The most significant activity that impacts the economic performance of DERF, DERR and DERR are the decisions made to manage delinquent receivables. Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida are considered the primary beneficiaries and consolidate DERF, DERR and DEFR, respectively, as they make those decisions.

In April 2024, Duke Energy Florida repaid all outstanding DETR borrowings totaling \$325 million and terminated the related DETR credit facility. Additionally, Duke Energy Florida's related restricted receivables outstanding at DETR at the time of termination totaled \$459 million and were transferred back to Duke Energy Florida to be collected and reported as Receivables on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Receivables Financing - CRC

CRC is a bankruptcy remote, special purpose entity indirectly owned by Duke Energy. On a revolving basis, CRC bought certain accounts receivable arising from the sale of electricity, natural gas and related services from Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana. CRC then borrowed amounts under a credit facility to buy the receivables from Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana. Borrowing availability from the credit facility was limited to the amount of qualified receivables sold to CRC, which generally excluded receivables past due more than a predetermined number of days and reserved for expected past-due balances. The sole source of funds to satisfy the related debt obligation was cash collections from the receivables.

The proceeds Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana received from the sale of receivables to CRC were approximately 75% cash and 25% in the form of a subordinated note from CRC. The subordinated note was a retained interest in the receivables sold. Depending on collection experience, additional equity infusions to CRC would be required by Duke Energy to maintain a minimum equity balance of \$3 million.

CRC was considered a VIE because (i) equity capitalization was insufficient to support its operations, (ii) power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the entity was not held by the equity holder and (iii) deficiencies in net worth of CRC were funded by Duke Energy. The most significant activities that impacted the economic performance of CRC were decisions made to manage delinquent receivables. Duke Energy was considered the primary beneficiary and consolidated CRC as it made these decisions. Neither Duke Energy Ohio nor Duke Energy Indiana consolidated CRC.

In March 2024, Duke Energy repaid all outstanding CRC borrowings totaling \$350 million and terminated the related CRC credit facility. Additionally, Duke Energy's related restricted receivables outstanding at CRC at the time of termination totaled \$682 million, consisting of \$316 million and \$366 million of restricted receivables that were transferred back to Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Ohio, respectively, to be collected and reported as Receivables on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Receivables Financing – Credit Facilities

The following table summarizes the amounts and expiration dates of the credit facilities and associated restricted receivables described above.

		Duke Energy							
			Duke Energy Carolinas		Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida			
(in millions)	CRC		DERF		DEPR	DEFR			
Expiration date	(a)		January 2025		April 2025	(b)			
Credit facility amount	(a)	\$	500	\$	400	(b)			
Amounts borrowed at June 30, 2024	<u>—</u>		500		400				
Amounts borrowed at December 31, 2023	312		500		400	325			
Restricted Receivables at June 30, 2024	_		1,128		881	_			
Restricted Receivables at December 31, 2023	663		991		833	532			

- In March 2024, Duke Energy repaid all outstanding CRC borrowings and terminated the related \$350 million CRC credit facility. In April 2024, Duke Energy Florida repaid all outstanding DEFR borrowings and terminated the related \$325 million DEFR credit facility.

Nuclear Asset-Recovery Bonds – Duke Energy Florida Project Finance

Duke Energy Florida Project Finance, LLC (DEFFF) is a bankruptcy remote, wholly owned special purpose subsidiary of Duke Energy Florida. DEFFF was formed in 2016 for the sole purpose of issuing nuclear asset-recovery bonds to finance Duke Energy Florida's unrecovered regulatory asset related to Crystal River Unit 3.

In 2016, DEFFF issued senior secured bonds and used the proceeds to acquire nuclear asset-recovery property from Duke Energy Florida. The nuclear asset-recovery property acquired includes the right to impose, bill, collect and adjust a non-bypassable nuclear asset-recovery charge from all Duke Energy Florida retail customers until the bonds are paid in full and all financing costs have been recovered. The nuclear asset-recovery bonds are secured by the nuclear asset-recovery property and cash collections from the nuclear asset-recovery charges are the sole source of funds to satisfy the debt obligation. The bondholders have no recourse to Duke Energy Florida.

DEFFF is considered a VIE primarily because the equity capitalization is insufficient to support its operations. Duke Energy Florida has the power to direct the significant activities of the VIE as described above and therefore Duke Energy Florida is considered the primary beneficiary and consolidates DEFFF.

The following table summarizes the impact of DEFPF on Duke Energy Florida's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(in millions)	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Regulatory Assets: Current	60	59
Current Assets: Other	32	37
Other Noncurrent Assets: Regulatory assets	775	803
Current Liabilities: Other	8	8
Current maturities of long-term debt	59	59
Long-Term Debt	801	831

Storm Recovery Bonds - Duke Energy Carolinas NC Storm Funding and Duke Energy Progress NC Storm Funding

Duke Energy Carolinas NC Storm Funding, LLC (DEONCSF) and Duke Energy Progress NC Storm Funding, LLC (DEPNCSF) are bankruptcy remote, wholly owned special purpose subsidiaries of Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress, respectively. These entities were formed in 2021 for the sole purpose of issuing storm recovery bonds to finance certain of Duke Energy Carolinas' and Duke Energy Progress' unrecovered regulatory assets related to storm costs incurred in North Carolina.

In November 2021, DECNCSF and DEFNCSF issued \$237 million and \$770 million of senior secured bonds, respectively and used the proceeds to acquire storm recovery property from Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress. The storm recovery property was created by state legislation and NOUC financing orders for the purpose of financing storm costs incurred in 2018 and 2019. The storm recovery property acquired includes the right to impose, bill, collect and adjust a non-bypassable charge from all Duke Energy Carolinas' and Duke Energy Progress' North Carolina retail customers until the bonds are paid in full and all financing costs have been recovered. The storm recovery bonds are secured by the storm recovery property and cash collections from the storm recovery charges are the sole source of funds to satisfy the debt obligation. The bondholder's have no recourse to Duke Energy Carolinas or Duke Energy Progress.

DECNCSF and DEFNCSF are considered VIEs primarily because the equity capitalization is insufficient to support their operations. Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress have the power to direct the significant activities of the VIEs as described above and therefore Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress are considered the primary beneficiaries and consolidate DECNCSF and DEFNCSF, respectively.

The following table summarizes the impact of these VIEs on Duke Energy Carolinas' and Duke Energy Progress' Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	June 30, 20	24	December 31, 2023			
	Duke Energy	Duke Energy	Duke Energy	Duke Energy		
(in millions)	Carolinas	Progress	Carolinas	Progress		
Regulatory Assets: Current	\$ 12 \$	39 \$	12 \$	39		
Current Assets: Other	10	31	9	31		
Other Noncurrent Assets: Regulatory assets	191	626	196	643		
Other Noncurrent Assets: Other	1	4	1	2		
Current Liabilities: Other	2	10	10	34		
Current maturities of long-term debt	10	34	3	8		
Long-Term Debt	203	663	208	680		

Storm Recovery Bonds - Duke Energy Progress SC Storm Funding

Duke Energy Progress SC Storm Funding, LLC (DEPSCSF) is a bankruptcy remote, wholly owned special purpose subsidiary of Duke Energy Progress. This entity was formed in 2023 for the sole purpose of issuing storm recovery bonds to finance certain of Duke Energy Progress' unrecovered regulatory assets related to storm costs incurred in South Carolina.

In April 2024, DEPSCSF issued \$177 million of senior secured bonds and used the proceeds to acquire stormrecovery property from Duke Energy Progress. The stormrecovery property was created by state legislation and a PSCSC financing order for the purpose of financing stormcosts incurred from 2014 through 2022. The stormrecovery property acquired includes the right to impose, bill, collect and adjust a non-bypassable charge from all Duke Energy Progress' South Carolina retail customers until the bonds are paid in full and all financing costs have been recovered. The stormrecovery bonds are secured by the stormrecovery property and cash collections from the stormrecovery charges are the sole source of funds to satisfy the debt obligation. The bondholders have no recourse to Duke Energy Progress.

DEPSCSF is considered a VIE primarily because the equity capitalization is insufficient to support their operations. Duke Energy Progress has the power to direct the significant activities of the VIE as described above and therefore Duke Energy Progress is considered the primary beneficiary and consolidates DEPSCSF.

The following table summarizes the impact of this VIE on Duke Energy Progress' Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(in millions)	June 30, 2024
Regulatory Assets: Current	\$ 9
Other Noncurrent Assets: Regulatory assets	162
Ourrent maturities of long-term debt	6
Long-Term Debt	166

Procurement Company - Duke Energy Florida

Duke Energy Florida Purchasing Company, LLC (DEF ProCo) is a wholly owned special purpose subsidiary of Duke Energy Florida. DEF ProCo was formed in 2023 as the primary procurer of equipment, materials and supplies for Duke Energy Florida. DEF ProCo interacts with third-party suppliers on Duke Energy Florida's behalf with credit and risk support provided by Duke Energy Florida. DEF ProCo is a qualified reseller under Florida tax law and conveys acquired assets to Duke Energy Florida through leases on each acquired asset.

This entity is considered a VIE primarily because the equity capitalization is insufficient to support their operations. Duke Energy Florida has the power to direct the significant activities of this VIE as described above and therefore Duke Energy Florida is considered the primary beneficiary and consolidates the procurement company.

The following table summarizes the impact of this VIE on Duke Energy Florida's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(in millions)	June 30, 2024		December 31, 2023
Inventory	\$	494 \$	462
Accounts Payable		213	188

NON-CONSOLIDATED VIEs

The following tables summarize the impact of non-consolidated VIEs on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

		Jı	une 30, 2024	<u>. </u>
	 Duke Energy		Duke	Duke
	Natural Gas		Energy	Energy
(in millions)	Investments		Ohio	Indiana
Receivables from affiliated companies	\$ _	\$	— \$	_
Investments in equity method unconsolidated affiliates	58		_	_
Other noncurrent assets	29		_	_
Total assets	\$ 87	\$	— \$	_
Other current liabilities	4		_	_
Other noncurrent liabilities	2		_	_
Total liabilities	\$ 6	\$	— \$	_
Net assets	\$ 81	\$	— \$	_

	 Decei						
	 Duke Energy		Duke		Duke		
	Natural Gas		Energy		Energy		
(in millions)	Investments		Ohio		Indiana		
Receivables from affiliated companies	\$ _	\$	150	\$	208		
Investments in equity method unconsolidated affiliates	67		_		_		
Other noncurrent assets	43		_		_		
Total assets	\$ 110	\$	150	\$	208		
Other current liabilities	4		_		_		
Other noncurrent liabilities	5		_		_		
Total liabilities	\$ 9	\$		\$	_		
Net assets	\$ 101	\$	150	\$	208		

The Duke Energy Registrants are not aware of any situations where the maximum exposure to loss significantly exceeds the carrying values shown above.

Natural Gas Investments

Duke Energy has investments in various joint ventures including pipeline and renewable natural gas projects. These entities are considered VIEs due to having insufficient equity to finance their own activities without subordinated financial support. Duke Energy does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance, the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of these VIEs and therefore does not consolidate these entities.

CRC

Amounts included in Receivables from affiliated companies in the above table for Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana reflect their retained interest in receivables sold to CRC as of December 31, 2023. The subordinated notes held by Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana are stated at fair value as of December 31, 2023.

The following table shows the gross and net receivables sold. See discussion under Consolidated VIEs for additional information related to CRCs termination in March 2024.

	Duke Energy	/ Ohio	Duke Ene	ergy Indiana
(in millions)	 June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	June 30, 2024	December 31, 2023
Receivables sold	\$ — \$	361	\$ —	\$ 351
Less: Retained interests	_	150	_	208
Net receivables sold	\$ - \$	211	\$	\$ 143

The following table shows sales and cash flows related to receivables sold and reflects CRC activity prior to its termination in March 2024.

	_	Duke Energy Ohio Six Months Ended June 30,					Duke Energy Indiana Six Months Ended June 30,			
(in millions)		2024		2023		2024		2023		
Sales										
Receivables sold	\$	474	\$	1,381	\$	473	\$	1,665		
Loss recognized on sale		7		17		6		19		
Cash flows										
Cash proceeds from receivables sold	\$	478	\$	1,445	\$	523	\$	1,793		
Collection fees received		_		1		_		1		
Return received on retained interests		4		10		4		13		

Cash flows from sales of receivables are reflected within Cash Flows From Operating Activities and Cash Flows from Investing Activities on Duke Energy Indiana's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

14. REVENUE

Duke Energy earns substantially all of its revenues through its reportable segments, EU&I and GU&I.

Bectric Utilities and Infrastructure

EL&l earns the majority of its revenues through retail and wholesale electric service through the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity. Duke Energy generally provides retail and wholesale electric service customers with their full electric load requirements or with supplemental load requirements when the customer has other sources of electricity.

The majority of wholesale revenues are full requirements contracts where the customers purchase the substantial majority of their energy needs and do not have a fixed quantity of contractually required energy or capacity. As such, related forecasted revenues are considered optional purchases. Supplemental requirements contracts that include contracted blocks of energy and capacity at contractually fixed prices have the following estimated remaining performance obligations:

			Remaining Per	formance Obliga	ations		
(in millions)	 2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Thereafter	Total
Progress Energy	\$ 35 \$	30 \$	7 \$	7 \$	7 \$	29 \$	115
Duke Energy Progress	4	_	_	_	_	_	4
Duke Energy Florida	31	30	7	7	7	29	111
Duke Energy Indiana	8	17	17	15	5	_	62

Revenues for block sales are recognized monthly as energy is delivered and stand-ready service is provided, consistent with invoiced amounts and unbilled estimates.

Gas Utilities and Infrastructure

GU&l earns its revenue through retail and wholesale natural gas service through the transportation, distribution and sale of natural gas. Duke Energy generally provides retail and wholesale natural gas service customers with all natural gas load requirements. Additionally, while natural gas can be stored, substantially all natural gas provided by Duke Energy is consumed by customers simultaneously with receipt of delivery.

Fixed-capacity payments under long-term contracts for the GU&l segment include minimum margin contracts and supply arrangements with municipalities and power generation facilities. Revenues for related sales are recognized monthly as natural gas is delivered and stand-ready service is provided, consistent with invoiced amounts and unbilled estimates. Estimated remaining performance obligations are as follows:

-			Remaining Perf	ormance Obliga	ations		
(in millions)	 2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Thereafter	Total
Pledmont	\$ 33 \$	61 \$	51 \$	49 \$	46 \$	195 \$	435

Other

The remainder of Duke Energy's operations is presented as Other, which does not include material revenues from contracts with customers.

Disaggregated Revenues

Disaggregated revenues are presented as follows:

			Three	Months Ended	June 30, 2024	ı		
(in millions) By market or type of customer	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Piedmon
Electric Utilities and Infrastructure	ыстуу	oui oiirius	Licigy	1 TOGICOS	Horiaa	Gillo	malana	i icamon
Residential	\$ 3,092 \$	959 \$	1,625 \$	661 \$	964 \$	240 \$	269 \$	_
General	2,013	755	933	427	506	144	180	_
Industrial	869	374	267	183	84	39	190	_
Wholesale	524	127	337	298	39	10	49	_
Other revenues	293	99	187	91	96	18	39	_
Total Electric Utilities and Infrastructure revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 6,791 \$	2,314 \$	3,349 \$	1,660 \$	1,689 \$	451 \$	727 \$	_
Gas Utilities and Infrastructure								
Residential	\$ 182 \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	86 \$	— \$	96
Commercial	103	_	_	_	_	31	_	72
Industrial	32	_	_	_	_	6	_	24
Power Generation	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	8
Other revenues	32	_	_	_	_	9	_	23
Total Gas Utilities and Infrastructure revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 349 \$	— \$	_ \$	— \$	— \$	132 \$	— \$	223
Other								
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 11 \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	_
Total revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 7,151 \$	2,314 \$	3,349 \$	1,660 \$	1,689 \$	583 \$	727 \$	223
Other revenue sources(a)	\$ 21 \$	(17) \$	8 \$	(24) \$	27 \$	25 \$	20 \$	21
Total revenues	\$ 7,172 \$	2,297 \$	3,357 \$	1,636 \$	1,716 \$	608 \$	747 \$	244

				Three	Months Ended	June 30, 2023	3		
(in millions) By market or type of customer		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Piedmont
Electric Utilities and Infrastructure		- 3,							
Residential	\$	2,740 \$	715 \$	1,555 \$	539 \$	1,016 \$	208 \$	262 \$	_
General	·	1,876	607	914	369	545	141	212	_
Industrial		827	320	274	180	94	56	177	_
Wholesale		498	126	294	259	35	12	66	_
Other revenues		189	49	144	70	74	22	32	_
Total Electric Utilities and Infrastructure revenue from contracts with customers	\$	6,130 \$	1,817 \$	3,181 \$	1,417 \$	1,764 \$	439 \$	749 \$	_
Gas Utilities and Infrastructure									
Residential	\$	179 \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	82 \$	— \$	97
Commercial		100	_	_	_		31		69
Industrial		30	_	_	_	_	6	_	24
Power Generation		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	23
Other revenues		25	_	_	_	_	5	_	5
Total Gas Utilities and Infrastructure revenue from contracts with customers	\$	334 \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	124 \$	— \$	218
Other									
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$	9 \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	_
Total revenue from contracts with customers	\$	6,473 \$	1,817 \$	3,181 \$	1,417 \$	1,764 \$	563 \$	749 \$	218
Other revenue sources(a)	\$	105 \$	11 \$	31 \$	8 \$	18 \$	26 \$	31 \$	18
Total revenues	\$	6,578 \$	1,828 \$	3,212 \$	1,425 \$	1,782 \$	589 \$	780 \$	236

⁽a) Other revenue sources include revenues from leases, derivatives and alternative revenue programs that are not considered revenues from contracts with customers. Alternative revenue programs in certain jurisdictions include regulatory mechanisms that periodically adjust for over or under collection of related revenues.

			Six N	Months Ended J	une 30, 2024			•
(in millions)	Duke	Duke Energy	Progress	Duke Energy	Duke Energy	Duke Energy	Duke Energy	~ .
By market or type of customer	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress	Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Electric Utilities and Infrastructure								
Residential	\$ 6,207 \$	2,017 \$	3,142 \$	1,403 \$	1,739 \$	493 \$	556 \$	_
General	3,947	1,472	1,799	849	950	296	381	_
Industrial	1,691	714	533	360	173	71	373	_
Wholesale	1,078	265	692	624	68	24	97	_
Other revenues	546	198	336	169	167	40	73	_
Total Electric Utilities and Infrastructure revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 13,469 \$	4,666 \$	6,502 \$	3,405 \$	3,097 \$	924 \$	1,480 \$	_
Gas Utilities and Infrastructure								
Residential	\$ 702 \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	233 \$	— \$	469
Commercial	343	_	_	_	_	88		255
Industrial	79	_	_	_	_	17	_	62
Power Generation	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	16
Other revenues	72	_	_	_	_	14	_	58
Total Gas Utilities and Infrastructure revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 1,196 \$	- \$	_ \$	- \$	— \$	352 \$	- \$	860
Other								
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 18 \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	_
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 14,683 \$	4,666 \$	6,502 \$	3,405 \$	3,097 \$	1,276 \$	1,480 \$	860
Other revenue sources(a)	\$ 160 \$	38 \$	83 \$	19 \$	55 \$	10 \$	26 \$	60
Total revenues	\$ 14,843 \$	4,704 \$	6,585 \$	3,424 \$	3,152 \$	1,286 \$	1.506 \$	920

⁽a) Other revenue sources include revenues from leases, derivatives and alternative revenue programs that are not considered revenues from contracts with customers. Alternative revenue programs in certain jurisdictions include regulatory mechanisms that periodically adjust for over or under collection of related revenues.

			Six N	Months Ended	lune 30, 2023			
(in millions) By market or type of customer	Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Piedmont
Electric Utilities and Infrastructure								
Residential	\$ 5,591 \$	1,539 \$	2,976 \$	1,146 \$	1,830 \$	442 \$	634 \$	_
General	3,707	1,195	1,755	727	1,028	276	482	_
Industrial	1,718	616	546	357	189	127	428	_
Wholesale	1,048	261	642	578	64	21	124	_
Other revenues	333	127	265	138	127	49	47	_
Total Electric Utilities and Infrastructure revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 12,397 \$	3,738 \$	6,184 \$	2,946 \$	3,238 \$	915 \$	1,715 \$	_
Gas Utilities and Infrastructure								
Residential	\$ 686 \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	244 \$	— \$	442
Commercial	333	_	_	_	_	89	_	244
Industrial	77	_	_	_	_	15	_	61
Power Generation	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	46
Other revenues	65	_	_	_	_	11	_	24
Total Gas Utilities and Infrastructure revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 1,161 \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	359 \$	— \$	817
Other								
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 16 \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	— \$	_
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 13,574 \$	3,738 \$	6,184 \$	2,946 \$	3,238 \$	1,274 \$	1,715 \$	817
Other revenue sources(a)	\$ 280 \$	24 \$	76 \$	12 \$	54 \$	24 \$	40 \$	94
Total revenues	\$ 13,854 \$	3,762 \$	6,260 \$	2,958 \$	3,292 \$	1,298 \$	1,755 \$	911

⁽a) Other revenue sources include revenues from leases, derivatives and alternative revenue programs that are not considered revenues from contracts with customers. Alternative revenue programs in certain jurisdictions include regulatory mechanisms that periodically adjust for over or under collection of related revenues.

The following table presents the reserve for credit losses for trade and other receivables.

			Three Mon	ths Ended June	30, 2023 and	2024		
	 Duke	Duke Energy	Progress	Duke Energy	Duke Energy	Duke Energy	Duke Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress	Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 214 \$	70 \$	75 \$	45 \$	30 \$	7 \$	4 \$	14
Write-Offs	(43)	(20)	(18)	(10)	(8)	_	_	(5)
Oredit Loss Expense	23	6	12	4	8	1	_	4
Other Adjustments	5	1	4	4	_	_	_	_
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$ 199 \$	57 \$	73 \$	43 \$	30 \$	8 \$	4 \$	13
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ 204 \$	62 \$	73 \$	47 \$	27 \$	41 \$	16 \$	12
Write-Offs	(36)	(16)	(17)	(12)	(5)	_	_	(3)
Oredit Loss Expense	35	10	`11	` 6	` 5	1	_	2
Other Adjustments	4	9	6	6	(1)	_	_	_
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 207 \$	65 \$	73 \$	47 \$	26 \$	42 \$	16 \$	11

			Six Month	ns Ended June :	30, 2023 and 20)24		
	 Duke	Duke Energy	Progress	Duke Energy	Duke Energy	Duke Energy	Duke Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress	Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 216 \$	68 \$	81 \$	44 \$	36 \$	6 \$	4 \$	14
Write-Offs	(85)	(40)	(40)	(19)	(20)	_	_	(6)
Credit Loss Expense	39	13	18	5	13	2	_	5
Other Adjustments	29	16	14	13	1	_	_	_
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$ 199 \$	57 \$	73 \$	43 \$	30 \$	8 \$	4 \$	13
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 205 \$	56 \$	74 \$	44 \$	31 \$	9 \$	5 \$	11
Write-Offs	(68)	(28)	(33)	(19)	(14)	_	_	(4)
Credit Loss Expense	45	17	20	10	10	2	2	4
Other Adjustments	25	20	12	12	(1)	31	9	_
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 207 \$	65 \$	73 \$	47 \$	26 \$	42 \$	16 \$	11

Trade and other receivables are evaluated based on an estimate of the risk of loss over the life of the receivable and current and historical conditions using supportable assumptions. Management evaluates the risk of loss for trade and other receivables by comparing the historical write-off amounts to total revenue over a specified period. Historical loss rates are adjusted due to the impact of current conditions, as well as forecasted conditions over a reasonable time period. The calculated write-off rate can be applied to the receivable balance for which an established reserve does not already exist. Management reviews the assumptions and risk of loss periodically for trade and other receivables.

The aging of trade receivables is presented in the table below.

				June 30, 2	2024			
		Duke		Duke	Duke	Duke	Duke	
	Duke	Energy	Progress	Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress	Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Unbilled Revenue(a)(b)	\$ 1,155 \$	414 \$	426 \$	278 \$	148 \$	127 \$	177 \$	11
Current	2,503	772	1,210	727	480	182	205	112
1-31 days past due	202	60	79	35	44	26	17	19
31-61 days past due	75	25	22	15	7	12	11	5
61-91 days past due	80	19	40	10	30	10	5	6
91+ days past due	229	60	61	26	35	84	18	6
Deferred Payment Arrangements(c)	99	36	40	26	14	18	5	_
Trade and Other Receivables(e)	\$ 4,343 \$	1,386 \$	1,878 \$	1,117 \$	758 \$	459 \$	438 \$	159

				December 3	1, 2023			
		Duke		Duke	Duke	Duke	Duke	
	Duke	Energy	Progress	Energy	Energy	Energy	Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy	Progress	Florida	Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Unbilled Revenue(a)(d)	\$ 1,273 \$	399 \$	401 \$	280 \$	121 \$	4 \$	22 \$	108
Current	2,306	680	1,009	612	395	48	87	199
1-31 days past due	275	97	91	41	50	12	14	9
31-61 days past due	78	20	34	23	11	3	7	2
61-91 days past due	47	15	17	10	7	2	4	1
91+ days past due	253	67	69	24	45	46	27	3
Deferred Payment Arrangements(c)	104	34	43	26	17	6	_	_
Trade and Other Receivables	\$ 4,336 \$	1,312 \$	1,664 \$	1,016 \$	646 \$	121 \$	161 \$	322

- Unbilled revenues are recognized by applying customer billing rates to the estimated volumes of energy or natural gas delivered but not yet billed and are included within (a) Receivables and Receivables of VIEs on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.
- In March 2024, Duke Energy repaid all outstanding CRC borrowings and terminated the related CRC credit facility. Duke Energy's related restricted receivables outstanding at (b) CRC at the time of termination totaled \$682 million, consisting of \$316 million and \$366 million of restricted receivables that we're transferred back to Duke Energy Indiana and Duke Energy Ohio, respectively, to be collected and reported as Receivables on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. See Note 13 for further information.
- (c) (d) Due to ongoing financial hardships impacting customers, Duke Energy has permitted customers to defer payment of past-due amounts through installment payment plans.
- Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana sold, on a revolving basis, nearly all of their retail accounts receivable, including receivables for unbilled revenues, to an affiliate, CRC, and accounted for the transfers of receivables as sales. Accordingly, the receivables sold were not reflected on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets of Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana. These receivables for unbilled revenues are \$141 million and \$197 million for Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana, respectively, as of December 31, 2023.
- The balance of the remaining proceeds from the sale of certain Commercial Renewables assets to Brookfield is not presented in the aging of trade and other receivables (e) above. Refer to Note 2 for further information.

15. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income available to Duke Energy common stockholders, as adjusted for distributed and undistributed earnings allocated to participating securities and accumulated preferred dividends, by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income available to Duke Energy common stockholders, as adjusted for distributed and undistributed earnings allocated to participating securities and accumulated preferred dividends, by the diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other agreements to issue common stock, such as equity forward sale agreements or convertible debt, were exercised or settled. Duke Energy applies the if-converted method for calculating any potential dilutive effect of the conversion of the outstanding convertible notes on diluted 🕰, if applicable. Duke Energy's participating securities are restricted stock units that are entitled to dividends declared on Duke Energy common stock during the restricted stock unit's vesting periods. Dividends declared on preferred stock are recorded on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations as a reduction of net income to arrive at net income available to Duke Energy common stockholders. Dividends accumulated on preferred stock are an adjustment to net income used in the calculation of basic and diluted EPS.

The following table presents Duke Energy's basic and diluted EPS calculations, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and common and preferred share dividends declared

		Three Mo Jur	nths ne 30		Si	x Months E	nded	June 30,
(in millions, except per share amounts)		2024		2023		2024		2023
Net Income (Loss) available to Duke Energy common stockholders	\$	886	\$	(234)	\$	1,985	\$	531
Less: Loss from discontinued operations attributable to Duke Energy common stockholders		(10)		(948)		(13)		(1,093)
Accumulated preferred stock dividends adjustment		(12)		(12)		`—		· —
Less: Impact of participating securities		1		1		2		2
Income from continuing operations available to Duke Energy common stockholders	\$	883	\$	701	\$	1,996	\$	1,622
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$	(10)	\$	(955)	\$	(13)	\$	(1,164)
Add: Loss attributable to NO	·	`_'	·	7		\ <u></u>	•	71
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to Duke Energy common stockholders	\$	(10)	\$	(948)	\$	(13)	\$	(1,093)
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		772		771		771		770
EPS from continuing operations available to Duke Energy common stockholders								
Basic and diluted(a)	\$	1.14	\$	0.91	\$	2.59	\$	2.10
Loss Per Share from discontinued operations attributable to Duke Energy common stockholders								
Basic and diluted(a)	\$	(0.01)	\$	(1.23)	\$	(0.02)	\$	(1.41)
Potentially dilutive items excluded from the calculation(b)		2		2		2		2
Dividends declared per common share	\$	1.025	\$	1.005	\$	2.050	\$	2.010
Dividends declared on Series A preferred stock per depositary share ^(c)	\$	0.359	\$	0.359	\$	0.719	\$	0.719
Dividends declared on Series B preferred stock per share ^(d)	\$	_	\$	_	\$	24.375	\$	24.375

- (a) For the periods presented subsequent to issuance in April 2023, the convertible notes were excluded from the calculations of diluted EPS because the effect was antidilutive
- (b) Performance stock awards were not included in the dilutive securities calculation because the performance measures related to the awards had not been met.
 (c) 5.75% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock dividends are payable quarterly in arrears on the 16th day of March, June, September and December.
 The preferred stock has a \$25 liquidation preference per depositary share.
- (d) 4.875% Series B Fixed-Rate Reset Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Stock dividends are payable semiannually in arrears on the 16th day of March and September. The preferred stock has a \$1,000 liquidation preference per share.

Common Stock

In November 2022, Duke Energy filed a prospectus supplement and executed an Equity Distribution Agreement (EDA) under which it may sell up to \$1.5 billion of its common stock through an at-the-market (ATM) offering program, including an equity forward sales component. Under the terms of the EDA, Duke Energy may issue and sell shares of common stock through September 2025.

In March 2024, Duke Energy marketed its first tranche, issuing 0.8 million shares of common stock through an equity forward transaction under the ATM program with an initial forward price of \$92.77 per share. In May 2024, Duke Energy marketed its second and third tranches, issuing 0.7 million shares at an initial forward price of \$101.10 per share and another 0.7 million shares with an initial forward price of \$100.99 per share. The equity forwards require Duke Energy to either physically settle the transactions by issuing shares in exchange for net proceeds at the then-applicable forward sale price specified by the agreements or net settle in whole or in part through the delivery or receipt of cash or shares. The settlement alternatives are at Duke Energy's election. No amounts have or will be recorded in Duke Energy's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements with respect to the ATM offering until settlement of the equity forwards occurs, which is expected by December 31, 2024. The initial forward sale prices will be subject to adjustment on a daily basis based on a floating interest rate factor and will decrease by other fixed amounts specified in the relevant forward sale agreements. Until settlement of the equity forwards, earnings per share dilution resulting from the agreements, if any, will be determined under the treasury stock method.

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

DEFINED BENEFIT RETIREMENT PLANS

Duke Energy and certain subsidiaries maintain, and the Subsidiary Registrants participate in, qualified and non-qualified, non-contributory defined benefit retirement plans. Duke Energy's policy is to fund amounts on an actuarial basis to provide assets sufficient to meet benefit payments to be paid to plan participants.

QUALIFIED PENSION PLANS

The following tables include the components of net periodic pension costs for qualified pension plans.

			Thi	ee l	Months End	ed J	lune 30, 20)24			
		Duke			Duke		Duke		Duke	Duke	
	Duke	Energy	Progress		Energy		Energy		Energy	Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy		Progress		Florida		Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Service cost	\$ 29	\$ 10	\$ 8	\$	5	\$	4	\$	_	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	83	20	26		12		14		4	7	3
Expected return on plan assets	(154)	(40)	(54)		(25)		(29)		(7)	(11)	(5)
Amortization of actuarial loss	8	2	3		2		1		1	1	_
Amortization of prior service credit	(4)	_	_		_		_		_	(1)	(2)
Amortization of settlement charges	4	2	1		1		1		_	1	1
Net periodic pension costs	\$ (34)	\$ (6)	\$ (16)	\$	(5)	\$	(9)	\$	(2)	\$ (2)	\$ (2)

			Thr	ee l	Months Ende	ed J	une 30, 20	23			
	 Duke	Duke Energy	Progress		Duke Energy		Duke Energy		Duke Energy	Duke Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy		Progress		Florida		Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Service cost	\$ 29	\$ 9	\$ 7	\$	5	\$	4	\$	_	\$ 2	\$ 1
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	86	21	27		13		15		5	7	3
Expected return on plan assets	(147)	(40)	(49)		(23)		(26)		(6)	(10)	(5)
Amortization of actuarial loss	3	1	1		1		_		_	_	_
Amortization of prior service credit	(4)	_	_		_		_		_	(1)	(2)
Amortization of settlement charges	4	2	1		1		1		_	1	1
Net periodic pension costs	\$ (29)	\$ (7)	\$ (13)	\$	(3)	\$	(6)	\$	(1)	\$ (1)	\$ (2)

			Si	x M	onths Ende	d Ju	ne 30, 202	24			
		Duke			Duke		Duke		Duke	Duke	
	Duke	Energy	Progress		Energy		Energy		Energy	Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy		Progress		Florida		Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Service cost	\$ 57	\$ 19	\$ 16	\$	10	\$	7	\$	1	\$ 3	\$ 2
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	165	40	52		24		28		8	13	5
Expected return on plan assets	(308)	(81)	(108)		(50)		(58)		(13)	(21)	(10)
Amortization of actuarial loss	16	4	5		3		2		1	2	1
Amortization of prior service credit	(7)	_	_		_		_		_	(1)	(4)
Amortization of settlement charges	9	4	2		2		1		_	1	2
Net periodic pension costs	\$ (68)	\$ (14)	\$ (33)	\$	(11)	\$	(20)	\$	(3)	\$ (3)	\$ (4)

			Si	хM	onths Ended	Ju	ne 30, 202	23			
	 Duke	Duke Energy	Progress		Duke Energy		Duke Energy		Duke Energy	Duke Energy	
(in millions)	Energy	Carolinas	Energy		Progress		Florida		Ohio	Indiana	Piedmont
Service cost	\$ 59	\$ 19	\$ 16	\$	10	\$	7	\$	1	\$ 3	\$ 2
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	172	42	54		25		29		9	14	5
Expected return on plan assets	(294)	(80)	(99)		(46)		(52)		(12)	(20)	(10)
Amortization of actuarial loss	5	1	2		1		1		_	1	_
Amortization of prior service credit	(7)	_	_		_		_		_	(1)	(4)
Amortization of settlement charges	9	4	2		2		1		_	1	2
Net periodic pension costs	\$ (56)	\$ (14)	\$ (25)	\$	(8)	\$	(14)	\$	(2)	\$ (2)	\$ (5)

NON-QUALIFIED PENSION PLANS

Net periodic pension costs for non-qualified pension plans were not material for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023.

OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Net periodic costs for OPEB plans were not material for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023.

17. INCOME TAXES

On August 16, 2022, the IRA was signed into law. Among other provisions, the IRA created a new, zero-emission nuclear power PTC available for taxpayers beginning January 1, 2024. In 2024, Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress recorded a PTC deferred tax asset of approximately \$209 million and \$34 million, respectively. These amounts represent the net realizable value of the PTCs, which were deferred to a regulatory liability. The Subsidiary Registrants will work with the state utility commissions on the appropriate regulatory process to pass the net realizable value back to customers over time. See Note 4 for additional information on Duke Energy Carolinas' approval for a stand-alone rider starting January 1, 2025. The Company will continue to assess its calculations and interpretations as new information and guidance becomes available.

EFFECTIVE TAX RATES

The ETRs from continuing operations for each of the Duke Energy Registrants are included in the following table.

	Three Months End June 30,	Three Months Ended June 30,		ed
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Duke Energy	13.1 %	13.7 %	13.2 %	13.7 %
Duke Energy Carolinas	10.9 %	10.6 %	11.2 %	11.0 %
Progress Energy	16.6 %	16.7 %	16.6 %	16.7 %
Duke Energy Progress	14.9 %	14.1 %	14.9 %	14.4 %
Duke Energy Florida	19.5 %	19.9 %	19.5 %	19.9 %
Duke Energy Ohio	17.2 %	15.5 %	17.0 %	16.2 %
Duke Energy Indiana	16.7 %	17.4 %	16.9 %	17.3 %
Redmont	20.0 %	25.0 %	19.6 %	17.8 %

The increase in the ETR for Duke Energy Chio for the three months ending June 30, 2024, was primarily due to the amortization of EDIT in relation to pretax income.

The decrease in the ETR for Fledmont for the three months ending June 30, 2024, was primarily due to the amortization of EDT in relation to pretax losses.

The increase in the ETR for Redmont for the six months ending June 30, 2024, was primarily due to a decrease in amortization of EDIT.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

For information on subsequent events related to regulatory matters and commitments and contingencies, see Notes 4 and 5, respectively.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following combined Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is separately filed by Duke Energy and Duke Energy Carolinas, Progress Energy, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Forida, Duke Energy Ohio, Duke Energy Indiana and Redmont. However, none of the registrants make any representation as to information related solely to Duke Energy or the Subsidiary Registrants of Duke Energy other than itself.

DI IKE ENERGY

Duke Energy is an energy company headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina and operates in the U.S. primarily through its subsidiaries, Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress, Duke Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio, Duke Energy Indiana and Redmont. Duke Energy's consolidated financial information includes the results of the Subsidiary Registrants, which along with Duke Energy are collectively referred to as the Duke Energy Registrants.

Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes for the six months ended June 30, 2024, and with Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Executive Overview

Advancing Our Clean Energy Transition. During the six months ended June 30, 2024, we continued to execute on our clean energy transition, remaining focused on reliability and affordability while delivering increasingly clean energy and providing strong, sustainable value for shareholders, customers, communities and employees.

- In May 2024, we entered into memorandums of understanding with several large customers which propose exploring new and innovative approaches to support carbon-free energy generation and serve future energy needs of large businesses in North Carolina and South Carolina through the use of new tariff structures. The proposed Accelerating Clean Energy (ACE) tariff framework includes new, voluntary pricing structures for large commercial and industrial customers which enable their direct support of carbon-free energy generation investments including facilitating beneficial customer on-site generation and load flexibility programs. The proposed ACE tariffs would be subject to regulatory approvals and include protections for non-participating customers.
- In January 2024, we filed supplemental modeling and analysis with the NCUC and PSCSC related to our combined systemwide Carolinas Resource Plan filed in August 2023. These updates were necessary due to substantially increased load forecasts resulting from continued economic development successes in the Carolinas occurring since the systemwide integrated resource plan was prepared. In March 2024, we filed for: (i) CPCNs with the NCUC for new natural gas generation facilities at the sites of the current Marshall Steam Station and Roxboro Plant in the Carolinas; and (ii) a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Convenience and Necessity with the PSCSC for a new solar center and associated facilities in Chesterfield and Darlington counties, South Carolina. Our energy transition strategy continues to focus on delivering a path to cleaner energy in a manner that protects grid reliability and affordability, all while meeting the energy demands of the growing and economically vibrant communities that we serve.
- As we continue to strengthen our grid and bring clean energy resources online, our customers are important partners in our clean energy future. In January 2024, we received approval for PowerPairs^{IM}, a new incentive-based pilot programfor installing home solar generation with battery energy storage in our Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress North Carolina service territories. Enrollment options for residential customers that participate in the pilot include a one-time incentive of up to \$9,000 for the installation of a solar plus battery system. The programwas launched in May 2024 and successfully enrolled more than 1,300 customers in its first three months, providing another impactful way for our customers to save energy and money, while exploring new solutions to help manage low carbon grids of the future.

Regulatory Activity. During the six months ended June 30, 2024, we continued to move our regulatory strategy forward. See Note 4 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Regulatory Matters," for additional information.

- In January 2024, Duke Energy Carolinas filed a South Carolina rate case, the first base rate case filed by Duke Energy Carolinas in the state since 2018 and reflecting the South Carolina retail allocation of significant investments, including approximately \$1.5 billion of transmission and distribution assets. In May 2024, we reached a constructive comprehensive settlement with certain parties and in July 2024, the PSCSC issued an order approving the settlement and revising recovery of certain environmental compliance costs. New rates were effective August 1, 2024.
- · In April 2024, we filed formal requests for new base rates across several jurisdictions including Duke Energy Florida, Duke Energy Indiana and Fledmont.
 - Duke Energy Florida filed a three-year rate plan that would begin in January 2025, once its current base rate settlement agreement concludes at the end of 2024, and proposed approximately \$4.9 billion in incremental investments to reduce outages, expand solar generation, and increase generation unit efficiency. In July 2024, we reached a constructive comprehensive settlement with certain parties on the rate plan which, if approved by the FPSC, will allow us to continue making important investments to reduce outages, shorten response times, meet future energy demands, increase clean, solar generation and explore innovative technologies to generate cost savings for our customers.
 - Duke Energy Indiana filed a general rate case with the IURC requesting an overall increase in revenues of \$492 million. This is the first base rate case filed by Duke
 Energy Indiana since 2019 and reflects strategic investments to improve grid reliability and security, serve a growing customer base, and meet environmental
 regulations. These investments, which include approximately 345 miles of new power lines expected to be constructed through 2025, will support the more than
 60,000 new customers anticipated since our last base rate case.

MD&A

- Redmont filed a general rate case with the NCUC requesting an overall increase in revenues of \$159 million. This is the first base rate case filed by Redmont in North Carolina since 2021 and reflects significant investments to support ongoing service reliability, system growth, and compliance with federal pipeline safety regulations in addition to two energy reliability centers in eastern North Carolina.
- Also, in April 2024, Duke Energy Progress issued \$177 million of stormrecovery bonds, our first issuance under South Carolina's 2022 securitization legislation, which provided the necessary framework for us to lower the bill impacts on our customers related to critical storm restoration activities.

Matters Impacting Future Results

The matters discussed herein could materially impact the future operating results, financial condition and cash flows of the Duke Energy Registrants and Business Segments.

Regulatory Matters

Coal Ash Costs

In April 2024, the EPA issued the 2024 CCR Rule under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which significantly expands the scope of the 2015 CCR Rule by establishing regulatory requirements for inactive surface impoundments at retired generating facilities and previously unregulated coal ash sources at regulated facilities. Duke Energy is participating in and monitoring legal challenges to the 2024 CCR Rule.

Cost recovery for future expenditures is anticipated and will be pursued through the normal ratemaking process with federal and state utility commissions, which permit recovery of necessary and prudently incurred costs associated with Duke Energy's regulated operations. The majority of spend is expected to occur over the next 10 years. For more information, see "Other Matters" and Notes 4 and 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Regulatory Matters" and "Asset Retirement Obligations."

Fuel Cost Recovery

As a result of rapidly rising commodity costs during 2022, including natural gas, fuel and purchased power prices in excess of amounts included in fuel-related revenues led to an increase in the under collection of fuel costs from customers in jurisdictions including those served by Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Pr

EPA Regulations of GHG Emissions

In April 2024, the EPA issued a final rule under section 111 of the Clean Air Act (EPA Rule 111) regulating CHG emissions from existing coal-fired and new natural gas-fired power plants. Duke Energy is analyzing the potential impacts the rule could have on the Company, which could be material and may influence the timing, nature, and magnitude of future generation investments in our service territories. Cost recovery for future expenditures will be pursued through the normal ratemaking process with federal and state utility commissions, which permit recovery of necessary and prudently incurred costs associated with Duke Energy's regulated operations. Duke Energy is participating in and monitoring legal challenges to the final rule. For more information, see "Other Matters."

Supply Chain

The Company continues to monitor the ongoing stability of markets for key materials and other developments, including public policy outcomes, that could disrupt or impact the Company's supply chain and, as a result, may impact Duke Energy's execution of its capital plan, future financial results or the achievement of its clean energy goals.

Goodwill

The Duke Energy Registrants performed their annual goodwill impairment tests as of August 31, 2023. As of this date, all of the Duke Energy Registrants' reporting units' estimated fair values materially exceeded the carrying values except for the GU&I reporting unit of Duke Energy Ohio. While no goodwill impairment charges were recorded in 2023, the potential for continued interest rate pressures, and the related impact on the weighted average cost of capital, without timely or adequate updates to the regulated allowed return on equity or deteriorating economic conditions impacting GU&I's future cash flows or equity valuations of peer companies could impact the estimated fair value of GU&I, and goodwill impairment charges could be recorded in the future.

Other

Duke Energy continues to monitor general market conditions, including the potential for continued interest rate pressures on the Company's cost of capital, which may impact Duke Energy's execution of its capital plan, future financial results, or the achievement of its clean energy goals.

Results of Operations

Non-GAAP Measures

Management's Discussion and Analysis includes financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP in the U.S., as well as certain non-GAAP financial measures, adjusted earnings and adjusted EBS, discussed below. Non-GAAP financial measures are numerical measures of financial performance, financial position or cash flows that excludes (or includes) amounts that are included in (or excluded from) the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. Non-GAAP financial measures should be viewed as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, financial measures presented in accordance with GAAP. Non-GAAP measures presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies because other companies may not calculate the measures in the same manner.

Management evaluates financial performance in part based on non-GAAPfinancial measures, including adjusted earnings and adjusted EPS. Adjusted earnings and adjusted EPS represent income from continuing operations available to Duke Energy Corporation common stockholders in dollar and basic per share amounts, adjusted for the dollar and per share impact of special items. As discussed below, special items represent certain charges and credits, which management believes are not indicative of Duke Energy's ongoing performance. The most directly comparable GAAP measures for adjusted earnings and adjusted EPS are GAAP Reported Earnings (Loss) and GAAP Reported Basic Earnings (Loss) Per Share, respectively.

Special items included in the periods presented below include the following, which management believes do not reflect ongoing costs:

· Regulatory Matters primarily represents impairment charges related to Duke Energy Carolinas' South Carolina rate case order.

Discontinued operations primarily represents the operating results and impairments recognized related to the sale of Duke Energy's Commercial Renewables Disposal Groups.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

GAAP reported EPS was \$1.13 for the three months ended June 30, 2024 compared to a GAAP reported loss per share of \$(0.32) for the three months ended June 30, 2023. In addition to the drivers below, GAAP reported EPS increased primarily due to impairments on the sale of the Commercial Renewables business in the prior year.

As discussed above, management also evaluates financial performance based on adjusted EPS. Duke Energy's second quarter 2024 adjusted EPS was \$1.18 compared to \$0.91 for the second quarter of 2023. The increase in adjusted EPS was primarily due to growth from rate increases and riders, higher sales volumes and favorable weather, partially offset by higher interest expense and higher depreciation on a growing asset base.

The following table reconciles non-GAAP measures, including adjusted EPS, to their most directly comparable GAAP measures.

	Three Months Ended June 30,											
		202	4			202	3					
(in millions, except per share amounts)		Earnings		₽ S		Earnings		₽S				
GAAP Reported Earnings (Loss)/GAAP Reported Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$	886	\$	1.13	\$	(234)	\$	(0.32)				
Adjustments:												
Regulatory Matters(a)		25		0.03		_		_				
Discontinued Operations(b)		10		0.01		948		1.23				
Adjusted Earnings/Adjusted EPS	\$	921	\$	1.18	\$	714	\$	0.91				

Note: Total EPS may not foot due to rounding

- (a) Net of \$8 million tax benefit. \$42 million recorded within Impairment of assets and other charges, \$2 million within Operations, maintenance and other, and an \$11 million reduction recorded within Interest Expense.
- (b) Recorded in Loss from Discontinued Operations, net of tax, and Net (Income) Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

GAAP Reported EPS was \$2.57 for the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to \$0.69 for the six months ended June 30, 2023. In addition to the drivers below, GAAP reported EPS increased primarily due to impairments on the sale of the Commercial Renewables business in the prior year.

As discussed above, management also evaluates financial performance based on adjusted EPS. Duke Energy's adjusted EPS was \$2.62 for the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared to \$2.10 for the six months ended June 30, 2023. The increase in adjusted EPS was primarily due to growth from rate increases and riders and improved weather, partially offset by higher interest expense.

The following table reconciles non-GAAP measures, including adjusted EPS, to their most directly comparable GAAP measures.

	Six Months Ended June 30,											
			2023									
(in millions, except per share amounts)		Earnings		₽S		Earnings		₽S				
GAAP Reported Earnings/GAAP Reported EPS	\$	1,985	\$	2.57	\$	531	\$	0.69				
Adjustments:												
Regulatory Matters(a)		25		0.03		_		_				
Discontinued Operations(b)		13		0.02		1,093		1.41				
Adjusted Earnings/Adjusted EPS	\$	2,023	\$	2.62	\$	1,624	\$	2.10				

- (a) Net of \$8 million tax benefit. \$42 million recorded within Impairment of assets and other charges, \$2 million within Operations, maintenance and other, and an \$11 million reduction recorded within Interest Expense.
- (b) Recorded in Loss from Discontinued Operations, net of tax, and Net (Income) Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests.

SEGMENT RESULTS

The remaining information presented in this discussion of results of operations is on a GAAP basis. Management evaluates segment performance based on segment income. Segment income is defined as income from continuing operations net of income attributable to noncontrolling interests and preferred stock dividends. Segment income includes intercompany revenues and expenses that are eliminated in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Duke Energy's segment structure includes the following segments: BU&I and GU&I. The remainder of Duke Energy's operations is presented as Other. See Note 3 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Business Segments," for additional information on Duke Energy's segment structure.

Bectric Utilities and Infrastructure

	Three	Months	Ended .	June	30,	Six Months Ended June 30,					
(in millions)	2024		2023		Variance	2024		2023		Variance	
Operating Revenues	\$ 6,820	\$	6,250	\$	570	\$ 13,623	\$	12,648	\$	975	
Operating Expenses											
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	2,247		2,058		189	4,602		4,454		148	
Operation, maintenance and other	1,262		1,341		(79)	2,578		2,610		(32)	
Depreciation and amortization	1,246		1,188		58	2,471		2,284		187	
Property and other taxes	351		337		14	688		685		3	
Impairment of assets and other charges	42		5		37	43		12		31	
Total operating expenses	5,148		4,929		219	10,382		10,045		337	
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	1		27		(26)	7		28		(21)	
Operating Income	1,673		1,348		325	3,248		2,631		617	
Other Income and Expenses, net	141		127		14	272		257		15	
Interest Expense	488		444		44	987		896		91	
Income Before Income Taxes	1,326		1,031		295	2,533		1,992		541	
Income Tax Expense	214		158		56	387		307		80	
Less: Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest	22		23		(1)	35		44		(9)	
Segment Income	\$ 1,090	\$	850	\$	240	\$ 2,111	\$	1,641	\$	470	
Duke Energy Carolinas GWh sales	22,484		20,638		1,846	44,872		41,557		3,315	
Duke Energy Progress GWh sales	17,204		15.454		1.750	33,332		30,799		2,533	
Duke Energy Florida GWh sales	11,862		11,400		462	20,701		20,390		311	
Duke Energy Ohio GWh sales	5,910		5,695		215	11,690		11,338		352	
Duke Energy Indiana GWh sales	7,516		6,927		589	14,991		14,277		714	
Total Electric Utilities and Infrastructure GWh sales	64,976		60,114		4,862	125,586		118,361		7,225	
Net proportional MW capacity in operation						54,578		54,420		158	

Three Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

EU&I's results were driven by higher revenues from rate cases across multiple jurisdictions, improved weather, and higher weather-normal retail sales volumes, partially offset by higher depreciation. The following is a detailed discussion of the variance drivers by line item.

Operating Revenues. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$159 million increase due to higher pricing fromjurisdictional rate cases primarily at Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress and the 2021 Settlement at Duke Energy Florida;
- · a \$150 million increase in fuel revenues primarily due to net higher fuel cost recovery in the current year;
- · a \$142 million increase in retail sales due to improved weather compared to prior year, including the impacts of decoupling;
- a \$69 million increase in weather-normal retail sales volumes;
- a \$62 million increase in rider revenues primarily due to a decrease in the return of EDIT to customers at Duke Energy Carolinas; and
- a \$23 million increase in other revenues at Duke Energy Florida.

Partially offset by:

• a \$71 million decrease in storm revenues at Duke Energy Florida.

Operating Expenses. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$189 million increase in fuel used in electric generation and purchased power due to higher recovery of fuel expense at Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress, partially offset by lower deferred fuel amortization and lower fuel prices and volumes at Duke Energy Florida, Duke Energy Ohio and Duke Energy Indiana;
- a \$58 million increase in depreciation and amortization primarily due to higher depreciable base and higher net amortizations driven by the North Carolina rate cases at Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress, and lower amortization of the DOE settlement regulatory liability and higher depreciable base at Duke Energy Florida; and
- · a \$37 million increase in impairments of assets and other charges primarily related to the South Carolina rate case order at Duke Energy Carolinas.

Partially offset by:

 a \$79 million decrease in operation, maintenance and other primarily driven by lower stormamortization at Duke Energy Florida, lower stormand nuclear outage costs at Duke Energy Progress, partially offset by higher storm costs at Duke Energy Carolinas.

Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net. The decrease was primarily due to the sale of the Mnt Street parking deck in the prior year at Duke Energy Carolinas.

Interest Expense. The variance was primarily driven by higher outstanding debt balances and interest rates.

Income Tax Expense. The increase in tax expense was primarily due to an increase in pretax income. The ETRs for the three months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, were 16.1% and 15.3%, respectively.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

EU&I's results were driven by higher revenues from rate cases across multiple jurisdictions, improved weather, and higher weather-normal retail sales volumes, partially offset by higher depreciation. The following is a detailed discussion of the variance drivers by line item.

Operating Revenues. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$306 million increase due to higher pricing from jurisdictional rate cases primarily at Duke Energy Carolinas, Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Kentucky and the 2021 Settlement at Duke Energy Florida;
- a \$291 million increase in retail sales due to improved weather compared to prior year, including the impacts of decoupling;
- a \$109 million increase in weather-normal retail sales volumes:
- a \$101 million increase in fuel revenues primarily due to net higher fuel cost recovery in the current year;
- · a \$101 million increase in rider revenues primarily due to a decrease in the return of EDIT to customers at Duke Energy Carolinas; and
- a \$38 million increase in other revenues at Duke Energy Florida.

Partially offset by:

• a \$35 million decrease in storm revenues at Duke Energy Florida.

Operating Expenses. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$187 million increase in depreciation and amortization primarily due to lower amortization of the DOE settlement regulatory liability and higher depreciable base at Duke Energy Florida and higher depreciable base and higher net amortizations driven by the North Carolina rate cases at Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress;
- a \$148 million increase in fuel used in electric generation and purchased power due to higher recovery of fuel expense at Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy
 Progress, partially offset by lower deferred fuel amortization and lower fuel prices and volumes at Duke Energy Indiana, Duke Energy Florida and Duke Energy Chio; and
- a \$31 million increase in impairment of assets and other charges primarily related to the South Carolina rate case order at Duke Energy Carolinas.

Partially offset by:

a \$32 million decrease in operation, maintenance and other primarily driven by lower storm amortization at Duke Energy Florida and lower outage work at Duke Energy Indiana, partially offset by higher storm costs at Duke Energy Carolinas.

Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net. The decrease was primarily due to the sale of the Mnt Street parking deck in the prior year at Duke Energy Carolinas.

Interest Expense. The variance was primarily driven by higher outstanding debt balances and interest rates

Income Tax Expense. The increase in tax expense was primarily due to an increase in pretax income, partially offset by an increase in the amortization of EDIT. The ETRs for the six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, were 15.3% and 15.4%, respectively.

Gas Utilities and Infrastructure

	Three Months Ended June 30,					Six I	Vlor	nths Ended Ju	ne 30,		
(in millions)		2024		2023		Variance	2024		2023		Variance
Operating Revenues	\$	381	\$	359	\$	22	\$ 1,283	\$	1,270	\$	13
Operating Expenses											
Cost of natural gas		78		79		(1)	310		377		(67)
Operation, maintenance and other		117		110		7	246		229		17
Depreciation and amortization		96		84		12	194		169		25
Property and other taxes		38		30		8	84		61		23
Impairment of assets and other charges		_		(5)		5	_		(4)		4
Total operating expenses		329		298		31	834		832		2
Losses on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net		_		(1)		1	_		(1)		1
Operating Income		52		60		(8)	449		437		12
Other Income and Expenses, net		17		24		(7)	34		47		(13)
Interest Expense		61		52		9	122		102		20
Income Before Income Taxes		8		32		(24)	361		382		(21)
Income Tax Expense		2		7		(5)	71		70		1
Segment Income	\$	6	\$	25	\$	(19)	\$ 290	\$	312	\$	(22)
Redmont LDC throughput (dekatherms)		128,266,775		122,238,056		6,028,719	291,531,790		283,701,849		7,829,941
Duke Energy Midwest LDC throughput (Mcf)		12,969,694		13,738,164		(768,470)	46,167,345		45,553,131		614,214

Three Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

GU&l's results were impacted primarily by higher depreciation and amortization and interest expense, partially offset by higher margin growth. The following is a detailed discussion of the variance drivers by line item

Operating Revenues. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$6 million increase due to higher base rates, primarily from the Duke Energy Ohio rate case, partially offset by lower rider revenues as Duke Energy Ohio;
- a \$6 million increase due to unregulated Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) revenue;
- a \$4 million increase due to North Carolina IMR: and
- a \$3 million increase due to Tennessee ARM revenues.

Operating Expenses. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$12 million increase in depreciation and amortization due to higher depreciable base and lower CEP deferrals;
- · an \$8 million increase in property and other taxes due to a higher base upon which property taxes are levied; and
- a \$7 million increase in operations, maintenance and other primarily due to higher outside services, labor and service company costs.

Other Income and Expenses, net. The decrease was primarily due to lower production and higher labor expense at SustainRNG.

Interest Expense. The increase was primarily due to higher outstanding debt balances and interest rates.

Income Tax Expense. The decrease in tax expense was primarily due to a decrease in pretax income. The ETRs for the three months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, were 25% and 21.9%, respectively. The increase in the ETR was primarily due to a decrease in the amortization of EDT.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

GU&l's results were impacted primarily by higher depreciation and amortization, higher interest expense and higher property and other taxes, partially offset by higher margin growth. The following is a detailed discussion of the variance drivers by line item

Operating Revenues. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$26 million increase due to higher base rates, primarily from the Duke Energy Ohio rate case, partially offset by lower rider revenues as Duke Energy Ohio;
- a \$17 million increase due to Tennessee ARM revenues;
- a \$12 million increase due to customer growth;
- a \$12 million increase due to North Carolina IMR: and
- a \$9 million increase due to rate stabilization mechanisms in South Carolina.

Partially offset by:

a \$67 million decrease due to lower natural gas costs passed through to customers and lower rates of natural gas costs.

Operating Expenses. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$25 million increase in depreciation and amortization due to higher depreciable base, higher depreciation for certain unregulated RNG projects and lower CEP deferrals;
- a \$23 million increase in property and other taxes due to a higher base upon which property taxes are levied; and
- · a \$17 million increase in operations, maintenance and other primarily due to higher outside services, labor and service company costs.

Partially offset by:

a \$67 million decrease due to lower natural gas costs passed through to customers and lower rates of natural gas costs.

Other Income and Expenses, Net. The decrease was primarily due to lower production and higher labor expense at SustainRNG.

Interest Expense. The increase was primarily due to higher outstanding debt balances and interest rates.

Other

	 Three	Mon	ths Ended	Six Months Ended June 30,						
(in millions)	 2024		2023	Variance		2024		2023		Variance
Operating Revenues	\$ 40	\$	34	\$ 6	\$	78	\$	65	\$	13
Operating Expenses	70		20	50		126		49		77
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	6		5	1		11		11		
Operating (Loss) Income	(24)		19	(43)		(37)		27		(64)
Other Income and Expenses, net	67		59	8		146		121		25
Interest Expense	306		271	35		600		527		73
Loss Before Income Taxes	(263)		(193)	(70)		(491)		(379)		(112)
Income Tax Benefit	(77)		(46)	(31)		(141)		(103)		(38)
Less: Preferred Dividends	14		14	`'		53		53		`_
Net Loss	\$ (200)	\$	(161)	\$ (39)	\$	(403)	\$	(329)	\$	(74)

Three Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

Other's results were impacted by higher interest expense driven by higher outstanding long-term debt balances and interest rates.

Operating Expenses. The increase was driven by contributions to the Duke Energy Foundation, higher claim reserves related to captive insurance, and franchise tax benefits recognized in the prior year.

Other Income and Expenses, net. The increase was primarily due to higher equity earnings from the National Methanol Company (NMC) investment.

Interest Expense. The increase was primarily due to higher outstanding long-term debt balances and interest rates.

Income Tax Benefit. The increase in the tax benefit was primarily due an increase in pretax losses and tax levelization. The ETRs for the three months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, were 29.3% and 23.8%, respectively. The increase in the ETR was primarily due to tax levelization and non-deductible interest on Company-owned life insurance in the prior year.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

Other's results were impacted by higher interest expense driven by higher outstanding long-term debt balances and interest rates.

Operating Expenses. The increase was primarily driven by contributions to the Duke Energy Foundation, higher claim reserves related to captive insurance, and franchise tax benefits in the prior year.

Other Income and Expenses, net. The increase was primarily due to higher equity earnings from the NVC investment.

Interest Expense. The increase was primarily due to higher outstanding long-term debt balances and interest rates.

Income Tax Benefit. The increase in the tax benefit was primarily due to an increase in pretax losses and non-deductible interest on Company-owned life insurance in the prior year. The ETRs for the six months ended June 30, 2024, and 2023, were 28.7% and 27.2%, respectively. The increase in the ETR was primarily due to non-deductible interest on Company-owned life insurance in the prior year.

LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, NET OF TAX

	Three Months	s Ended Jun	e 30,	Six Months	Six Months Ended June 30,				
(in millions)	2024	2023	Variance	2024	2023	Variance			
Loss From Discontinued Operations, net of tax	\$ (10) \$	(955) \$	945 \$	(13) \$	(1,164) \$	1,151			

Three Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

The variance was primarily driven by impairments on the sale of the Commercial Renewables business recorded in the prior year.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

The variance was primarily driven by impairments on the sale of the Commercial Renewables business recorded in the prior year.

DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS

Results of Operations

	Six Months	Ended June 30,		
(in millions)	 2024	2023	Variance	
Operating Revenues	\$ 4,704 \$	3,762 \$	942	
Operating Expenses				
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	1,609	1,133	476	
Operation, maintenance and other	895	861	34	
Depreciation and amortization	834	779	55	
Property and other taxes	183	186	(3)	
Impairment of assets and other charges	34	6	28	
Total operating expenses	3,555	2,965	590	
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	1	26	(25)	
Operating Income	1,150	823	327	
Other Income and Expenses, net	123	118	5	
Interest Expense	348	332	16	
Income Before Income Taxes	925	609	316	
Income Tax Expense	104	67	37	
Net Income	\$ 821 \$	542 \$	279	

The following table shows the percent changes in GWh sales and average number of customers. The percentages for retail customer classes represent billed sales only. Total sales includes billed and unbilled retail sales and wholesale sales to incorporated municipalities, public and private utilities and power marketers. Amounts are not weather-normalized.

Increase (Decrease) over prior year	2024
Residential sales	7.3 %
General service sales	5.6 %
Industrial sales	(0.3)%
Wholesale power sales	17.2 %
Joint dispatch sales	(5.3)%
Total sales	8.0 %
Average number of customers	2.2 %

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

Operating Revenues. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$460 million increase in fuel revenues due to higher fuel rates and volumes;
- a \$188 million increase due to higher pricing from the North Carolina rate case;
- · a \$146 million increase in retail sales due to improved weather compared to prior year, including the impacts of decoupling;
- a \$66 million increase in rider revenues primarily due to the decrease in the return of EDIT to customers compared to the prior year; and
- a \$31 million increase in weather-normal retail sales volumes.

Operating Expenses. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$476 million increase in fuel used in electric generation and purchased power primarily due to the recovery of fuel expense, and higher volumes, partially offset by lower natural gas prices;
- · a \$55 million increase in depreciation and amortization primarily due to a higher depreciable base, and higher net amortizations driven by the North Carolina rate case;
- a \$34 million increase in operation, maintenance and other primarily due to higher storm costs; and
- a \$28 million increase in impairment of assets and other charges primarily related to the South Carolina rate case order.

Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net. The decrease was primarily due to the sale of the Mnt Street parking deck in the prior year.

Interest Expense. The increase was primarily due to higher outstanding debt balances and interest rates.

Income Tax Expense. The increase in tax expense was primarily due to an increase in pretax income, partially offset by an increase in the amortization of EDIT.

PROGRESS ENERGY

Results of Operations

		Six Month	ns Ended June	30,	
(in millions)	20	24	2023		Variance
Operating Revenues	\$ 6,5	35 \$	6,260	\$	325
Operating Expenses					
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	2,3	15	2,367		(22)
Operation, maintenance and other	1,2	16	1,252		(36)
Depreciation and amortization	1,1	55	1,046		109
Property and other taxes	3:	24	341		(17)
Impairment of assets and other charges		9	5		4
Total operating expenses	5,0	19	5,011		38
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net		3	12		1
Operating Income	1,5	19	1,261		288
Other Income and Expenses, net	1:	22	97		25
Interest Expense	5	25	465		60
Income Before Income Taxes	1,1	16	893	·	253
Income Tax Expense	1:	0	149		41
Net Income	\$ 9	6 \$	744	\$	212

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

Operating Revenues. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$115 million increase in retail sales due to improved weather compared to prior year, including the impacts of decoupling, at Duke Energy Progress and Duke Energy Florida;
- a \$99 million increase due to higher pricing from the North Carolina and South Carolina rate cases at Duke Energy Progress and the 2021 Settlement at Duke Energy Florida;
- a \$93 million increase in weather-normal retail sales volumes at Duke Energy Progress;
- a \$38 million increase in Clean Energy Connection subscription revenues, higher residential fixed bill program revenues and higher transmission revenues at Duke Energy Florida;

- · a \$19 million increase in wholesale revenues, net of fuel, due to higher sales volumes and capacity rates at Duke Energy Progress; and
- a \$16 million increase in rider revenues primarily due to higher rates for the Storm Protection Plan at Duke Energy Plorida.

Partially offset by:

- a \$35 million decrease in storm revenues at Duke Energy Florida;
- · a \$13 million decrease in franchise taxes revenue primarily due to decreased revenues over prior year at Duke Energy Florida; and
- an \$11 million decrease in fuel and capacity revenues primarily due to lower fuel and capacity rates billed to retail customers at Duke Energy Florida, partially offset by an
 increase in fuel rates and volumes at Duke Energy Progress.

Operating Expenses. The variance was driven primarily by:

 a \$109 million increase in depreciation and amortization due to lower amortization of the DOE settlement regulatory liability and higher depreciable base at Duke Energy Florida and higher net amortizations driven by the North Carolina rate case at Duke Energy Progress.

Partially offset by:

- · a \$36 million decrease in operation, maintenance and other primarily due to lower storm amortization at Duke Energy Florida;
- a \$22 million decrease in fuel used in electric generation and purchased power primarily due to a decrease in purchased power costs driven by expiration of contracts in current year, lower fuel costs driven by lower natural gas prices and a decrease due to fuel cost recovery at Duke Energy Florida, partially offset by higher volumes and recovery of fuel expenses at Duke Energy Progress; and
- a \$17 million decrease in property and other taxes primarily due to lower property taxes and lower franchise and gross receipts tax, driven by lower revenues at Duke Energy Florida.

Other Income and Expenses, net. The variance was primarily driven by other post-employment benefit activity and interest income at Duke Energy Progress.

Interest Expense. The increase was primarily due to higher outstanding debt balances and interest rates at Duke Energy Progress.

Income Tax Expense. The increase in tax expense was primarily due to an increase in pretax income, partially offset by an increase in the amortization of EDT.

DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS

Results of Operations

		Six Months Ended June 30,			
(in millions)		2024	2023	Variance	
Operating Revenues	\$	3,424 \$	2,958 \$	466	
Operating Expenses					
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power		1,217	1,034	183	
Operation, maintenance and other		701	706	(5)	
Depreciation and amortization		645	611	34	
Property and other taxes		101	95	6	
Impairment of assets and other charges		9	7	2	
Total operating expenses		2,673	2,453	220	
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net		1	1	_	
Operating Income		752	506	246	
Other Income and Expenses, net		73	61	12	
Interest Expense		243	206	37	
Income Before Income Taxes		582	361	221	
Income Tax Expense		87	52	35	
Net Income	_				
	\$	495 \$	309 \$	186	

The following table shows the percent changes in GWh sales and average number of customers. The percentages for retail customer classes represent billed sales only. Total sales includes billed and unbilled retail sales and wholesale sales to incorporated municipalities, public and private utilities and power marketers. Amounts are not weather-normalized.

Increase (Decrease) over prior period	2024
Residential sales	6.9 %
General service sales	5.1 %
Industrial sales	(6.3)%
Wholesale power sales	8.8 %
Joint dispatch sales	17.4 %
Total sales	8.2 %
Average number of customers	2.1 %

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

Operating Revenues. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$185 million increase in fuel revenues due to higher fuel rates and volumes;
- · a \$93 million increase in retail sales due to improved weather compared to prior year, including the impacts of decoupling;
- a \$93 million increase in weather-normal retail sales volumes;
- a \$70 million increase due to higher pricing from the North Carolina and South Carolina rate cases; and
- a \$19 million increase in wholesale revenues, net of fuel, due to higher sales volumes and capacity rates.

Operating Expenses. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$183 million increase in fuel used in electric generation and purchased power primarily due to the recovery of fuel expenses and higher volumes, partially offset by lower natural gas prices; and
- a \$34 million increase in depreciation and amortization primarily due to higher net amortizations driven by the North Carolina rate case.

Other Income and Expenses, net. The increase was primarily driven by other post-employment benefit activity and interest income.

Interest Expense. The increase was driven primarily by higher outstanding debt balances and interest rates.

Income Tax Expense. The increase in tax expense was primarily due to an increase in pretax income, partially offset by an increase in the amortization of EDT.

DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA

Results of Operations

	Six Months Ended June 30,					
(in millions)	 2024	2023	Variance			
Operating Revenues	\$ 3,152 \$	3,292 \$	(140)			
Operating Expenses						
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	1,128	1,333	(205)			
Operation, maintenance and other	507	537	(30)			
Depreciation and amortization	510	435	75			
Property and other taxes	223	246	(23)			
Impairment of assets and other charges	_	(1)	1			
Total operating expenses	2,368	2,550	(182)			
Gains on Sales of Other Assets and Other, net	1	1				
Operating Income	785	743	42			
Other Income and Expenses, net	46	37	9			
Interest Expense	225	202	23			
Income Before Income Taxes	606	578	28			
Income Tax Expense	118	115	3			
Net Income	\$ 488 \$	463 \$	25			

The following table shows the percent changes in GWh sales and average number of customers. The percentages for retail customer classes represent billed sales only. Wholesale power sales include both billed and unbilled sales. Total sales includes billed and unbilled retail sales and wholesale sales to incorporated municipalities, public and private utilities and power marketers. Amounts are not weather-normalized.

Increase (Decrease) over prior period	2024
Residential sales	0.5 %
General service sales	0.6 %
Industrial sales	(0.6)%
Wholesale power sales	13.3 %
Total sales	1.5 %
Average number of customers	2.2 %

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

Operating Revenues. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$196 million decrease in fuel and capacity revenues primarily due to lower fuel and capacity rates;
- a \$35 million decrease in storm revenues; and
- a \$13 million decrease in franchise tax revenue primarily due to decreased revenues over prior year.

Partially offset by:

- a \$38 million increase in Clean Energy Connection subscription revenues, higher residential fixed bill program revenues and higher transmission revenues;
- a \$29 million increase due to higher pricing from the 2021 Settlement;
- a \$22 million increase in retail sales due to improved weather compared to prior year; and
- a \$16 million increase in rider revenues primarily due to higher rates for the Storm Protection Plan.

Operating Expenses. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$205 million decrease in fuel used in electric generation and purchased power primarily due to lower purchased power costs driven by the expiration of contracts in the
 current year and lower fuel costs driven by lower natural gas prices and fuel cost recovery;
- a \$30 million decrease in operation, maintenance and other primarily due to lower stormamortization; and
- a \$23 million decrease in property and other taxes primarily due to lower property taxes and lower franchise and gross receipts tax driven by lower revenues.

Partially offset by:

• a \$75 million increase in depreciation and amortization primarily due to lower amortization of the DOE settlement regulatory liability and higher depreciable base.

Interest Expense. The increase in interest expense is primarily driven by lower interest credits on recovery clauses due to lower deferred balances, higher outstanding debt balances and interest rates, partially offset by lower intercompany interest income.

DUKE ENERGY OHIO

Results of Operations

		Six Months Ended June 30,				
(in millions)	202	24 202	23 Variance			
Operating Revenues						
Regulated electric	\$ 934	4 \$ 93	9 \$ (5)			
Regulated natural gas	352	2 35	9 (7)			
Total operating revenues	1,280	1,29	3 (12)			
Operating Expenses						
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power	270	'0 34	0 (70)			
Cost of natural gas	82	2 11:	2 (30)			
Operation, maintenance and other	247	7 24	4 3			
Depreciation and amortization	199	5 17	6 19			
Property and other taxes	204	4 16	40			
Total operating expenses	998	1,03	6 (38)			
Operating Income	28	8 26	2 26			
Other Income and Expenses, net	10	0 2	1 (11)			
Interest Expense	92	2 79	9 13			
Income Before Income Taxes	200	6 20	4 2			
Income Tax Expense	33	5 3	3 2			
Net Income	\$ 17 [.]	' 1 \$ 17	1 \$ —			

The following table shows the percent changes in GWh sales of electricity, dekatherms of natural gas delivered and average number of electric and natural gas customers. The percentages for retail customer classes represent billed sales only. Total sales includes billed and unbilled retail sales and wholesale sales to incorporated municipalities, public and private utilities and power marketers. Amounts are not weather-normalized.

	Bectric	Natural Gas
Increase (Decrease) over prior year	2024	2024
Residential sales	3.4 %	(0.6) %
General service sales	4.8 %	(1.0) %
Industrial sales	(3.5) %	20.8 %
Wholesale electric power sales	65.8 %	n/a
Other natural gas sales	n/a	0.6 %
Total sales	3.1 %	1.3 %
Average number of customers	1.1 %	0.9 %

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

Operating Revenues. The variance was driven primarily by:

a \$127 million decrease in fuel-related revenues primarily due to lower full-service retail sales volumes, as well as decreased natural gas costs.

Partially offset by:

- a \$28 million increase in retail revenue riders primarily due to the Distribution Capital Investment Rider (DCI);
- a \$26 million increase due to higher pricing due to the Duke Energy Ohio natural gas rate case, net of decreases in the Ohio CEP rider and Accelerated Main Replacement Program(AMRP) Rider;
- a \$20 million increase in revenues related to higher Ohio Valley Electric Corporation (OVEC) rider collections and OVEC sales into PJM Interconnection, LLC (PJM);
- a \$19 million increase due to higher pricing from the Duke Energy Kentucky electric rate case;
- a \$10 million increase in transmission revenue; and
- a \$9 million increase due to improved weather compared to prior year.

Operating Expenses. The variance was driven primarily by:

• a \$100 million decrease in fuel expense primarily driven by lower retail prices for natural gas and purchased power, and a decrease in purchased power volumes.

Partially offset by:

- a \$40 million increase in property and other taxes primarily due to a higher base upon which property taxes are levied, partially offset by lower franchise taxes; and
- a \$19 million increase in depreciation and amortization primarily driven by an increase in distribution plant in service and depreciation rates resulting from the Duke Energy Kentucky electric rate case implemented in 2023 and CEP deferrals in 2024.

Other Income and Expenses, net. The decrease was primarily driven by lower intercompany interest income.

Interest Expense. The increase was primarily driven by higher outstanding debt balances and interest rates.

DUKE ENERGY INDIANA

Results of Operations

		Six Months Ended June 30,				
(in millions)		2024	2023		Variance	
Operating Revenues	\$	1,506	\$ 1,755	\$	(249)	
Operating Expenses						
Fuel used in electric generation and purchased power		494	697		(203)	
Operation, maintenance and other		341	364		(23)	
Depreciation and amortization		341	327		14	
Property and other taxes		30	25		5	
Total operating expenses		1,206	1,413		(207)	
Operating Income		300	342		(42)	
Other Income and Expenses, net		28	28		`—`	
Interest Expense		115	104		11	
Income Before Income Taxes		213	266		(53)	
Income Tax Expense		36	46		(10)	
Net Income	\$	177	\$ 220	\$	(43)	

The following table shows the percent changes in GWh sales and average number of customers. The percentages for retail customer classes represent billed sales only. Total sales includes billed and unbilled retail sales and wholesale sales to incorporated municipalities, public and private utilities and power marketers. Amounts are not weather-normalized.

Increase (Decrease) over prior year	2024
Residential sales	3.6 %
General service sales	2.0 %
Industrial sales	(1.0)%
Wholesale power sales	13.1 %
Total sales	5.0 %
Average number of customers	1.7 %

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

Operating Revenues. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$221 million decrease in retail fuel revenues primarily due to lower fuel rates;
- a \$25 million decrease in wholesale revenues, including fuel, primarily due to the expiration of a wholesale customer contract; and
- a \$12 million decrease in weather-normal retail sales volumes.

Partially offset by:

• a \$20 million increase in retail sales due to improved weather compared to prior year.

Operating Expenses. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$203 million decrease in fuel used in electric generation and purchased power primarily due to lower deferred fuel amortization as well as lower purchased power expense and natural gas costs, partially offset by higher coal costs; and
- a \$23 million decrease in operation, maintenance and other primarily due to lower outage costs.

Partially offset by:

• a \$14 million increase in depreciation and amortization primarily due to a higher depreciable base.

Interest Expense. The variance is primarily due to higher outstanding debt balances and interest rates.

Income Tax Expense. The decrease in tax expense was primarily due to a decrease in pretax income.

PIEDMONT

Results of Operations

	Six Months	Ended June 30,	<u> </u>
(in millions)	 2024	2023	Variance
Operating Revenues	\$ 920 \$	911 \$	9
Operating Expenses			
Cost of natural gas	228	265	(37)
Operation, maintenance and other	180	171	9
Depreciation and amortization	126	116	10
Property and other taxes	31	30	1
Impairment of assets and other charges	_	(4)	4
Total operating expenses	565	578	(13)
Operating Income	355	333	22
Other Income and Expenses, net	34	32	2
Interest Expense	88	79	9
Income Before Income Taxes	301	286	15
Income Tax Expense	59	51	8
Net Income	\$ 242 \$	235 \$	7

The following table shows the percent changes in dekatherms delivered and average number of customers. The percentages for all throughput deliveries represent billed and unbilled sales. Amounts are not weather-normalized.

Increase (Decrease) over prior year	2024
Residential deliveries	14.8 %
Commercial deliveries	15.2 %
Industrial deliveries	1.2 %
Power generation deliveries	(0.2)%
For resale	(0.7)%
Total throughput deliveries	2.8 %
Secondary market volumes	(8.1)%
Average number of customers	1.5 %

Six Months Ended June 30, 2024, as compared to June 30, 2023

Operating Revenues. The variance was driven primarily by:

- a \$17 million increase due to Tennessee ARM revenues;
- a \$12 million increase due to customer growth;
- a \$12 million increase due to North Carolina IMR; and
- a \$9 million increase due to rate stabilization mechanisms in South Carolina.

Partially offset by:

• a \$37 million decrease due to lower natural gas costs passed through to customers and lower rates, partially offset by higher volumes.

Operating Expenses. The variance was driven primarily by:

• a \$37 million decrease in cost of natural gas due to lower natural gas costs passed through to customers and lower rates, partially offset by higher volumes.

Partially offset by:

- a \$10 million increase in depreciation and amortization due to additional plant in service; and
- a \$9 million increase in operations, maintenance and other primarily due to higher outside services, labor and service company costs.

Interest Expense. The increase was primarily due to higher outstanding debt balances and interest rates.

Income Tax Expense. The increase in tax expense was primarily due to a decrease in the amortization of EDIT and an increase in pretax income.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Sources and Uses of Cash

Duke Energy relies primarily upon cash flows from operations, debt and equity issuances and its existing cash and cash equivalents to fund its liquidity and capital requirements. Duke Energy's capital requirements arise primarily from capital and investment expenditures, repaying long-term debt and paying dividends to shareholders. Additionally, due to its existing tax attributes and projected tax credits to be generated relating to the IRA, Duke Energy does not expect to be a significant federal cash taxpayer until around 2030. Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, included a summary and detailed discussion of projected primary sources and uses of cash for 2024 to 2026.

In 2024, Duke Energy executed several equity forward sales agreements as part of the ATM program Settlement of the forward sales agreements is expected to occur by December 31, 2024. See Note 15 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Stockholders' Equity" for further details. Also in 2024, Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress began recording nuclear PTC deferred tax assets related to the IRA and anticipate monetizing the PTCs in the transferability markets established by the IRA beginning later in 2024. Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress will work with the state utility commissions on the appropriate regulatory process to pass the net realizable value back to customers over time. See Note 17 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Income Taxes," for further information.

As of June 30, 2024, Duke Energy had \$390 million of cash on hand and \$5.6 billion available under its \$9 billion Master Credit Facility. Duke Energy expects to have sufficient liquidity in the form of cash on hand, cash from operations and available credit capacity to support its funding needs.

During the second quarter of 2024, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) maintained the credit ratings and affirmed the ratings outlook for all of the Duke Energy Registrants, including Duke Energy Ohio. Operations in Kentucky are conducted through Duke Energy Ohio's wholly owned subsidiary, Duke Energy Kentucky. Moody's revised Duke Energy Kentucky's ratings outlook to stable, citing the expectation that a credit supportive outcome in the utility's most recent electric rate case will support credit metrics appropriate for its Baa1 rating.

As discussed in Note 13 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Variable Interest Entities," Duke Energy terminated and repaid CRC in March 2024 and Duke Energy Florida terminated and repaid DEFR in April 2024. As a result of these repayments, CRC and DEFR have ceased operations and no longer acquire the receivables of Duke Energy's subsidiaries. Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress continue to evaluate financing opportunities and anticipate termination and repayment of the borrowing facilities of DEFR prior to their scheduled termination dates in January 2025 and April 2025, respectively.

Refer to Note 6 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Debt and Oredit Facilities," for information regarding Duke Energy's debt issuances and maturities, and available credit facilities including the Master Oredit Facility. Additionally, see Note 2 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Dispositions," for the timing and use of proceeds from the sale of certain Commercial Renewables assets to affiliates of Brookfield.

Cash Flow Information

The following table summarizes Duke Energy's cash flows.

		Six Month June	d
(in millions)	•	2024	2023
Cash flows provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$	5,427	\$ 3,785
Investing activities		(6,575)	(6,508)
Financing activities		1,274	2,687
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash		126	(36)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period		357	603
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$	483	\$ 567

OPERATING CASH FLOWS

The following table summarizes key components of Duke Energy's operating cash flows.

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
(in millions)	 2024	2023		Variance
Net income	\$ 2,072 \$	557	\$	1,515
Non-cash adjustments to net income	3,234	4,085		(851)
Payments for asset retirement obligations	(262)	(261)		(1)
Working capital	(175)	(1,286)		1,111
Other assets and Other liabilities	558	690		(132)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 5,427 \$	3,785	\$	1,642

The variance is primarily driven by:

- a \$1,111 million decrease in net working capital amounts, primarily due to the recovery of deferred fuel costs and the timing of accruals and payments; and
- a \$664 million increase in net income, after adjustment for non-cash items, primarily due to improved weather and favorable rate case impacts along with growth from riders
 and other margin, partially offset by higher interest expense.

INVESTING CASH FLOWS

The following table summarizes key components of Duke Energy's investing cash flows.

	Six Months Ended June 30,				
(in millions)	 2024	2023	Variance		
Capital, investment and acquisition expenditures	\$ (6,212) \$	(6,287) \$	75		
Other investing items	(363)	(221)	(142)		
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (6,575) \$	(6,508) \$	(67)		

The variance is primarily due to net proceeds of \$111 million received in the prior year related to the sale of certain assets, partially offset by lower capital expenditures in the current year due to the sale of Commercial Renewables business in the prior year.

FINANCING CASH FLOWS

The following table summarizes key components of Duke Energy's financing cash flows.

	 Six Months Ended June 30,					
(in millions)	 2024	2023	Variance			
Issuances of long-term debt, net	\$ 3,641 \$	4,722 \$	(1,081)			
Notes payable, commercial paper and other short-termborrowings	(736)	(582)	(154)			
Dividends paid	(1,590)	(1,606)	16			
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	47	248	(201)			
Other financing items	(88)	(95)	7			
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 1,274 \$	2,687 \$	(1,413)			

The variance is primarily due to:

- a \$1,081 million decrease in proceeds from net issuances of long-term debt, primarily due to timing of issuances and redemptions of long-term debt;
- a \$201 million decrease in contributions from noncontrolling interests; and
- a \$154 million decrease in net borrowings from notes payable and commercial paper.

OTHER MATTERS

Environmental Regulations

The Duke Energy Registrants are subject to federal, state and local regulations regarding air and water quality, hazardous and solid waste disposal, coal ash and other environmental matters. These regulations can be changed from time to time and result in new obligations of the Duke Energy Registrants. Refer to Note 4, "Regulatory Matters," in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, for more information regarding potential plant retirements and Note 4, "Regulatory Matters," to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, for further information regarding regulatory filings related to the Duke Energy Registrants.

In April 2024, the EPA issued the 2024 COR Rule under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which significantly expands the scope of the 2015 COR Rule by establishing regulatory requirements for inactive surface impoundments at retired generating facilities (Legacy COR Surface Impoundments). The final rule also imposes a subset of the 2015 COR Rule's requirements, including groundwater monitoring, corrective action (where necessary), and in certain cases, closure, and post-closure care requirements, on previously unregulated coal ash sources at regulated facilities (COR Management Units). COR Management Units may include surface impoundments and landfills that closed prior to the effective date of the 2015 COR Rule, inactive COR landfills, and other areas where COR is managed directly on the land at Duke Energy facilities. Duke Energy, as part of a group of similarly affected electric utilities, intends to file a petition to challenge the 2024 COR Rule in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on August 6, 2024. For more information, see Note 7 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, "Asset Retirement Obligations."

In April 2024, the EPA issued a final rule under section 111 of the Oean Air Act (EPA Rule 111) regulating GHG emissions from existing coal-fired and new natural gas-fired power plants, referred to as electric generating units (EGUs). EPA Rule 111 requires existing coal-fired power plants expected to operate in 2039 and beyond to reduce GHG emissions by 90% through the use of carbon capture and sequestration starting in 2032, subject to certain modifications for coal plants that retire sconer and co-fire natural gas. EPA Rule 111 also establishes GHG emissions reduction standards for new natural gas-fired EGUs, subject to carve-outs for smaller peaking units that fill gaps that cannot be met with renewables or storage. The EPA did not finalize emission guidelines for GHG emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired stationary combustion turbines and intends to address these in a future rulemaking. Duke Energy is analyzing the potential impacts the rule could have on the Company, which could be material and may influence the timing, nature, and magnitude of future generation investments in our service territories. Duke Energy is participating in legal challenges to EPA Rule 111 as a member of Electric Generators for a Sensible Transition, a coalition of similarly affected utilities, and as a member of a utility trade group.

Cost recovery for future expenditures is anticipated and will be pursued through the normal ratemaking process with federal and state utility commissions, which permit recovery of necessary and prudently incurred costs associated with Duke Energy's regulated operations.

Generation Mix Planning Process

In August 2023, Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress filed their 2023 systemwide Carolinas Resource Plan (the Plan) with the NCUC and PSCSC. The Plan provided a range of generation options, including three core portfolios, reflecting an "all of the above" approach to powering the energy needs of our growing region. In the Plan, Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress recommended Portfolio 3 as the most prudent path forward to comply with applicable state laws, providing a reliable and orderly energy transition that was proposed as the most reasonable, executable, and lowest-cost plan for the Carolinas. Portfolio 3 proposes a diverse and reliable set of generation and energy storage solutions and shrinks the challenges of growth and the transition from coal by expanding industry-leading energy efficiency and demand response options, laying out a path to reliably exit coal by 2035. Portfolio 3 also makes the most of existing system resources by extending the lives of Duke Energy's nuclear plants and extending the license and doubling the peak hourly capacity of the Bad Creek pumped-hydro storage facility. Near-termactions consistent with Portfolio 3 were also proposed that will be executed between now and the end of 2026 to advance the orderly energy transition.

In November 2023, Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress provided notice to the NOUC and PSCSC of a substantially increased load forecast resulting from increased economic development in the Carolinas occurring since the system-wide Plan was prepared. The companies filed supplemental modeling and analysis with the NOUC and PSCSC in January 2024, demonstrating the need for additional resources beyond the set of resources identified by the companies in their initial plan.

In July 2024, Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress reached a comprehensive settlement with the Public Staff of the NCUC, Walmart, and the Carolinas Gean Energy Business Association on the Ran, agreeing it is reasonable to use Portfolio 3 as the reference portfolio for planning purposes and to add sufficient new replacement generating resources to replace retiring capacity and meet future load growth on a schedule to achieve the interim 70% carbon emission reduction target by 2030 is unachievable and presents unacceptable risks to the reliability of the grid. Additionally, the agreement confirms the reasonableness of pursuing certain limited near-term development activities including those related to solar, battery storage, onshore wind, and certain natural gas generation assets, as well as certain limited actions exploring initial development activities related to advanced nuclear, offshore wind, and to advance the potential for 1,834 MW of pumped storage hydro at the Bad Creek II facility by 2034.

The settlement is subject to the review and approval of the NCUC. The NCUC is conducting evidentiary hearings in July and August 2024, with an order expected by the end of 2024. The PSCSC will hold its hearings in September 2024 with a decision expected in late November 2024.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

For an in-depth discussion of the Duke Energy Registrants' market risks, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" in Item 7 of Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Duke Energy Registrants in the reports they file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified by the SEC rules and forms.

Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Duke Energy Registrants in the reports they file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Duke Energy Registrants have evaluated the effectiveness of their disclosure controls and procedures (as such termis defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of June 30, 2024, and, based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective in providing reasonable assurance of compliance.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Duke Energy Registrants have evaluated changes in internal control over financial reporting (as such termis defined in Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2024, and have concluded no change has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, internal controls over financial reporting.

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Duke Energy Registrants are, from time to time, parties to various law suits and regulatory proceedings in the ordinary course of their business. For information regarding legal proceedings, including regulatory and environmental matters, see Note 4, "Regulatory Matters," and Note 5, "Commitments and Contingencies," to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. For additional information, see Item 3, "Legal Proceedings," in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, careful consideration should be given to the factors discussed in Part I, "item 1A. Risk Factors" in the Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, which could materially affect the Duke Energy Registrants' financial condition or future results. The information presented below updates, and should be read in conjunction with, the risk factors and information disclosed in Duke Energy's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

BUSINESS STRATEGY RISKS

Duke Energy's future results could be adversely affected if it is unable to implement its business strategy including achieving its carbon emissions reduction goals.

Duke Energy's results of operations depend, in significant part, on the extent to which it can implement its business strategy successfully. Duke Energy's clean energy transition, which includes achieving net-zero carbon emissions from electricity generation by 2050, modernizing the regulatory construct, transforming the customer experience, and digital transformation, is subject to business, policy, regulatory, technology, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond its control and may make those goals difficult to achieve.

Federal or state policies could be enacted that restrict the availability of, and increase the costs associated with the use of, fuels or generation technologies, such as natural gas or nuclear power, that enable Duke Energy to reduce its carbon emissions. For example, new EPA rules issued in April 2024 impose stringent GHG emission reduction standards, revised air toxic limits, and w astewater discharge limitations that may impact our carbon-reduction targets, and operational timeline and costs associated with certain new and existing generation. Supportive policies may be needed to facilitate the siting and cost recovery of transmission and distribution upgrades needed to accommodate the build out of large volumes of renewables and energy storage. Further, the approval of our state regulators will be necessary for the Company to continue to retire existing carbon emitting assets or make investments in new generating capacity. The Company may be constrained by the ability to procure resources or labor needed to build new generation at a reasonable price as well as to construct projects on time. In addition, new technologies that are not yet commercially available or are unproven at utility-scale will likely be needed, including carbon capture and sequestration and supporting infrastructure as well as new resources capable of following electric load over long durations such as advanced nuclear, hydrogen and long-duration storage. If these technologies are not developed or are not available at reasonable prices, or if we invest in early stage technologies that are then supplanted by technological breakthroughs, Duke Energy's ability to achieve a net-zero target by 2050 at a cost-effective price could be at risk.

Achieving our carbon reduction goals will require continued operation of our existing carbon-free technologies including nuclear and renewables. The rapid transition to and expansion of certain low-carbon resources, such as renewables without cost-effective storage, may challenge our ability to meet customer expectations of reliability and affordability in a carbon constrained environment, particularly as demand increases. Our nuclear fleet is central to our ability to meet these objectives and customer expectations. We are continuing to seek to renew the operating licenses of the 11 reactors we operate at six nuclear stations for an additional 20 years, extending their operating lives to and beyond midcentury. Failure to receive approval from the NRC for the relicensing of any of these reactors could affect our ability to achieve a net-zero target by 2050.

As a consequence, Duke Energy may not be able to fully implement or realize the anticipated results of its energy transition strategy, which may have an adverse effect on its financial condition.

REGULATORY, LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL RISKS

The Duke Energy Registrants are subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations requiring significant capital expenditures that can increase the cost of operations, and which may impact or limit business plans, or cause exposure to environmental liabilities.

The Duke Energy Registrants are subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations affecting many aspects of their present and future operations, including CCRs, air emissions, water quality, wastewater discharges, solid waste and hazardous waste. For example, the new EPA rules issued in April 2024, among other things, impose stringent GHG emissions limitations on existing coal plants and new natural gas plants and more stringent air toxic limits on existing coal plants, increase limitations on wastewater discharge, and impose groundwater monitoring and corrective action requirements on previously unregulated coal ash sources at regulated facilities (CCR Management Units) and inactive surface impoundments at retired generating facilities (Legacy CCR Surface Impoundments). Potential legal challenges to such rules may not be successful, and adherence to these rules may increase the cost of compliance, impact generation resource mix and carbon-reduction targets, and negatively impact customer reliability and affordability due to such rules' imposition of stringent GHG emissions limitations and reliance on carbon capture technologies that are not yet adequately demonstrated at utility-scale. These and other environmental laws and regulations can result in increased capital, operating and other costs. These laws and regulations generally require the Duke Energy Registrants to obtain and comply with a wide variety of environmental licenses, permits, inspections and other approvals. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations can require significant expenditures, including expenditures for cleanup costs and damages arising from contaminated properties. Failure to comply with environmental regulations may result in the imposition of fines, penalties and injunctive measures affecting operating assets, as well as reputational damage. The steps the Duke Energy Registrants could be required to take to ensure their facilities are in compliance could be prohibitively expensive. As a result, the Duke Energy Registr

The EPA has issued or proposed federal regulations, including the new rules issued in April 2024, governing the management of cooling water intake structures, wastewater, CCR management units, air toxics emissions, and CO_2 emissions. New state legislation in response to such regulations could impose carbon reduction goals that are more aggressive than the Company's plans. These regulations may require the Duke Energy Registrants to make additional capital expenditures and increase operating and maintenance costs.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

The reputation and financial condition of the Duke Energy Registrants could be negatively impacted due to their obligations to comply with federal and state regulations, laws, and other legal requirements that govern the operations, assessments, storage, closure, remediation, disposal and monitoring relating to CCR, the high costs and new rate impacts associated with implementing these new CCR-related requirements and the strategies and methods necessary to implement these requirements in compliance with these legal obligations.

As a result of electricity produced for decades at coal-fired power plants, the Duke Energy Registrants manage large amounts of CCR that are primarily stored in dry storage within landfills or combined with water in surface impoundments, all in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements. A CCR-related operational incident could have a material adverse impact on the reputation and results of operations, financial position and cash flows of the Duke Energy Registrants.

During 2015, EPA regulations were enacted related to the management of CCR frompower plants. These regulations classify CCR as nonhazardous waste under the RCRA and apply to electric generating sites with new and existing landfills and, new and existing surface impoundments, and establish requirements regarding landfill design, structural integrity design and assessment criteria for surface impoundments, groundwater monitoring, protection and remedial procedures and other operational and reporting procedures for the disposal and management of CCR. In addition to the federal regulations, CCR landfills and surface impoundments will continue to be regulated by existing state laws, regulations and permits, as well as additional legal requirements that may be imposed in the future, such as the settlement reached with the NCDEQ to excavate seven of the nine remaining coal ash basins in North Carolina, and partially excavate the remaining two, and the EPA's January 11, 2022, issuance of a letter interpreting the CCR Rule, including its applicability and closure provisions. Most recently, in April 2024, the EPA issued its final Legacy Surface Impoundment Rule, which significantly expands the scope of the 2015 CCR Rule to apply to legacy CCR surface impoundments (inactive impoundments at retired facilities) and CCR management units (previously unregulated coal ash sources at regulated facilities). These federal and state laws, regulations and other legal requirements may require or result in additional expenditures, including increased operating and maintenance costs, which could affect the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of the Duke Energy Registrants. The Duke Energy Registrants will continue to seek full cost recovery for expenditures through the normal ratemaking process with state and federal utility commissions, who permit recovery in rates of necessary and prudently incurred costs associated with the Duke Energy Registrants' regulated operations, and through other wholesale contracts with

The Duke Energy Registrants have recognized significant AROs related to these CCR-related requirements. Closure activities began in 2015 at the four sites specified as high priority by the Coal Ash Act and at the W.S. Lee Steam Station site in South Carolina in connection with other legal requirements. Excavation at these sites involves movement of CCR materials to off-site locations for use as structural fill, to appropriately engineered off-site or on-site lined landfills or conversion of the ash for beneficial use. Duke Energy has completed excavation of coal ash at the four high-priority North Carolina sites. At other sites, planning and closure methods have been studied and factored into the estimated retirement and management costs, and closure activities have commenced. As the closure and CCR management work progresses and final closure plans and corrective action measures are developed and approved at each site, the scope and complexity of work and the amount of CCR material could be greater than estimates and could, therefore, materially increase compliance expenditures and rate impacts.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

During the three months ended June 30, 2024, no director or officer of the Company adopted, terminated or modified a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement, as each termis defined in Item408(a) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits filed herein are designated by an asterisk (*). All exhibits not so designated are incorporated by reference to a prior filing, as indicated. Items constituting management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements are designated by a double asterisk (**). The Company agrees to furnish upon request to the commission a copy of any omitted schedules or exhibits upon request on all items designated by a triple asterisk (***).

Exhibit Number		Duke Energy	Duke Energy Carolinas	Progress Energy	Duke Energy Progress	Duke Energy Florida	Duke Energy Ohio	Duke Energy Indiana	Piedmont
3.1	Amended and Restated By-Laws, effective as of May 9, 2024, of Duke Energy Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form8-K filed on May 13, 2024, File No. 1-32853).	X	- Cua Ciminac	2.0.99	11091000	Horida	Gillo	mana	rioumon
4.1	Sixty-second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 1, 2024, between the registrant and The Bank of New York Mellon, as successor Trustee and Calculation Agent, and form of global bond (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to registrant's Ourrent Report on Form8-K filed on April 5, 2024, File No. 1-3274).					X			
4.2	Thirty-second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 12, 2024, to the indenture, dated as of June 3, 2008, between the registrant and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, and form of global note (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to registrant's Current Report on Form8 K filed on April 12, 2024, File No. 1-32853).	X							
4.3	Thirty-third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 7, 2024, to the Indenture, dated as of June 3, 2008, between the registrant and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, and forms of global notes (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to registrants Current Report on Form8-K filed on June 7, 2024, File No. 1-32853).	X							
*10.1**	Amendment to Duke Energy Corporation Executive Officer Agreement	X							
*10.2**	Amendment to Duke Energy Corporation Executive Officer Severance Plan	Х							
*31.1.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X							
*31.1.2	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		Х						
*31.1.3	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			X					
*31.1.4	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X				
*31.1.5	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					Х			
*31.1.6	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.						Х		
*31.1.7	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.							Х	
*31.1.8	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Fursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.								Х

*31.2.1	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	Х							
*31.2.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		Х						
*31.2.3	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			Х					
*31.2.4	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				Х				
*31.2.5	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					Х			
*31.2.6	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.						Х		
*31.2.7	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.							Х	
*31.2.8	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.								X
*32.1.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	Χ							
*32.1.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		Х						
*32.1.3	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			Х					
*32.1.4	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				Х				
*32.1.5	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					Х			
*32.1.6	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.						X		
*32.1.7	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.							X	
*32.1.8	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.								X
*32.2.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X							
*32.2.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.		Χ						
*32.2.3	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.			Х					
*32.2.4	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				Х				

*32.2.5	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					Х			
*32.2.6	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.						Х		
*32.2.7	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.							Х	
*32.2.8	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.								Х
*101.INS	XBRL Instance Document (this does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document).	X	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	X
*101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.	Χ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document.	Χ	X	X	X	X	X	Χ	X
*101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document.	Χ	X	Χ	X	X	X	X	X
*101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document.	Χ	X	X	X	X	X	Χ	X
*101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document.	Χ	Х	X	X	X	Χ	Х	Х
*104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted in Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Х	Х

The total amount of securities of the registrant or its subsidiaries authorized under any instrument with respect to long-term debt not filed as an exhibit does not exceed 10% of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. The registrant agrees, upon request of the SEC, to furnish copies of any or all of such instruments to it.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrants have duly caused this report to be signed on their behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION
DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS, LLC
PROCRESS ENERGY, INC.
DUKE ENERGY PROCRESS, LLC
DUKE ENERGY FLORIDA, LLC
DUKE ENERGY OHO, INC.
DUKE ENERGY INDIANA, LLC
PIEDMONT NATURAL GAS COMPANY, INC.

Brian D. Savoy
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

Onthia S. Lee
Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer
and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)